JANUARY 1, 1938



AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

FIVE YEARS FOR $3.00 — THREE YEARS FOR $2.00 — PUBLISHED EVERY OTHER WEEK

A FULL CELLAR AT Stoneposts



BY ROMEYN BERRY

THERE isn't much room for anything more in the barn, the woodshed or the cellar. If we could figure out some way of getting along without gasoline, coffee and sugar — if we swore off tobacco and our clothes didn't wear out — we wouldn't really have to go to the store for weeks and weeks.

That cellar is a comforting sight these days when the sun never gets up very high above the south ridge and nothing much comes up our road except the snow plow and the school bus. From potato bin to pork barrel, from cabbages to apples, from hams to butter crocks, and from cider barrel to carrots, it all came off the place. It looks as if we could get through the winter whether school keeps or not, which is something a lot of bankers can't say. If prices go up we'll have quite a little surplus to sell; if they go way down we can — give us time and lots of help from the stock — eat it all ourselves, which is something you can't say when it's cotton you're raising.

We had been feeling pretty good about our farm and our market position until an old school friend came along the other day to upset our serenity (a nasty little boy he was who always stood at the head of the class in arithmetic). We showed him around the place, including the cellar, not without a certain sense of pride, and then we made the mistake of showing him a sort of balance sheet we had attempted to strike off on the year's operations. He asked us a few questions and did a lot of figuring, with the result that he was able to prove to us it wasn't economical to try to produce so many different things. He demonstrated to his own complete satisfaction (while our wife got madder and madder) that our books would have made a better showing if we'd raised just one or two things, sold them, and then bought what other things we needed on the place out of the proceeds. He offered to bet those hams we had raised and cured ourself had really cost us more than what we could have bought store hams for. If we figured up all the time we'd spent on those pigs and charged it on the books at 30 cents an hour, our hams, he guessed, probably cost us 60 cents a pound.

After our old school friend, darn him, had gone down the road to make somebody else miserable with his little pencil, we did a little more figuring on our own account to the conclusion that while a certain amount of bookkeeping is essential on our kind of a farm, too much is a mistake. The idea of charging 30 cents an hour for the time spent on those hams and the pigs they came from! Feeding pigs is fun, they're so grateful and enthusiastic. Leaning over the fence and scratching their backs on Sunday morning is fun. Curing hams is fun when you experiment with beech smoke and hickory, and just a little apple in the last two weeks. Indeed we finally decided that if we gave those hams the proper credit entry under "amusements" (along with going to the movies once in a while), the books would show they'd hardly cost us anything.

After we got over being mad at our bookkeeping friend, we figured he was honest enough in his intent, but that he and we talked two different languages about farming. From that point, the next step was to suspect that neither Congress nor anybody else can ever sound wholly sensible when they try to discuss farm questions in any one language on the false assumption that farming is essentially the same thing in New York and Vermont that it is in Georgia and in Iowa.

Since the land was cleared in the section where we live, farming has been — and still is — mainly a way of living and bringing up a family. In some other parts of the country we gather, from what we've seen and heard, that it's essentially a manufacturing business in which raw materials are purchased and processed to emerge as a finished product that can be sold at a profit — sometimes. A rough, general test for determining in which category a particular farm belongs can usually be found in the buildings. If the barns and buildings are a lot better than the house, it's probably a factory-farm.

Doubtless one can keep pretty accurate books when he's running a factory-farm, but what can you do when you're operating our kind of a farm which is at once a place to live and a way to make a living — where the house is something in the capital structure and the farm buildings not every- (*Turn to Page* 13)



THE FIREPLACE AT STONEPOSTS

"Tell him the farm is your home and you are living on it and from it.—"

Grange Doughnut Contest Winners — See Page 14.

IT'S NEW! IT'S GOODYEAR

IT'S A TRIUMPH IN TRACTION

IT'S A TRIUMPH in traction that Goodyear offers you in the latest, greatest tractor tire it has ever developed—the sharp-lugged, deep-biting, husky new Goodyear Sure-Grip.

Goodyear has put everything at its command into the development and construction of this tire—the hard-won experience of millions and millions of tractor miles on farms.

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See your Goodyear dealer or implement dealer now—examine the new Sure-Grip.

IF you have ordered a tractor or plan to buy one, insist that it come to you on Goodyear Tractor Tires.

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- Real Self-Cleaning Tread
- Easy to Buy NOW

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MORE FARM TRACTORS ARE EQUIPPED WITH GOODYEAR TIRES THAN ANY OTHER KIND



Interesting Folks

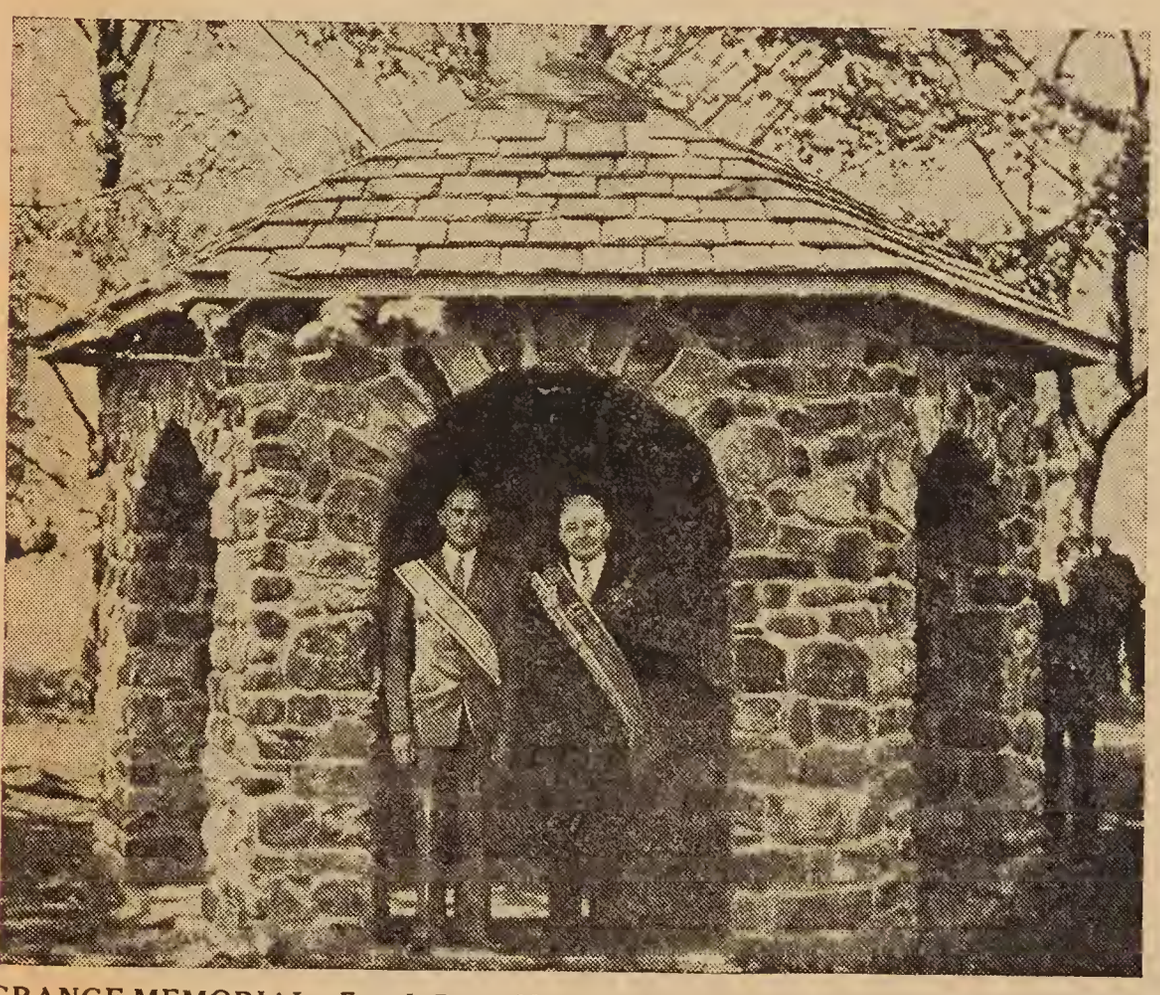


HELP. *DeWitt C. Crowell, Jr., Wallkill orchardist, dairyman and Master Farmer, has four Stuhmer brothers working for him. Two oldest have been with him nearly thirteen years, two younger are starting their eighth.*

The Crowell farm labor department shown above are, left to right, rear row, Richard, who takes full charge of the milking herd of fifty pure-bred Holsteins; Frank, tractor operator; Charles, in charge of the 70-acre apple orchard in Mr. Crowell's absence, and Mr. Crowell.

Kneeling, are Alfred, truck driver, and DeWitt Crowell, Jr.

HEALTHY. *Lewis Sharp, 20, and his sister, Blanche, 18, of Cortland County, N. Y. They were New York State's representatives in the National 4-H Club Health Contest at Chicago. Blanche will enter the College of Home Economics at Cornell in 1938, while Lewis will stay home and run the farm. Their father died 16 years ago, their step-father last spring. In May, Lewis took over the farm work, and in June, graduated with honors from Cortland High School. He and his mother are running the farm.*



GRANGE MEMORIAL. *Frank Peet, Master of the Connecticut State Grange, and National Grange Master Louis Taber. Stones from every town in the Nutmeg State and from every State in the Union were used to construct this Grange shelter on the college campus at Storrs. The shelter is a tribute by Connecticut Granges to Connecticut Agriculture.*



● Time and labor savings are designed and built into every detail of the Hardie sprayer. No time lost for pump repairs — no shutdowns.

Hardie roller bearing trucks reduce draft so that much larger tanks can be taken into the orchard. Time out for refilling is greatly reduced.

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THE Editorial PAGE

BY E. R. EASTMAN

Address all mail for Editorial or Advertising departments to American Agriculturist, Savings Bank Building, Ithaca, New York.

Grange Meetings an Inspiration

TWO of the most pleasant and interesting farm gatherings I have attended in a long time were the annual meetings of the New Jersey State Grange at Atlantic City December 9, and the New York State Grange at Ogdensburg the week of December 12.

Under the leadership of State Master David Agans and his associates, New Jersey State Grange has the largest membership on record and the largest net gain in membership of any State Grange in the country, with more than 2,000 new members.

Both the New Jersey and the New York organizations passed emphatic resolutions opposing the wage and hour bill and compulsory features of the farm bill. See our news columns for other resolutions and detailed reports of these important get-togethers of farmers.

When I get discouraged with agriculture, and particularly with reading newspaper reports of how everything with farmers is going to the bowwows, I like to get out to these large farm gatherings and talk with farm folks themselves. A lot of people forget that farming is still a way of life as well as a business, and that more than any other business it has compensations that cannot be measured in dollars and cents.

It is good for one's soul, particularly in these trying times, to be a Granger and to enter into the spirit of Grange meetings like those at Atlantic City and Ogdensburg. Romeyn Berry has the right idea about farming, as expressed in his article on Page 1 of this issue.

Hope for Better Dairy Organization

MORE than 90 milk cooperative marketing associations, both large and small, have now joined together in the Metropolitan Milk Bargaining Agency, which held its annual meeting in Syracuse December 14. (See page 6 for report.)

This almost unanimous agreement among farmers' cooperative organizations in support of the principle of all working together is the best bet I have seen for better prices for dairymen in many a long year. To be sure, most of the problems are yet ahead, and there is plenty of sand in the gears of this new and awkward overhead organization. But with continued support of so many cooperatives and of such a large group of dairymen, and with continued patience of leaders with one another's ideas and views, there is hope for better days ahead in the New York milk shed.

How Much Are You Worth?

HOW MANY farmers know how much they are actually worth — that is, what their net worth is? Maybe it is so near nothing that a lot of you don't want to know, but I think you should.

The best way to find out is to take an inventory, and this beginning of a new year is the time to do it. In addition to showing net worth, an inventory provides a credit statement very valuable if you should want to obtain either a long or short-time loan. An inventory is an invaluable record of your possessions in case of fire, and taking an inventory is rather a fascinating job.

Full directions can be obtained from your county agricultural agent or your State College of Agriculture. Most of the State Colleges also have inventory record books which they either give you for nothing or for a few cents to cover part of the cost. Maine State College, at Orono, for example, will send you a farm inventory record book for 10 cents.

Farming is becoming a business, and every business man has to know what his liabilities and assets are.

Orchards and "Green Fingers"

A FRIEND of mine has an orchard, proceeds of which have sent him and his wife to Florida for several winters, and which offset the losses during the depression from operations on most of the rest of his farm. I have watched this friend handle his orchard for 25 years and it is paying because he has given every tree the same affectionate care that a good dairyman gives to a valuable, high-producing animal. For years during the winter season my friend has worked in his orchard cutting out unnecessary wood here, balancing an ungainly limb there, keeping the whole tree symmetrical and low enough so it can be sprayed and the apples picked without too much effort.



That 1938 may bring you prosperity and true happiness is the sincere wish of every person connected with

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

Romeyn Berry said some time ago in *American Agriculturist* that one had to have "green fingers" to make things grow, meaning that one had to love growing things enough to give them that last ounce of care which makes the difference between success and failure. That is so, and it applies to fruit trees just as much as it does to vegetables or to a farm animal.

General pruning is not so necessary this year in many orchards because 1937 was the bearing year, but the good fruit grower can still find plenty to do in his orchard in the next few months.

Egg Auctions Lead the Way

ANYONE who doubts the growth and success of the cooperative movement should have been with me at the annual convention of South Jersey poultrymen, which was held under the auspices of the Vineland and South Jersey Cooperative Egg Auction and Poultry Association, at Vineland, New Jersey, on December 9.

In company with New Jersey's new and popular Secretary of Agriculture, Bill Allen, I arrived at the headquarters of the Vineland Association in the afternoon while an auction was in progress. An auctioneer was selling eggs so rapidly that I could hardly follow his talk, with a group of buyers gathered around him listening intently, and occasionally making a bid. Here was a big, going poultry marketing business right out in the country with the buyers coming to the producers, instead of the producers going to the buyers as they have done from time immemorial. Most of the buyers were from nearby towns and small cities.

This egg auction association was organized in 1931. During its first year it sold 17,000 cases of eggs. During the fiscal year ending May 31, 1937, it sold 103,000 cases of eggs and 12,000 crates of poultry, amounting to $1,030,533. But that isn't all the story. The auction averaged a premium of 5½ cents on each dollar's worth of products handled as compared with the top price for comparative grades in New York market. To the average producer member doing a gross business of $5,000 annually, this means an added income of $275 for the year, after deducting selling charges and other expenses.

New Jersey poultrymen have certainly led the way with these egg auctions in finding an answer to their marketing problems. There are now more than 20 auction associations in the Northeast, several as large or nearly as large and successful as the one at Vineland. In New York State the G. L. F. operates very successfully several of these poultry and egg cooperative auction markets.

If you want to get a new slant on how farmers are managing their own business, visit one of these auction markets.

What 1937 Taught Me

AS YOU LOOK back on your farming activities for this past season, what did you learn? What did you do that you will never do again? What farm practices are you more than ever convinced are sound? Particularly, did you try anything new? If so, what are your conclusions?

Among the thousands of readers of *American Agriculturist,* there develops each year a great volume of splendid farm experience from actual practice. I know of no one thing that would help farmers more than to collect this fine experience and pass it on to others. To help to do just this, *American Agriculturist* will pay $1 for every good letter we can find room to publish on the subject, "What 1937 taught me as a farmer." Don't worry about your English or spelling. We'll take care of that. Just write as plainly as possible, don't make your letter too long, and address it, some time between now and January 15 — the sooner the better — to E. R. Eastman, Editor, *American Agriculturist,* Ithaca, New York.

Eastman's Chestnut

HERE'S a good story just received from a friend who says it actually happened.

"My neighbor, Joe, is very skeptical about anything new, so he has had a lot to say about my new electric fence, which really is very efficient, very useful, and not dangerous.

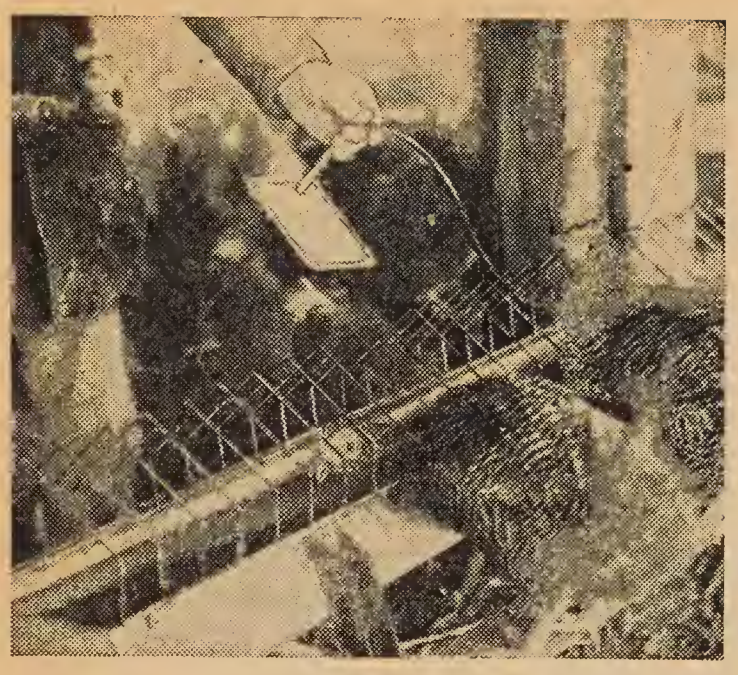
"One muddy day Joe came along and as he put his hand on the charged wire to step over he received a mild shock. This started a discussion as to the fence's ability to hold stock, and I told him one wire would hold even my fence-jumping mule. He doubted this, and said so rather emphatically.

"Meanwhile, I had thrown a plank over the wire on to the ground, and stepped over the wire to put the plank in a pile nearby. I stepped over with no mishap; much to Joe's annoyance, but when I bent over to pick up the plank my hands touched the ground and at the same time the seat of my pants touched the wire. This landed me in the form of a jump on my hands and knees in the mud.

"I had hardly gotten up when Joe said:

"'Well, I have got to give up. That fence is good for mules all right!'"

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This electric heater is dropped into the drinking fountain and keeps the water from freezing. Newer designs, instead of being flat, are on the shape of a cartridge, about 1½" in diameter and about 7" long.

Winter in the . . POULTRY HOUSE

By L. E. WEAVER

IF HENS consume plenty of feed and water, they can stand a temperature of 15° above zero without a drop in egg production. But let the temperature go below that for any length of time and the egg basket is almost certain to suffer. Even so there are a few things you can do to lessen the severity of the slump, and it is extremely important to do so because egg prices almost invariably jump during or after a cold snap.

The first thing to do is to get hens to consume every possible bit of feed. If they are not getting wet mash, begin to feed them a good hot wet mash at noon. Some poultrymen mix this and scatter it right on top of the dry mash in the hoppers. This has its advantages if managed properly. The important thing is to feed just enough so they will clean it up readily. Otherwise, it is likely to freeze, or if the blizzard is followed by an unseasonable warm spell, there is a possibility that it may sour.

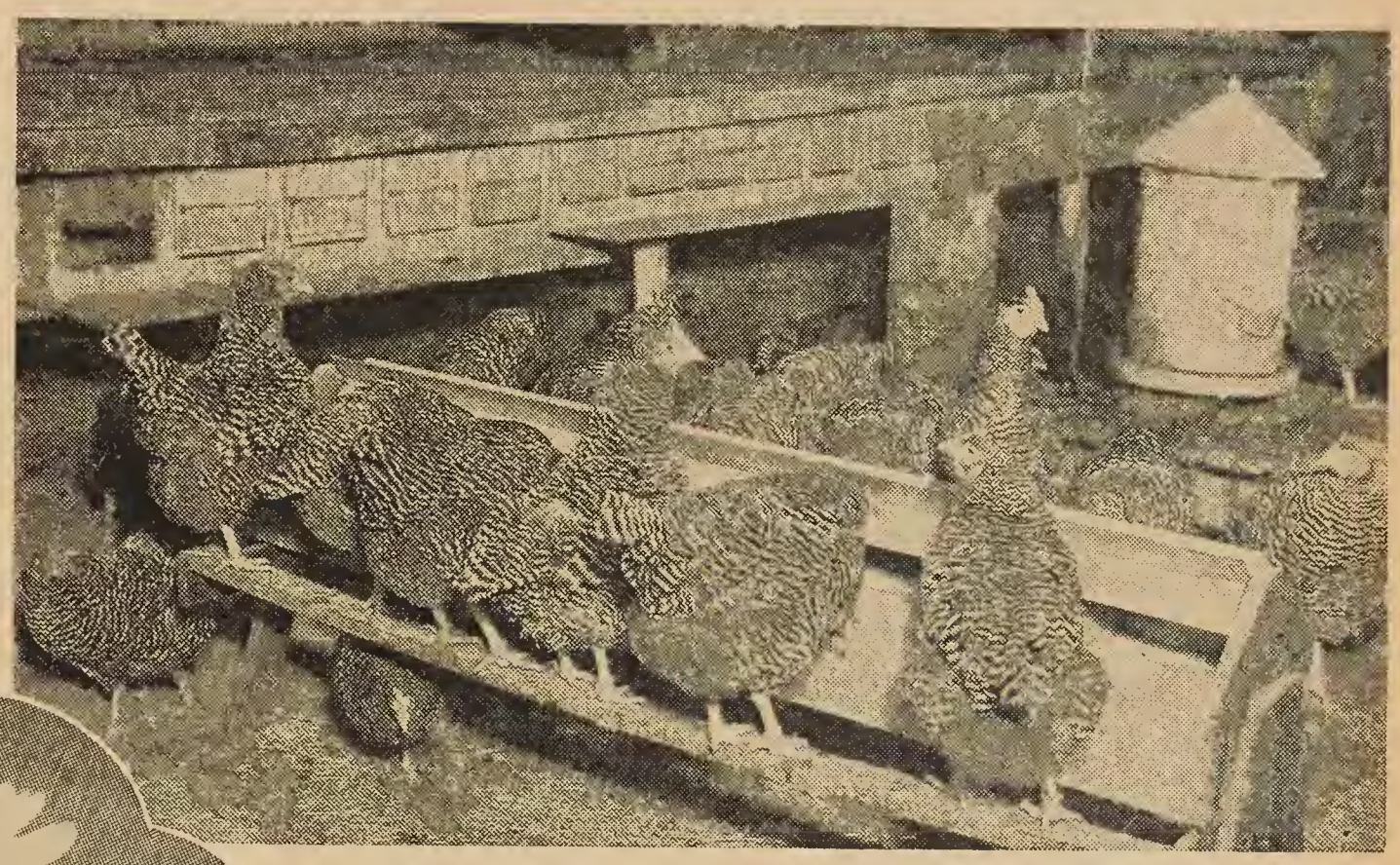
If they are already getting wet mash at noon, don't be afraid to give them an extra feeding of wet mash at night. Some of you will wonder whether or not it will be safe to discontinue the mash after the weather moderates. Some poultrymen do this without hurting production by taking a week and feeding a little less wet mash each day.

Spend plenty of time in the houses. If you have tried stirring up the dry mash in the hoppers occasionally, you no doubt have observed that the hens always flock around and seem to take a new interest in eating. Of course, you will watch every hopper to be sure that none of them get empty. If the litter has became packed, a little fresh litter may arouse their interest and get them to exercise and eat a bit more.

Naturally, the ventilation system will need some attention. It is never wise to shut a house up so that it becomes damp, but especially when there is a high wind, ventilators will need to be partially closed to keep the temperature up to as high a point as possible and still get adequate change of air.

The second important point is that of water. If you have electricity available, one of the simplest ways to keep water from freezing is an immersion electric water heater such as the one illustrated on this page. It uses little current and it does the trick. Also on the market are oil burning water heaters that are quite satisfactory. But even if you have no electricity or other source of heating available, you can still do something about this problem. First, you can use your willpower, even though it is 10° below zero, to leave your comfortable bed a little earlier than usual to be sure that the hens have fresh warm water available the very first thing in the morning. Take the old teakettle down if necessary, throw out the ice that has formed in the buckets, and warm the water enough to take off the chill. It's a mean job compared to having immersion water heaters, but it will pay.

Eggs, during a cold snap, get chilled easily, and the buyer down in New York readily detects it and refuses to pay the price he otherwise would. The first step is to gather often and take them immediately to a warm (not hot) place. Be sure that the eggs are warm — say about 55° F. — when they are packed, and watch yourself or the truckman who takes them to the train or truck to see that they are not exposed to the bitter cold weather long enough to get them chilled.



Feed troughs close to the floor are desirable for heavy birds. Water is kept from freezing in this fountain by electric current.



—Photo courtesy of Cornell University.

This pullet began laying October 12. She laid 20 eggs, then stopped laying and commenced molting. Molting always starts on the neck. The inner primary wing feathers soon follow. The molt may become complete, or it may be checked and be only a partial or "neck" molt. Artificial illumination to give a 13 to 15 hour day will usually prevent the neck molt.

Some poultrymen are lining egg cases with a paper liner which fits into a half case like a paper sack and then folds over the top. At first thought it would seem that this affords little protection, but if the eggs are packed at the right temperature, this paper gives them sufficient protection to keep them above chilling temperature for a long time.

A good many poultrymen are asking the cause and remedy for neck molt on their birds. Unfortunately, when this is observed, it is too late to remedy it quickly. Apparently, there are two causes. One is the fact that the birds for some weeks have not been consuming enough feed. Therefore, they have lost weight, and the molt is a result. The remedy obviously is to watch your hens all through the winter to be sure that they consume enough feed. After they begin to molt, they will go out of production, and it will take some time to get them back into condition.

Pullets hatched very early may molt in spite of all the poultryman can do. This doesn't mark them as culls. Neither is a hen a cull when she molts because she doesn't get enough feed.

How can a poultryman know whether or not his hens are maintaining their body weight? The surest way is to mark a dozen or so birds in each pen. One man I know daubs blue ink on their backs. These marked birds are then caught up and weighed periodically, say once a week. By putting a numbered leg band on each bird marked, you can keep a little chart on the wall and compare each one's weight with figures previously jotted down. If any of them are losing, it is a danger signal, and then is the time to get more feed into them rather than to wait until they begin to molt.

There is some evidence that winter neck molt may be to some extent hereditary, and that by a proper sorting of families of hens, this characteristic can be weeded out. This is something to be looked after in the future, and does not help the man whose birds have already molted.

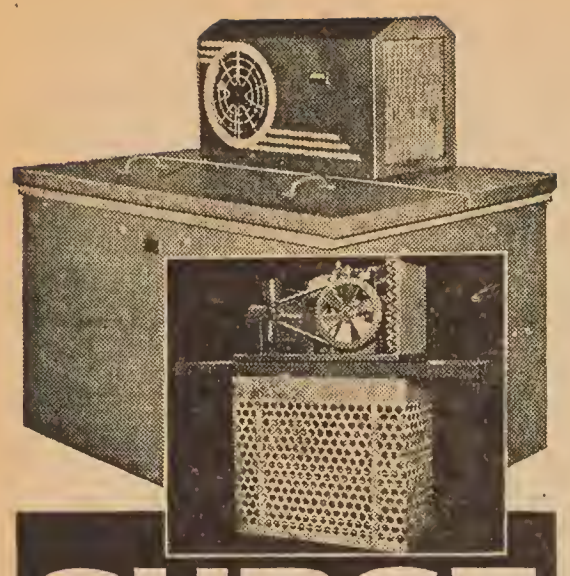
Successful poultry keeping is a matter of attention to details. The person who doesn't have the time to attend to these little things that mean the difference between profit and loss is in the wrong business.

* * *

Healthy Chicks

How can we be sure of buying chicks free from Pullorum disease?

BY GETTING chicks from a breeder who has continued to bloodtest his flock until no reactors are found. Some flocks advertised as bloodtested have had one test applied and all reactors have been removed. That is a step in the right direction but it does not guarantee the chicks will be entirely free of the disease. Therefore, before accepting the statement "from bloodtested stock" inquire a bit further. Ask how long the breeder has been disease free and how the test was applied. Most authorities agree that there is less opportunity for errors when the tube agglutination method, which takes some time, is used rather than the more rapid method sometimes followed.



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Rolfe Again Heads Milk Bargaining Agency

AT THE first annual meeting of the Metropolitan Cooperative Milk Producers' Bargaining Agency, Inc., at Syracuse December 14, Homer S. Rolfe of Ogdensburg was reelected president. Other officers elected were Leon A. Chapin of North Bangor, N. Y., vice-president; J. C. Treat of Honeoye Falls, secretary; E. C. Bardin of West Winfield, treasurer; E. H. Skillman of Smithville Flats, member of the executive committee.

One important action taken was to increase the board of directors from 15 to 21. Reasons were the growth of the organization and its desire to provide fair representation of all producers. The new board of directors has 4 members from Dairymen's League, 3 from Sheffield Producers, and 14 from other cooperatives. The new board of directors include:

For a Three Year Term:

E. C. Bardin, West Winfield, Saquoit Valley Farmers Cooperative.

J. C. Treat, Honeoye Falls. Conesus Milk Producers' Cooperative Assn.

E. H. Skillman, Smithville Flats, Crowley Milk Producers' Cooperative, Inc.

F. H. Child, Amsterdam, Amsterdam Milk Producers' Cooperative Assn.

Earl Laidlaw, Gouverneur, Gouverneur Cooperative Dairymen, Inc.

Fred H. Sexauer, Auburn, Dairymen's League Cooperative Assn., Inc.

A. J. Williams, Franklinville, Sheffield Producers' Cooperative, Assn.

For a Two Year Term:

Joe Davis, Little Marsh, Pa., Middlebury Cooperative Milk Producers' Inc.

W. A. Mather, Adams, Adams Milk Producers' Cooperative Assn.

R. E. Davis, Clinton, Kirkland Milk Producers' Cooperative Assn.

H. S. Stannard, Fair Haven, Vt., Fair Haven Milk Producers, Inc.

Ralph C. Norton, Boonville, Boonville Farms' Cooperative, Inc.

L. A. Chapin, North Bangor, Dairymen's League Cooperative Assn., Inc.

Dr. Kenneth Shaul, Cobleskill, Sheffield Producers' Cooperative Assn.

For a One Year Term:

Warren E. Davy, Green, Coventry Dairymen's League Cooperative Assn.

Sherrill Hufcut, Middletown, Circleville Milk Producers' Cooperative.

L. E. Maynard, Philadelphia, Philadelphia Milk Producers' Cooperative.

J. R. Humphrey, Holland Patent, Holland Patent Farmers' Cooperative.

E. C. Strobeck, Macedon, Dairymen's League.

J. A. Coulter, Watertown, Dairymen's League.

Homer S. Rolfe, Ogdensburg, Sheffield Producers' Cooperative, Inc.

Resolutions passed expressed opposition to the Black-Connery Bill; favored adequate state appropriations for Bang disease reactors; favored an appropriation of $60,000 to the College of Agriculture for a breeding program; favored sale of all milk on actual butterfat basis; urged the state to use larger amounts of gas tax money for secondary road systems; and favored compulsory bonding of milk dealers.

President Rolfe, in his annual address, summarized the progress that has been made by the Bargaining Agency, but said that producers are by no means out of the woods. From the individual dairyman's point of view, he said, the most important step is to get into some cooperative, organized under the cooperative laws of the state, and for that cooperative to join the Metropolitan Bargaining Agency.

About 500 attended the meeting.

YOUR PAGE



While we cannot possibly print all letters received, your comments and opinions are appreciated. Naturally the editors reserve the right to disagree with sentiments expressed here.

You Can't Put Out a Fire Without Water

IN A RECENT issue, you published a letter from A. M. P. suggesting that the C.C.C. take on the duties of fire protection in rural communities.

I am one of the fire wardens in this town, and we also cover two adjoining towns which are entirely rural. Our longest run would be about 5 miles, which may be made 10 min. after the call is received. I firmly believe any fire department can cover rural fires successfully, but two very vital factors enter into this: first, prompt notification; second (and most important), a supply of water. Neither of these present great difficulties:

First, have the town vote at the annual town meeting to contract with some nearby department so that when a call is sent in no questions will be raised as to who is going to foot the bill.

Second, call department on discovering any fire. Small fires have a way of developing into bad fires.

Third, provide water by damming up a nearby brook, or so the overflow from a spring will run into a water pocket. Make wells easy to pump from by not having a too high curb, or fix it so curb can be removed in case of emergency. If well is near house or barn, dig one a little distance away for fire purposes only. By having access to 500 to 1500 gallons of water immediately, any fire department can work successfully.

To get the average farmer to provide a water supply is almost impossible. I know of many locations where, with a little work, a supply would be available. Let me suggest to A. M. P. that he preach building water holes and small reservoirs, as neither the C.C.C. nor any other organization can put out fires without water.—*V. H. D., Maine.*

* * *

The Birds' Christmas

IF THE WINTER ahead looks long and rather lonesome to you on the farm, try inviting the feathered folk to dine in your yard for a season. If there is a tree near your window, the rest is easy. Just nail a piece of suet to the trunk, as high up as you can conveniently reach, fasten a strip of chicken wire over the food to baffle the dogs and cats, and you are all ready to entertain. Invitations should have been out before Christmas. Do not wait until the storms come, for the birds should know where to find food when they need it.

A chickadee is likely to be the first to spy your treat. He is small and friendly, wears a grey suit and black cap, and says "dee, dee, dee" as he alights on the tree.

Or perhaps a downy woodpecker will "beat him to it." He is a trifle larger, wears black and white clothes, and has red feathers in his cap. He will come

(*Continued on Page* 13)



"If you want to see a big fat hog go over to my farm and ask for my brother!"



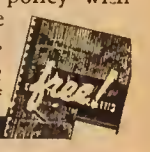
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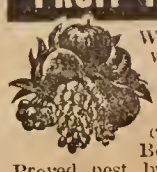
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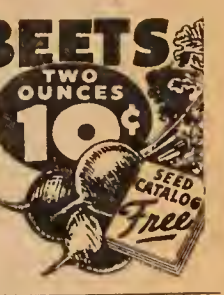
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Northeastern Slants ON THE NATIONAL NEWS

■ *Wage-Hour Bill Shelved for Present*

WAGE-HOUR Bill, which was No. 2 on Administration's legislative slate for passage at special session of Congress just ended, failed to make grade. House finally voted to recommit it to Labor Committee for drastic revision after bitter debate between northern and southern Representatives. Labor forces in the House were divided also, because of fact that C.I.O. favored the measure and A.F. of L. fought it. Many other members opposed Bill because they considered it unwise, during business slump and unemployment increase, to pass law which would further burden business.

Fight to kill this legislation is not yet over, however. Representative Mead of New York, after White House conference on Dec. 20th, declared: "The President is still for a wage-hour bill." He added that he would support drastic measures to bring a new bill before the House if Labor Committee does not report present one early in next session.

SLANT: The farm press and farm organizations have done good work in opposing this legislation and there must be no let-up during coming session if bill is revived.

■ *Farm Bill Passes Both Houses*

BEFORE holiday adjournment both Senate and House passed a farm bill. Because bills from each house are radically different, they were sent to conference committee, representing both houses, for final ironing out. Farm bill will not become law until some time in January.

So complicated are these bills that few people pretend to understand all of their provisions. They contain nearly a hundred pages, and have been many times amended.

Senate bill carried appropriation of $400,000,000 at first, chiefly for soil conservation and parity payments to cotton, wheat, corn, rice and tobacco farmers. In final form as passed by Senate, however, there were no financial limitations in bill, some believing at least $1,000,000,000 would be spent under its provisions.

In spite of fact that Grange, Cooperative Council, and most other farm organizations, except American Farm Bureau Federation, were emphatically opposed to compulsory crop control provisions of bill, control features were included as bill passed both houses. After final passage, provisions of new farm law will be explained in these columns.

■ *Manufacturers' Plan for Recovery*

IN ANNUAL meeting held during past fortnight, Congress of American Industry, representing America's large and small manufacturers, laid down program which business thinks would restore and maintain better times.

Business men asserted that present slump in business and agriculture is due, first, to uncertainty about government plans and, second, to labor troubles. One speaker pleaded for stabilization of conditions under which industry operates, saying it was impossible, because of uncertainty as to what government would do next, to make intelligent plans and investments for future expansion.

In its program for better times, Manufacturers Association asked and pledged itself to work for:

1. Better relations between employer and employee.
2. Protection of individual liberty and rights of employer and employee.
3. Education of public in principles of individual liberty and ownership of property.
4. Promotion of industrial interests of United States.
5. Fostering of domestic and foreign commerce of United States.
6. Support of legislation in furtherance of these principles, and opposition to legislation against them.

■ *A.F.B.F. Holds 19th Annual Meeting*

TWO THOUSAND farmers and their wives from all parts of United States met in Chicago, December 13-14-15, for annual get-togethers of American Farm Bureau Federation and Associated Women of A.F.B.F.

Thirty-eight State Farm Bureau Federations voted for a compulsory crop resolution, New York alone voting against it. Chester C. DuMond, spokesman for New York, pointed out that on everything except mandatory crop control, New York was back of the resolution, which was called "National Farm Policies" and included maintenance of soil fertility, agricultural tariffs to protect domestic markets, development of new domestic and foreign outlets for farm products, marketing agreements for more orderly marketing of farm produce, the holding of surplusses from market channels, and disease and insect control.

Mr. DuMond pointed out that New York Farm Bureau believes in managed currency to stabilize general price level, rather than in crop control programs. He asked to have resolution's crop control clause dealt with separately, so that New York would not be forced to vote against entire resolution because of crop control feature. This was not done, however. Consequently, New York voted thumbs down on entire resolution. The four New York voting delegates were Herbert P. King of Trumansburg, president of State Farm Bureau Federation; Earl B. Clark of North Norwich, Bert L. Johnson of Evans Mills and Chester C. DuMond of Ulster Park. Acting as advisers to these voting delegates were eleven non-voting delegates. ***SLANT:*** It took courage for New York's delegation to stand out alone against compulsory crop control. Nevertheless, we believe that the New York delegates represented in this respect not only the sentiment of most New York State farmers but of thousands of others in the Northeast and throughout the entire country.

Resolutions which were unanimously approved by all A.F.B.F. delegates dealt with the following problems: creation of more efficient distributing system; creation of tax commission composed of representatives of federal and state governments and representatives of labor, industry, and agriculture to work out correlated tax system between states and federal government. Delegates voiced vigorous opposition to six-hour day on railroads, full-train crew bill, and train-length limitation bill. Work of Farm Credit Administration was approved and it was asked that interest rates on Federal Land Bank loans be continued at 3½ per cent and on commissioner loans at 4 per cent until present disparity between agricultural income and that of labor and industry ceases to exist.

Delegates passed resolution favoring continuation of present T.V.A. project but opposing creation of other such activities until work now in progress has proved practicable. Rural electrification was urged and it was asked that farm cooperatives which have been organized to build rural lines be given freer hand in selection of directors and management.

Strong resolution against proposed wages and hours legislation was adopted. In regard to relief, it was resolved that responsibility for relief should be turned back to States as soon as possible. "The wage scale for those on relief should not be such as to make relief work *a career,* but rather to encourage a return to private employment, even though not of a specially remunerative or desirable character."

Another resolution asked Congress to put more teeth in seed law in order to deal more adequately with misbranding, adulteration, false advertising, standards, adaptability, purity, and germination.

■ *Labor Agrees to Disagree*

AFTER two months of trying to come to some understanding, labor's two rival camps — American Federation of Labor and John L. Lewis's Committee of Industrial Organization — finally broke off their peace negotiations on Dec. 21st. Both sides announced that they were arranging to carry on their war against each other with increased vigor.

Breach between leaders of the two factions has been widened further by bitter feelings resulting from their conflict over wages and hours legislation during special session of Congress. A.F. of L. opposed bill and C.I.O. supported it.

■ *Farm Credit News*

Farm Mortgages on Decrease

FARM mortgages recorded throughout U. S. during third quarter of 1937, including new loans and renewals, were less than for any other three-month period during the past four years — 5 per cent less than a year ago, and 61 per cent less than the third quarter of 1934.

New mortgages show increased lending by private agencies, commercial banks and insurance companies. During July, August and September, land bank and commissioner loans were 13 per cent of total amount of farm mortgages recorded; loans by individuals were 33.7 per cent; by commercial banks, 28 per cent; by insurance companies, 17.8 per cent.

Federal land bank and commissioner loans now represent nearly two-fifths of total farm mortgage debt in U. S.; nearly one-third in Northeast.

SLANT: As long as land bank system sets pace by providing type of mortgage that gives borrower greatest safety and security, farmers will use it.

Land Banks Show Fewest Foreclosures

Farm foreclosures were fewest in August of any month in four years, according to FCA. For third quarter of 1937, farm foreclosures declined 23 per cent from the same period of 1936.

Compared to the total farm mortgage debt, Federal land banks continue to show lowest rate of foreclosure, while commercial banks show the highest.

Farm Credit Directors Reappointed

Reappointed during the past fortnight by FCA Governor W. I. Myers were Carl E. Ladd of Ithaca, N. Y., and David H. Agans of Three Bridges, N. J., as directors of Farm Credit Board for Springfield district. Dean Arthur L. Deering, of Maine State College of Agriculture, was also recently reelected a director by borrowers.

Of seven directors, three are appointed by FCA Governor, two are elected by local farm credit units, one is elected by farmers' cooperatives and seventh is chosen from three candidates nominated by National farm loan associations.

■ *Japan Apologizes*

JAPAN'S ruthless war on China came home to United States on December 12th, with sinking of American gunboat *Panay* and three Standard Oil ships by Japanese war planes. After being hit by bombs, *Panay* is reported to have been machine-gunned by Japanese launches. Her anti-aircraft guns went into action immediately, but vessel was sinking and had to be abandoned. Four deaths have resulted so far.

In response to strong protest from United States, Japanese government made formal apology. Question of indemnity is pending until special American Naval Board in Shanghai completes its investigation of incident.

Demands for withdrawal of all American ships and troops from danger zone have been made by a number of Senators and Representatives, but Secretary of State Hull has declared that U. S. ships will stay in China as long as Americans there need protection. In radio address on December 20th, it was charged by Senator Cannon of Wisconsin that *Panay* was not carrying refugees, as reported, but was "protecting the property of Standard Oil Company and convoying their oil boats through line of fire."

British ships have also suffered from Japanese fire, one seaman being killed and several wounded.

Within China, things have been happening fast during past fortnight. Nanking, former capital of China, with population of 1,000,000, has fallen into Japanese hands, after days of bombing and hand-to-hand fighting in streets. Japanese are reported to have looted city and killed scores of civilians. As result of fall of Nanking, Chinese Communists are said to be coming to the fore in China's government. At Tsingtao, they bombed and burned Japanese mill area, destroying $100,000,000 worth of property. Thousands of Chinese are fleeing up and down the coasts and inland. Roads are jammed with carts and refugees on foot. Japan's next goal is believed to be Canton.

Good Books to Read

How to Win Friends and Influence People, *Dale Carnegie*

Dale Carnegie has, since 1912, been conducting educational courses for business and professional men and women in New York and other cities. This book grew out of the experiences of thousands of adults. It's well worth reading, and inexpensive.—Simon & Schuster, New York. $1.96.

Good Movies to See

The Perfect Specimen

Light comedy, with attractive sets, good lines, able direction and fine cast.

from Skeff's Notebook

By L. B. SKEFFINGTON



DECLARING itself against compulsory crop control, urging "a fair trial" of the Rogers-Allen Milk Law, opposing the wages and hours bill as unsound, and reaffirming the Grange stand for world peace and keeping America out of war, the New York State Grange session at Ogdensburg was marked by good feeling, tolerance and unanimity of action.

Raymond Cooper of Oswego was re-elected master for a two year term, as were other principal officers except chaplain. Rev. Fred E. Dean of Greece, who has held the office for six years, advised delegates that pressure of work in his church and community made it impossible for him to accept reelection. Rev. Robert C. Root of Webster was the choice of the convention for this office, and his first speech to the delegates convinced them they had picked an active and loyal cooperator.

A highlight was the conferring of the sixth degree upon a class of 738 candidates. Snow-blocked roads were credited with keeping away several hundred who had expected to join the class. In his report as Grange Trustee of Cornell University, H. E. Babcock of Ithaca, N. Y., commended the new President of Cornell, Ezra Day and was hopeful for the future of the University under President Day's leadership. Mr. Babcock spoke highly of the work of Dean C. E. Ladd in choosing men for his staff who would help to maintain the high standard of education and research in the State Colleges.

"The American Way"

Two National Grange officers were on the program, Louis J. Taber, national master, and James C. (Sunny Jim) Farmer. "Too much thinking about reducing production and not enough about increasing consumption" was condemned by Mr. Taber. In a forceful address which condemned regimentation of the farmer and compulsion in a farm program, Taber made an earnest plea "to go forward in the American way. As long as people are hungry, as long as many of our people are poorly clothed, we should give them an opportunity to consume products of farm and factory.

"The American way always has been a program of abundance, rather than one of scarcity. We must fight to protect the family-sized farmer in his right to continue sound rotation and crop programs. We must regain the American market for the American farmer, so long as he is able to produce efficiently for that market."

Responsibility for "the present serious slump in business which, if not checked, eventually will injure farmers as it already has the laboring man," was laid at the door of the federal government in a report of the resolutions committee. With unanimous adoption of this report, the Grange called upon the administration to repeal the excess profits and capital gains taxes and to "substitute some other tax laws which will not harm business, but will restore confidence."

"Such action would restore purchasing power to laborers and so help farmers, realizing that the farmer depends upon the ability of laborers to buy his products and the laborer in turn depends upon the ability and willingness of employers to employ labor," the resolution recited.

For a Balanced Budget

Congress was urged to take immediate steps to balance the federal budget at the earliest possible time "and give the assurance on the part of the government of the desire to protect and promote private enterprise and establish a more friendly feeling between capital and labor."

The Grange declared itself against the proposed reorganization of the federal government "if it means the concentration of power in one branch of government."

It asked for establishment of a monetary system with constant purchasing and debt-paying power; for a study by its legislative committee of tax limitation; for reducing the exemptions on tax-exempt securities to relieve the tax burden on real estate; for taxing of all public salaries, and for reduction of the legal rate of interest from six to five per cent.

The Grange declared welfare can best be administered locally; it would complete WPA projects under way, but is opposed to starting new ones; if there is to be crop insurance it should be along state lines; rural electric lines should be extended and rural telephone service improved; state should purchase highway rights of way, reduce auto license fees, expend an adequate amount from gasoline tax revenues for highways.

The Grange stand for early completion of the St. Lawrence seaway-power project and against the child labor amendment was reaffirmed. The state was asked to appropriate funds for eradication of Bangs disease and the Grange again was of the opinion that the New York milkshed should not be extended.

Approve Rogers-Allen Law

The Rogers-Allen law was given the indorsement of the Grange, which urged that "it be continued for another year to give it a fair trial." Another resolution adopted urged that the state milk publicty campaign be continued for another year, on the same basis of assessment as at present. Mr. Cooper in his annual address had pointed to increased returns to producers and increased consumption of milk as the result of the advertising campaign.

The Grange voted unanimously against compulsory features of the federal crop bill and telegraphed its views to the senators from New York and to Senator E. D. Smith, chairman of the Senate agricultural committee. It asked that the bill, "which proposed wholly unnecessary and un-American regimentation of the farmer," be amended or not passed.

More than 20 counties introduced resolutions opposing the wages and hours bill in Congress. Without a dissenting vote the Grange voted to wire its objections to Congress. Speaker Bankhead of the House of Representatives was urged to recommit the bill to committee so that agricultural organizations might have a chance to appear and state their objections.

Two other resolutions showed the temper of the delegates. One urged that all maple syrup be inspected as to grade by state inspectors. It was said that the consuming public has been defrauded by poor or imitation maple syrup being put on the market as a good product. The other resolution asked the Legislature to give the Department of Agriculture and Markets power to enforce quarantine and eradication measures in its campaign against the corn-borer.

Excerpts from remarks at the State Grange follow:

Fred Brenckman, — Washington representative of the Grange: "We are strongly of the opinion that farm legislation should be based on voluntary cooperation on the part of the farmer, rather than compulsion on the part of the government. It should be clearly understood that the government has no right to use the word 'must' as to how much or how little we should plant or place on the market.

E. R. Eastman,— Editor of *American Agriculturist*: "The Grange was born in hard times. It has survived several depressions and came through the last as the greatest leader of rural people. The Grange has survived because,

1—It has kept out of politics.
2—It recognizes women.
3—It trains young people.
4—It has a strong agricultural program.
5—It believes in education and cooperation.

"I believe education is the most effective means to arouse farmers to the advantages of cooperation. I favor millions for education and not one cent for subsidy, because if we could educate farmers to cooperate they then would solve their own problems quickly."

Dr. Carl E. Ladd,—Dean of the State College of Agriculture: "I suggest that the state, every region and every county needs a program for agriculture. Nothing is static in agriculture; the picture is changing constantly. The farmer who had planned for the future generally makes more money than the farmer who is unable to see changes taking place. A decade ago the Joint Fruit Committee set up a program which has been of greatest value in helping fruit growing in Western New York. The Potato Improvement Committee organized a few years ago was the beginning of a sound potato program. To be acceptable, any program must come out of the hearts of the people, planned by the best thinkers. The college can help with the program, but the farmers themselves must say what is to be in that program."

"To be specific, the North Country needs a program for its agricultural development during the next two decades. This might include livestock as a cash crop, supplying replacements for dairy herds. I for one am not pessimistic about the future of the milk business. I remember the shortages of a few years back; as employment picks up there will be greater demand for milk."

We're Pleased, Too

"Thank you so much, Brothers Skeff and Cosline," said State Master Raymond Cooper as the State Grange meeting was nearing its close. "The daily issue of the Grange Gleaner has been a splendid contribution on the part of *American Agriculturist* to our sessions."

A formal resolution introduced by William Bennett, delegate-at-large from Jefferson County, and which was adopted unanimously by the State Grange, reads:

"Whereas, The 65th annual session of the New York State Grange has been rendered very much more pleasant and profitable to the delegates and others in attendance by the excellent publicity given the proceedings by the *American Agriculturist*, through its lively little daily, The Grange Gleaner, issued by Editors L. B. Skeffington and H. L. Cosline; therefore be it

"Resolved, That we, delegates of the New York State Grange, express our sincere appreciation to the *American Agriculturist* for this exceptional service, rendered without cost to the State Grange."

"The Gleaner was one of the finest contributions to the success of a State Grange meeting," said Louis J. Taber, National Grange master. "I hope you will send copies to all state masters and secretaries, because I am going to recommend that a similar publication be issued in all other Grange states."

State Grange Officers

Master, Raymond Cooper, Oswego; Overseer, W. J. Rich, Salem; Steward, Henry Sherwood, Pine Plains; Secretary, Harold Stanley, Skaneateles; Treasurer, John W. Kleis, Hamburg; Chaplain, Robert C. Root, Webster; Lecturer, Mrs. Stella F. Miller, West Chazy; Assistant Steward, Timothy Thomas, Wampsville; Ceres, Mrs. Floy Swift, Mohawk; Flora, Mrs. Home Neville, Farmingdale; Pomona, Mrs. Howard Bailey, Penn Yan; Lady Assistant Steward, Mrs. Helen Keller, Bergen; Gatekeeper, Ray R. Lant, East Chatham; Members of Executive Committee, Edson J. Walrath, Evans Mills; Frank J. Riley, Sennett; David Kidd, Dansville.

* * *

State School Speaking Contest

TO BE congratulated are the State schools of agriculture, the Grange, and especially the five boys who took part in the speaking contest at the annual meeting of the New York State Grange at Ogdensburg. The speeches by these boys were more interesting and better given than many of those on the regular program.

One of the finest results accomplished by the Grange back through the years is that it has helped men and women from the farms to get on their feet and express themselves on important questions. This has meant much to agriculture. The work is now being continued in this tradition by encouraging farm young people to take part in the annual speaking contests which the Grange sponsors for boys in the State schools of agriculture.

In awarding the prizes this year, Dr. A. K. Getman of the State Education Department, said:

"The judges have awarded prizes to three of you, but in reality all five who took part in this contest have won, because of the training and experience it has given you."

The five boys who took part were:

Bruce Birnie, representing Farmingdale School, 1st prize winner. Subject: "The Past is Prologue; the Future is Fulfillment."

George Taylor, representing Morrisville School, 2nd prize. Subject: "Advancements in Aviation and Agriculture."

Donald McDowell, representing Canton School, 3rd prize. Subject: "The Rural Church."

Donald Patterson, representing Cobleskill School. Subject: "Educational Opportunities for the Young Farmer."

Arthur Leiber, representing Delhi School. Subject: "The Milk Strike."

Vegetable Growers meet in New York

The meeting of the Vegetable Growers' Association of America December 13 to 16 was well attended. Resolutions passed included the following:

Recommending that county agriculture agents be allowed to spend more time on extension and education, and that they be relieved from so many duties relative to administration of government farm programs.

That government crop reports be improved by making figures more complete, and that prophesying of future developments be minimized.

Commending chain stores for their activities in handling bumper crops through advertising and merchandising.

The 4-H judging contests were a big feature of the meeting. New York State had about 75 members of 4-H vegetable clubs at the meeting, along with representatives from most of the other states in the Northeast.

John Hoag of Rock River, Ohio, was elected president of the Vegetable Growers' Association, and A. C. Thompson of King Farm, Morrisville, Pa., was elected vice-president.



SCARLET TOPPER Meaty TOMATOES

NEW 1938 HARRIS CATALOG
Fully illustrated, contains many tips on growing profitable crops from Harris seeds.

The meaty, deep red perfection of this Harris improved, climate-tested variety of tomato is the choice of leading market growers and critical home gardeners. Large, smooth and handsome, it grows on strong, sturdy vines and is remarkably free from cracks even in wet weather. Ripens early.

Harris strains of vegetables are famous for their vigor, earliness and high yield. The Harris strains of squash, peppers, sweet corn, cucumbers, cabbage and muskmelons appeal to short season growers.

HARRIS SEEDS for Earlier Crops • JOSEPH HARRIS CO., INC., R. F. D. 12, COLDWATER, N. Y.

Ways of Equalizing Surplus

The Fifth in a Series on Surplus Milk

By LELAND SPENCER.

IF THE disturbing effects of unequal sharing of surplus milk could be overcome, this would go a long way toward keeping the price of fluid milk on a more even keel. The belief that the surplus burden should be shared by the several distributors and groups of producers more nearly in proportion to their fluid sales is gaining wider acceptance all the time.



Leland Spencer

And yet there are a great many producers and dealers who doggedly resist every proposal to set up a system for more equitable sharing of fluid sales and surplus. One reason for this opposition to the idea of equalization is that many do not understand what it means or how it is done.

There are really three degrees of equalization. Usually each dealer equalizes the price returns from fluid sales and surplus in paying his own producers; that is, he pays them all a uniform price with premiums or discounts for butterfat, location, and perhaps other factors affecting the value of the milk. He seldom, if ever, pays one group of producers at the Class 1 price, another group at the Class 2 price, etc.

The second degree of equalization is found where a producers' cooperative pools or equalizes the proceeds of sales for all its members. This type of equalization was introduced in the New York milk shed by the Dairymen's League in 1921. Since then these members have been paid in much the same way as if they were all delivering milk to one dealer. Similar arrangements have been made by the cooperative associations in a number of markets throughout the country.

The third and final degree of equalization is known as a market-wide pool. This provides for evening up the prices paid to all producers in the milk shed except for the usual differentials for butterfat, Grade A, location, and the like. Under a market-wide pool the fact that one dealer has only 10 per cent surplus, while another as 50 per cent surplus makes no difference in the prices received by producers delivering to them.

In most instances where the principle has been applied, market-wide equalization has been accomplished by settlement of differences through an equalization fund rather than by collecting all proceeds of milk sales into one pool and by writing all checks to producers from a central office.

This method of equalization works about as follows: Milk is charged to each distributor at the established prices for Class 1, Class 2, etc. Soon after the end of each month each distributor (for convenience the term "distributor" here includes cooperatives) reports the quantity of milk received and the amounts that were used in the different classes during that month. From these reports the market administrator calculates the total amount each distributor is obligated to pay for the milk received, and the amounts that must be set aside for payment of premiums for butterfat, Grade A, and nearby location. Finally he computes a blended price for the entire market. Each distributor is notified of this blended price and is required to pay his producer patrons on that basis.

Now of course there will be some distributors with a high percentage of Class 1 business, others with a high percentage of surplus. Those with a high percentage of Class 1 will owe more for the milk at class prices than they pay out to producers at the market blended price. This additional amount they are required to pay into the equalization fund. On the other hand, those distributors with high percentage of surplus will be paying out to producers at the market blended price more than they owe for the milk at class prices. They are compensated for this overpayment by a check from the equalization fund. Generally it works out that many of the smaller distributors owe something to the equalization fund, while a few large concerns (with more than average share of surplus) are privileged to draw something out. However, the total of charges and credits to the fund each month are just about equal.

Market-wide pooling or equalization has been a feature of the federal milk control program in nearly all of the markets where federal marketing agreements, licenses, or orders have been established. This principle has been applied also in some of the markets under state control, especially in Indiana, and previously in Ohio. Some pros and cons of this method of equalization will be discussed in the next article in this series.

November Milk Prices

Dairymen's League members received for grade B 3.5 milk in 201 mile zone an average net return of $2.34, as compared with $2.00 in October and $1.94 in November a year ago. The average return includes average differential and 5c for certificates of indebtedness.

Sheffield producers received $2.20 per hundred for the period of November 1-6, and $2.48 per hundred from November 7 to 30. The prices are for 3.5 grade B milk in 201 mile zone. Sheffield Co. announces that these are the highest prices paid since November 1930.

Market Briefs

Potatoes.—Potato prices have shown little recent change. Maine shippers have been getting about 58c per hundred. The western New York f.o.b market price has been about 90c per hundred. A slight reduction in acreage in early southern potato growing states is reported. Old potatoes, chiefly from Maine, Idaho and north central states, have been shipped at a rate of about 500 cars per day.

Apples.—December 1 cold storage holdings of apples were reported as the largest on record. The general average of all varieties of apples in New York City for the first week in December was $1.13 per bushel.

Storage Holdings.—Estimated butter in cold storage on December 11 was 56,196,000 lbs., compared with 80,810,000 lbs. on the same date a year ago. Estimate of eggs in storage on December 11 was 1,977,000 cases, compared with 1,262,000 cases on the same date a year ago.

Milk Production.—In New York State during November there were a few more cows than the year previous, but production per cow was lower, making the total production 6.5% below November 1936.

New York market has been short of cream, with western cream for manufacturing use coming into New York City under temporary permit.

Feed Index.—About the middle of December the index of wholesale feed prices was 108.8, meaning that it was 8.8 higher than the average of 1935-'36. On that basis in the middle of November it was 110.7, and 162 on December 15 a year ago.

Egg-Feed Ratio.—In the middle of December it took 6.1 dozens of eggs to buy 100 lbs. of feed. A month ago it took 5.5 dozens, a year ago 7.75 dozens, and two years ago 6.4 dozens. At the same time, top New York City price for white eggs this year was given as 32c a dozen, a year ago 34½c.

A "More Livestock" Program

By R. D. FOLEY.

THE BIRTH of the New York State Live Stock Advisory Committee occurred during Farm and Home Week at Cornell University, 1937. I might say that it fell to my lot and honor to be selected as Chairman of this organization. I think it may be well to outline briefly to you some of the things that we are striving to do:

First — Developing a teaching, research, and extension program in the New York State College of Agriculture that would take a place of national leadership equivalent to, or greater than, the program now sponsored by the College for plant breeding, or the dairy cattle feeding and nutrition work.

Second — Establish through the College full time specialists for beef cattle, swine, sheep and horses. These men would go into the various communities and counties, and hold live stock extension meetings similar to those now being held in other extension lines.

Third—Give active support to the Market Authorities and other regional markets in the State in the creation and operation of modern live stock marketing facilities, with special attention to the live stock program of the Central New York Marketing Authority, where the demand is now urgent.

Fourth — Have the College make a thorough study of marketing of live stock in New York State, and the possibilities of developing a profitable meat industry.

Fifth — Promote a greater boys' and girls' live stock program. Along this line, we have recommended that all groups develop within their organization a junior group which will, as you know, inject new life into those organizations.

During the short time this Committee has been organized, I am more than gratified with the progress that we have made, but there is yet a lot to do. Farm bureau programs are now in process of formulation, and I would suggest that every live stock breeder interested in greater activity of his local Farm Bureau, and the services of the College Extension Service, get busy and see that the Farm Bureau includes live stock in its annual program. The State Farm Bureau Dairy Committee has adopted that portion of the program of the State Breeders' Association that deals with the establishment of a division of breeding in the Animal Husbandry Department. Every dairy organization, county or state Breed association, and live stock organization in the State should get behind such a program along with the State Breeders' Asspciation and the State Farm Bureau Federation.

Several of our aims should be of vital interest to New York State dairymen. Whether the average dairyman realizes it or not, he is very much in the meat production business. Figures show that about one out of every seven cows is culled out each year, and the veals from these cows also go into meat channels. So when you stop to realize the cow population of this state, you can readily see that Mr. Dairyman produces a lot of meat, which if properly marketed will mean many more dollars in his pocket. It is towards this goal that we are aiming to set up facilities for those that do not have them today.

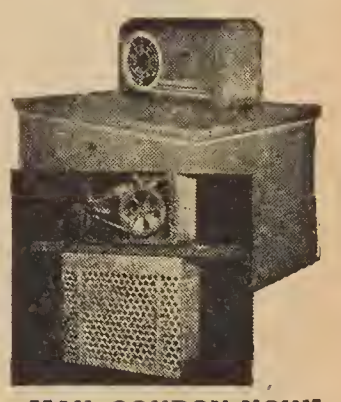
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- Only 4 inches instead of 4 feet to keep clean—easiest to keep clean—cleaner milk.
- It milks faster . . .
- It gets more milk (less stripping).
- It milks all cows better—a light pull for an easy milker—a heavy pull for a hard milker and a progressively increasing pull on all cows as they are milked out.
- And now . . . All Stainless Steel.



WRITE for Free Surge Catalog, Easy Monthly Terms offer. Learn how you can produce cleaner milk at lower cost in *half* the time of hand milking—and make more money! *Send Coupon!*

SURGE MILK COOLER

Compressor enclosed under a hood, giving Positive Air Circulation, assuring greatest condenser efficiency in hottest weather. Freezes a large cake of ice. Comes *ready for use.*

MAIL COUPON NOW!

Dealers! Agents! Good Territory just opened to Dealers and Agents. Write on letter-head for details.

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Gentlemen: Send your Free Catalog, prices and Easy Terms Offer on ☐ SURGE MILKER ☐ SURGE COOLER

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Northeast Markets for Northeast Producers

LAST CHANCE

to own a son of "Fanyan King of the Snows," whose 4%-911 fat dam — "Rated Excellent" Is the highest record sister of the world's champion long time producer "Springbank Snow Countess," aver. lifetime test of over 4.3% for 10 lactations.

His famous sire — Springbank Aristocrat — is a son of "Countess" whose best record was 1125 fat, average test 4.37%. He is also the Sire of the new World's Champion 2 yr. old for both milk and fat.

NO. 1 BULL CALF — born July 17-37 from a proven 554 lb. fat Dam, with three good dams. One a former State leader in Class C with a 4.1% test.

NO. 2 BULL CALF — born Aug. 2-37. Dam has 530 lb. fat, aver. test 3.8%, a sister of the N. Y. State Champion Sr. 3 yr. old in Class C, 305 day division. A sister of this calf now on official test making a fine record.

ALSO A FEW HEIFER CALVES FOR SALE.

FANYAN FARMS C. C. Bennett Homer, N. Y.

$20.00 - BULLS - $20.00

BULLS HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN BULL CALVES BULLS

Grandsons of New Year Belle. Record 1297 Butter, 4.3% fat 1 yr. Highest Test Mature Cow Class B. Calves now available, immediate dolivery, from well bred dams. Registered, Transferred and Crated F. O. B. Ilion, N. Y.

F. C. Whitney, Ilion, N. Y.

$20.00 - BULLS - $20.00

Herd Sire, Winterthur Great Don Boast Ormsby 694782. (Sire) Winterthur Bess Ormsby Great 500000, a proven son of King of the Drmsbys.

(Dam) Winterthur Don Segis Ormsby Jane 1286145. Class C Record 711 lbs. fat, 18,477 milk, 3.9% test. Bulls of serviceable age and bull calves from dams with C.T.A. Records.

MAYNARD L. SMITH

Elmira, N. Y. R. 1.

Orchard Hill Stock Farm

Home of

CARNATIDN INKA INVINCIBLE

Young son of Sir Inka May from a daughter of Matador Segis Ormsby. Herd average: Milk 13,977 lbs., Butterfat 482.7, 3.5 test.

BULL CALVES FRDM SOME OF OUR BEST COWS.

Write to

Marcy Klock, R.D. 2, Fort Plain, N. Y.

For Sale 10 Young Registered HOLSTEIN COWS

and eight first calf heifers to freshen soon. Two yearling Holstein bulls ready for service. A few calves; Sire, King Bessie Drmsby Pietertje 59th, Sire Record. Herd Accredited and blood tested.

L. J. Lonergan Homer, N. Y.

Our bulls will transmit type, production, test. Honor Roll Herd 10 years. Some ready for service.

ROBERT C. CHURCH,

Baldwinsville, New York

Tarbell Farms Guernseys

Accredited — Negative

SENIOR HERD SIRE

MAY ROYAL'S HOLLISTON, 65 A.R. daughters, 15 others under test, 50 more in our herd yet to be tested.

JUNIOR HERD SIRES

Foremost Peacemaker, a son of Langwater Valor.

Foremost Combination, a grandson of Langwater Valor and Mixter Faithful.

Tarbell Farms Royal Marvel, a son of May Royal's Holliston.

FDR SALE: Calves of both sexes sired by the above bulls and out of real producing A.R. dams.

Prices reasonable. Visitors always welcome.

TARBELL FARMS, SMITHVILLE FLATS, NEW YORK.

Vallyvu Farm Guernseys

Grandson of Langwater Valor A.R.; ready for light service. A.R. Backing. Fresh cows and heifers. Herd accredited and State approved. Bangs free No. 360.

J. EARL SCOTT

DANSVILLE, NEW YORK

GUERNSEY HEIFERS

All Bred - Accredited and Negative

ELMER L. MERRILL & SON

WAVERLY, NEW YORK

Cows For Sale

T.B. TESTED HOLSTEIN AND GUERNSEYS. IN CARLOAD LOTS.

NINETY DAY RETEST GUARANTEED.

E. C. TALBOT

Leonardsville, New York

DOWN THE Alley



By J. F. "Doc" ROBERTS

HAVE JUST returned from livestock tours in Indiana and Michigan, with George Brown, head of animal husbandry at Michigan State College, Claude Harper, livestock and extension man from Purdue University at Lafayette, Ind., and Don Bell, livestock research, for the Ohio State University at Wooster. Here are some of the things seen, heard and re-heard:

Livestock not doing well generally, due to hay this season badly lacking in feed value.

Grain must be fed in larger amounts than in some past years.

Protein supplements should be added to all grain rations.

Mixture of one-third soy bean meal or flakes, one-third cottonseed meal or cake, and one-third linseed meal or pea-size met the greatest approval, although any of these can be fed separately in amounts of three or four ounces to lambs and a pound or a little better to cattle of all classes per day.

Soy bean supplement rated at about $2.00 a ton greater in food value than the others, and it is also cheaper than the others this year.

Molasses should weigh 11.7 pounds to the gallon at 60° F. Look out for watered molasses.

Cane molasses is comparatively uniform in content, beet molasses is not.

Molasses fed, spread out thin over any surface, will not badly stick up the animals. Some are using a loose-fitting float on top of the molasses feeders to bring this about; and the lower the molasses containers (so that the animal has to bend way down to get it), the less loss and smearing.

Molasses is not a protein feed and should always carry with it a protein supplement, as above.

Ground limestone should be added in very small amounts to all feeds of timothy, or other non-leguminous hays and ensilage. At Ohio Experiment Station they have killed lambs within seventeen weeks by feeding timothy hay and ensilage, simply because of this calcium deficiency which is entirely overcome by feeding half ground limestone and half salt, as the salt ration, or ten pounds of ground limestone added to every hundred pounds of protein supplement.

Good legume hays eliminate all mineral deficiencies in any animal.

Sweet clover hay is a good feed, but where cut from the same field the second year, it can carry an animal poison which affects the blood and causes death. Therefore great care should be used under above conditions.

Hays of all kinds should be fed in excess this year, leaving at least twenty or thirty per cent waste to be thrown out, or used as bedding, thus giving the animal an opportunity to pick out the best.

All feeding operations must be done on a basis of gain in weight, and no cattle should be marketed that have not gained at least 300 lbs.

Texas feeding lambs should be fed with the idea of clipping them before marketing or really fattening.

There are a great many lambs to market and unless they show at least a 30 lb. gain, they will lose money.

Gain on both cattle and lambs can be put on, with present prices of feed, at between 5c and 6c a lb.

Chain stores are beginning to show a decided interest in farm production and income, maybe because 40% of their retail business comes from farmers themselves.

We are living in an organized world whether we like it or not, and the farmer is the poorest organized group in the world.

This recession, or economic depression, is going to be short-lived and will be about over by spring.

Livestock is the greatest industry in the United States; more people are employed through it, and more money is invested in it, than in any of our great industries.

Four-H Livestock Sale

At the recent 4-H Club Livestock Show and Sale at Buffalo, 417 fat lambs were sold for $3,925.30. The uniformity and excellence of the animals sold brought a premium of 2c.

The grand champion pen of lambs, shown by Kenneth Simpson of Livingston County, sold for 48c per lb. Second prize went to Marion Tyler of Genesee County, and third to Harmon Wingate of Livingston County. In the car lot competition, first place went to Livingston County and second to Allegany.

Broiler Hatchings Up—Storage Stocks Down

Chick bookings for delivery in December or later, in New England hatcheries reporting to U.S.D.A., are up 33 per cent above last year, and other broiler sections of the country report similar increases.

Interest in broiler market has been stimulated by continued reports of low cold storage holdings of this class of poultry. On December 1 broilers in storage totalled about 12 million pounds, compared with 27 million last year, and average December stocks of close to 17 million. Into storage movement in November was much below last year, and also less than normal.

While the gradual decline in chicken prices since the late summer peak has had a tendency to slow up chick-buying, there still remains considerable incentive to raise broilers.—*Walter Piper.*

Junior Yearling Bulls

L'Alva Pretty Boy, not misnamed, went to the top. He won grand champion over the Jersey Island in the recent autumn show. He is a son of my imported herd sire, Samaritan, No. 6778.

H. C. ANDREWS

Phone 14 Waterloo, N. Y.

FAIRVIEW FARM : : JERSEYS

from herd with 423 lb. B. Fat record, average test 5.5%. 15 calves and heifers, 1 to 15 mo., 3 or 4 young cows, 2 bulls, 2 bull calves. Would consider good offer on entire herd of 30 cows.

JAS. A. BOGGS,

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Surplus of Young Purebred JERSEYS

with herd records over 400 lbs. Mature equivalent. Accredited, Blood-tested, Mastitis free.

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Sisson Jerseys

PRODUCTIDN plus CONFORMATION

CHARACTER FIXED by 40 years constructive breeding. Many generations of PROVEN ANCESTRY behind our young bulls, reasonably priced. Tell me your problem and I will quote. Herd full accredited.

GEO. W. SISSON, JR.

POTSDAM, NEW YORK

Jerseys WITH 30 YEARS DF CONSTRUCTIVE BREEDING WITH PROVEN SIRES! LARGE, VIGDROUS INDIVIDUALS, AVERAGE OVER 6% TEST, THAT HAVE ALWAYS BEEN FREE FROM T.B. AND BANGS DISEASE.

ACCREDITED AND APPROVED.

E. A. Beckwith & Son, Ludlowville, N. Y.

FOR SALE —

Purebred Jersey Cows or Bred Heifers

(COULD FURNISH COMPLETE HERD). T.B. AND BLOOD TESTED.

Howard Gladstone Andes, N. Y.

Oakhurst Farm Ayrshires

Choice fall calving cows and heifers. Two young bulls fit for service.

Over 100 head.

GUY D. POWER & SON,

West Genesee Rd., Auburn, N. Y.

FDR SALE —

Ayrshire Heifers 1-20 mo. old, yearling bull and bull calves by Strathglass Henry Douglass, son of Lyonston Douglas, noted imported bull, and Strathglass Hannah Lady, with 6 Herd Test records aver. 10,399 lbs. 4.27 % milk, 445 lbs. fat.

70 registered Ayrshires, 40 of milking age, 32 are now produeing over 1000 lbs., testing 3.8-4.00.

Accredited — Negative.

Old Homestead Farm R. L. Squires Massena, N. Y.



The NUMBER of Aberdeen-Angus cattle in the North Atlantic States Is constantly INCREASING.

THERE'S A REASON

With a great amount of roughage available, THIS FALL is a good time to buy bred females and heifer calves.

Booklet on breeding and feeding free on request.

The Eastern Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Ass'n Ithaca, New York

Dancote Farm

3 Young Aberdeen-Angus Bulls

BUILT-RITE, BRED-RITE, PRICED-RITE. CERTIFIED RURAL SEED POTATOES AND LENROC SEED OATS.

CLAYTON TAYLOR LAWTONS, N. Y.

We Have Sold 44 Head of Aberdeen-Angus

cows, heifer and steer calves, bulls since inserting our advertisement last October.

We now again offer 10 young commercial bred cows and a few heifer calves from our later crop. If you have roughage you are wondering how to utilize, if you're fed up with milking and labor problems, or if you're just plain intcrested In seeing how somebody else is trying to keep the wolf from the door, pay us a visit or write.

Remember, we need and sell Percheron Horses too.

Fuerst Stock Farm

Property of MYRON M. FUERST,

Pine Plains, Dutchess Co., New York

Aberdeen-Angus

Calves and Matured Foundation Stock.

High Quality — Priced Reasonable.

THE PEELLE CO.

Rock Stream, New York

You can raise good beef from Holstein cows by using a pure-bred Aberdeen-Angus bull. We have good young bulls at $90 each.

JAMES S. MORSE

Levanna, New York

WE OFFER

CHOICE BROWN SWISS BULLS

CALVES AND YEARLINGS

AND A FEW SELECTED FEMALES.

TB ACCREDITED AND APPROVED—BLOODTESTED

D. N. BOICE

Hilltop Farm, Churchville, N. Y.

CHAMPION DORSET RAM

At Chicago International 1937, Ohio State and Syracuse Fairs. First prize Dorset Wool Exhibit at Ohio State and Syracuse.

GOOD TYPE RAMS AND A FEW EWES FOR SALE — ANY AGE.

Original Fillmore Farms Flock

Jerome E. Wright, Cambridge, N. Y.

Baled Hay and Straw

ALL GRADES MIXED HAY AND ALFALFA. DELIVERED BY TRUCK OR CARLOAD.

Write or telephone your needs.

E. P. Smith, Sherburne, N. Y.

Northeast Markets for Northeast Producers

Herefords

Herd Bull For Sale

Buck Mischief 2nd 1877626

(Formerly owned by Cornell University).

Sired the Champion Steer and the winning group of three steers at Syracuse in 1934; the reserve Champion female at Syracuse and the 1st prize summer yearling at the Eastern States Exposition in 1935; the first prize Junior yearling, the first prize Senior yearling heifers, the Champion steer, the winning group of three steers and the reserve Champion 4-H Club Steer at Syracuse in 1936.

COWS AND HEIFERS

C. E. TOWNSEND,

R.D. 1, LUDLOWVILLE, N. Y.

HEREFORD CATTLE

SOME 1936 HEIFERS

ALSO 1937 HEIFER CALVES.

HOP CREEK FARMS

HOLMDEL, NEW JERSEY



We offer six scotch and scotch topped cows from 4-10 years old. Desirable for Baby beef mothers.

Priced from $100-$200 Each

Guarantced breeders.

W. J. Brew & Sons, Bergen, N. Y.

Horses and Cattle

FOR SALE

E. B. Williamson Cicero, N. Y.

5 Pairs Sound Young Horses

15 Yearling Angus Heifers, bred

10 Angus heifer calves

3 Pure bred Angus Service Bulls

3 Pure bred Guernsey yearling heifers, bred

2 Grade Guernsey yearlings, bred

H. E. Babcock, Jr.

Sunnygables Farms Ithaca, N. Y.

Young, Acclimated, Thoroughly Broken Teams of Heavy Farm Horses: 8 Matched teams of Mares in foal; 10 Matched teams of Horses and Horse and Mare; 12 other young Mares, some in foal and some not bred; 11 Colts, which will be 1 year old in Spring, mostly Sorrels with light manes and tails; 1 Registered Belgian Stallion, Chestnut with white mane and tail, 4 years old, weighs 1900 lbs.; 1 Registered Belgian Stallion, Sorrel with white mane and tail, 5 years old, weighs 2100 lbs.; 1 Registered Belgian Stud Colt, Sorrel with white mane and tail, 5 months old; 1 Pair of Mules, full sisters, coming 4 and 5 years old, weigh 2500 lbs. Several of above mentioned horses, mares and Stallions, also colts, were prize winners at most of the Fairs for the last two years. You probably saw them.

TEAMS, COLTS, STALLIONS AND MULES — over 50 head to choose from.

If it is something good you are interested in, write me your wants and will let you know if I have what you want, and price, as I only handle the good ones. Would be glad to have you come to the Farm and see for yourself. Also bring your own veterinary. Groom, harness and work the horses yourself.

E. A. NOBLE

Phone—Geneva 21F23. SENECA CASTLE, N. Y.

BELGIANS - *"The Good Kind"*

We sell more Belgians than any other dealer in Ohio. ENOUGH SAID. Buy now on next year's terms. They will be 25 per cent higher in the spring.

A. W. GREEN,

Middlefield, Ohio.

JACKS



RAISE MULES

Big Black Spanish Jacks. Guaranteed Breeders. Jenny's in Foal. Write for prices.

Krekler's Jack Farm

West Elkton, Preble Co., Ohio

Jonsown Collie Kennels

(Reg. No. 2926)

REGISTERED COLLIES - Puppies, Brood Matrons

3 Males at Stud — White, Tricolor, Sable & White.

Pictures on request.

R. F. D. No. 4, Brandon, Vt.

LIVESTOCK Sales Events

Cattle Sales

Feb. 18	Cattle auction at Cornell University.
March 24	Mechanicsburg, Pa., Dispersal Sale of Enos H. Hess herd.
May 12	Guernsey sale at Waldorf Farms, North Chatham, N. Y., managed by Dunn & Harwood, Schoharie, N. Y., and Cordaville, Mass.
May 19	Pennsylvania Guernseys at Auction, Doylestown, Pa. Sale managed by the Pate Sales Co., Chadds Ford Junction, Pa.
May 23	New York Guernsey Sale, managed by Dunn & Harwood, Schoharie, N. Y., and Cordaville, Mass.

Coming Events

Jan. 5-7	Second Annual Food Show. State Armory, Syracuse, N. Y. The Show is held under direction of Empire State Potato Club and New York State Vegetable Growers' Association.
Jan. 5-7	Massachusetts Twentieth Annual Union Agricultural Meeting.
Jan. 5-6-7	Annual meeting Mass. Fruit Growers' Association at Auditorium, Worcester, Mass.
Jan. 6	Connecticut Farm Bureau Federation meeting, Congregational Church, East Hartford.
Jan. 11	Annual Meeting New York Holstein-Friesian Assoc. at Ogdensburg, N. Y.
Jan. 11-12-13	Conn. State Grange, Hartford.
Jan. 11-14	New York State Horticultural Society Annual Meeting, Rochester, N. Y.
Jan. 11-14	1938 Vermont Union Agricultural Meeting and Farm Products Show, Memorial Auditorium, Burlington, Vt.
Jan. 12-16	89th consecutive Boston Poultry Show at Boston Garden.
Jan. 14-	Milk Producer-Dealers' Ass'n. of Connecticut, Inc., Annual Meeting, Hotel Bond, Hartford, 10:30 A. M.
Jan. 17-21	Pennsylvania Farm Show, Harrisburg, Pa.
Jan. 18	Annual Convention, Conn. Dairymen's Assn., Hartford.
Jan. 20-21	Annual Meeting Mass. Agricultural Fairs Assoc., Hotel Brunswick, Boston.
Jan. 24-25	Annual Meeting Northeastern Dairy Conference, Hartford, Conn.
Jan. 25-28	Annual Agricultural Week & Farm Show, Trenton, N. J.
Feb. 14-19	Thirty-first Farm & Home Week, Cornell.
Feb. 17	Tenth Annual Master Farmer Banquet, Willard Straight Hall, Ithaca, N. Y.
Mar. 1-2-3	Mohawk Valley Baby Chick and Egg Show, Gloversville.
June 21-24	Annual Summer Conference of Northeastern Poultry Producers' Council, Cornell University.

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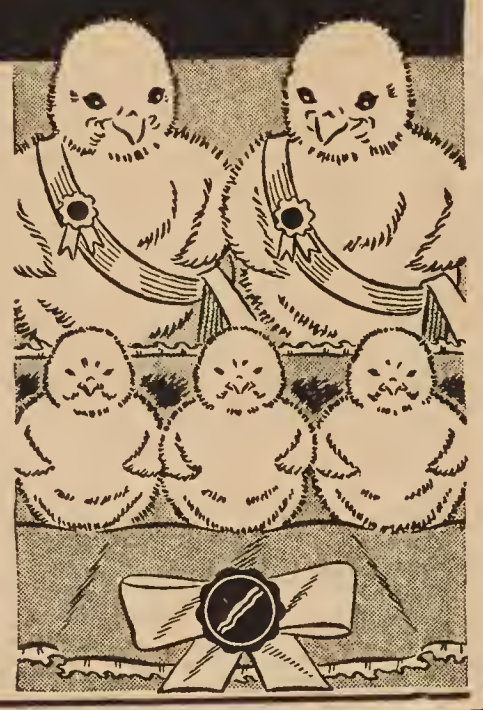
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	100	500	1000
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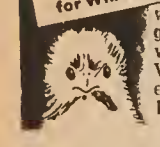
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UNUSUAL EGG PRODUCTION

Our foundation flock—1400 birds—recently averaged 231 eggs per bird; next year average was 235 eggs! These wonderful layers developed from ROP males and Breeders with Pedigree records of 251 to 300 eggs. Mr. Bogart writes, "My pullets from your chicks averaged 195 eggs per bird last year". Our 1938 matings backed by high-powered egg-production breeders. Day Olds, Started Chicks. Sex-linked and Cross Bred Chicks. Big Catalog tells complete story of assured profits. It's FREE Address

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NEARBY MARKETS *for* NEARBY POULTRYMEN

Winter and Spring Prices

By J. C. HUTTAR

NOVEMBER egg prices were very disappointing. They show quite clearly however, that storage egg holdings have a big effect on fresh egg prices.

Actual fresh egg production was not any greater, if as great, as last year for the month of November. Yet in spite of this, fresh egg prices broke earlier and much further than they did a year ago. The heavy supply of cheap storage eggs pulled many customers a w a y f r o m the high priced fresh eggs leaving the wholesale market with a l a t e November surplus of fresh supplies in spite of no heavier production.



J. C. Huttar

In the early November i s s u e I spoke of egg consumption as being the key to clearing up the egg market picture. At that time I summarized a forecast made by the Urner Barry Company on what it took to work us out of our heavy storage supplies.

If you read that, you will recall that this reliable market price publishing company undertook to list the necessary weekly consumption of eggs from then until the end of the year to bring us to a safe storage reserve on the first of the year.

I promised to keep you informed as to how this was working out, so here goes.

The first column is the Urner-Barry estimate of necessary consumption by weeks. And the second is the actual performance to date.

Week Ending	Urner-Barry Estimate	Actual Consumption
Nov. 6	150,000 Cases	163,000 Cases
Nov. 13	155,000 Cases	149,000 Cases
Nov. 20	156,000 Cases	151,000 Cases
Nov. 27	135,000 Cases	141,000 Cases
Dec. 4	144,000 Cases	150,000 Cases
Dec. 11	144,000 Cases	150,000 Cases
Dec. 19	143,000 Cases	144,000 Cases
Dec. 25	138,000 Cases	
Jan. 1	123,000 Cases	

So far we are about 21,000 cases ahead of schedule on consumption. But due to heavy unloading of out of town storage holdings in New York City, the total receipts of eggs have also been about that much ahead of the Urner-Barry estimate. So we're really just about on schedule. Which is better news than we have had for some time in the egg market.

The various egg eating campaigns and the low prevailing prices are apparently having their effect. I hope that some of this work will be made permanent.

The National Egg Council, financed by egg dealers and cooperatives is set up as a permanent organization and should continue to do good.

The Storage Holdings to Date

In order to clear up this storage picture a little more in your minds I prepared the figures below to show you exactly how we stand on shell storage eggs and the progress we have made in the past six months.

Column one gives the total U. S. holdings on the dates indicated for this year. Column two gives the same information for the same dates in 1936, and column three gives the average holdings on those dates for the last five years. Column 4 shows the surplus over last year at each date, and column 5 the surplus over the five year average.

All figures are U. S. Dept. of Agriculture figures except the December 19 which is the Urner-Barry Estimate. The figures represent so many thousands of cases of eggs in each instance.

Date		1937	1936	5 yr. Ave.	1937 Surplus Over 1936	1937 Surplus Over 5 Yr. Ave.
July	1	8,550	7,060	7,860	1,490	690
Aug.	1	8,710	7,340	8,404	1,370	670
Sept.	1	8,390	7,010	7,440	1,380	950
Oct.	1	7,060	5,820	6,270	1,240	790
Nov.	1	5,160	3,790	4,290	1,370	870
Dec.	1	2,680	1,760	2,140	920	540
Dec.	19	1,535	1,007	1,460	530	80

Merry Christmas

May Santa Claus bring your birds health and good production and may the New Year bring low feed prices and high egg prices.

Baby Chicks. — The U. S. Department of Agriculture reports that 56 hatcheries show a total of 2,825,000 chicks booked for December or later delivery, an increase of 34% over last year's figures of 2,106,000.



WGY Farm PROGRAMS

MONDAY, JANUARY 3
12:35—"Cutting Losses Out of Timber Marketing," Prof. F. E. Carlson.
12:45—"New York's Six Presidents," Dr. A. C. Flick

TUESDAY, JANUARY 4
12:35—"Resolutions of a Farm Bureau Agent," J. A. Foster.
12:45—"Taking an Axe to the Meat Bill," Laura Wing.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 5
12:35—(Farm Electrification Mailbag), "You Have a Charge Account with Your Utility," Ed. W. Mitchell, Farm Advisor.
12:45—(Countryside Talk), Jared Van Wagenen, Jr.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 6.
12:35—"Shall I Move to the Farm?" Roy E. Mosher.
12:45—Future Farmers of America.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 7
12:35—"New York's Agriculture in 1938," Hon. Holton V. Noves.
12:45—(The Women's Corner), Caroline Pringle.
8:30—WGY Farm Forum.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 8
12:30—(WGY 4-H Fellowship), 4-H Club Member, Columbia County.
12:45—"They Also Serve," Irving C. Barnes.

MONDAY, JANUARY 10
12:35—"Mr. Supervisor Goes to School," Dr. T. N. Hurd.
12:45—(The Parents' Court), "The Gifted Child," Dr. Robert W. Frederick.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 11
12:35—"Impressions of European Agriculture," H. B. Little.
12:45—"Light Conditioning Your Home," Laura Wing.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 12
12:35—(Farm Electrification Mailbag), "Look and See," Ed. W. Mitchell, Farm Advisor.
12:45—(Countryside Talk), Harold Thompson.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 13
12:35—"New Developments in Market Gardening," Clarence Johnson.
12:45—"Worn-Out Soil," by Dr. Jay A. Bonsteel.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 14
12:35—"The Patriarch of New York Farm Organizations," P. M. Eastman.
12:45—(The Women's Corner), Mabel Milhan.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 15
12:30—(WGY 4-H Fellowship), 4-H Member, Rensselaer County.
12:45—To be announced.



"I'll bet the farmer will be mad when he finds we've been riding his horses."

Baby Chicks

REDBIRD FARM

First and Second High Red Pens at Farmingdale Contest

Our Pen. No. 99 has been leading the Red class at Farmingdale (N. Y. State) since November. Now, (Dec. 15th) our Pen No. 100 has stepped into second place. Two great pens, watch them! Consider how Chicks of this strain can boost your production.

98% LIVABILITY
GUARANTEED FIRST 4 WEEKS

Free replacement of chicks lost in excess of 2% or money refunded.

60,000 BREEDERS — 100% Pullorum Free Official Mass. Agglutination Test. Not a single reactor.

STRAIGHT R. I. REDS for fast-growing broilers and early-maturing pullets, ready to lay at 5 mos.

ROCK-RED CROSS for market-topping BARRED broilers and roasters.

Every egg set is produced on the home farm. We do not buy hatching eggs.

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EAST'S LARGEST BREEDING INSTITUTION
Capacity Over 1,500,000 Eggs at a Setting.

Over 200,000 blood-tested breeders . . . 50,000 Leghorn HEN breeders, 10,000 mated to R. O. P. sires. 35,000 New Hampshires, Wyan-Rocks, our own copyrighted blend. Barred and White Rocks, White Wyandottes and White Giants. Also WENEcross Bram-Rocks and Red Rocks, Barred or "Sex-Linked". Send for free Catalog and money-saving Early-Order Discounts.

Hatches Every Week in the Year

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Tomlin's CHICKS MALES $4.90 PER 100

SEXED PULLETS $12.90 UP PER 100

New England's LOW prices on 100% New England Pullorum Clean chicks, rich in LARGE egg size high production breeding of some of New England's finest strains. Thousands of breeders R.O.P. sired. Doubly guaranteed — 100% live arrival, high livability. Big Leghorns, Barred Rocks, real New Hampshire and R. I. Reds, Crossbreeds. As hatched or sex guaranteed.

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BRED the BEST for BUSINESS

Good for early maturity, rapid feathering, livability, heavy production and large eggs. 14 year Scientific breeding progress. 14 years Pullorum Clean Accr. by N. H. State College. Chicks and Hatching Eggs all Year. Write for prices and catalog.

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Dependable High Egg Producers

Free Catalog fully covers our seven popular breeds, including White Leghorns mated with pedigreed males. Hatched from pullorum tested old hen breeders. Baby Chicks—Started Chicks—Crossbreds. Guarantee protects you. Early order discount. Write today.

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THE HISCOCK HATCHERY
OFFERS
NEW HAMPSHIRE RED and S. C. WHITE LEGHORN
CHICKS FROM BREEDING FLOCKS BLOODTESTED FOR PULLORUM.
Circular on request.
L. H. HISCOCK, Skaneateles, N. Y.

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CHICKS Legnorns, Barred Rocks, and New Hampshires. ORDER NOW. Mapes Certified Quality Bloodtested Breeders, bubbling with sturdy vigor, fast growth, livability, large eggs, profitable production —make profits sure.

RED-ROCK CROSS BRED CHICKS, either sex, for layers, broilers or roasters, also available.
Get our folder and Prices at once.

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ALGER CHICKS

REDS & CROSS direct from a BREEDER, not a hatchery; stock 100% Pullorum free; 95% Livability guarantee. Send for free catalog. $12. PER 104 QUANTITY REDUCTION

ALGER FARMS, Box 5, Brockton, Mass.

A Full Cellar at Stoneposts

(*Continued from Page* 1)

thing? You've got to keep books of course, but after you've done the best job possible on them, you must interpret and reconcile your figures with the testimony of your own eyes and adjust your arithmetical balances by rough common sense.

If as the winter closes in you owe a little less money, if the fields and fences are in better shape than they were a year ago, if the barns and cellar are well filled, you've probably done pretty well. When an old friend, who knows arithmetic and not another darn thing, comes along and asks to see your balance sheet, don't show it to him. Show him instead the new roof on the barn and what's under it. Show him the corn crib, the sleek stock, and all that stuff in the cellar. Ask him if he ever tried eating stocks and bonds and bookkeeping entries for breakfast on a cold winter's morning. Then you can shut him up pretty effectively by telling him the farm is your home, and you are living on it and from it — not just cropping it like cotton people.

Your Page

(*Continued from Page* 6)

hitch-hiking up or down the trunk to the suet and say "sweet, sweet" when he arrives. If Mrs. Downy comes, there will be no red on her bonnet.

By midwinter the nuthatches will appear and, in time, the blue jays also will dare to be friendly. The latter will take away big pieces of suet and keep you busy and amused, until one day you are startled by the bluebird's song which says that spring is near.—*G. H. E., New York.*

With American Agriculturist Advertisers

"Better Farming for 1938" is the name of the new 114 page John Deere catalog. Drop a card to *John Deere,* Moline, Ill., for it, and keep it where you can put your hands on it quickly. You will find it full of information about all crops from planting to harvesting. Besides that, there is valuable information on capacity of silos, a handy acreage chart, a lactation table, and other brief information for which you will find use.

* * *

A Book of Real "How's". — If you haven't a copy of the fall and winter edition of the Purina poultry book, ask your local Purina dealer for one, or drop a card to *Purina Mills,* St. Louis, Mo. The book has 48 pages chuck full of information that will help fill the egg basket. It tells you how to cull, ventilate, manage lights, and feed. There are also several pages of up-to-the-minute information on poultry diseases that will help lick the mortality problem.

* * *

A useful book for dairy farmers and poultrymen is the Moore Bros. catalog. It lists a wide variety of supplies needed in dairy barn and poultry house. Milk cans, disinfectants, brushes, separators, churns, veterinary supplies, barn equipment, harness, egg boxes, scales, drinking fountains, etc., are a few of the many practical items listed in this catalog. It will be mailed free, upon request, to any dairy farmer or poultry raiser. Address *Moore Bros.,* Box R, Albany, N. Y.

* * *

The Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co. has for you a copy of bulletin "How to judge a lamp." If you buy electric lamps, it will help you save money because it tells you what to look for in purchasing an incandescent lamp. Send for your copy to Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co., Lamp Division, 150 Broadway, New York City.

* * *

New Business Wrinkles.—To our pioneer forefathers meat curing was necessary. In recent years, due to many causes, there is renewed interest in it; but many housewives who want to cure meat lack definite directions. The *Morton Salt Co.,* of Chicago, Ill., has met this need with a 128 page book "Home Meat Curing Made Easy." It covers completely the problems of butchering, trimming, curing, and cooking of pork, beef, and lamb. Due to the size of the book and the heavy demand for it, a charge of 25c is made for it. Send for a copy to Morton Salt Co., Chicago, Ill.

BABY CHICKS

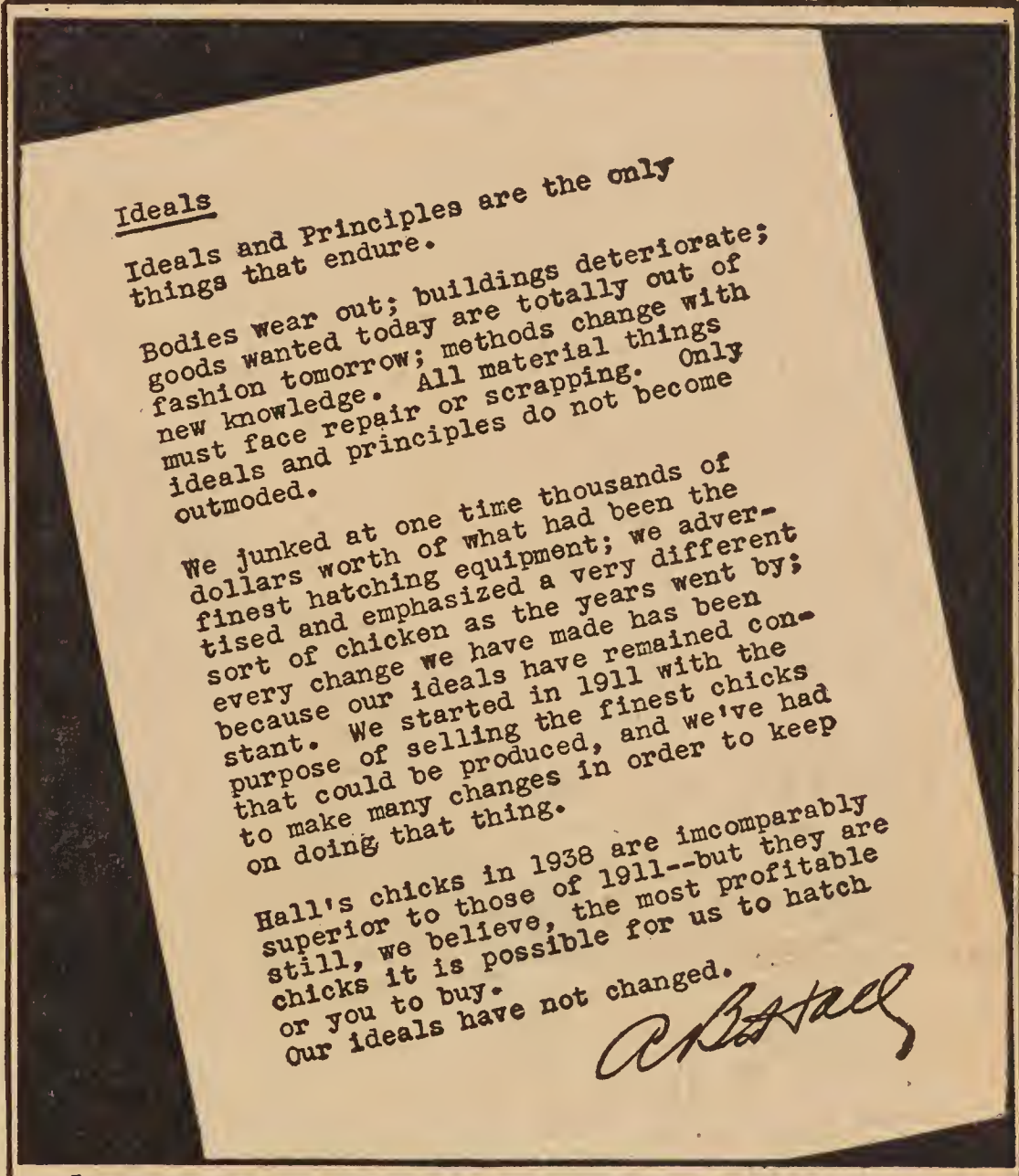
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Say you saw it in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

Mrs. Stark's Doughnuts Winner "Over All"

By MABEL HEBEL

IF YOU don't think there are thrills in a doughnut contest, you should have gone to Ogdensburg for State Grange Session and seen the wind-up of the Grange-*American Agriculturist* doughnut contest. The fun began Tuesday morning, Dec. 14th, when we started unpacking the 53 packages of friedcakes from as many counties. Each contained six of the golden round cakes, and they made a tempting sight when transferred to 53 plates and arranged in three long rows on a narrow white-covered table for the judging.

All day Tuesday while the judges were at work, Grangers followed their noses to the doughnut room and you heard remarks like these (especially from the men folks):

"Serving coffee with these?"

"My, don't they look good!"

"Passing out any samples?"

The hardest part for the onlookers was watching the judges sample each plate, but after a while that got hard for the judges too. Just try taking a bite out of 53 doughnuts in addition to your regular meals). It was late that afternoon before the judges finished their work, and they all agreed that the job had been harder than they expected, for the majority of the entries were so good that the scoring was very close. The sincere thanks of both *American Agriculturist* and the State Grange go to our three judges.

After the judging was finished, we opened the sealed envelops containing names of contestants, but kept winners' names a dead secret until Thursday noon, When H. L. Cosline, Associate Editor of *American Agriculturist,* made the announcement from the platform. I say a "dead secret," but as a matter of fact we had to let two people in on the secret of who won first prize, in order to get the first prize winner to come to Ogdensburg on Thursday. One of these persons was the Franklin County Grange Deputy, and the other was the first prize winner, Mrs. Carrie Stark, of Westville Grange, Franklin County, whom we were anxious to have present to receive in person her cash prize of $25.00 from *American Agriculturist.*

Besides the $25.00, Mrs. Stark won a handsome President coal and wood range, donated by Kalamazoo Stove Company, and the following other prizes:

From Cooperative G.L.F. Exchange, Inc.: a 5-lb. package of each of the following: Quality Patent Flour, G.L.F. Pastry Flour, Self-rising Buckwheat Pancake flour, Golden Cakes Flour, Steamed Rolled Whole Wheat and Whole Wheat Flour. Also, a 2-lb. pkg. of each of the following: Milkorno, Milkoato and Milkwheato.

From Corn Products Sales Co.: 1 gal. Mazola, two 3-lb. cans Karo, three 1-lb. pkgs. Argo Corn Starch, 12 pkgs. Kre-Mel, two 12 oz. pkgs. Linit.

From General Foods Sales Co.: One General Foods' Gift Box containing Postum and 22 other General Foods packaged products.

From International Salt Co.: One 5-lb. can of Meat Salt and a butcher knife.

From Pillsbury Flour Mills Co.: Two 24½ lb. Pillsbury's Best, 1 pkg. Pillsbury Snosheen Cake Flour, one 3½ lb. pkg. Pillsbury Pancake Flour.

A close second in the contest was Mrs. F. LeRoy Twitchell, of Pulaski Grange, Oswego County, who received a check for $10 from *American Agriculturist,* plus all of the above prizes except the stove. Incidentally, I must tell a little joke on Mrs. Twitchell. After the doughnuts were judged on Tuesday, the winning plates were lined up in a show case, but were of course left nameless until Thursday. Mrs. Twitchell with some friends came into the room where they were, and examined the plates closely. Then I heard her say to those with her: "Well, I guess I didn't win anything. I don't see my doughnuts among those here." How's that for not recognizing your own handiwork? But then twenty plates of prize doughnuts do look a good deal alike.

The next eight winners, listed on this page, all received cash prizes from *American Agriculturist* and all of the merchandise prizes mentioned except the stove. Each of the next ten winners received a check for $1 from *American Agriculturist.*

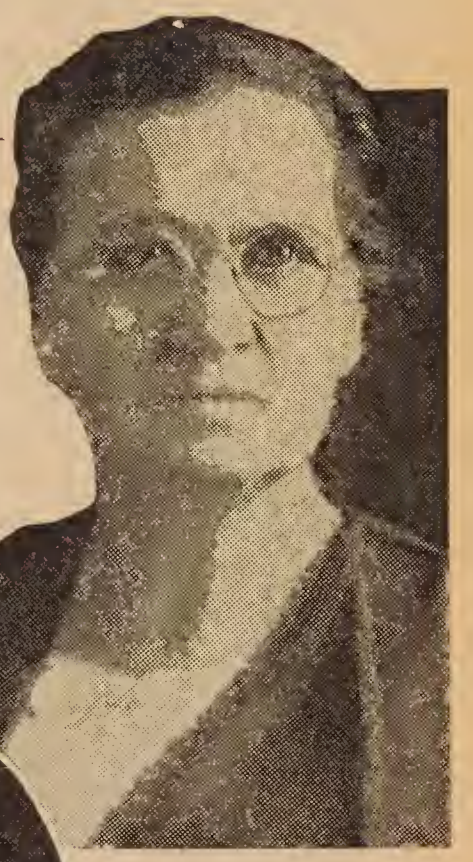
More than one Grange woman, who stopped to admire the exhibit of doughnuts and the generous prizes awarded to contestants, murmured: "Now I wish I'd made some. I might have been a winner." We wouldn't be surprised if next year's contest was bigger than ever — though we had plenty to handle this year, with over 500 Granges taking part and a total of 2250 contestants. But the more contestants, the more fun. So, Grangers, get ready for the 1938 contest! We will welcome suggestions for the kind of baking contest to have. Just write to Grange Contest Editor, *American Agriculturist,* Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y.

Before closing, I want to extend my personal thanks to Mrs. Roy Bixby, State Chairman of Service and Hospitality Committee, and to all of the Pomona and Subordinate Grange Chairmen who did so much to make the doughnut contest a success.

Mrs. Stark's Doughnut Recipe

1 cup sugar
2 eggs
1 cup sweet milk
3 rounding teaspoons of baking powder
¼ teaspoon nutmeg
1 teaspoon salt
3 cups flour

Place sugar and eggs in bowl and beat well. Add nutmeg, salt and milk. Sift flour and baking powder twice and add. Beat well. Let stand ten minutes. Turn out on floured board and knead until it can be handled. Roll and cut. Let stand while lard heats. Fry in deep fat.



MRS. CARRIE STARK, of Constable, N. Y., whose doughnuts won first prize.



Left: Doughnut Contest judges just beginning their task. Left to right: Miss Rachel Merritt, St. Lawrence County Home Bureau Agent; Mrs. Eloise Irish Agne, Jefferson County Home Bureau Agent; and Miss Inez Gardner, head of Home Economics Dep't. of N. Y. State School of Agriculture at Canton.



LEFT
Second prize winner — Mrs. F. LeRoy Twitchell, of Pulaski, N. Y.

RIGHT
Winner of third prize—Mrs. Harry Baker of Ithaca, N. Y.



DOUGHNUT CONTEST WINNERS

	Name	Grange	County
No. 1	Mrs. Carrie Stark	Westville	Franklin
No. 2	Mrs. F. LeRoy Twitchell	Pulaski	Oswego
No. 3	Mrs. Harry Baker	Forest City	Tompkins
No. 4	Mrs. Wesley Standish	Cincinnatus	Cortland
No. 5	Mrs. Fred Zimmerman	Newfane	Niagara
No. 6	Mrs. Winifred Bennett	Mohican	Warren
No. 7	Mrs. Clifford Rugg	Bacon Hill	Saratoga
No. 8	Mrs. Victor Miller	Howard	Steuben
No. 9	Mrs. William Lighthall	Otsquago	Montgomery
No. 10	Mrs. Maude Williams	Remsen	Oneida
No. 11	Mrs. Minnie Stanton	Hiawatha	Albany
No. 12	Mrs. Robert F. Glor	Attica	Wyoming
No. 13	Mrs. Oscar E. Yeomans	Echo	Greene
No. 14	Mrs. Lena Adams	Butternut Valley	Otsego
No. 15	Mrs. Francis Borrmon	Norfolk	St. Lawrence
No. 16	Mrs. Austin Sabine	Alderbrook	Madison
No. 17	Mrs. W. W. Alley	Union Vale	Dutchess
No. 18	Mrs. Hattie Vreeland	Caneadea	Allegany
No. 19	Mrs. Vertrees L. Ackerly	Hamptonburgh	Orange
No. 20	Mrs. Clarence C. House	Avon	Livingston



THE *Sculptured Look* . . . for Street or House

IF YOU HAVE your eyes open for spring fabrics, you will see necktie prints or those with designs taken from laces and embroideries, or patterns such as one sees on old-fashioned china.

Pea sized dots in pink with brown, multi-colored prints with colors that look painted on, crossed band patterns and reversible jacquard weaves in color, are some of the season's high points.

If you feel that it is still too early for spring prints, the rich wines, reds, and greens will lend color under a heavy winter coat. Black is just as popular as ever.

BIG APPLE DRESS PATTERN No. 3494 is fine for velvet, crepe or a plain woolen. The big apple applique could be made in bright lipstick red. The bolero jacket, pattern also included, can be made in metal cloth for contrast with velvet or crepe or in matching material. Pattern sizes are 14, 16, 18, 20 years, 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40-inches bust. Size 16 requires 3¼ yards of 39-inch material for dress and ½ yard of 39-inch material for bolero. Embroidery No. E-700 costs 10 cents extra.

HOUSECOAT PATTERN No. 3325 meets another modern need for miss or for matron. A lovely warm flannel in bright colors for lounging or a demure velvet in dark colors for entertaining are materials suggested. The garment may be zipped together in the front or buttoned. Mature figures may prefer to have the sash. Pattern sizes are 14, 16, 18, 20 years, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42-inches bust. Size 36 requires 4⅛ yards of 39-inch material.

TO ORDER: Write name, address and pattern size and number clearly and enclose 15c in stamps. Address Pattern Department, *American Agriculturist,* 10 North Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, New York.

Today in Aunt Janet's Garden

Reader Asks About Callas

"Now that we have been told how to winter over dahlias, cannas and gladiolus, please tell us next how to keep over tuberous rooted begonias and the yellow calla Elliotiana. . . . Then too, how can I get the yellow calla to blossom? They increase in number but never blossom for me.—*Mrs. M. C. T.*"

MY PERSONAL experience with callas has just begun. Late in October, a good friend was separating her dormant white bulbs and gave me some of her extras. Fortunately for me, she potted them up so I could see how it was done. She put the usual layer of drainage material in the bottom of the pot, broken pieces of clay pots and pebbles, being sure that the drainage hole would not be stopped. On top of this was a thin layer of sphagnum moss; then she filled the 8" pot half full of fresh cow manure. My eyes bulged when she did this, for I had always been told that pot plants must have nothing but well rotted manure. But when she told me that she had followed this method herself for years and that her mother had got it from a commercial grower, I subsided. She put on a 1" layer of compost, set on the bulbs and filled the pot with this rich, black soil.

The little green tips of the bulbs just protruded above the level of the compost which was about 1" lower than the top of the pot. She warned me to give it plenty of water; the broad leaves of callas use it up fast. Sunlight is necessary of course.

After the blooming period is over during June, July and August I shall turn the pot over on its side in a shady dry place to let the bulbs rest. Then if the bulbs are too large, I shall divide them again and pot them up individually.

The yellow calla is handled practically the same way, except that it must be dried out even more thoroughly before planting.



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"Old Peregrinations"

By C. A. STEPHENS

IN A LETTER from the Peace River country at the great falls of the Hay River, Winthrop Woodbridge tells us of another experience.

He had gone back to the falls alone to wind up his winter trapping, this being about the tenth of March, while as yet there was a foot or more of snow in that northern region.

That morning he busied himself for several hours breaking camp and getting ready for the return journey, intending to set off in the afternoon. But an ominous change in the weather led him to hesitate about starting. The sky had clouded, threatening snow. He judged it safer to remain in the warm moosehide tent by the falls.

There came on during the night one of the heaviest snow-storms of the season. Nearly fifteen inches of snow fell in the gorge at the falls, and on the exposed prairie there were drifts four and five feet deep. He was unable to get away for four days; and meanwhile he had an odd experience, one which resulted in his going back home much more easily than he had anticipated.

At a distance of a mile or two below the camp at the falls there was a little "bunch" of six wood-buffaloes and a calf, wintering among the copses of birch and aspen beside the river. When there is so much snow that these northern buffalo cannot dig down to the dry grass and wild pea-vine, the animals "yard" where they can browse upon young growth like birch. Apparently, too, they tread these yards in the snow for better protection against wolves.

Several times during the early hours of the night, when the storm was first coming on, Winthrop thought that he heard wolves howling, and on the second night he was sure of it. The snowfall had now ceased, and the weather turned cold and fair, with one of those brilliant auroras, so frequent in the northwest, lighting up the snowy white wastes. He felt curious to know how the buffalo were faring; and putting on his snow-shoes, he took his carbine and set off to go down to the "yard" by light of the aurora.

On aproaching the place where the "yard" had been in February, Winthrop now found no trace of it, although all the young growth thereabouts seemed to have been closely browsed.

At a distance farther down the river, however, he could hear one or more wolves yelping. Continuing on he came near where wolves were worrying or besieging quarry of some sort among thickets at the foot of a rocky bluff which towered beside the frozen river.

There were, as he now judged from the yelping, as many as seven or eight wolves; and he did not deem it prudent to approach them in the copses. Making a little detour up the valleyside, he came round on the top of the bluff overlooking the thickets.

The auroras played fitfully over the sky, now brightening, now darkening. Looking down, Winthrop caught sight of the wolves. They were timber-wolves, all dark gray, or looked to be so against the snow, except one, the largest, which was almost wholly white. This wolf was keeping apart from the others, and did not yelp.

For some time Winthrop could not make out what it was that they were hunting or harrying. Then suddenly, as a sky-wave of the aurora brightened, he discovered it. Bunched together in a thicket, close to the foot of the bluff, was a dark, still mass which he felt sure was either buffalo or elk, standing at bay.

The wolves continued circling about the thicket, at one moment rushing up close, then veering off, to course round and again approach from the other side; but always this large white wolf kept at a distance behind.

In the midst of the commotion Winthrop saw the large white wolf sneaking up to the bunch from the other side. Suddenly the brute dashed forward and, as nearly as Winthrop could see, grabbed and hamstrung one of the assailed animals while it was facing the pack the other way; for the buffalo, elk, or whatever it was, appeared to fall in the brush.

Loud bellowing, shrill yells, snorting and crashes in the thicket succeeded for some minutes. The whole bunch of struggling creatures shifted its position, to and fro, and at last came in nearer to the foot of the bluff. Winthrop then perceived that the wolves had one animal down.

He could easily make out the large white wolf among the others of the band. It was clearly the strongest, most cunning of the pack, and probably the leader. Winthrop determined to pick him off, if possible. It is not easy shooting in the night, but the distance was not great, and bright waves of auroral light kept recurring. Biding his chance till the wavering light came brightest, he fired, with the result that a sharp yell rose, followed by a great outcry of howling.

Not caring to remain there longer at such close quarters with a pack balked of its prey, Winthrop made off and went back to his camp at the falls.

His sympathies were wholly with the buffalo, which he wished to protect; he felt curious, moreover, to learn what damage his shot had done, and whether he had actually killed the white wolf. And accordingly, as soon as it was fairly light the next forenoon, he went back, and following his tracks of the preceding night, again came round to the top of the bluff above the thickets.

Looking down from there, he saw three buffalo browsing in a copse, and felt quite sure that they were from the same little herd which had been at the other yard earlier in the winter. One of them was a large bull which he had often admired, so dark brown in color as to be almost black, and of very fierce aspect. The other two and the calf were now nowhere in sight, and he thought it likely that they had been killed, or had otherwise perished.

The buffalo were not alone, however. Singular to say, four caribou and an elk were "yarding" with them, having apparently thrown their lot in with the larger ruminants, either for companionship or safety's sake. Nor was this odd partnership by any means the strangest feature there. For on descending the bank and going round to the other side of the thickets, Winthrop now espied, browsing a little apart from the deer and buffalo, the last animal on earth which he would have expected to find there—a horse!

At first Winthrop could scarcely believe his eyes, and stood peering through the brushwood in utter wonder.

But it was really a horse, a sorrel horse with a white face, very unkempt and shaggy, its mane, forelock and coat all grown out very long, on account of the winter cold and exposure.

Where the poor animal had come from or how he had ever strayed away into this remote wilderness was at first a matter of astonishment to the young trapper. He then remembered he had heard that during the rush of gold-seekers to the Klondike in Alaska, some of the horses of these adventurers had been lost or abandoned on the way from Edmonton through the mountains. Could this old horse be one of those stray animals that had survived all these years? Winthrop could think of no other solution of the mystery.

His heart warmed toward the solitary old creature, and he approached and began calling out to it, "Co'-jack, co'-jack, co'-jack! Come, nobby, come!"

At the sound of a human voice the forlorn creature suddenly pricked up his ears and looked wonderingly round, as if long-dormant memories were stirring in him. Nor did the animal appear afraid when Winthrop approached and patted its head. Perhaps it had reached a degree of misery and starvation where it cared little what happened to it; for although shaggy, it was very poor and lean, having evidently subsisted on little save birch and aspen twigs. Winthrop thought of two packages of oatmeal that still remained over from the winter supplies at the camp. "Now if you will hold still and let me buckle this carbine strap round your skinny old neck," he continued, "you shall go with me and have another taste of oats before you die."

Plainly the horse had at one time been accustomed to harness and halters. It made no attempt to pull away when Winthrop put the strap around its neck, and it followed when he essayed to lead it to camp.

He was so engrossed with the horse that he scarcely thought to look for the wolf which he hoped he had shot the night before. Wolf-tracks were everywhere about the yard, and numbers of freshly gnawed bones lay in the snow; but he saw no wolves, alive or dead, that morning, and concluded that he had no more than wounded the white leader of the pack.

"It was worth the trouble I took," Winthrop wrote, "just to see that horse eat the oatmeal when I poured it out for him, a package at a time, in our large fry-pan. He kept turning his eyes up at me in the queerest way imaginable. From the moment I gave him that oatmeal he was *my* horse. I do not believe I could have chased him away if I had tried. But I did not try. It had come into my mind that I would rig up some sort of harness from the tent thongs and such other straps as we had, and make him draw my sled home for me.

"And that is what I did, and I got home with our trapping-kit much more easily than I had at first expected.

"But you should have seen Milly and Uncle Horace when I drove up to the shack door and sang out, 'Whoa!!' And I purposely shouted it very loud.

"Milly rushed to the door first, and stood staring at my rig, too much astonished to speak. It was the first horse that had ever been seen at Woodbridge Creek.

"'Whoa!' I yelled again. And Uncle Horace hobbled out.

"'A horse!' he gasped.

"'Certainly,' said I. 'Did you think it was an elephant, Uncle Hod?'

"Father was down in the mill, filing the circular saw, and did not hear me come at first; but he heard my second

The Amateur Poet's Corner

Because of the number of contributions, we do not return poems not published. Keep a copy of your poem.

The limit in length is sixteen (16) lines, and poem must be original and written by an amateur. $2.00 will be paid to the author of each one printed.

Send poems to Poetry Editor, *American Agriculturist*, P. O. Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y.

Day Dreams

Dreams are fragile things, and yet
If we should never dream at all,
  If in our fancy ne'er beget
  A castle great or small,
How drab the world would seem to be,
How dull the things of every day
  If in imagination we
  Could never wander far away.
It may be that these dreams of ours
Will wing our thoughts on dizzying flights,
  Renewing in us greater power
  To climb the mountain heights!

—*Mabel F. Hill,*
Eureka, N. Y.

The Song of the Lazy Farmer

THE OLD YEAR'S gone and now it's dead we've got a chance to look ahead, a new year stretches out before, it's full of opportunities galore; in days gone by we made mistakes, we didn't have quite all it takes to do the things that we laid out, but now we're feelin' fresh and stout. The new year's like a brand new book, and though we cannot take a look at unturned pages, as we start we know that if we do our part the new year will be good to us and leave us fat and prosperous.



On New Year's Day some folks swear off and all their old bad habits doff, but ere a month past us has skid you'll find them folks have all backslid. So I won't promise anything, but as I look ahead, by jing, I've got a hunch that maybe fate will be right good in thirty-eight, with snow and rain in season so the seed we plant will sprout and grow. Now let's not fret and stew and yelp about the things we cannot help, nor worry 'til our hair is thin about the things that might have been. Let's take things as they come and do our tasks each day; not fuss and stew because the fast-descending sun may catch us with a job half done. We'll get our work all done some way, and after we have hit the hay, let's rest and just be satisfied to know that we have toiled and tried!

'Whoa!' and then he rushed out, took a look, and came wonderingly up to the shack.

" 'Boy,' he exclaimed, 'where did you get *that,* and what do you call it?"

" 'Dad,' said I, 'has it been so long since you have seen a horse that you don't know one by sight? This is Old Peregrinations, and I expect that he has been peregrinating around up in the Hay River country ever since Klondike days.'

"That is what we have called him ever since—Old Peregrinations."

Grange GLEANINGS By

CHARLES M. GARDNER

Editor of the National Grange Monthly and High Priest of Demeter of the National Grange.

TWO VERY promising young men have just come into leadership in New England Grange work, as the result of the biennial election of state officers in New Hampshire and Massachusetts. In the former state the new Master is William J. Neal of Meredith, who has served the State Grange four years as overseer, following a similar term as lecturer. Being only 32 years old, Mr. Neal becomes the youngest State Master New Hampshire Granges have ever had, and will undoubtedly be the youngest man representing a state at the Oregon session of the National Grange next November.

The new Massachusetts Master is Everett W. Stone of Auburn, who for nearly 30 years has been very active in the work of the Order and is favorably known throughout the state. Mr. Stone is an extensive builder and has been prominent as a town officer for several years. Mr. Neal is postmaster in his home community, a prosperous farmer and a breeder of pure-bred Devon cattle, having been for a dozen years secretary of the American Devon Cattle Club.

* * *

DURING THE past year the Home and Community Welfare Committee of Kennebec Pomona in Maine has been instrumental in having 100 pairs of warm mittens knitted for distribution to three organizations in that state—the Grange Cottage at Good Will Farm, the Home for Little Wanderers and Opportunity Farm. How much more comfortable these Maine youngsters will be this winter because of such Grange kindness can readily be imagined.

* * *

THE LARGEST SESSION the Connecticut State Grange has ever held is anticipated at Hartford, opening January 11 for three days—the 53rd annual convention of the Grange organization in Connecticut. It is biennial election year, and the reports to be given will show the most prosperous 12 months' period in all Connecticut Grange history.

* * *

IN NEW YORK STATE more than 100 Patrons have earned Grange pins the past year for securing ten or more new members each, while awards of an attractive history of the organization in New York have been made to many other Patrons for outstanding Grange work of the year.

* * *

TWO WELL-KNOWN Grange young people in Washington County, Rhode Island, have just received generous cash awards at the Rhode Island State College for exceptional work in agriculture and Home Economics respectively. They were Theodore L. Reynolds of East Greenwich and Miss Edith R. Cottrell of West Kingston. Mr. Reynolds also received the Hood scholarship of $200.

* * *

A FEATURE of the State Grange session at Rochester, New Hampshire, was the staging of an elaborate corn show, which not only presented an exceptional array of all kinds of corn, but was accompanied by an unusual display of corn products, making an exhibit that attracted the interest of every Patron attending the state session. The corn show was held in the same hall as the convention, was carefully judged by experts and resulted in many prize winners scattered all over the state. It was handled by the agricultural committee of the State Grange, composed of William J. Neal of Meredith, Lawrence A. Carlisle of Concord, M. Gale Eastman of Durham, Wesley Adams of Derry and Albert H. Brown of Strafford.

* * *

ONE OF THE most significant votes passed by the session of the Massachusetts State Grange recently held at Worcester had to do with petty gambling, whose spread among fraternal and religious organizations is becoming quite alarming—in other states as well as Massachusetts. This was the vote overwhelmingly passed by the Massachusetts Grange people:

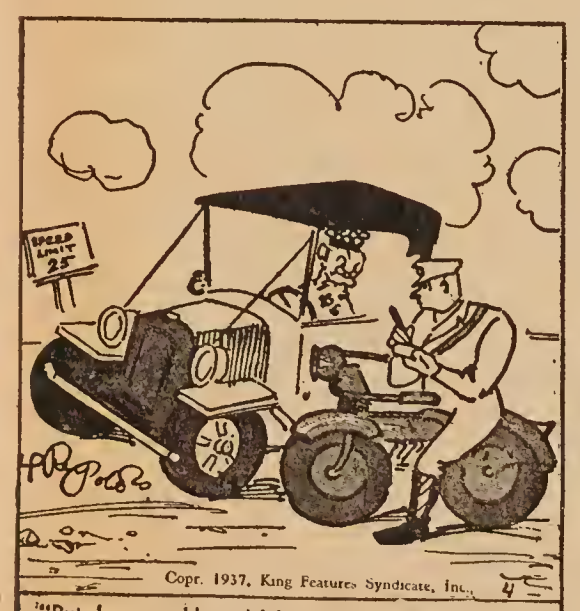
"RESOLVED, That the Massachusetts State Grange hereby reaffirms its declarations against the use of any form of gambling, particularly specifying Beano and Bingo; reminding all Granges that refraining from these questionable methods enables the State Grange to go with clean hands before legislative committees and elsewhere to fight the spread of the gambling evil."

* * *

IT HAS remained for Rev. A. H. Wheelock, chaplain of the Massachusetts State Grange, to make a record in Grange official service which has probably never been duplicated in all the history of the organization. Mr. Wheelock has served 36 years continuously as chaplain of the Massachusetts State Grange and at the recent annual session of that body was elected for another two years. Although 78 years of age, Mr. Wheelock is as alert as a man of 40, and is a speaker of exceptional ability.

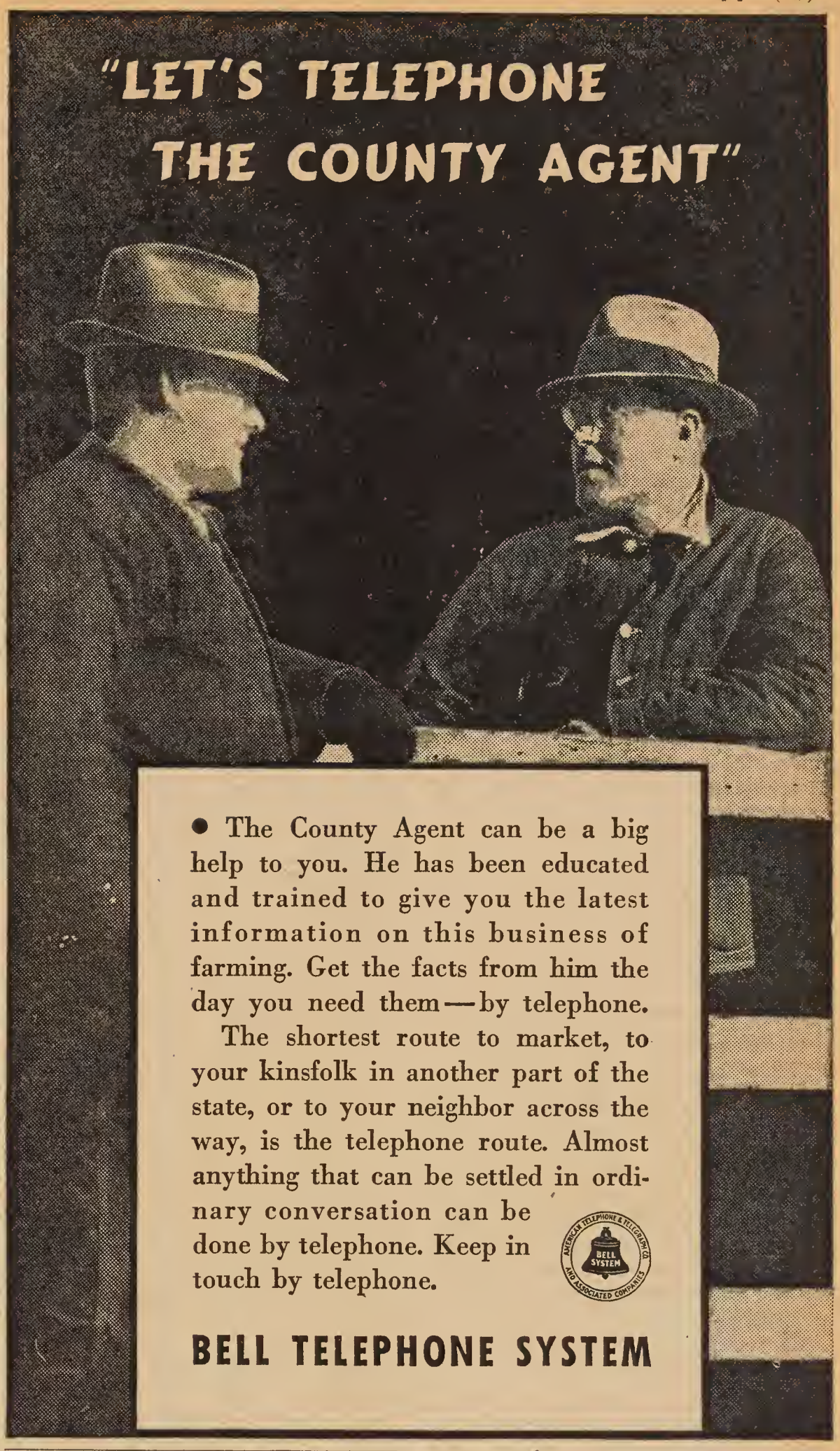
* * *

THE MASSACHUSETTS State Grange has voted to establish three annual scholarships of $150 each, to be awarded for the Western, Central and Eastern sections of the state respectively and to be set up as a part of the Educational Aid Fund, the project in that state through which more than a thousand young people have been financially aided in procuring a higher education than the public schools afford. The new scholarships will be made available for 1938 and will be based upon Grange membership, scholarship attainments and moral character.



"But down reckless drivin', too. My grandchildren don't believe I've got it in me."

"LET'S TELEPHONE THE COUNTY AGENT"



• The County Agent can be a big help to you. He has been educated and trained to give you the latest information on this business of farming. Get the facts from him the day you need them—by telephone.

The shortest route to market, to your kinsfolk in another part of the state, or to your neighbor across the way, is the telephone route. Almost anything that can be settled in ordinary conversation can be done by telephone. Keep in touch by telephone.

BELL TELEPHONE SYSTEM

Best Remedy for Coughs is Easily Mixed at Home

Needs No Cooking. Big Saving.

To get the quickest relief from coughs due to colds, mix your own remedy at home. Once tried, you'll never use any other kind of cough medicine, and it's so simple and easy.

First, make a syrup by stirring 2 cups granulated sugar and one cup of water a few moments, until dissolved. A child could do it. No cooking needed.

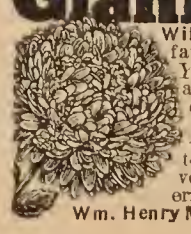
Then get 2½ ounces of Pinex from any druggist. This is a concentrated compound of Norway Pine, famous for its prompt action on throat and bronchial membranes.

Put the Pinex into a pint bottle, and add your syrup. Thus you make a full pint of really better medicine than you could buy ready-made for four times the money. It never spoils, and children love its pleasant taste.

And for quick, blessed relief, it has no equal. You can feel it penetrating the air passages in a way that means business. It loosens the phlegm, soothes the inflamed membranes, and eases the soreness. Thus it makes breathing easy, and lets you get restful sleep.

Just try it, and if not pleased, your money will be refunded.

Giant Asters 5 pkts. 10¢



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Big cash profits for you; full or spare time. Over 250 household necessities—things people must buy. Proven fast sellers; steady repeaters, earnings very first day. FORD TUDOR SEDAN GIVEN YOU AS BONUS. I'll show you how to start at once; send you everything—Big Display Outfit and quick cash plans. Details FREE—no obligation. Just send name on postcard.

ALBERT MILLS 4979 Monmouth Ave., Cincinnati, O.

MAN WITH CAR—$30 WEEK UP

and good future for reliable man to supply farm customers with highest quality guaranteed motor oils, cleansers, stock and poultry remedies, other home and farm products in big demand year around. Must be satisfied with $30 week at start. Protected route. Zone Manager promotions for best producers. Route men now earning $30 to $60 week. Write LOYD'S OF AMERICA, Dept. G, Camden, N. J.



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Imparts Color and Beauty to Gray and Faded Hair

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Hiscox Chem. Wks. Patchogue, N.Y.

Rolls Developed. Two beautiful, double-weight professional enlargements and 8 guaranteed Never Fade Perfect Tone Prints, 25c coin. RAYS PHOTO SERVICE. La Crosse, Wisconsin.

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FOR SALE— Having moved to Ithaca will sacrifice Yonkers home. Well built, newly decorated, big yard, garage. Near schools. Two minutes to R. R. station. 30 minutes to Grand Central. Address Box 367 American Agriculturist, Ithaca, New York.

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Farm With Good Living

70 Acres, stream, woodlot, handy village; good 7-room house, barn, hen house; $2500 including horses, 6 cattle, hens, machinery, crops; easy terms; page 24 Free bargain catalog. Strout Ag'y, 255-R 4th Ave., N. Y. City.

Kernels, Screenings *and* Chaff

By H. E. BABCOCK

FOR SEVERAL YEARS I have been the representative of the New York State Grange on the Board of Trustees of Cornell University. Each year I report directly to the delegate body of the State Grange when it holds its annual meeting. This year, in order that the delegate body of the Grange might know exactly where I stood, I pledged myself, as a Cornell Trustee, to be alert to protect New York State's colleges and experiment stations administered by Cornell University from the rising tide of federal power which I believe is increasing too rapidly for the welfare of this country.

Because what I said was necessarily incompletely reported by the press due to lack of space, and was in some instances misleadingly headlined, some people have written me who had apparently jumped to the conclusion that I am critical of the influence of the federal government in the *present* conduct of our state colleges at Cornell University. *Nothing could be farther from the truth.*

In my opinion the matter of federal infringement is not yet an issue. *There has been no federal interference.* Dean Carl Ladd assures me of this fact and what Carl Ladd says I believe. Here's hoping, however, that the issue may never arise. If it does I think you can expect to see Carl and me go down the road together in opposition to anything which will limit the independence of our state college and experiment stations.

* * *

Home Slaughtered Lambs

While we have been hog-dressing hothouse lambs for two or three seasons at home we have never until this fall tried slaughtering our spring lambs. We have now begun to kill a few of these.

The first surprise we got was finding out how heavily a spring lamb dresses off in comparison with a hothouse lamb. Of course, the heads and pelts are not removed from hothouse lambs when they are sent to market.

We find that a forty-odd-pound hothouse lamb dresses off about 25 per cent, while a 100-pound spring lamb with head and pelt removed as well as hog-dressed produces a carcass which will weigh under 50 pounds.

We are thinking that it may be logical, inasmuch as we have to be equipped to slaughter our hothouse lambs at home, to slaughter the spring lambs along with them each season and sell the carcasses rather than the live lambs. Experience, however, may decide against this program.

* * *

Supplements for Sheep

This year we tried raising three supplementary crops for our sheep — rape, pumpkins, and turnips. I have already reported that our pumpkin crop was practically a failure. Many explanations giving the reason for this failure have come in, including some which have led me quite deeply into the sex life of pumpkins.

The turnips did only fairly well. They grew a lot of tops and the sheep loved them, tops and all. However, I have about concluded that there is altogether too much hand labor connected with the harvesting of a turnip crop. I would not be surprised if Charlie, who has done most of the work, would say "Amen" to this observation. Our crop of rape was a success from every angle. We put it in with a minimum of labor, gave it absolutely no care, and the sheep and lambs harvested a big crop of it. We shall certainly grow a field of rape handy to our sheep pasture next year.

What we shall grow to feed our fall lambing ewes — turnips, pumpkins, or nothing at all — we haven't yet decided. I am inclined to favor "nothing at all" rather than to risk the uncertainty of another crop of pumpkins or to undertake the hard labor connected with the harvesting and storing of turnips. As a matter of fact, I believe that milking ewes don't require these supplementary feeds if they have access to some good grass or legume ensilage. Have any of you sheepmen pertinent observations to make on this point?

* * *

Important Correction

In the December 18 issue I made a statement in discussing "Whole Corn for Chickens" to the effect that "The regular commercial grades of cracked corn, of course, contain no germ." *This was a flat misstatement of fact carelessly made and not caught when I reread what I had written. What I intended to say was "little germ."*

It now appears that there are those who honestly feel that even if I had said what I intended that I would have been wrong. These proponents of the quality of cracked corn contend that there is little or no loss of germ when corn is cracked for poultry feeding.

I have been shown one analysis which indicates the fat content of chick cracked corn — and fat is one way of determining the presence of germ in a corn product — to be slightly higher than the fat content of whole corn.

What my misstatement seems to have done is to get a lot of people interested in determining the truth about the germ content of the various grades of cracked corn. This is a very healthy condition. Out of the discussion which has been aroused and the analyses which will be made as a result of it I hope to find out what the truth is myself.

In the meantime, I am going to continue to challenge the common sense of northeastern poultrymen going to the expense of cracking corn for their poultry and I am going to continue to be suspicious of the nutritive value of the cracked product in comparison with good, sound whole corn.

The five hundred pullets which I have started feeding whole corn are eating the ordinary commercial grade readily. It took them about three weeks to come "to feed" on it and during this period I undoubtedly sacrificed some growth. I did not, however, lose a single bird.

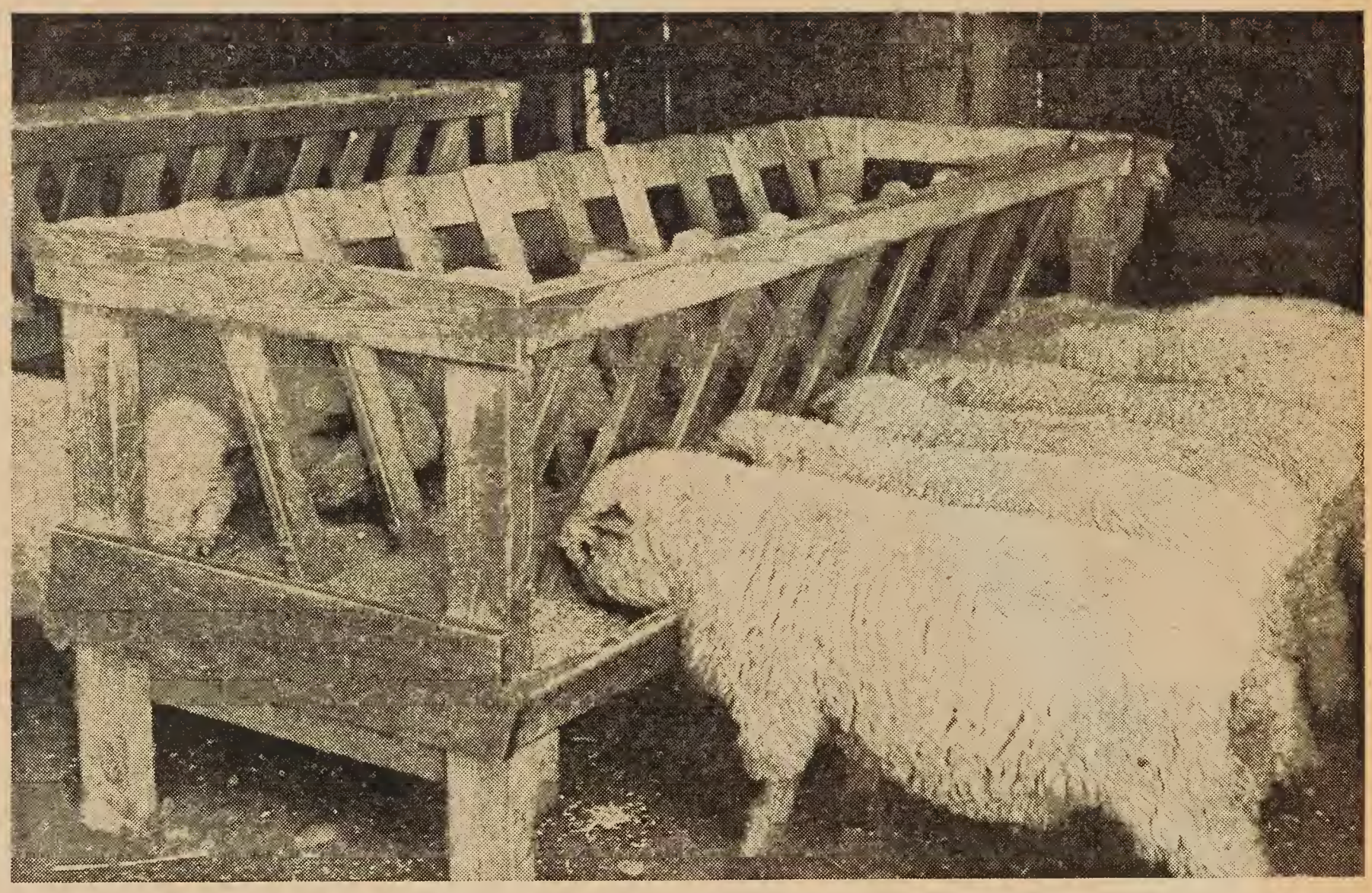
In contrast to my experience a feed dealer writes in as follows:

"The other day one of my patrons was reading your page in the *American Agriculturist* on feeding whole corn to hens. He changed his hens from cracked corn to whole corn and lost four hens in six days, and when he changed back to cracked corn he did not lose any more hens."

Out in the Midwest two weeks ago I made direct contact with large and successful poultrymen who said they would never think of feeding cracked corn to mature hens and said one of these men, "Unless you have had the experience, you'd be surprised to see how small a chick will eat whole corn." He continued, "To my mind there is absolutely no use in feeding growing chickens intermediate cracked corn. Just make the jump from chick scratch to whole corn."

Well, anyway, just presenting the idea has brought forth all kinds of opinions and that, of course, is the real reason for this page.





This fall we topped off our spring lambs by feeding them some home raised oats and barley. They were eager feeders, and the minute they heard the dinner bell they came at top speed. The white faced lambs in the upper picture are crossbred Dorset Merinos, bought for replacements to our fall-lambing flock. To get them in condition to breed by spring, when they will be only a year old, we have to feed them well all winter. So this fall we put them right in with the lambs we were getting ready for market. We find the feeding rack, shown in the lower picture, very satisfactory.



Protective SERVICE BUREAU

MEMBER AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST PROTECTIVE SERVICE

Conducted by H. L. COSLINE

No Check for Me

PERHAPS an experience I had last fall will help some readers to avoid loss. Usually I demand cash when I sell fruit to truckers. One day, after a buyer had loaded up some peaches, he pulled out his check book. I said nothing doing, but he said he didn't have the cash. It was late, so I finally took the check. The first thing next morning I called his bank, and they said there wasn't money there to cover it.

The check was for a considerable amount, so that afternoon I drove 100 miles to see him. I waited until 10:00 P. M., and when he saw me, he knew what I was after. He said he had intended to sell the load and have the money in the bank by the time the check arrived, but I told him I would have a warrant sworn out if he didn't hand over the cash. Although the load was gone, he didn't have money enough in his pocket but said that two fellows associated with him would come soon and that he would have enough. I finally got the money, and I no more than had it in my pocket before two or three other fellows drove in also looking for cash.

The experience cured me. From now on the trucker must have cash or he doesn't get the fruit.—*B. F.*

EDITOR'S NOTE: While most truckers are honest a few are slippery. Apparently they owe more money than they can ever hope to pay, but they eke out a living by staying in business and paying the fellow that presses them hardest. Others are honest, but have bad luck In either case the seller is out if the check is returned from the bank. It is a misdemeanor to give a check without money in the bank to cover it, but if a man hasn't the money, it is a doubtful satisfaction to prosecute him even though you land him in jail.

* * *

We Want to Know

I am mailing you letters from the Associated Adjusters to which my son sent $5.00 five months ago for a membership certificate last summer. However, he has not received any work yet and would like to have his money back as it looks as though he never would get any work to do.

We wrote the Associated Adjusters but without success so far as getting the return of his money. A letter of explanation from the Associated Adjusters says -- "This company cannot guarantee the action of companies in calling on members for service, any more than it can assure a company that the services of each man will excel." — which means as we interpret it that the Associated Adjusters does not guarantee that any person who pays them $5.00 gets any work. The subscriber from whose letter we quote above says he has had no work. If any subscriber who has accepted the offer of Associated Adjusters did get work to do, we will be glad to have him write us.

* * *

Group Hospital Insurance

The group hospitalization idea was started by Baylor University Hospital at Dallas, Texas. Now there are about sixty group hospitalization plans in the country. Briefly the plan is that a group, often people working for one employer, pay a definite sum each week or each month which entitles them to hospital care when necessary. This set-up left farm families out of the picture. Therefore, the Group Hospital Service, Inc., of Syracuse, N. Y., hopes to make the plan available to farm families through the Grange. Individual members can make payments to the Grange treasurer or to someone chosen by the Grange, who in turn will forward it in one lump sum.

Group Hospital Service, Inc., operates on a non-profit basis under supervision of the New York State Insurance Department and the Department of Social Welfare. The cost per individual is 15c per week or 65c per month, or for a family 37c per week or $1.60 per month. For this sum a person or member of his family, if he chooses the family plan, is entitled to a definite amount of hospital service.

If your Grange is interested, write to the Group Hospital Service, Inc., Herald Building, Syracuse, N. Y., for full details.

Figures show that one family out of five needs hospital care every year, and that of the sixteen people in the country who enter a hospital every minute of the year, day and night, the average person stays thirteen days. In most cases these trips are extra, unlooked for expense. The group hospitalization plan allows you to budget this expense.

* * *

Choose Your Egg Buyer

If you have any doubts about the financial rating of the man to whom you are shipping eggs, drop us a post card and we will check it. Your mail in the fall is likely to be cluttered with post cards from would-be buyers who promise you a premium above the market. If an unreliable dealer gives you a premium now, he will take it out of your check later on.

* * *

Wants Farm Job

An eighteen-year-old boy without much farm experience wants a farm job, preferably in central New York. He is planning to enter the New York State College of Agriculture next September, and wants to work for experience plus some pay until that time. If interested, write to H. S., *American Agriculturist* Service Bureau, Savings Bank Building, Ithaca, N. Y.

* * *

Lost

My dog disappeared from my farm on Saturday morning, November 20th. He was a German Police, wolf gray, name, Jack. His license was No. 322, and at the time he disappeared, was wearing a chain collar.—*W. L.*

If anyone has seen Jack, our subscriber, William Laflin of R.F.D. 3, Box 80, Presque Isle, Maine, would be more than glad to have you notify him. His telephone is 158-14.

25.00 FRAUD REWARD — American Agriculturist will pay $25.00 for evidence leading to the arrest, conviction and imprisonment for at least 30 days of any person or persons who defraud or attempt to defraud on the premises an AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST subscriber who has Protective Service Bureau Sign posted on his premises at the time such fraud is committed. Claim for the reward must be made promptly, not later than the date of conviction. Reward does NOT apply to conviction for theft.

American Agriculturist guarantees fair treatment of subscribers by advertisers. We refuse many ads known to be unreliable but if a fraud slips in, you are protected. To take advantage of guarantee, subscribers must say, "I saw your ad in American Agriculturist", when writing to advertisers, and then report unfair treatment promptly to Service Bureau.

Membership in the Protective Service Bureau is confined to our Subscribers. Free service rendered members consists of the adjustment of claims, collections of obligations owed by supposedly reliable business concerns (does not include obligations between individuals or any claim that is more than 6 months old); and any inquiries a subscriber may make concerning the problems of farming or home making. Address all letters to Service Bureau, American Agriculturist, Savings Bank Bldg., Ithaca, N. Y.



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The name ALLIS-CHALMERS stands for faster power in tractors. To you and your family this faster power means *better* farming and *better* living. It means less time in the field, more time to manage your business, more time to spend with your family. And you EARN MORE, because you accomplish so much more. The WC's power and speed make you master of the job. Pulling two 14-inch bottoms up to 5 miles an hour, you plow more than with a slow, heavy, 3-plow outfit. You prepare seedbed, cultivate, make hay or harvest at these higher speeds. And you *ride in comfort*—with shockproof steering, seat cushion, back-rest and a quiet motor . . . instead of "fighting" your equipment all day. Send for FREE tractor book NOW.

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STAZDRY is now being used by many of America's foremost breeders of cattle and horses to maintain health and sanitation in their dairy barns and stables. A sterilized bedding that absorbs dampness, moisture and stable odors. Keeps floors dry, warm and non-skid. Ideal for calf-pens. Stazdry is resilient, does not pack or pulverize. A patented product, made in the U. S. A. Packed in 100 pound bales for easy handling.

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Sample on request. Write for free booklet describing the many other exclusive features of Stazdry. Your feed dealer sells Stazdry.

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STATE TOWER BLDG SYRACUSE, N. Y.

Gran-Phosphate behind the Cows and LIME on the LOAD



THE simplest, most efficient, most economical way you can—

1. Improve stable sanitation
2. Build up fertility of the soil
3. Qualify for Soil Conservation Payments

—is to use G.L.F. 20% Gran-Phosphate in the stable and shovel bulk limestone onto each load of manure as it goes to the field.

How Much Superphosphate?

This table shows how to calculate the amount of superphosphate that reaches the field under different rates of application:

20% Gran-Phosphate	Manure Per Acre	Superphosphate Per Acre	Mixed Fertilizer Equivalent Per Acre
1½ Lbs. Per Cow Per Day	10 Tons	375 Lbs.	2000 Lbs. 5-6½-5
3 Lbs. Per Cow Per Day	6 Tons	450 Lbs.	1200 Lbs. 5-10-5

What Kind of Lime?

Only *pulverized limestone* or *limestone meal* should be used on the manure load. These materials will not react with manure except under high temperatures. High temperatures may develop in the stable, but if the limestone is put on the manure load *just before it goes to the field* there is no chance for this to happen.

Hydrated lime should not be used with manure. It is very reactive and alkaline. It will liberate ammonia—which means wasted nitrogen—even though high temperatures are not developed.

What Practices Qualify?

Superphosphate applied with manure at the rate of 300 to 600 lbs. of 20% material per acre, and limestone applied at the rate of one to two tons per acre are eligible for Soil Conservation practice payments when—

(1) The manure is applied to land which will be seeded in 1938 to legumes or approved legume mixtures; or,

(2) The manure is applied to established pastures or hay lands.

These are the general requirements. If you are planning to qualify for practice payments, talk with your County Agent and make sure you are fulfilling *all* requirements.

G.L.F. Quality

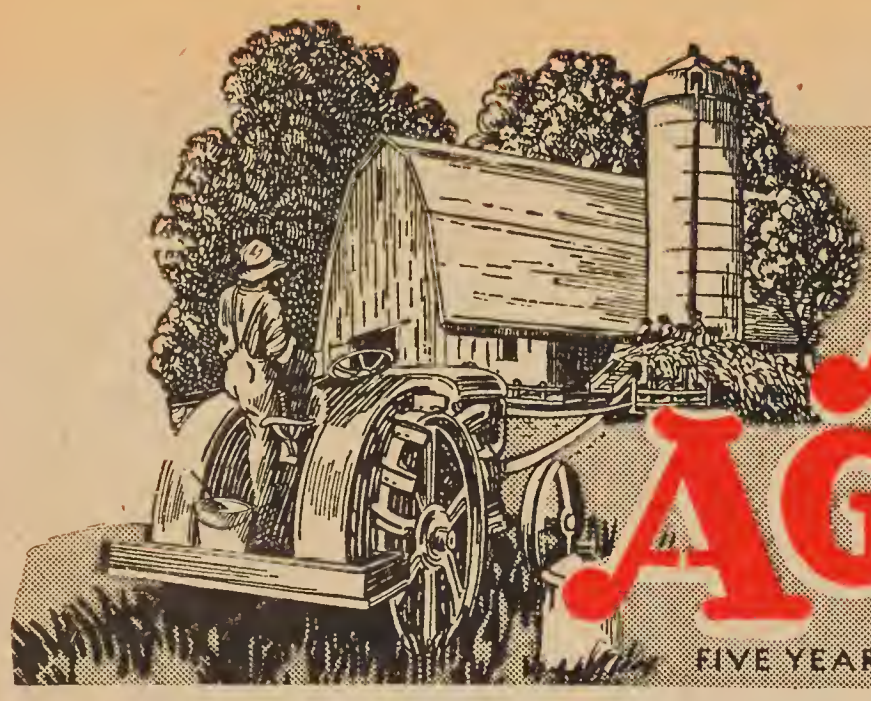
Cooperative **G.L.F. EXCHANGE, INC. - ITHACA, N.Y.**

BOUND VOL

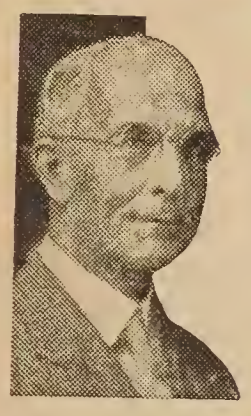
JANUARY 15, 1938

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

FIVE YEARS FOR $3.00 — THREE YEARS FOR $2.00 — PUBLISHED EVERY OTHER WEEK



SOME PROBLEMS *Facing the* • • • NEW YORK FRUIT INDUSTRY



Prof. P. J. Parrott.

Thoughts gleaned from an interview with

PROFESSOR P. J. PARROTT

newly appointed Director of the New York State Agricultural Experiment Station.

By H. L. COSLINE.

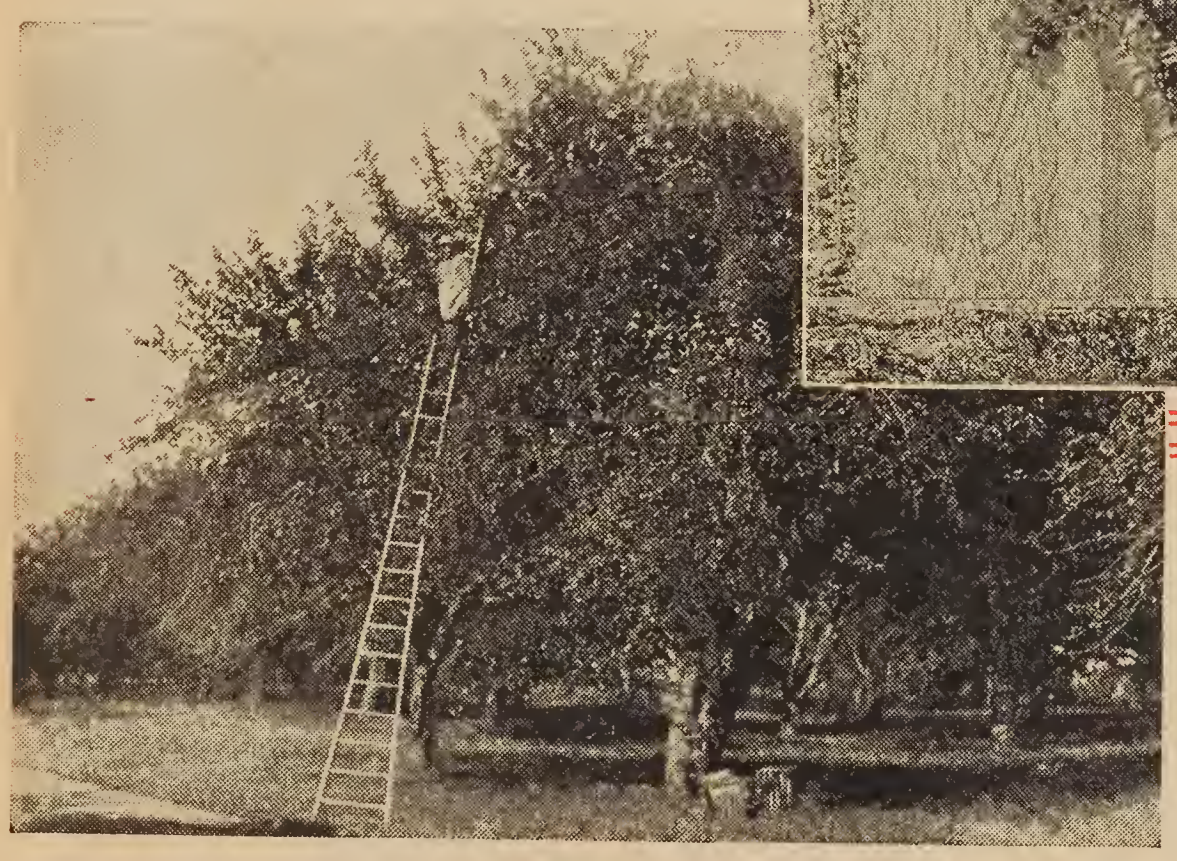
NEW YORK STATE at one time grew all of the fruit eaten by consumers in that state. Now we bring in well over three-fourths of our fruit from other areas. With such a market at our doorsteps we can well be optimistic about the opportunities for growing fruit in the Empire State.

We have many problems, and that is a healthy situation. None are insurmountable. Let us consider them carefully and proceed to solve them to the best of our ability with full confidence that the future is encouraging.

Changes have been under way since Professor Parrott came to Geneva 37 years ago. These changes will continue. At one time quinces, pears, and plums were important sources of income in many western New York areas. Then, because of lack of demand, insect pests and diseases, they were neglected. Recently, on many farms, these and other small fruits, notably sweet cherries, have again come to the front, and many fruit growers are increasing their plantings. What does this mean? It means that in many cases, fruit growers should give careful thought to their situation and to diversifying their business, to growing a variety of fruits in order to increase their incomes.

(Below): A 5-year-old semi-standard Baldwin tree growing on the Experiment Station grounds at Geneva, N. Y. This tree is not a "dwarf" in the old sense of the word, but is grafted on a rootstock which causes it to develop into a smaller tree. This semi-standard type of tree holds some promise for the future.





It takes a lot of climbing to pick apples from trees that require a 23-rung ladder. It is just as difficult and costly to prune, thin, and spray trees of this size. Semi-standard trees may be the answer.

The rapid development of the roadside stand is an important reason for this conclusion. There was a time when local markets were neglected or ignored, but that time is past. The roadside market not only provides cash sales, often of fruit unsuitable for shipping, it also is an exceedingly important factor in increasing fruit consumption in nearby villages and cities as well as among farmers who do not grow fruit.

But to operate a successful roadside stand, a grower needs a variety of products. True, some growers specialize in apples only, and rightly so, but a long roadside stand season requires a number of fruits and several varieties of each in order to lengthen the season and keep the cash register full.

This brings up the question of varieties. Ben Davis, Spitzenberg, Tolman Sweet, and a host of other varieties are history. Baldwin, once the dominating variety in western New York, was hard hit by cold weather in 1933-34, and growers are questioning its value as a variety to set. Now, McIntosh, Greening, Cortland, Rome Beauty and others hold the stage, and the future may bring still better varieties. We need an apple of the McIntosh type that lacks the Mac's faults of early dropping and a high percentage of windfalls. We need a Northern Spy that will bear earlier and have a higher proportion of No. 1 fruit. Early McIntosh is receiving favorable comment for roadside stands because of its quality and attractive appearance.

As to pears, Bartlett, Seckel, and Kieffer are still supreme, but growers are watching some of the newer sorts, as Gorham, as varieties for the future.

Due credit and attention should be given to roadside stands, but they are no panacea to solve all our marketing problems. Apples and other fruits need advertising. The New York-New England Apple Institute has made a real start. Unlike some other efforts, it was started from the bottom up by growers, as it should be, rather than from the top down. Growers have given the Institute a (*Turn to Page* 18)

Politicians Help Milk Chiselers—See Page 5.

SENSATIONAL

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Don't miss this opportunity to save $12 . . . on the offer that gives you your choice of any new 6-volt Philco Farm Radio — with Super 6-volt battery—*plus* the great Philco Sky-Charger. Now — free power from the wind for both radio and a number of electric lights, and the operating cost is less than 1 cent a week! A marvelous combination . . . at a big saving.

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Grange GLEANINGS By

CHARLES M. GARDNER

Editor of the National Grange Monthly and High Priest of Demeter of the National Grange

A CONNECTICUT GRANGE has just staged an event long to be remembered, in the form of a Grange wedding, which was attended by 400 Patrons, representing 32 different subordinate Granges. This took place in the hall of West Hartford Grange, and the contracting parties were the Grange secretary, Miss Marie Rathbun, and a recent initiate, George Eaton. All the participants in the ceremonial occasion were prominent members of the Grange, and further significance was added by the fact that the Grange pianist played the wedding march and the chaplain of the Connecticut State Grange, Rev. Charles A. Downs, performed the marriage service. To make the event complete the Grange presented the newlyweds with a generous sum of money, while gifts were brought from neighboring Granges, whose members were well represented in the attendance.

* * *

NEW HAMPSHIRE Granges are scored in part on "required work," which they must perform as a part of their literary program hour. For example, during the first quarter of the coming year they must discuss "Should electric power be more extensively used in New Hampshire?" In the second quarter the discussion topic is "The agricultural opportunities in this locality." At one September meeting every Grange must debate the question. "Resolved, that diversified farming is best for New Hampshire." On a scoring of points for its literary work, in which the New Hampshire Patrons vigorously strive to excel, valuable prize awards are made each year.

* * *

CONNECTICUT State Grange secretary, Ard Welton of Plymouth, is not only a Golden Sheaf (50 years) member of the Order, but has the unique distinction of having attended, without a break, 46 sessions of the Connecticut State Grange. Mr. and Mrs. Welton were recently honored for their long and faithful service, as part of the golden jubilee celebration of Plymouth Grange. The treasurer of the Connecticut State Grange, Darius A. St. John of New Canaan, is likewise a 50-year member of the Order. Probably no other State Grange has a secretary and treasurer who are both Golden Sheaf Patrons.

* * *

MASSACHUSETTS mourns the passing of one of its most energetic deputies and useful Grange workers — Charles W. Young of Westport — who had been a lifelong member of the Order. Mr. Young was a prominent orchardist and the improvement work he had done in apple raising was of outstanding character.

* * *

ONE OF THE STRONGEST Pomona Granges in Maine is that of Somerset County, No. 6, whose jurisdiction comprises 16 live subordinates, and more than 900 Patrons. Myron C. Jewett of Solon has just been elected Pomona master and a strong corps of officers for 1938 assures another successful year for Somerset Pomona, whose existence dates back 57 years.

* * *

WHEN THE NEW hall of Hope Grange at West Torrington, Connecticut, was dedicated recently, it looked so nice that the members decided it must be equipped with new chairs and immediately went to work to secure them. So enthusiastically was the drive carried through that within a short time more than $200 in cash was raised for chairs alone, and when these were put in place along with them came a new altar, six collapsible dining-tables, many new kitchen furnishings and a brand new clock.

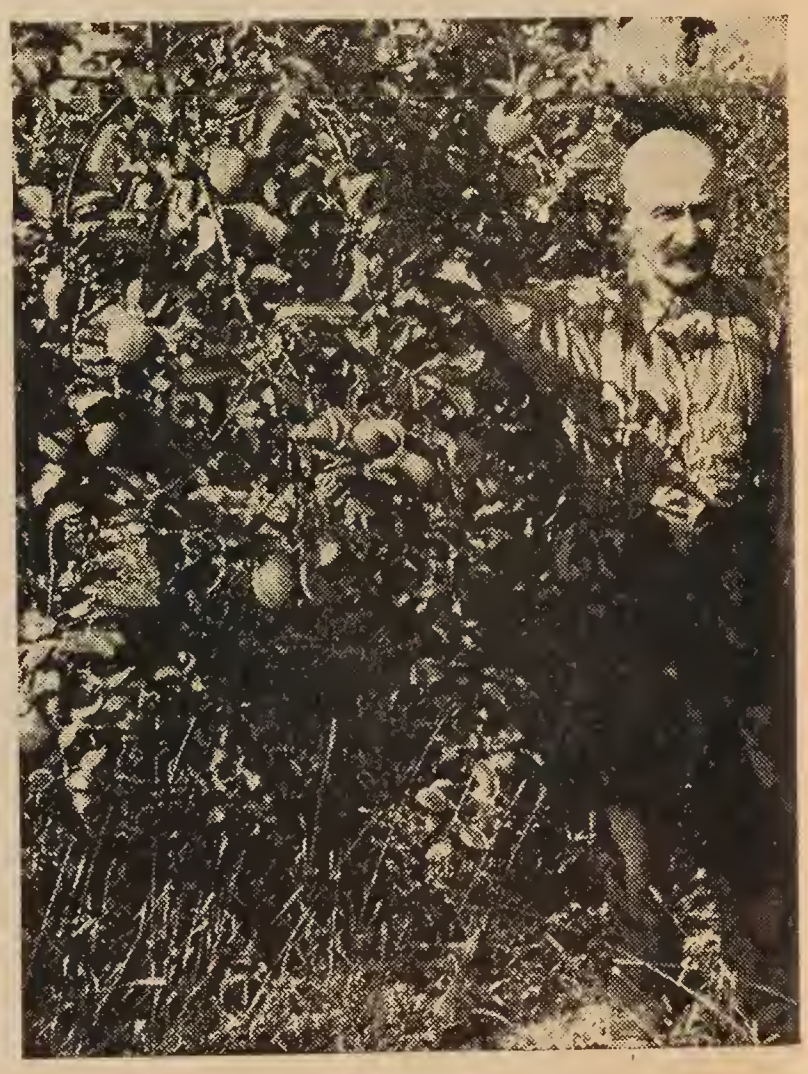
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THE NEW general deputy of the New Hampshire State Grange is one of the prominent farm leaders of the Granite State, George L. Frazer of Monroe, a successful dairyman and a well-known breeder of Holstein-Friesian cattle. He has served his town in many important positions during the last quarter century and has represented it at two sessions of the legislature. The office of General Deputy in New Hampshire carries grave responsibilities, including supervision of the entire deputy force.

* * *

THE NEW ENGLAND Grange radio service, on which regular programs are broadcast every other Tuesday noon at 12:15 over the Colonial network, now includes 16 distinct stations, which affords a complete coverage of the six states, while the programs are also quite generally heard in eastern New York and northern New Jersey. Pro-

(*Continued on Page* 18)



William Kling of Sharon Springs, Schoharie County, N. Y., enjoys doing the things that are difficult. Because his section is out of the apple belt, he decided to grow apples. He believes that for apples, a deep soil is far more important than air drainage or temperature, and his results indicate that he is correct. For example, the severe winter of 1933-34 and the severe frost in the spring of 1936 did his orchards less damage than was suffered by orchards in many recognized commercial sections.

Mr. Kling has found cauliflower a profitable crop, because he can get it on the market at a season when the supply is short. His other main crops are onions, berries and tomatoes.

This Is PLANNING TIME

EACH year representatives from colleges of agriculture in all states gather at Washington in the Fall. The result of their combined knowledge is put out as the outlook for the coming year by the U. S. Department of Agriculture in mimeographed form. Farm management departments of many state colleges then publish the outlook for the coming year as it affects their own states.

This is the time of year when farmers are making plans for the coming season, and the following comments from the report for New York State will give facts and figures which will help you make important decisions regarding your 1938 plans:



Western New York cherries grown on White Springs Farm near Geneva. First dumped in vats of ice water, they are later pitted, mixed with sugar, and frozen. Cost account figures show that in areas adapted to cherry production, cherries have paid more for the time spent on them than the average of all other enterprises.

GENERAL OUTLOOK — Even though business activity may be lower in 1938 than in 1937, New York State farmers may have a more favorable year because of lower feed prices and more nearly normal crop production. In the summer and fall of 1937 the general price level fell slightly — and a general feeling of pessimism existed. It seems probable that the unfavorable situation is temporary, but will last long enough to affect business conditions during 1938.

Although temporarily checked, the building cycle appears to be on the upswing, and for several years should add considerably to the business activity and demand for farm products. The last peak in the building cycle was 1925; the last low in 1933. Since 1933 building has been expanding but is still low.

FARM COSTS—Supply of feed grains in the U. S. is 50% above average for 1928-32. Carry-over of grains is small, so total supply is 4% below 1928-32 average. Livestock numbers are at least 10% below average of supply of feed grains per animal, which is larger than for most of the past 15 years. 1937 hay crop was 10% above 1928-32 average, but quality was below normal. Production and quality of corn silage were well above average.

1937 farm wages were about 30% above pre-war, and tending to rise, while farm products brought about 10% above pre-war. Farm help may be more plentiful than in 1937, but is expected to be scarce during the next few years.

Fertilizer prices for 1938 are expected to be more favorable in relation to farm products than most other farming costs. Legume seeds will probably cost more than a year ago. Supply of hardy alfalfa seed is far below normal. Production of red clover seed was lowest since 1926, and alsike lowest since 1928. Timothy seed supply is above normal.

Prices of horses are expected to continue relatively high or rise even higher. More colts are being raised and more tractors being used. The chances are that purchasing power of horses will decline during the 40's.

A large number of yearling heifers on New York farms January 1, 1937, indicates increase in dairy cows during 1938. Recent peak year was 1933 (1,438,000 cows). Cow numbers decreased during 1934 and 1935, and have been increasing for the past two years. On January 1, 1937, New York State cow population was 1,374,000. It has been increasing about 2% a year. U. S. dairy cow population has been decreasing. It is now 6% below 4 years ago and below average in proportion to population.

Last peak of cattle prices compared to other prices was 1930. If present cycle is the same length, next peak might be expected 1944-46. Probably cycle will be shorter than previous one because drought caused unusual reduction in livestock numbers.

Milk consumption in New York State has been increasing for 3 years. In first 9 months of 1937 it was nearly 30% above 1936. Probably increase will continue during 1938. Return to pre-depression consumption level would increase demand for fluid milk 15%.

HENS — Fewer hens and lower feed prices make 1938 outlook better than a year ago. Size of laying flocks, at least until next fall, probably will average considerably smaller than a year ago. Total 1938 production should be less than for 1937.

Because of better ratio between prices of eggs and feed, more chicks are likely to be hatched in 1938 than in 1937. Egg prices last fall were below the same months in 1936, but normal winter weather and expected lower total egg production should affect egg prices favorably. Present indications are that poultry will continue to be one of the more profitable N. Y. farm enterprises.

CASH CROPS — Outlook indicates that New York State growers who can produce good quality potatoes at low cost should stay in the business. This means (1) using only land adapted to potatoes; (2) acreage per farm large enough to use labor and machinery efficiently; (3) cultural practices that will result in high yields and good quality.

If growers were left to react normally to low prices for 1937 crops, they probably would reduce 1938 potato acreage. In the years following the 9 largest crops in the last 27 years, growers reduced acreage an average of 7%. Acreage variation caused by price changes tended to be greatest in areas distant from market. Net effect of the agricultural conservation program for 1938 cannot be predicted. It may either increase or decrease total U. S. potato acreage from what it otherwise would be.

Cost accounts have shown that cabbage production in New York is extremely variable, but average profits are relatively good. 1937 yield for New York of Danish cabbage was low.

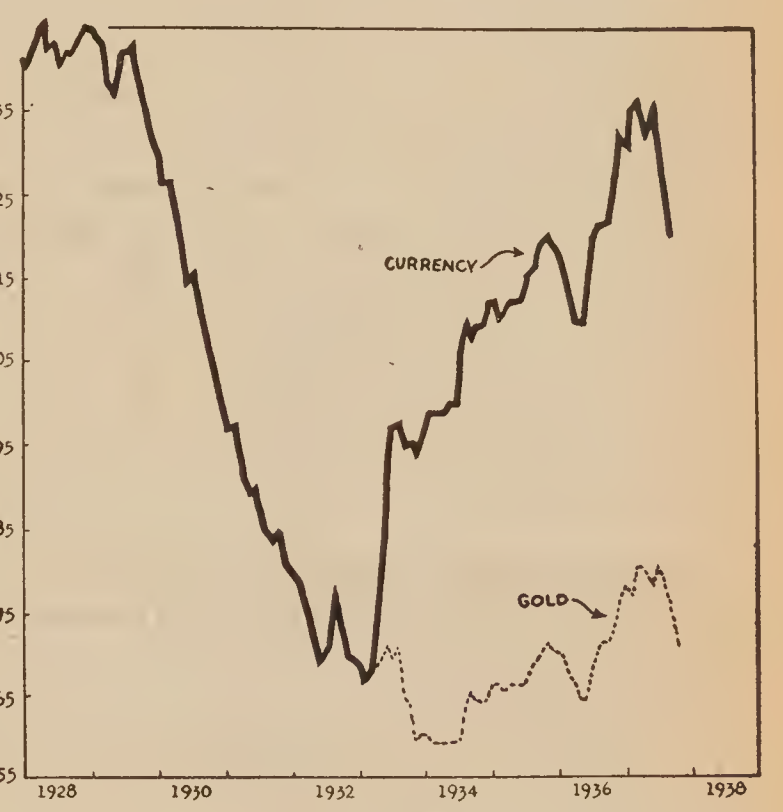
Fresh vegetables for market have been among more profitable cash crops in New York State. They are expected to continue to be profitable for growers with well-adapted soils and readily available markets, although returns will continue to fluctuate violently. For the last 18 years U. S. acreage of 17 fresh vegetables for market has increased more than 3 times.

Acreage of canning crops has passed irregularly upward through cycles, usually 3 years of increase followed by 2 years of decline. About one-tenth of the total pack of canning vegetables is normally produced in New York. Cost accounts in New York show wide variations in return. No one crop has been constantly high or low, but New York farmers seem to have a greater advantage with tomatoes for canning.

Cost accounts for 23 years show the returns from dry beans as low compared with the average of all enterprises, but higher than the return for most spring grain crops. Because of relatively low prices, farmers are apt to reduce bean acreage this spring.

FRUIT — Combined production of all fruit in the U. S. during the next 5 years will likely average higher than for the past 5 years. This does not necessarily mean lower prices. General price level is likely to rise. Population is increasing and demand for fruits relative to other things apparently is also increasing. Total fruit production per person is now 4% higher than 15 years ago.

The 1938 crop of apples will likely be below the normal bearing capacity of the trees. Total bearing capacity of U. S. apple trees is expected to decline from present level of 156,000,000 bushels to 140,000,000 bushels by 1945. The eastern states' production capacity is expected to decline only moderately during the next few years, and demand for apples is expected to improve. Before setting out new orchards, careful study of consumer demand is justified. Apparently consumers are continuing to discriminate between different varieties. McIntosh, Northern Spy, Rhode Island Greening, and Baldwin seem to be favorites.



—Courtesy, Dept. of Agricultural Economics and Farm Management at Cornell University.

THIS graph is the best possible answer to the people who claim that devaluation had no effect on prices. The line which travels downward so rapidly until 1933 shows wholesale prices on thirty basic commodities in this country. From there on the prices are figured in two ways. The top line shows the prices in currency (that's what you're interested in), and the lower dotted line shows the prices in gold. Basic commodities—that is, raw materials not manufactured, which includes farm products—are chosen because basic commodities were the ones that fell so rapidly from 1929 to 1933. Because they fell rapidly, they rose rapidly following devaluation. The average of all prices, including manufactured goods, did not fall so rapidly. Therefore, they did not and should not rise rapidly. Devaluation corrected partially the balance between prices of basic commodities and those prices such as labor, rents, taxes, interest, etc., which dropped little if any.

THE Editorial PAGE

BY E. R. EASTMAN

Address all mail for Editorial or Advertising departments to American Agriculturist, Savings Bank Building, Ithaca, New York.

Welcome Director Parrott!

IT SPEAKS WELL for both Dr. U. P. Hedrick, retiring director of the Geneva Experiment Station, and Professor P. J. Parrott, incoming director, that farmers everywhere who know these men are sorry to see Dr. Hedrick go, but glad that Professor Parrott is to be the new director. Both men have made outstanding contributions to farming and to farmers.

Professor Parrott came to Geneva Station in 1904 as head of the division of entomology. He is prominent nationally and internationally for research work in entomology, is the author of many publications, and is active in scientific societies.

American Agriculturist congratulates both Professor Parrott and the Geneva Experiment Station on this appointment, and I know that I speak for all farmers in wishing Director Parrott highest success in his new position. (See Dr. Parrott's article on page one, this issue.)

How Government Could Help Agriculture

HERE ARE some suggestions of what the government can do to help agriculture in place of the unwieldy and dangerous compulsory crop control plans contained in the new farm bill:

1. Establish an honest dollar and keep it honest. This could be done by a non-partisan Supreme Court for Money, which could vary the amount of gold in a dollar and thus keep it a true measuring stick of value.

2. Cut to a minimum or eliminate entirely money for crop reduction benefits, and especially for making things scarce, but continue the sound features of soil conservation.

3. Continue soil erosion prevention work, but on educational basis only.

4. Reduce land taxes, particularly on small farms.

5. Instead of direct relief or subsidy to farmers, spend millions of dollars in buying surplus farm products of all kinds and use them to feed those on relief.

6. Continue government's good Farm Credit work.

7. Double the expenditures of research workers to find new uses for farm products and help farmers establish better marketing facilities, *through farmers' cooperative organizations.* Present government control policies will destroy cooperatives.

8. Last, and most important of all, increase the educational facilities to help farm boys and girls and older farm people to learn more about the production and marketing of their products.

You will think of other additions to this program. It is by no means complete. But it does show a commonsense approach to the farmers' problems by government. Such a program would not raise great questionable experiments likely to fail, would not build a large bureaucratic machine, and would not endanger principles of the Republic.

Not So Drunk After All

ITHACA Rotary Club News gives an interesting account of the drunken British Parliament which opened January 1, 1661, and promptly repealed every law passed by the Scottish Parliament during the preceding 28 years.

Sometimes I wonder if a Legislature could do anything better than repeal every law on the statute books and then start all over again with a few simple fundamental ones. We are lawed to death.

Amendment to Protect Dairymen

IN THE proposed new farm bill an amendment provides that farmers cannot use for dairy purposes the acreage forbidden under the crop control features of the bill. For example, when Representative Knutson of Minnesota noticed that a reduction of 5 million acres is called for in cotton, he said:

"The acreage taken out of production would be devoted to the growing of legumes. Five million acres would produce from 12,000,000 to 15,000,000 tons of alfalfa. There is only one class of livestock to which we feed alfalfa — dairy cattle. Assuming 3 tons of alfalfa to a cow, and 200 pounds of butter per cow per year, this would make a total increased production of butter of 900,000,000 pounds. Where would that leave the dairy farmers of the North?"

Mr. Knutson might have gone farther and added the acres of the corn and wheat farmers which will no longer grow wheat or corn.

If the bill is to pass, it is very necessary to dairymen that this amendment protecting dairymen be passed also. But this very thing shows the foolishness of the whole complicated plan. In order to help one set of farmers others are injured, unless more artificial fences are built. By the time all farmers are protected, the system will be so complicated that it will break down under its own weight.

More Lime Needed

IT IS RATHER strange that in a year noted for abundant crops, the production of clover seed is the smallest on record. That means of course that clover seed is scarce and high in price. Extra care will have to be taken to obtain clover seed of high quality and to give it every chance to grow after planting.

Next to good, clean, high quality northern-grown clover seed, the most important essential in getting a good stand of clover is to make sure that there is plenty of lime in the soil. My observation is that during the past ten years many farmers have grown careless about the use of lime. Lime is fundamental to good farming on the acid soils that prevail in many sections of the Northeast. Without it, it is almost impossible to get and hold a good stand of clover. An alkaline or sweet soil, made so by lime, is also essential for all other legumes and some other crops.

A Remarkable Apple Tree

"On our farm we have been experimenting with top-working wild apple trees by using scions from proved trees. We have some lovely trees and have set ten acres of wild trees and top-worked them to desired stock. The Spies we are eating every evening are from this experiment."—*S.R.L., New York.*

THUS AN OLD friend writes of the fun he has had in developing a small fruit farm. This is the time of year when the good orchardist prunes his trees, gets ready to graft new and old varieties, puts the old spray rig into shape, and in general makes plans for the coming year. This is the time also when fruit growers are attending their annual meetings of horticultural societies and fruit shows, eagerly discussing the success and failures of past years, and planning new conquests for 1938. New York State Horticultural Society meets at Rochester, January 11-14, at Kingston, January 26-28.

C. A. Stephens, whose stories from the old *Youth's Companion* we are now reprinting in *American Agriculturist,* used to tell an interesting tale about an annual meeting of the Maine Horticultural Society at the Old Squire's Farm many years ago. The Squire had an apple tree on which he had grafted several varieties of apples. Of this tree he was very proud. As President of the Horticultural Society he invited the members to meet at his home for their annual meeting in early October. After the meeting, he proudly escorted his fellow fruit growers out to the orchard especially to see this tree which had so many different kinds of apples on it. The night before, the Squire's mischievous grandsons had climbed into the tree and tied in its branches every known fruit and vegetable on which they could set their hands. As the members of the Horticultural Society stepped under the tree, their mouths fell open in amazement.

When they stepped back, the Squire, who had not bothered to go close to the tree, asked them with great satisfaction if that was not the most wonderful apple tree they had ever seen, to which they replied unanimously and emphatically:

"Yes, sir! Yes, sir, Squire! That certainly *is* the most remarkable apple tree we have ever seen!"

If Consumers Ate What They Should

BUREAU of Agricultural Economics of United States Department of Agriculture, after an extended survey, says that if the average consumption of city families could be raised so that their food supply was rated as first-class, there would be need for 15 per cent more eggs, 33 per cent more milk (fluid, evaporated, dried and in the form of cheese), and 20 per cent more vegetables and fruits.

Lack of income or buying power of the consumer is one reason why he does not buy, but of equal importance is the need to educate the consumer to spend his money for more and better kinds of food than he is eating at present. How quickly would all the problems of over-production of many food products disappear if consumers would increase their purchases even half of the above percentages! How important such increases would be to farmers here in the Northeast, almost all of whom are engaged in the production of milk, eggs, vegetables and fruits!

Eastman's Chestnut

MY FRIEND Dan Dean tells a story about an old-time deacon, a pillar of the church, who had just acquired a new team of oxen. With a neighbor's help, he hitched the oxen to a big stump in the back lot. The oxen then proceeded to balk and nothing the deacon or his friend could do budged them an inch.

"I know what's the matter with them," said the Deacon's neighbor. "The feller you bought them oxen off could use cuss words like nobody's business. Deacon, you jest can't talk the language them oxen understand."

"Neighbor," said the deacon, "would you mind going down to the barn and getting another chain?"

The neighbor had just got over the brow of the hill on his way to the barn when he heard a great roar and clatter behind him. He turned around in astonishment to see the deacon and the oxen, hitched to the stump, sailing down across the side hill faster than oxen have ever travelled before or since!

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Politicians Help Milk Chiselers



What is the future of this 4-H Club young dairyman? Already he has a good start in the knowledge of practical dairying. But that's not all the story. Unless he can work with his brother dairymen to market his milk cooperatively, his future as a dairyman is in doubt. Living here in the Northeast, where he is outnumbered 100 to 1 by consumers, if the State takes over his business of selling milk, consumer and political influence will continue to make milk prices discouragingly low to producers.

WHEN POLITICIANS mix in the milk business, sooner or later—mostly sooner—dairymen always suffer. That is just what has happened now. Politicians and office-holders with political ambitions for bigger jobs are again using milk as a football, and the direct result is a lower price to farmers for January milk. Also helping to break the market and bring about lower prices are those dairymen who are selling milk at lower than established prices to unscrupulous, chiseling milk dealers who work with the politicians in making it possible to lower prices to consumers.

With over 90 cooperative associations as members, the Metropolitan Agency, working under the new Rogers-Allen law, has succeeded in raising prices month after month during the past summer and fall, so as to give somewhere near a living price to dairymen. The trouble is, however, that only about 75 per cent of the milk sold in the metropolitan market is under control of the Metropolitan Agency. The other 25 per cent is not controlled, and that 25 per cent is all that the chiseling dealers and politicians need to break the market. So long as there is a shortage in fluid milk, as there was during the fall, all goes well, because no dealer has any trouble in selling all of his milk at the highest fluid prices. But just as soon as there is a little more fluid milk than there is a market for, as in December, and as there will continue to be during the winter and spring, every chiseling dealer will sell his milk at almost any price he can get for it, thus breaking the market.

It works this way. To gain a temporary advantage a group of farmers sell milk for a price slightly above the blended price but below the class 1 price. Dealers who buy it chisel prices, then the price of ***all*** milk drops. The chiseling goes merrily on until all class 1 milk drops to a little above the manufactured price level and every dairyman, organized and unorganized, gets less than he could have received had everyone stuck together. It has happened before, and it is happening now.

Trouble in the milk marketing business began to loom on the horizon late in 1937, when consumers' unions in New York City began to talk about organizing to give cheap milk to consumers. Now, farmers have no criticism of consumers organizing, provided the organizers and leaders know what they are about. But most such efforts are not based on the facts, and the leaders usually are totally unfamiliar with the milk marketing business and have no practical plans for selling milk to their members. Such efforts have been started time and time again and have never gotten anywhere, and would not this time had not the politicians and office-holders issued statements encouraging consumers' unions, and starting a great amount of publicity among consumers about the price of milk being too high.

Politicians Yell for Cheap Milk

Into the picture, also, came the Attorney-General of New York State, stating to the newspapers that he had found on investigation that milk prices were too high. On December 27, Mayor LaGuardia of New York City, after a large amount of publicity, started an effort to reduce milk sold to consumers from stores from 11 cents to 9 cents. Great preparations had been made by the city officials in charge of the dealers furnishing this milk, and by the city press. Members of the city police were removed from their regular beats to keep the immense crowds expected in line, and to maintain order. New York City newspapers assigned a large number of reporters and a battery of photographers to each milk station, with orders to get a story and photographs of the expected mobs who were going to come after the Mayor's 9 cent milk. Milk dealers who had agreed to the scheme hired extra trucks and employed extra route men, extra helpers and sign painters to paint display signs. In fact, all the ballyhoo known to milk men to attract crowds was brought into action.

After all these elaborate preparations, and without the possibility of a slip, what happened? Nothing! The stage was all set, the players were all there, but the crowd failed to show up! Comparatively few cases of 9 cent milk were sold in the entire city. Reporters had been sent out to get stories, and some of them turned them in. One report says that photographers picked up small boys in the streets and set up their own pictures. Another story tells of an elderly lady exercising her dog who was persuaded to go to a truck and get two bottles of milk, which she later spilled on the pavement and allowed the dog to lap up. Another factor in the mix-up was a strike of milk truck drivers who refused to deliver the 9 cent milk. The effort to sell 9 cent milk was maintained for two or three days and was given up as a dismal failure, proving, we think, above everything else, that it is the politicians and the newspapers who make all the hullabaloo about milk. The consumer would not raise the question about a reasonable price for milk if it were not constantly agitated, any more than he does about bread or a hundred other commodities which he buys.

Consumer Stops Buying

What does happen from all of this agitation is that the consumer finally believes that the price of milk ***is*** too high. All of the advertising and good publicity about milk as a food is offset and the consumer cuts his supply to an absolute minimum, thus endangering the health of the family and impoverishing dairymen. All of these disastrous results may be put right on the doorstep of the politicians and farmers who sell milk to chiseling dealers.

In this particular case, all the noise in New York City for cheaper milk, plus the actual chiseling by some dealers, resulted in the delegates representing the 60,000 organized farmers in the Metropolitan Bargaining Agency voting to reduce the price of January Class 1 milk 23 cents per hundred pounds. Delegates representing the cooperatives in the Metropolitan Agency, meeting in Syracuse on December 30, at first determined to stick to the December price. Realizing, however, that the alternative was a general milk strike or a loss of fluid markets to chiselers, they finally reluctantly voted to reduce the price.

Low Retail Price Means Low Farm Price

There are some conclusions that can be drawn from this unfortunate situation. One is, ***the retail price of milk in New York City or in any city definitely affects the farmer's price.*** Whenever the retail price is reduced, it follows, as surely as the sun rises in the east, that the farmer's price will have to come down. Therefore, no matter what we as farmers think about the spread, it is time to quit giving aid and comfort to the enemy by talking about it. That the spread between what the farmer gets and the dealers receive is too great is open to argument anyway.

As a matter of fact, it costs a lot to process and distribute fluid milk. Largest of these costs is for union labor, which keeps going up all the time. The very politicians who yell so much about the high retail price of milk are the ones who are chiefly responsible (*Turn to Page* 14)



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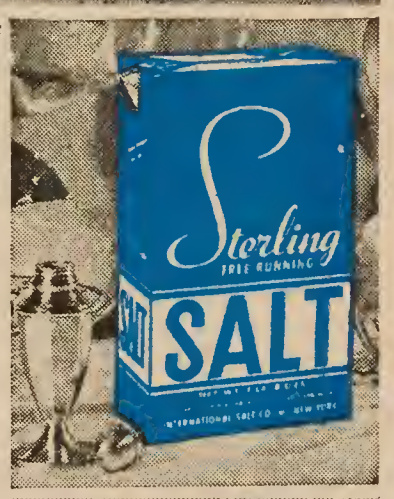
PREMIUMS. Every 10 lb. can includes a coupon which entitles you to secure at about half the retail cost two valuable farm tools—a quality butcher knife with carbon steel blade and a bell scraper for removing bristles. Buy a can now so you can have these tools for your next meat curing time.

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Selling APPLES

By ED. W. MITCHELL,
Columbia County, N. Y., Fruit Grower.



Ed Mitchell, left, watches Rhode Island Greenings as they are run over the electrically operated grader on his Columbia County farm.

I AM A GROWER of apples and as such vitally interested in markets and market prices. We have Macs, Cortlands, Greenings, Baldwins and Bens from seventy-five acres and have our own common or air cooled and a refrigerated cold storage to take care of the crop from our own farm.

Our place is located 125 miles from New York City, 100 miles from Hartford and New Haven, and 30 miles from the Capitol District Cooperative Market at Menands which serves as the wholesale distributing point for an area of one hundred miles or more in every direction. Thus we get buyers of all classes from all of these markets.

I have been in this game twenty-seven years and I think I see a few fundamental principles about marketing that we often overlook and which it might pay to consider. In seasons when the crop is reported as large, prices are apt to start at low levels, much fruit is wasted, consumption stimulated, and late season prices come up as the supply is found to be less and demand better than expected. In seasons of short crops, the reverse is true. Growers save everything that has a skin and core. Consumers are disgusted with poor fruit at high prices, turn to other things and do not turn back when the market breaks.

The remedy for this is more accurate and more widely circulated information, both as to the supply and its movement as compared to the average and to former years and movement to market in line with those facts. Farmers are not as a rule heavy consumers of the products they produce. I think we fail to appreciate the consumer's reaction to the seasonal urge to eat certain things. I feel quite sure that most people want strawberries, pears, peaches, apples and other fruits at certain definite seasons when they are normally due on the market, and consumption to any great extent at any other time has to be encouraged by advertising and other ways of creating demand. The normal demand for apples seems to be from the first frost till about Christmas. Before that, apples compete with the tail end of all the fruits and vegetables that will not keep in storage. After Christmas, citrus fruits seem to take the edge off the apple market.

This year I think there is a greater supply in common storage than most people think and I fear the consumers' ability to buy will go into a tail spin after Christmas. If my guess is right, which it often has not been, the best apple market is from December first to Christmas and for a short time in February or early March.

Fruit Show Exhibitors

THE following companies will make exhibits either at the 83rd Annual Meeting of the New York State Horticultural Society, at Rochester or at the Eastern Meeting at Kingston, or at both:

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SHE'S A COW that has been doing a good job of milk making! Now she's dry. But don't make a mistake in thinking that she's resting. *Actually, she's doing a bigger job—building two-thirds or around 60 pounds of her calf.* It's the most important time in the cow's year. Her whole system has changed from that of milking to making a calf. ' ' ' She needs different feed for this new job. This is the reason Purina research developed Dry and Freshening Cow Chow. *Rich in minerals, high in bone and muscle building, laxative, palatable* and low in milk making, it's especially fitted to the dry cow's needs. It gives her what she needs to build her calf and to freshen without trouble. Feed Dry and Freshening Cow Chow to your dry cows and have the satisfaction of seeing at freshening time: (1) *healthy udders* (2) *vigorous calves* (3) *and cows conditioned to milk better than ever before.*

PURINA MILLS, Buffalo, N. Y. St. Johnsbury, Vt.





SOME TESTS OF COURAGE
TO HELP US FIGHT OUR BATTLES

DOWN in San Antonio, Texas, I visited the historic Alamo. It was erected by the Franciscan Fathers as a church and a school for Indian converts. It was also a refuge to early settlers who fled for protection within its walls. On March 6, 1836, a defiant garrison of 182 stalwart souls met death to a man rather than surrender to Santa Ana and his overwhelming force.

"...*not one man surrendered!*
...*not one man survived!*"

The courage of these fighters gave the army of Sam Houston its battle cry, "Remember the Alamo," sweeping his soldiers on to victory and the capture of Santa Ana.

■ ■ ■ ■

AS AN EXAMPLE of courage many of us recall our own Dave Peers. He started his business life as a Purina boy. He enlisted as a Marine in the Great War and fought at Belleau Woods until he was surrounded, and then he fought all the harder. He gave his life for his cause.

■ ■ ■ ■

I REMEMBER well our visit to Shanghai, China. Jim Marshall in a recent article in Collier's tells of its "Last Days"...

"*Bombs for breakfast. Blood running deep at noon. Death dropping in for dinner. Men blown into bloody messes. Everyone missing shrapnel and bullets by inches.*"

What a test for a helpless people!

■ ■ ■ ■

"I'M A DIM LANTERN HELD HIGH," said that fine character in one of Temple Bailey's novels a few years ago. He'd come out of the war with a weakened body, but his spirit wouldn't be held back. Whenever his strength would seem to fail him before one of life's obstacles, he'd go forward, saying:

"*I'm a dim lantern held high.*"

■ ■ ■ ■

THERE are different kinds of courage demanded of us in these complex days. Maybe it's the spirit of the Alamo and Dave Peers where we die rather than surrender; or maybe it's the plight of the Chinese that challenges our souls; or perhaps it's the difficult heroism where we may feel we are but a dim lantern—but at least we can go face forward holding that lantern high.

"*I'm a dim lantern held high.*"

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Men, for pleasant, profitable winter job representing 85 year old nursery, all or part time. Pay check weekly. Experience or investment unnecessary.

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It sucks in like a plow — rolls the soil up and over — lifts the weed roots to the surface for exposure to air and sun, jostles itself free of trash — mixes humus and soil at plow depth. Folder giving amazing money-saving facts, and NINE special uses FREE.

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GO TO MAINE FOR HIGH-YIELDING STRAINS

Yields of certified seed potatoes running higher than 400 bushels per acre contribute to the fact that State of Maine Certified Seed Potatoes average 40 to 50 bushels per acre better than the State average.

That means strong, high-yielding strains—of Irish Cobblers, Green Mountains, Spaulding Rose, Bliss Triumph, Chippewa and Katahdin.

If you want to grow an extra-good crop next time, rely on Maine's 23-year-old certification service. The official blue tag guarantees four rigid inspections. Write or wire for a free copy of "Potatoes, Inspected and Certified in Maine, 1937" containing a list of Maine Certified Seed Potato Growers.

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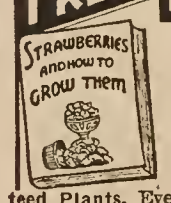
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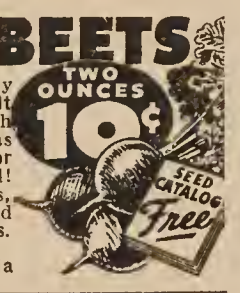
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MARRIED MAN WISHES POSITION on farm by the year commencing March first, or would take good farm, with all tools and stock furnished.

GUY P. ARNOLD, FILLMORE, NEW YORK.

When writing advertisers be sure to say that you saw it in THE AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.



Not a January picture, but August. Sweet Spanish onions ready to pull and cure. They are the big mild fellows that are grand for sandwiches.

Growing BIG ONIONS

By PAUL WORK

THE TREND with cabbage and tomatoes has been to take a shorter time to grow the early plants for field setting but with big onions an early start is very necessary. Seed should be sowed the last of January or the first of February and the best variety is one or another of the various strains of Valencia or Sweet Spanish. These are much better than the old Denia, Giant Gibralter and Prizetaker. They are more uniform as to their characteristics, and they have darker color, heavier skin and better keeping qualities.

Seed is sown in flats or in a ground bed, and best not too thickly. Eight or ten seeds per inch is plenty to assure the best plants. At the time of field setting, — say, the middle of April, — they ought to be ⅛″ to 3/16″ in diameter. They can be planted in rows 12″ to 18″ apart in the field and, for the finest onions, the spacing ought to be 6″ in the row. It is a little hard to tell what spacing would give the maximum yield per acre.

These onions are mild in flavor and there is good demand for them from both housewives and restaurants. This is the kind to use for sandwiches.

* * *

Dress 'em Up!

There are still a good many opportunities for good modern packs of vegetables to be put up in northeastern territory.

Not long ago, a progressive produce merchant was inquiring for a really first-class pack of green wrapped tomatoes to be shipped in August in new boxes and suitable for fancy trade in the far south at a time when local tomatoes are not to be had on account of heat and drought.

The same man wanted to know why someone is not putting up our fine Bender melons in flat crates such as are used for Honeydews and, in somewhat smaller sizes, for cantaloupe from the West.

The Albany Market still gets the finest of Benders in old potato barrels. Properly put up, it does not take a very powerful imagination to picture New York City as accepting the melons which we upstaters know are so excellent.

As a matter of fact, Charles Bender, himself, for whom the variety is named — built a great business in shipping fancy melons in bushel baskets to hotels and clubs all the way from Boston to St. Louis. Some are still catering to this class of trade on a smaller scale.

* * *

A Seed-Maker Passes

Many seedhouses are known from corner to corner of this broad land. Other houses equally great are well known only to the seedsmen who sell seeds to the gardeners. Among these is the house of Rogers with headquarters in Chicago, who have for decades been breeding, growing and selling seed of peas, beans, and sweet corn. The recent passing of the head of this house, — Mr. Austin L. Rogers, — calls attention to the far-flung connections of a house like this and to the migration of an industry hardly less fascinating than those of primitive tribes in search of pasture for their cattle.

Mr. Rogers was born and buried at the east end of Lake Ontario where the commercial trade in peas and beans, as we know it now, had its origin. When other fields were sought in western New York, the house of Keeney had its rise. Then, to Michigan and Wisconsin and now most of the peas are grown in western Montana and eastern Idaho. The beans are largely produced in Colorado. Mr. Rogers was not only a business man but a breeder and he was responsible for many new varieties and improvements in old ones.

As time goes on, more and more of our commercial growers will want to know what house is responsible for the breeding and growing of their seeds just as they want to know the character of the house that makes the sale.



"Just as soon as the government starts paying those old age pensions I'm going back to college and complete my senior year."

SOMETHING TO LIVE FOR

William Roszel has found it on his farm at Dutch Neck, N. J.



SEVEN years ago William and Addie Roszel went in debt for all but $500 on a farm that today is worth close to $25,000. In 1930—the year after the crash—these young folks invested their savings and mortgaged their future for 117 acres where good land brings a good price and it takes a good man to swing it.

But William Roszel knew what he was buying, for he had worked that farm for ten years as a share-renter. The people who sold to him knew he was capable. They had faith in him, and he had faith in the land.

Seven hard years have passed. Bread lines for some folks; utter despair for others. But the Roszels kept their chins up and worked harder as times grew worse. Would they lose their small stake and all their labor? Not if thrift, long hours and more hard work could save them.

They planted their good land to potatoes, raised chickens and turkeys, added a dozen milk cows. Every year but 1932 they paid off some of the mortgage. They thoroughly modernized their home, added to the buildings, bought and paid for new equipment, and improved the land. And they raised four sturdy, bright-eyed boys of whom they are justly proud.

* * *

William Roszel's record is typical of thousands of young farmers of the Northeast who started with nothing but strong hands and a brave heart. When he and Addie Flock were married, he had a horse and wagon and $150. The first year they lost money on the farm they had rented and went into debt. But that only strengthened their determination when, with more at stake and a larger farm to manage, other bad years came.

Today, with the mortgage down where it's not such a worry, William Roszel has more time to think, and therefore, to realize the value of forethought and careful planning. As he puts it, "A man needs to figure ahead and keep everlastingly on the job. Even then it's an uphill pull, but it can be done if he and his wife and the whole family pull together."

* * *

What this man and his family have done in seven short years on their New Jersey farm, they did on land that has been producing for nearly three centuries. Like farmers everywhere in the Northeast, Roszel is close to the world's best markets. But where he has a short haul, other farmers have lower taxes and cheaper labor and feed.

Every section of the Northeast has its William Roszels. They are forging ahead and taking their whole communities with them. You can tell them by their thrift, their hard work, and their scorn of any man's pity. They are carrying on the traditions that made the Northeast.

Published by
THE FEDERAL LAND BANK *of* SPRINGFIELD
Springfield, Massachusetts

. . . as an expression of confidence in farmers of the Northeast and in Northeastern agriculture.

* * *

In New England, New York, and New Jersey are 360,000 farmers, all of whom are interested in the Northeast as a place to live and a place to farm. About half the farms of the Northeast are owned free and clear; the other half, owned mostly by younger men, are mortgaged.

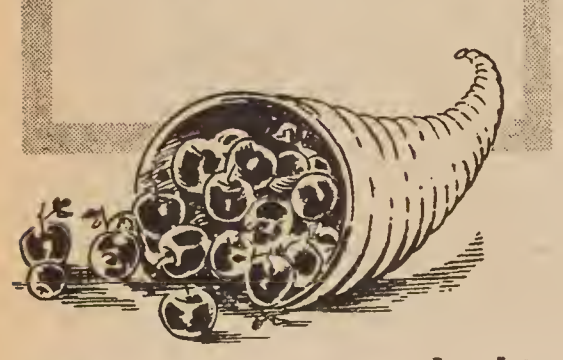
It takes time to make a farm pay for itself. And it may take a lot of worry and risk, too, especially if the mortgage can come due, or can require payments that are too large. The Federal Land Bank guards a farmer against these hazards by a mortgage that never comes due in a lump sum.

Write for the booklet, "Safe Financing." It gives full details about Federal Land Bank loans.



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EXPERIENCED orchardists find the *most economical* way to supply nitrogen is by using Domestic Sulphate of Ammonia. Apply 3 to 10 lbs. per tree, depending on size, tree condition, and method of culture—about the time buds begin to swell.

Domestic Sulphate of Ammonia is rich in nitrogen (20.5% guaranteed)—all soluble, all available. And its *low cost* per unit of nitrogen assures exceptional economy and high profit returns.

Order your requirements early through your regular fertilizer dealer.

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WE SHOW YOU HOW! Simplified plans make old auto generator light buildings, play radio, operate washing machine and other motors. Sell friends and neighbors. Dime brings complete plans and valuable parts catalog.
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ONE-MAN SAWMILL FARM MODEL $49
TURN TREES INTO MONEY WITH A BELSAW!
Makes Lumber, Shingles, Lath, Ties, Crates, Boxes, all Forms Lumber
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Say you saw it in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

Northeastern Slants ON THE NATIONAL NEWS

■ *President's Speech Conciliatory*

AS IS HIS annual custom, President Roosevelt appeared before joint session of Congress at opening session January 3 to deliver his message "on the state of the Union."

Contrary to expectations of some, President's message was more moderate and conciliatory than his speeches have been in past and much more so than recent speeches of his subordinates. According to Associated Press, President recommended:

1. A strong national defense.

2. Limiting new farm program to amount not greater than present outlays for agriculture.

3. Legislation to end "starvation wages and intolerable hours." This means he intends to push farther Wages and Hours bill snowed under in last session.

4. Reduction of annual Federal deficit, but stated that budget could not yet be balanced.

(President's budget, submitted to Congress two days later, calls for expenditures of $6,869,000,000 for next fiscal year. Government receipts during same period are estimated at $5,919,400,000 — which will make another annual deficit of nearly a billion dollars, and a total national debt of 38½ billions.)

5. Continuation of work relief instead of dole. (Number of unemployed is now on the up and said to be from 10,000,000 to 11,000,000.)

6. Revision of taxes which work definite hardship on business, especially on small business.

7. Legislation to increase powers of government against big business monopoly.

President Roosevelt stated that government's anti-monopoly campaign was only against big business.

■ *New Dealers Attack Business*

FEW DAYS before President's address to Congress, Robert H. Jackson, assistant attorney general, and Secretary of Interior Harold Ickes, made radio speeches bitterly attacking business. Many believe these attacks were Administration's answer to criticism that new depression was rightly called "Roosevelt Depression" and that New Deal measures were responsible for it. (Note: See diagram on this page showing disastrous decline of business since middle of 1937.)

Said Assistant Attorney-General Jackson:

"Large corporations have come to exercise an increasing power over the standard of living, the wages and economic opportunities of our people. Moreover," he charged, "there is evidence that capital has gone on a strike."

Secretary Ickes repeated many of Jackson's arguments, and said that big business was controlled by "America's 60 families" who are seeking to run country, and declared that "big business must be controlled if our democracy is to survive."

To these attacks business itself answered that big business makes for cheaper and better goods, encourages scientific research, operates more efficiently, and pointed out that heavy taxes on chain stores, passed by some states to control big business of chain stores, results in higher prices of all food products to consumers.

Answering attacks on business by Jackson and Ickes, General Hugh S. Johnson, former NRA Administrator, and Lewis W. Douglas, former Director of the Budget, blamed price rises on Administration policies rather than on those of business. Mr. Douglas said that Administration attacked monopoly in one field while fostering monopoly in agriculture, money, and business.

Senator McNary said:

"Mr. Jackson's attacks are an obvious effort to create an alibi for the business recession. It may be that the hands of business were not wholly clean, nevertheless if these speeches and this attempt to shift blame from the Administration to business are kept up, fear will be increased, want of confidence will expand, and the country will be plunged into the depths of depression."

■ *Bills Congress Will Consider*

HERE ARE some of the important subjects that new session of Congress will debate:

Crop Control

This bill was passed at special session in December by both House and Senate, but two bills radically disagreed and are being ironed out in conference of representatives of both Houses in effort to adjust differences.

Government Re-organization

This bill would give President much more authority in re-organizing Federal departments and bureaus. It is opposed by those who do not believe in centralizing so much authority in Executive hands. It was passed in part by the House and will have early consideration in Senate.

Housing Bill

Separate bills were passed by both Houses and are now in conference representing both Houses to reconcile differences.

In general housing bills provide for much more government aid in several different ways to those who wish to build homes and other buildings. It is hoped that increase in building will aid business.

Wages and Hours Regulation

This was passed by Senate, was sent back to Committee by House. It had bitter debate, much opposition, and was buried for time being.

It gives government authority to set maximum hours and minimum wages in industry.

Tax Revision

Some recent tax legislation has proved very restrictive to business enterprise and is held responsible in part for present business troubles. Revision of these tax laws will have consideration in present session.

All in all, this will be one of most important sessions of Congress held in American history, for nearly every one of above measures if passed will vitally affect every American citizen and will be far-reaching in consequences.

■ *Justice Sutherland Retires*

SECOND Supreme Court Justice to retire since last Fall is Associate Justice George Sutherland, who will leave the bench January 18th. He is 75 years old, and therefore eligible to retire under Sumners Act passed last March, permitting retirement at full pay.

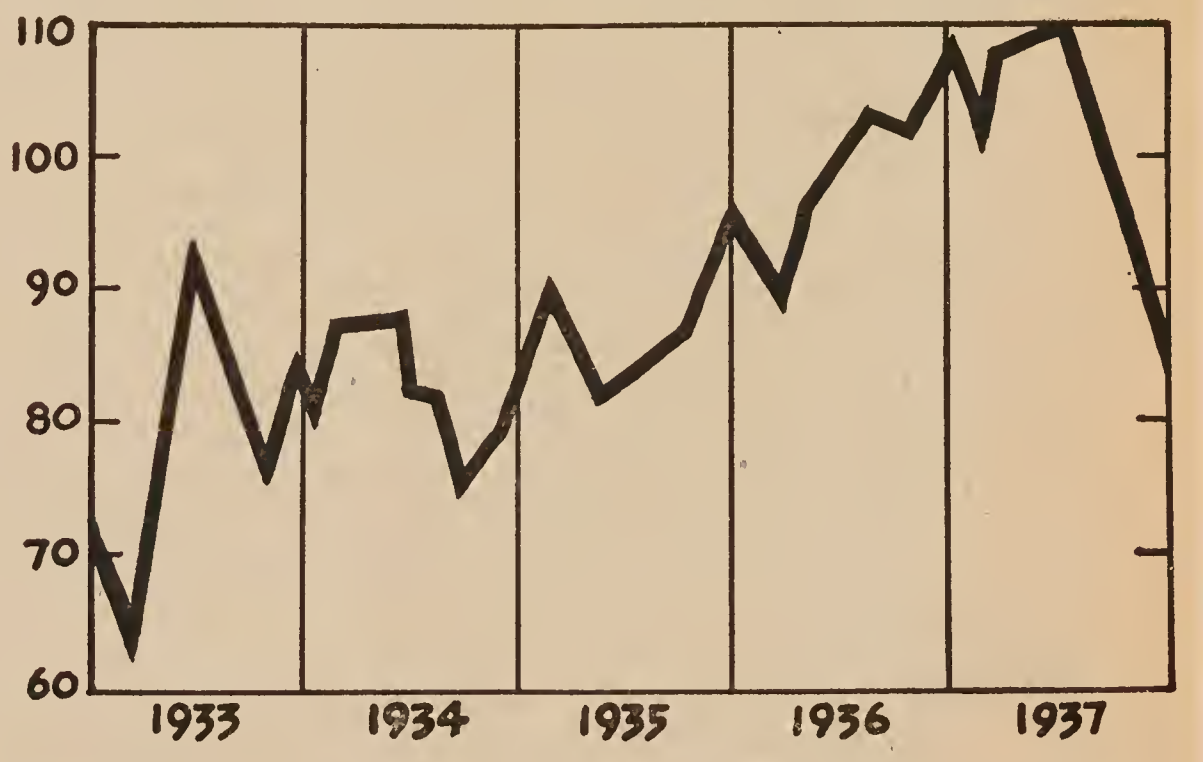
Justice Sutherland is one of few United States Supreme Court judges to be born in a foreign land. His parents were English and emigrated to United States with their 15 months old baby, who was destined to become one of the highest justices in the land.

As we go to press, President Roosevelt has not yet appointed a successor to Justice Sutherland, but it is expected that he will be another out-and-out New Dealer, which will give a majority of "liberal" judges (that is, judges who espouse a liberal interpretation of the Constitution, tending to confer wide powers on Federal government).

■ *Railroads Need Help*

THE YEAR 1937 opened with promise of better times for railroads. But their hopes were soon dashed. The new depression resulted in reduced tonnage and a declining average revenue with constantly rising costs, including especially higher wages and mounting taxes! Since May, 1933, price of materials and supplies purchased by railroads increased 40 per cent, taxes 25 per cent, and wages 18 per cent. In same period, revenues for carrying a ton of freight one mile have decreased 10 per cent, and revenues for transportation of a passenger one mile have decreased 20 per cent.

SLANT: Declining business and income to the railroads are of serious importance to farmers, because agri-



A glance at this graph shows how business got nicely started out of one depression only to plunge directly into another. Business men almost unanimously believe new depression was caused by New Deal policies, resulting in uncertainty and lack of confidence. A commodity dollar would prevent these violent fluctuations at least in part.

culture is so dependent on this great transportation system for carrying both what the farmer buys and what he sells.

■ *Unemployment Increasing*

UNEMPLOYMENT, according to John D. Biggars, Administrator of National Unemployment Census, in his first report to President Roosevelt, totaled about 10,800,000 persons last of November. Included in this number are 2,000,000 persons on emergency government payrolls including WPA workers, and boys in CCC camps. About 2,000,000 women recorded themselves as out of work and are included in above number.

SLANT: Since November, unemployment has undoubtedly increased because of continued business slump and discharge of employees. On other hand, total of 10,000,000 is too large, because of general misunderstanding of what is meant by unemployment. For example, of 2,000,000 women who registered themselves as out of work, thousands probably don't need to be self-supporting.

■ *New Jersey Opposes Compulsory Crop Control*

IN REPORTING in January 1 issue the annual meeting of American Farm Bureau Federation in Chicago, we stated that 38 State farm bureau federations voted for compulsory crop provisions of new farm bill now before Congress, and that New York alone voted against it.

Dr. Frank App, president of New Jersey Farm Bureau, writes:

"New Jersey has expressed itself against compulsory control at every meeting which has taken place up to the present time."

We are glad to add that Dr. App is exactly right. Both farmers and their leaders of New Jersey have time and again put up vigorous opposition to Federal plans for regimentation of American agriculture.

■ *Japan at Crossroads in China*

NEW YEAR'S DAY marked almost to a day the end of six months' fighting in China, with Japan lord over 143,000 square miles of Chinese soil. Counting Japan's other territorial gains in China since she invaded Manchuria in 1931, this makes 750,000 square miles in China now under Japanese domination.

During past fortnight, Japanese crossed the Yellow River from conquered northern provinces and marched down into rich Shantung province. Another Japanese column marched up toward Shantung from conquered Yangtze region in South China. Although Chinese armies offered little effective resistance, they destroyed valuable properties in order to leave nothing but smoking ruins to conqueror.

Meanwhile, General Chiang Kai-shek, head of Chinese government, has resigned his post in order to give his entire time to directing Chinese military forces. New government head is Dr. H. H. Kung. Although China has vowed to fight to finish, most observers feel that Chinese resistance was broken with fall of Shanghai, and that Japan now faces two choices: Either to be content with what she has already won (the best parts of China, and nearly one-sixth of country), stop there, and proceed to develop what she has; or strive to conquer all China and eventually ruin herself by a long-drawn-out guerilla warfare.

Last week, movie theatres in this country showed pictures of bombing and sinking of American gunboat *Panay* by Japanese planes and launches, but affair was officially ended Christmas Day, when Washington accepted Japan's apologies and offers of reparations and future good behavior. It looks now, however, as though sinking of *Panay* might result in this country entering world armament race.

■ *Quick Freezing Process Makes Strides*

SALES of quick frozen fruits and vegetables for 1937 will total at least $13,000,000. Vegetables and fruits prepared in this way look and taste almost exactly as they do at moment of harvesting. Studies at experiment stations indicate that quick frozen foods are just as good from a health standpoint as they are when they come from the orchard, field, or garden. Naturally, therefore, they are proving popular with consumers who have mechanical refrigeration to keep them cold until ready for use.

Largest grower and processor of quick frozen fruits and vegetables is Del-Bay Farms at Bridgeton, New Jersey, formerly called Seabrook Farms. These farms are managed by Dr. Frank App, president of the New Jersey Farm Bureau and a frequent contributor to *American Agriculturist*. Last year Del-Bay Farms froze the products of some 20,000 acres, including about 75 acres of their own farm; the rest came from farmers of South Jersey. Products now processed in this way are asparagus, peas, string beans, lima beans, broccoli, spinach, cauliflower, cranberries and sweet corn. Dr. App believes that it is practical also to quick freeze broilers and other meats, and possibly milk and cream.

SLANT: Almost unlimited are possibilities of what this new method of handling food products can do for eastern farmers. It was not so long ago that "seasons" for different products were confined to a few days during summer. Owing to refrigeration and transportation facilities, seasons for most products have been greatly extended. Now along comes quick freezing so that the time is already here when, for example, we can have sweet corn whole year round just as it comes out of the garden. Already quick freezing has been of help to neighbors of Del-Bay Farms in South Jersey. It doesn't take very strong spectacles to read handwriting on wall to see that as quick freezing process is developed, our own vegetables and fruits, grown near these markets in northeastern states, will supply the fresh vegetable and fruit demand through entire year.

Good Books to Read

For Us in the Dark, *Naomi Royde Smith*

A study of an intrigue surrounding a large inheritance. The setting shifts from London to Cornwall, the period 1917-1933. The plot ends with a murder trial as seen by various individuals. This is a well-written novel, skillfully constructed.—The MacMillan Co., New York. $2.75.

Good Movies to See

The Great Garrick

Professional jealousy gives rise to comedies and tragedies in each succeeding generation. Actors and actresses of Paris felt aggrieved by reports of Garrick's farewell remarks in London. They tried to humiliate him, were themselves humiliated. But Garrick was in turn the prey of his own self-confidence.

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1938 CATALOGUE *now ready*

from Skeff's Notebook



By L. B. SKEFFINGTON

NEW YORK State farm foods were on display—and looked good—when the State Vegetable Growers' Association and the Empire State Potato Club held their annual meetings in Syracuse.

For the second year these two organizations took the lead in staging a Farm Foods Exposition, in conjunction with their annual trade show. Again this year they had co-operation of practically all of the farm organizations, with the result that the combined shows occupied just about double the space of last year.

While some disappointment was expressed at small attendance of consumers, opinion was expressed freely that the show more than justified itself for the impression it made upon farmers. Marketing was the theme of the sessions and in the show members obtained some idea of how their products might be marketed to attract consumer attention.

The two organizations arranged their programs so there were no overlapping or conflicting sessions. This enabled members of either group to attend all meetings and greatly added to their enjoyment. So successful have the joint meetings and show proved, that it was decided to continue these events next year.

Both groups heard expressions against crop control and by their interest indicated problems concerned with marketing their products were uppermost in mind. Henry Marquart, Orchard Park, president of the vegetable growers, in his annual address said that "all New York farmers want is an opportunity to work out their own problems without interference from men in Washington swivel chairs."

Marketing Emphasized

Roy A Porter of Elba, president of the Empire State Potato Club, told the meeting, "I think we are in a fair way to solve our marketing problem because I think we have found the answer. What we need to do now is to check and double check on our program and then find the means to make it effective."

"Our problem," said President Porter, "is to prepare the good quality part of the potato crop to meet needs of large buyers and then assure them of a steady supply of standard quality from day to day."

That Mr. Porter was not "talking through his hat" was evident when the head of one of the large upstate chain store systems appeared at the meeting and asked if he could be assured of 2,000 bushels weekly of good quality potatoes. "So far," he said, "We have not been able to get what we want."

(I may add that the chain is to get the spuds it wants.)

This particular buyer and others who appeared at the show lent emphasis to Mr. Porter's warning that it is poor business to mix good and poor potatoes. He suggested to growers three means by which their product may be prepared for market properly, stating that he did not favor any one method over the other as one would work where another would not. His suggestions:

1.—Growers may act directly in setting up and operating grading and packing plants and marketing their product co-operatively.

2.—They may use existing co-operative agencies, such as the G. L. F. packing plant at Orchard Park, which also might act as sales agents.

3.—They may obtain service from country dealers who have initiative and foresight to work in close co-operation with producers.

Warren Discusses Outlook

Dr. George F. Warren of Cornell University faced the largest audience of the convention when he appeared to discuss the business outlook. He referred to the "present panic" as caused by "reaction from rapid price rise, war scares, labor troubles and fear that the foundations of a society based on individual enterprise are threatened."

Pegging the price of gold means "we are on the gold standard," he said, indicating that without the lever of a managed currency to help in stabilizing prices of basic commodities there has been a letup in business. "Stoppage of business caused by falling prices pyramids itself so that it can go beyond reason," he said. On the other side of the picture there are favorable factors, including the shortage of building, which may lead the way toward business recovery, he added.

App Asks Marketing Work

Agricultural educational agencies have done an excellent job in production, research and extension, Dr. Frank App, president of the New Jersey Farm Bureau Federation, said. He urged that as much or more attention now be given to problems of marketing.

He echoed President Marquart's doubts that any of the problems of vegetable growers could be solved by crop control. "On the contrary, I think we have evidence in the other direction," he said.

When Dr. Warren was asked about effects of reduced acreage he replied: "You can't tell by the acreage you plant what you will get. Agricultural production depends upon weather more than acreage. If we had normal yields of potatoes this season the acreage planted should have given us a short crop. Instead we had a record crop."

G. L. F. to "Feel Way"

The G. L. F. will continue the marketing enterprises it has started, but whatever expansion or changes it makes in the future will be guided entirely by experience and results, J. A. McConnell, general manager, told the growers. He offered three yardsticks by which its marketing efforts may be rated:

First — There must be an opportunity for service.

Second — Each activity or unit in the long run must pay its way.

Third — Service actually performed for patrons must be so distinct that they will use it voluntarily, without contracts.

Resolutions Adopted and Action Taken by Vegetable Association

Resolutions adopted by the State Vegetable Growers' Association included:

Request to Legislature for $30,000 grant to Cornell for research.

Favoring "full maintenance of extension service." Because of increased participation in and demand for service "we favor additional state aid to county organizations."

Support pledged to Northeastern Vegetable Council.

"We commend declared policy of chain store managements of giving preference to local producers where grade, quality and price are equal."

State urged to push to speedy trial one of seed law violation cases to test validity of law.

Repeal of Pease law requiring shipments of produce from other states be marked in terms of U. S. grades.

Ask immediate conference of state officials and others to devise marketing and merchandising standards to better meet needs of different types of vegetable growers.

Restoration of State Fair premiums to former levels asked.

"We urge material improvement in state and federal crop reporting service by: 1—Abolition of intentions to plant reports.

2—More prompt reporting of facts concerning condition of crops.

3—Discontinuance of policy of forecasting probable prices."

Agricultural conservation as in 1937 favored.

"We are opposed to any form of crop control."

Oppose wage and hour and train-limit bills.

Recommend that those in charge of relief gardens discourage sale of vegetables.

Action by Potato Club

The Potato Club members voted: For reporting percentage of Number 1 potatoes in each lot, rather than marking it out of grade if below tolerance.

To ask Legislature to provide funds to Department of Agriculture and Markets for inspection and enforcement of grading laws.

To set up an organized plan to insure large volume of uniformly well graded potatoes to meet and expand existing demand. This organization to

(a) Study the problem.
(b) Assemble and report on supplies, demand and prices.
(c) Designate individuals or groups in various locations to serve as graders and handlers of potatoes.
(d) To co-operate with State Bureau of Markets in such a program.

State brand urged to be administered by Bureau of Markets.

Officers Elected

Officers elected by Potato Club are: Roy A. Porter, Elba, president; William Hodnett, Fillmore, vice-president; Morris Butts, Sodus, secretary-treasurer, in place of Earl D. Merrill of Webster, who declined re-election; directors: Elmer W. Adams, Williamson; Walter Gardener, Tully; Frank Gabriels, Hobart; Lee Edmond, Cohocton; Alonzo G. Allen, Waterville; Howard Simonson, Glen Head; Howard Eldridge, Porterville.

Officers elected by vegetable growers are: Henry Marquart, Orchard Park, president; Walter Hess, Rochester, Fred Mielke, Schenectady, E. L. Saisselin, Oswego, and A. H. Garnish, Elba, vice-presidents; W. T. Tapley, Geneva, secretary-treasurer; executive committee: E. L. Moxey, Jamesville, Elmer Adams, Williamson, Arthur Bradley, Elmira, Paul Work, Ithaca, and A. G. Waldo, Canastota.

* * *

Parrott Takes Office

THIS week Dr. P. J. Parrott takes office as director of the Geneva Experiment Station and Dr. U. P. Hedrick retires. The time Dr. Hedrick has been at the station, as horticulturist and director, may be referred to by historians as "the golden age of horticulture."

Especially in the field of new varieties, in acquiring new knowledge of cultivation and production has this period been marked. Some of the varieties of apples that were popular a generation or two ago no longer are heard of. Dr. Hedrick has seen the McIntosh emerge from an obscure seedling to the leading Northeastern apple. He has seen the station-bred Cortland finally taking its proper place in orchards and commerce.

At no period has so much progress been made in fruit-growing in New York State as during the time Dr. Hedrick rose to fame as a great horticulturist. It goes without saying he has been responsible for a large part of that progress.

Dean Ladd and Dr. Hedrick have assured that the good work of the station will go on by advancing Dr. Parrott to the directorship. He stands in the front rank of entomologists, as is indicated by several important commissions the federal government has given him. More to the point, however, is his standing with farmers of his state. A good share of Parrott's time has been spent on farms, visiting with growers, working with them, seeing their problems as they see them.

* * *

Hort Society This Week

As this issue goes to press the State Horticultural Society will be holding its annual meeting in Rochester. If custom is followed, Vice-President George A. Morse of Williamson will succeed Halloran H. Brown of Monsey as president. The program this year has been arranged as a "practical" one, with growers themselves doing most of the speaking. The marketing conference featuring the last two days was counted upon to point the way to growers who have been showing more and more interest in this subject.

Duncan Marshall, Minister of agriculture of Ontario, was the speaker at the annual dinner, at which Former President Charles S. Wilson of Hall was toastmaster.

The eastern meeting and exhibition of the society will take place at Kingston Jan. 26 to 28.



Bruce Birnie, first prize winner in the State School Speaking Contest at the New York State Grange. Bruce represented the Farmingdale School, and spoke on "The past is prologue; the future is fulfillment."

* * *

Wrappers Not Wanted

Last month I visited the New York market with Jim Case, Frank Salisbury, Frank Beneway and Charlie Wilson. All apple growers will recognize the names. We got some surprises. This winter Western New York has been experimenting with wrapping apples. They make a nice pack, but the market men claim they can't sell them until they take the wrappers off.

Buyers in the commission houses said they wanted to see the apples. Retailers said their customers wanted to see what they were buying. One dealer said his customers would look at the wrapped pack and say "We don't want western apples."

We asked a number of dealers and chain store men about the existing apple grades and whether they should be changed. They said: "It is a slow process to get growers to use grades. You might tighten the grades and not accomplish what was sought. A better grade depends upon honesty and reliability of the packer. The greatest handicap of state growers has been poor grading. We favor better enforcement of present grades rather than new grades. The grades are satisfactory if growers live up to them."

Praise for Institute

Over at the Commodore Hotel we met top men in 11 chains. One of our first questions was whether they knew about the New York and New England Apple Institute. They did, intimately, and were for it. They told us what they have been doing this season in co-operation with the institute. They told us how the institute's field men had done things that never before had been done for New York and New England growers.

They said eastern growers are getting largest percentage of the apple trade in the metropolitan area since 1929. I checked that with Prof. M. P. Rasmussen and find it correct.

The buyers said they preferred to do business with a merchandizing agency, like the institute; that if growers would give them more uniformity and volume it would simplify purchases.

We asked if there were too many McIntosh apples. Their answers were emphatically no; that it is the leading apple and demand is growing.

Pros and Cons of Equalization

The Sixth in a Series on Surplus Milk

By LELAND SPENCER.

IF THE principle of equalizing the benefits of fluid sales and the burden of surplus has been put into practive in various places, you may well ask what is the result? Is it successful?

This question can hardly be answered by a simple "yes" or "no", any more than the question addressed to an innocent husband as to whether he had quit beating his wife. Frankly, I do not know of any instance in this country where market-wide equalization has been operated with such completeness, efficiency, and smoothness for a long enough time so that we can say the plan is a success or that the problem has been solved. This is not to say that it cannot be done, but merely that there are serious difficulties and objections to be overcome.



Leland Spencer

First of all, let us dispose of one or two objections to the principle of equalization which I think have little basis in fact. It has been argued by some that equalization would penalize independent producers for extravagances and debts of certain cooperatives. The grain of truth in this argument is very small indeed. The policy of the Dairy Section of the A.A.A. has been that each bona-fide cooperative is entitled to a reasonable allowance (usually 5 cents per hundredweight or less) for expenses of membership work, auditing, credit losses, and the like; and that the same rate of deduction should be made from payments due non-members, the funds thus derived to be expended by the market administrator for similar services to such producers. In no case have deductions from non-members been used to pay expenses or debts of cooperatives, with the exception that in a few instances a cooperative has been compensated for certain services rendered for non-members.

It has been asserted that equalization will remove the stimulus which distributors now have to push the sale of fluid milk, and will encourage them to take on more producers so as to get more volume and lower unit costs in their plants. Any decrease in fluid sales practically always means a smaller profit or a larger loss to milk dealers. This is sufficient guaranty that equalization of the kind we are discussing will not weaken dealers' efforts in selling fluid milk. There might be some tendency for dealers to take on larger supplies under equalization. Probably this could be overcome by enforcing certain rules for admitting new producers to participation in the market pool.

A third objection is that market-wide equalization can seldom be accomplished without compulsion. In milk sheds that are situated entirely within one state, equalization might be enforced by a state milk control board or similar agency. But where interstate shipments of milk are involved, as they are in the New York milk shed, federal control would be necessary. Both federal and state control programs include provisions that are not to the liking of some who would favor equalization if it could be had without the spinach.

Very serious difficulties in putting equalization into practice under state or federal milk orders have arisen from the delay in establishing a firm legal basis for it. In several instances distributors who have refused to equalize have won favorable decisions in the courts, and those who participated in the plan have been left holding the bag. The prospects are good, however, that court decisions during the next year or two will remove much of the uncertainty on this point.

Probably the most difficult problem of all is that of accounting and auditing. In a large and complicated market, like New York, the task of getting in reports from several hundred dealers and cooperatives, say within ten days after the close of the month, would not be an easy one. And what a job to verify all of these reports, calculate the differentials, and finally arrive at a blended price for the entire market! Of course, the process could be simplified a great deal after a few months' experience. But, even so, it is unlikely that any payments could be made before the 20th of the following month unless the calculations were based on an estimated price, and corrections made in subsequent payments. Of course, the additional accounting, auditing, handling of equalization payments, and the like, would cost something — probably between 1 and 2 cents per hundredweight.

One very important aspect of this question must be left for attention in a later article. I refer to the effects which equalization might have upon the competitive system in handling and distributing milk.

Milk News

Quite generally New York City stores, selling to consumers who come for milk, are charging 10c per quart, a drop of 1c in recent prevailing price. This may lead to further demand of buyers for further downward revision of general class 1 price as set by Producers' Bargaining Agency.

Commissioner Noyes has announced that he is holding a hearing January 10 in New York City on the application of a consumer group who want a dealer's license for a consumer cooperative association.

The Commissioner recently urged that the state's milk advertising campaign be continued. The campaign has been under way since 1934, and is generally credited with some of the increased milk consumption in the state.

Good Cows

For the month of November the high herd in Dairy Herd Improvement Association for New York in the production of butterfat was owned by Harry Barton of Columbia County. Average was 53.1 lbs. fat per month. The herd was milked three times a day. Second place went to the herd owned by Gustave Kuhlman of Schoharie County with an average of 48.6, third place to herd owned by Carl Clarke of Allegany County with 48.5 lbs. Also worthy of note was herd owned by Luther Carrier of Oswego County, whose 28 cows averaged 48.3 lbs.

Among individuals on a milk production basis, first place goes to a Holstein owned by N. Andrews of Orange County who produced 2409 lbs. for the month, second place to Clover Heights Farm of Monroe County with 2366 lbs., and third place to a Holstein owned by Leo Piquet of Erie County with a record of 2346 lbs. An Ayrshire, Crest Born Princess, owned by Ralph Dodds of Clinton County, has a lifetime record of 101,167 lbs. of milk.

Apple Market Dull

Usual post-holiday dullness has been apparent in the apple market. There are a lot of good apples in storage and chief problem is to get them in motion. National chain and other groups plan "big push" in February, but Apple Institute is responsible for extra effort being put into deal in mid-January. Price situation to growers is not very pleasing, but best advice now appears to be steady movement to market rather than holding back.—*Skeff.*

Market Briefs

Price Level.—About the middle of December the price level index for U. S. farm products stood at 104 as compared to pre-war. This represented a drop of 3 points from the previous month, a 22 point drop from a year ago, and was 27 points below the high point of January 1937. There was no drop in the index of prices paid for farm supplies (128 compared to pre-war). Therefore, the purchasing power of farm products dropped to 81% compared to pre-war. January 15, 1937, figure was 101.

However, compared with a year ago, dairy products were up 9 points, truck crops 13 points; grain prices were 48 points lower, fruit 17 points lower, meat animals 11 points lower, chickens and eggs 6 points lower.

Dairy.—December price of butter averaged about 5c per pound more than a year ago. For the year 1937 average butter price was about 1½c above 1936.

With the exception of summer months, 1937 cheese prices were higher than 1936, and prices of class 1 milk as well as retail milk prices averaged highest since 1930.

December figures for cheese in storage are 93,624,000, 5,000,000 more than a year ago.

Potatoes. — There has been relatively little activity in potatoes. Supplies are relatively large, and while prices have shown little change, that change has tended downward. For the first six months of 1938, including new potatoes, the estimate is that potato supply will be 20% over a year ago. Carload shipments are below a year ago. We have no reliable reports on truck movements, a thing much needed, and until we have such reports, movements by truck will constitute a question mark in any attempt to appraise the situation. Reports indicate that early states, except Florida, Texas, and California, are likely to decrease potato acreage this spring.

Vegetables — U. S. Commercial truck crop production for market in 1937 was about 3% above the previous high record which was in 1936. Truck crops for canning or manufacture are 16% above 1936 and exceeded the previous high record of 1930. Including market vegetables, 1937 cash incomes for all truck crops was about $350,000,000, $35,000,000 more than the 1936 income for the same crops. Acreage of early truck crops for 1938 is slightly below last year, but 24% above the 1928-32 average.

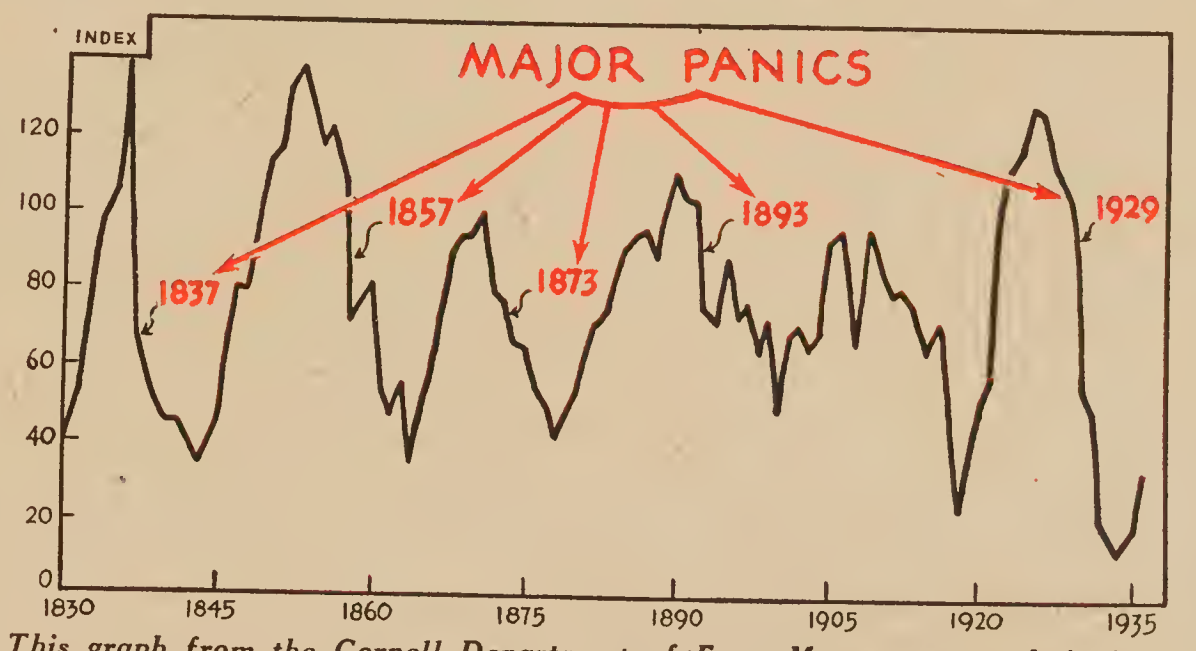
Meat Prices. — The Institute of American Meat Packers in Chicago reports that meat production during 1937 was two billion lbs. below last year. Production dropped from 16 and a half billion lbs. to 14,750,000,000 lbs., and as a result per capita of meat dropped 7 lbs. In 1937, 116 lbs.; in 1936, 126 lbs. Since mid-September wholesale beef prices, depending on the cut, have declined from 18 to 25%, fresh pork from 29 to 41%, veal from 21 to 29%, lamb from 7 to 11%.

Dry Beans. — The last U. S. crop report jumped the dry bean estimate from 14,982,000 bags to 15,839,000 bags. The 1928-32 average was 12,181,000 bags. Increase is largely in Idaho and California. There was some increase in acreage and a considerable increase in yield per acre compared to a year ago. Western New York recently reported a price of $3 per hundred for light red kidney beans, $3.55 for dark red kidneys, $2.25 for pea beans. Yellow eyes, marketed in limited amounts, were $3.00.

Certified Seed Potatoes. — The northeastern states and Canada had 50,291 acres of certified seed potatoes pass final inspection, compared with 34,012 acres last year and 36,116 two years ago. Total production of certified seed is estimated at 13,596,600 bushels, compared with 10,668,550 a year ago and 8,591,169 two years ago. On the percentage basis increases were: Cobblers 1.5%, Green Mountain 53.4, Smooth Rurals 5.3, other varieties 76.6. Decreases were: Spaulding Rose 28.8%, Russets 13.3.

Winter Wheat.—New York State winter wheat acreage seeded last fall is about 305,000 compared with 351,000 a year ago. Growing conditions have been good. For U. S. winter wheat acreage estimate is 57,492,000, a year ago 57,612,000.

Eggs.—About the last of December it took 6.2 doz. eggs to buy 100 lbs. of feed. The month previous it took 6.4 doz., a year ago 8.2 doz. At same time, top price for white eggs in New York City was 28c per doz., the year previous, 31c.



This graph from the Cornell Department of Farm Management and Agricultural Economics shows the ups and downs of building activity since 1830. It also records dates of major panics which, in each case, came from one to three years after the peak of the building cycle. Unless we get some form of a managed currency or commodity dollar, it is probable that we will go through the same cycle again. Those of you who want to be prepared for it may well watch for the next building cycle peak.

State Agricultural Society Meets for 106th Time

Date of the 106th Annual Meeting of the New York State Agricultural Society is January 19, place State Office Building, Albany, N. Y. Twenty New York State farm organizations will make brief reports on their activities, programs and aims during the daytime session.

In the evening at the annual banquet in the DeWitt Clinton Hotel, Gov. Herbert Lehman will speak and will present citations to Century Farmers. A committee headed by Jared Van Wagenen, Jr., has been selecting families where present owners have been operating farms that have been in the same family continuously for more than 100 years.

Steuben County to Hold Annual Dairy Convention

On January 24-25, Addison, Steuben County, will be scene of 5th Annual Dairymen's Convention, sponsored by Steuben County Farm Bureau dairy committee. Speakers of state and national reputation will be on hand to discuss milk marketing problems, sanitary regulations, healthy herds, and pasture improvement. A feature of the second day's program will be showing of a new set of pasture pictures by Prof. D. B. Johnstone-Wallace of Cornell. Pictures were taken last summer on occasion of International Grassland Conference held abroad.

Several hundred farmers are expected to come to Addison for the two-day event, and special accommodations for them are being arranged by a Convention committee.

PERMANENT PROFITS

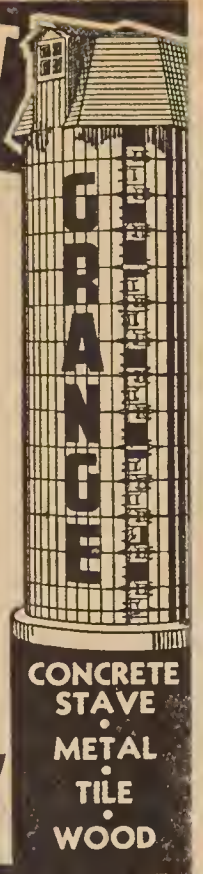
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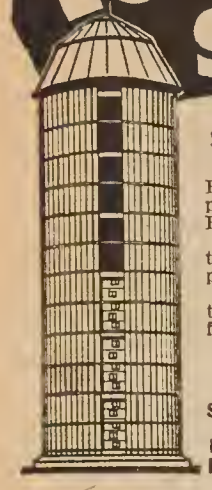


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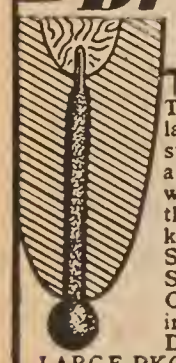
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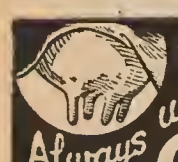


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Say you saw it in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

Tasty Roughage *Boosts* PROFITS

By W. T. CRANDALL,
New York State College of Agriculture.

IN THE year 1936, two herds of cows in dairy herd improvement associations produced approximately the same amount of milk and ate approximately the same amount of feed. But here the similarity ended. The cows in one herd, which we will call Herd A, got all the first class roughage and pasture cows could eat and were fed a pound of grain for each six pounds of milk produced. Herd B received less good hay and pasture and ate one pound of grain for each 2½ pounds of milk produced.

Both herds were Holsteins and good ones, too, because they averaged about 14,000 pounds of milk and 490 pounds of butterfat per cow for the year. Herd A consumed an average per cow of 6,330 pounds of corn silage, 4,280 pounds of hay, 2,150 pounds of grain, and were on pasture 180 days; the cows in Herd B were fed 8,380 pounds of silage, 2,110 pounds of hay, 5,800 pounds of grain, and were also on pasture 180 days.

One thing, however, the figures do not tell, namely that cows in Herd A grazed on a heavily fertilized pasture and therefore were able to get a much higher part of their feed from pasture during the summer. Herd A also ate more roughage while in the barn. Dividing the pounds of silage by three to reduce it to hay equivalent, we find that each cow in Herd A was fed 6,390 pounds of hay equivalent, while each cow in Herd B averaged to get only 4,900 pounds.

Let us look at the results. Using the same prices for feeds in both cases, the total feed cost per cow in Herd A was $90 and in Herd B, $132, or a difference of $42 per cow in favor of the herd getting the most home-grown roughage. Figuring returns above feed costs, each cow in Herd A returned $36 more to her owner than did cows in Herd B.

The two herds were selected for comparison, not because one herd was better than the other or because one owner was a better dairyman than the other, but rather to emphasize the importance of providing the dairy with all the high quality roughage the cows will consume. Roughage is the foundation of dairy herd feeding. Pastures that are fertilized and grazed properly, good corn silage that yields well per acre, and hay that is cut early and handled so that it comes out of the mow leafy and green in color, will lower feed cost of producing milk.



Herd A grazed on fertilized pasture.

Politicians Help Milk Chiselers

(*Continued from Page* 5)

for that high price, for it is these politicians who encourage laboring men to ask more and more for their services, and who also demand more and more restrictions in the handling of milk. The laboring man ***should*** get a salary on which he can live, and probably most of the health restrictions on milk ***are*** necessary. But right or wrong, labor costs and those other restrictions which add to costs on milk have to be paid, and the consumer, not the farmer, is the one who demands them, thereby adding to the spread.

Why Pick on Milk?

While we are talking about this spread between farm and retail prices, why so much emphasis on milk? How about the spread between wheat prices and bread prices? There are hundreds of commodities where the spread is just as great as it is on milk. The only difference is that milk is a political football, a stepping stone over the graves of vanished hopes and lost opportunities of dairy farmers, by which politicians hope to march to higher office. ***Milk at present prices is a cheap food compared to any other food.*** New York State, through its milk publicity bureau, itself says so. How foolish and unfair, then, for the Attorney General's office, or for the New York City politicians, to nullify that advertising and those statements by all of this talk about the high price of milk! One department of government spends advertising money to tell consumers that milk is a good cheap food. Another department says milk is too high! That's government in business for you!

Another principle that needs emphasis at this time is the old one, truer today than ever, that there is only one hope for dairymen and that is for them to stick together. We make a direct plea to every cooperative in the Metropolitan Agency to stick, to see this thing through. We make a direct plea to those farmers controlling that minority of milk on the outside to get in under cover and work with the other 75 per cent to control this milk so you can tell these politicians and these chiseling milk dealers where they head in. If you are already in an organization, make sure it is working ***with*** not ***against*** other cooperatives. Both politicians and dealers like to keep farmers apart. If you don't stick together, you can rest assured that the politicians will take over the entire business, and then, Mr. Farmer, you will be in the drink, hook, line and sinker. If milk is made a public utility, where do you think you will stand, with consumers who outnumber you 100 to 1 yelling for cheap milk and led by vote-seeking politicians?

WGY Farm PROGRAMS

MONDAY, January 17
12:35—"Hard-to-Believe Facts About Insects," Dr. R. W. Leiby.
12:45—"Timely Topics in Education."

TUESDAY, January 18
12:35—"Side-Hill Farming," Ray F. Pollard.
12:45—"Mama Fries," Laura Wing.

WEDNESDAY, January 19
12:35—(Farm Electrification Mailbag) "Give Them Air," Ed. W. Mitchell, Farm Advisor.
12:45—(Countryside Talk) Robert Reinow.

THURSDAY, January 20
12:35—"Let It Blow," Sherburne H. Fogg.
12:45—Pete Ham and Cliff Hall, Farm Credit Administration.

FRIDAY, January 21
12:35—"Farm Produce Markets and Why," H. D. Phillips.
12:45—(The Women's Corner) Talma Buster.

SATURDAY, January 22
12:30—(WGY 4-H Fellowship) 4-H Club Member, Schenectady County.
12:45—"A Fountain of Knowledge," Ray R. Lant, Gate Keeper, N. Y. State Grange.

MONDAY, January 24
12:35—"Egg Production Centers of the Far West," Prof. H. E. Botsford.
12:45—"WGY Farm Paper of the Air Book Review," Fred W. Crumb.

TUESDAY, January 25
12:35—"How Does the High-Producing Cow Get That Way?" C. M. Slack.
12:45—"A Works Program for the Housewife," Laura Wing.

WEDNESDAY, January 26
12:35—(Farm Electrification Mailbag) "Good Earth," Ed. W. Mitchell, Farm Advisor.
12:45—(Countryside Talk) Joseph S. G. Bolton.

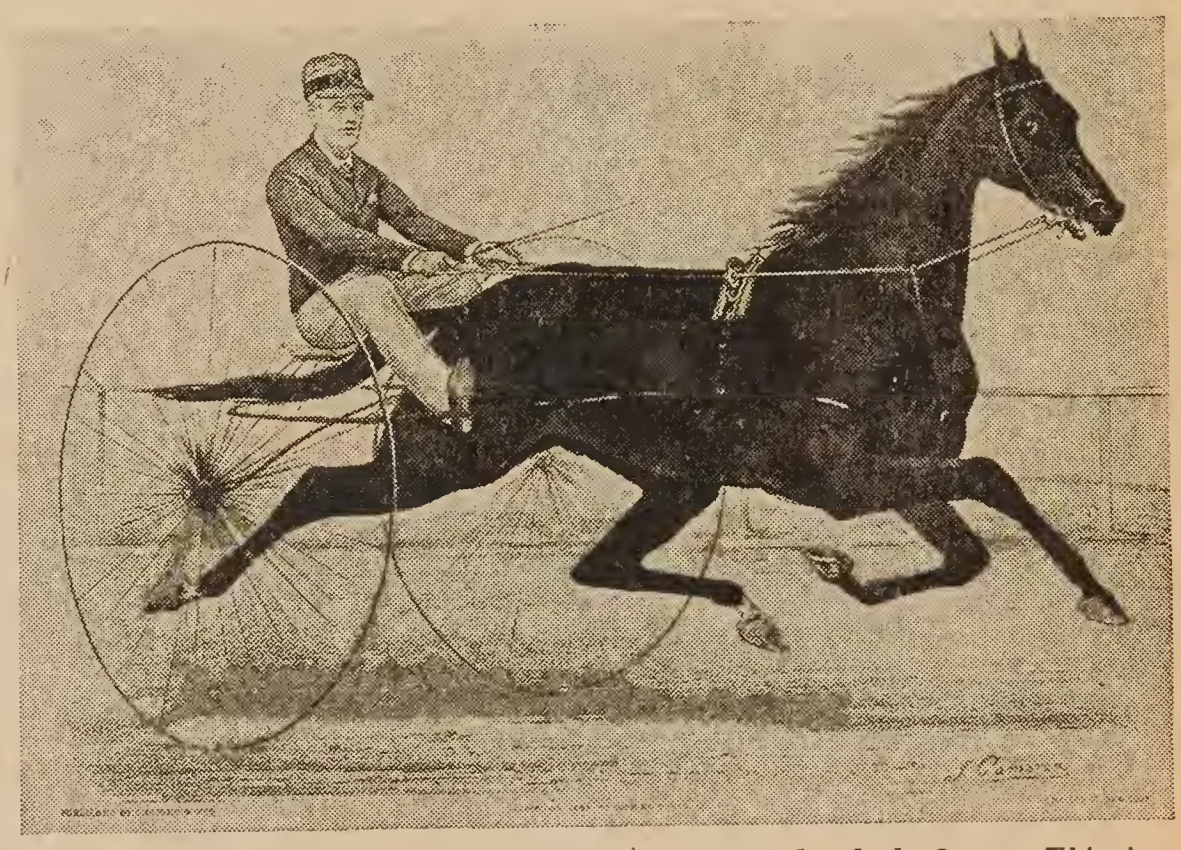
THURSDAY, January 27
12:35—"Up-to-Date Farmers," Elton K. Hanks.
12:45—To be announced.

FRIDAY, January 28
12:35—"Your State Department of Agriculture at Work," Emerson Markham.
12:45—(The Women's Corner) Marjorie E. Luce.
8:30—WGY FARM FORUM.

SATURDAY, January 29
12:35—(WGY 4-H Fellowship) 4-H Club Member, Bennington County, Vt.

MONDAY, January 31
12:35—"Air-Conditioning Farm Buildings," Prof. F. L. Fairbanks.
12:45—"Timely Topics in Education."

Butter factories in the Keystone State manufactured 10,967,000 pounds of creamery butter last year, according to the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.



Jay-Eye-See, a famous race horse once owned by J. I. Case. This is a reproduction of a Currier & Ives print recently purchased by J. I. Case Co.

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NEARBY MARKETS *for* NEARBY POULTRYMEN

1938 Egg Marketing

By J. C. HUTTAR

IN A BUSINESS which changes so continually and rapidly as that of producing and marketing table eggs we should take stock at least once a year to see where we stand. Except in mapping out a long time breeding program one can not plan too far ahead. The chicken business is liable to fluctuations almost as frequent and violent as those of raising potatoes or cabbage. This is true because it only takes six months to get into the business and practically no time at all to get out.



J. C. Huttar

So let's take an inventory and then only think about 1938 in our plans.

Changes of Landscape

During the past seven years the number of hens kept for egg production has continually and rapidly increased along the Eastern Seaboard and proportionately decreased in the interior and on the Pacific coast. This has changed the East from the region where about enough eggs were produced for the demands of smaller cities and villages with a few over to ship to the six big terminal markets of New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Buffalo, and Pittsburg, to a region where steady streams of surplus eggs go to these big markets every month in the year. This puts the Eastern producer in a less independent position with his marketing problem. It increas his competition from close by and decreases it from outside.

Larger Poultry Units

I haven't seen any recent figures on the number of commercial poultry farms but the tendency toward more of them and larger ones is undoubtedly continuing. This may mean at least two things. First, experience is apparently indicating the profitability of commercial units. And, second, as more eggs come from commercial poultry farms the average quality of market eggs will continue to be lifted. Anyone experienced in handling market eggs cannot help but realize that the quality of the so-called hennery egg production is better than that of the farm flock.

I don't think that I would recommend poultry as the only source of income for any farm. The great changes in egg-feed ratios still makes this a pretty risky situation. But I do feel very strongly that any farmer that is going to keep hens at all should keep at least 400 layers. I name that figure for this reason. In the business of selling eggs, just as in almost any business, the most satisfactory arrangement is a steady supply and a steady demand. In other words, the producer or seller should have some eggs in every month of the year and the buyer should be willing to buy and be sure that he will get some eggs steadily. It takes some time to get any good egg outlet to working right. If it is cut off just when it is going good and later started again, it doesn't prove most profitable.

Now a flock of 400 layers with about 200 new pullets raised each year for replacements to keep up the size and production ability of the flock is just about big enough to supply some eggs in each month of the year. Of course, the pullets should be hatched not later than April so that they are laying when the old hens are in their yearly molt. This size flock is also of sufficient importance to be sure that both the birds and the market eggs they lay get the proper attention.

1938 Quality

I've already mentioned the influence of increasing flock size on the average quality of market eggs. Furthermore, I've bothered you a lot all throughout the year on this subject. I think the best thing I can do now is to be brief and to the point on this subject and give you a goal to shoot at. As I interpret market conditions now at the very beginning of 1938 I would say that we have to shoot at a pack of eggs that I would describe as follows in order to get the most for our market eggs and keep up with the times.

1. The nest quality of the eggs must be guarded by frequent gathering, immediate cooling, and prompt shipping.
2. The eggs in each case should be graded as uniformly as possible according to the following weights:

Large	24 oz. per dozen and over
Medium	21 — 23-½ oz. per doz.
Pullet	18 — 20-½ oz. per doz.
Peewee	16 — 17-½ oz. per doz.

3. Color has a big influence on sales appeal and must not be neglected. Tints and creams should be taken out of the best packs and sold locally or shipped separately. Uniform dark color should be striven for in a brown egg pack.
4. Every effort should be made to produce clean eggs. Those which are very dirty may be washed but should be put into the same category as tints and creams. The small dirt spots should be cleaned with a knife or steel wool.
5. Clean Cases — Clean Flats — Clean Fillers.

There's the big five. The buyer demands it. He can be supplied. But who will get and hold the best customers?

Let's do it here in the Northeast.

Next time I'm going to talk about the kind of baby chicks to order or hatch and when.

The Market

Next time too, when I have the January first report on U. S. Storage holdings available I will give you a more complete picture of the storage egg situation.

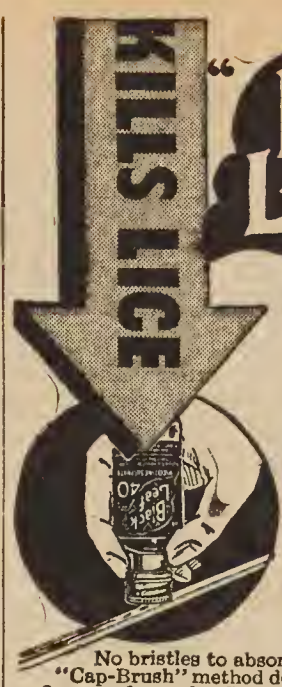
Up to now I can say that the withdrawals of storage eggs for the month of December have been heavy and our surplus no longer seems so burdensome. The price drop in the last week of the year was due to unusually poor consumption for the holiday week. With better demand probable and no where near last year's record fresh egg lay likely, a much healthier January is to be expected.

Brower Not Retailer

Mr. Benjamin Brower, whose address is North Merrick Ave., Merrick, and whose picture appeared on page 3 of December 18 issue, tells us that we were in error in stating that most of his sales of eggs and poultry are to consumers. A large part of his products is sold at the farm, but to retailers. He does not deal directly with the consumer except in isolated cases where a neighbor or friend calls for a dozen eggs or a chicken.

Maine Egg Bulletin.—To help enforcement of fresh egg law the State Department of Agriculture is issuing a new bulletin on egg quality with important suggestions for complying with the law. Under Maine regulations no eggs may be sold as "fresh" or under similar descriptive terms unless they are free from objectionable odor and flavors; and have an air cell not greater than ¼ of an inch; firm and clear white; fairly well centered yolk.

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Baby Chicks



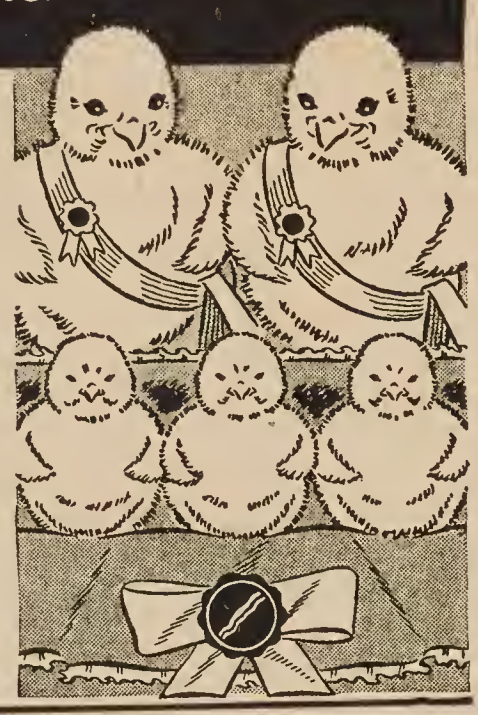
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HAMP-ROCK CROSS—ASSORTED SPECIAL MATINGS—SEXED CHICKS

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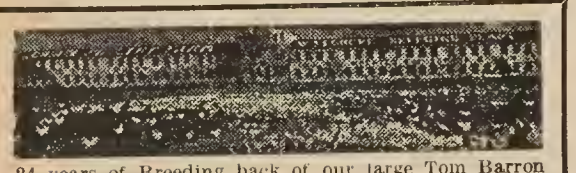
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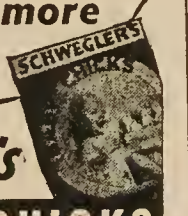
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NEARBY MARKETS *for* NEARBY POULTRYMEN

Soggy Litter

By L. E. WEAVER

IF THE roofs don't leak, all poultry houses are dry in the summer time, but one of the hardest jobs a poultry keeper has is to keep the litter dry in the winter. There seems to be a general opinion that if only enough air can be circulated through a poultry house, even in bitter weather, it can be kept dry. I doubt if that is true, but if it were true you just can't do it. Hens can stand a lot of cold, but there is a limit. Below 15° above zero the birds become less active, eat less food, drink less water, and lay fewer eggs. So we do have to close the house some and give them protection at times. Then if the litter gets saturated with moisture it must be cleaned out and a new supply put in. In many houses that must be done every 10 days or so all winter. A costly job, and a nuisance.



L. E. Weaver

There are a number of things that can be done, some more practical than others. For one thing you might move some of the birds to other quarters. The fewer the birds the less moisture to be carried out. If you took out *all* the birds you would not have to change litter at all. Not a very practical idea of course.

Or you might slow down the rate of laying. The heavier the pullets lay the harder it is to keep the floor dry. Because the more they lay the more they eat and drink, and the greater the amount of moisture distributed in the droppings, and in the breath. Did you ever notice how dry the litter stays in the old birds' pen before they start laying? I expect, however, that most of us prefer to get plenty of eggs even though we have to change litter often.

Here is an idea that *is* practical and may help a great deal. Beneath the pails or fountain from which the pullets drink place a wash-tub, a half-barrel, or a shallow pan to catch the drip. You will be surprised at the quantity of water you will collect and keep out of the litter.

Warmth is the Best Dryer

The reason it is so easy to keep the house dry in summer is the warm weather. Warm air can absorb a great deal of moisture, cold air can hold very little. Clothes on a line dry quickly on a hot day, very slowly on a cold day. So it happens that cold winter air may be very dry. If it moves slowly into the poultry house through the open front and out again over the front plate or through a ventilator shaft it can carry out a little moisture, but not a great deal. It can pick up so little. Now if very little moisture is being thrown into the air in the chickens' breaths, or into the litter by the droppings it may be carried out as fast as it is produced. But the chances are that in a pen filled to the limit with pullets that are going at a 60 or 70% rate, moisture will accumulate much faster than cold air can dry it out, and soggy litter will be the result.

When this happens, if we can just duplicate summer conditions, we will have the problem all solved. If we bring the cold dry air into the poultry pen and warm it up a few degrees, we at once increase its ability to absorb moisture. If we increase the temperature of the air by as much as 20 degrees it becomes a regular sponge, and sucks up all the moisture in the place.

Natural Heat Preferable

Many poultry houses have been equipped with heating devices — hot water, hot air, electric, brooder stoves, etc. They have proven successful as far as keeping the litter dry. One man told me that the saving in litter costs paid for the fuel for his hot-water system. There are features of artificial heating, however, that make it of questionable value to the average poultryman, but that does not mean that we must give up all ideas of having the inside of our poultry houses warmer than the outside air, and thus make it easy to keep the litter dry. There is another and better way.

Heavy Insulation

Hens produce a great deal of heat. Their normal temperature is 106°. If all the heat given off by a large flock of hens can be conserved, and not allowed to leak away through the walls, windows, floor and ceiling, the room temperature can be raised very appreciably. All that we do when we insulate a room is to attempt to prevent the escape of heat by making the walls heat-proof. Apparently when we put a layer of half-inch insulating board around the inside of a poultry pen we don't do a complete job of insulating. We slow down the loss of heat a little, but we don't stop it. To do a real job we must ceil up the inside of the studding and fill in 4 to 6 inches of dry shavings, sawdust, or other dry fine material; we must do the same with the ceiling; and then put storm sash over the windows. After that there is just one more worry and that is the floor. A lot of heat can be lost there, particularly if it is a board floor that the cold wind can blow under. Such floors should be doubled and the building banked. Whether the floor is of boards or concrete a good thick layer of litter helps greatly to prevent loss of heat. The coarser the litter the poorer its insulating value. Sand is more effective than straw. A deep mulch of sand, broken-up straw, and pulverized manure makes a lasting combination.

Of course, with such an insulated pen we will have to build a flue that comes close to the floor and extends through the peak of the roof to carry out the mixture of warmed air and moisture, and we must build intake boxes for getting in the fresh dry air. Then, too, we will have to be sure that the layers are getting enough cod liver oil to make up for the ultraviolet rays that we exclude by the storm sash.



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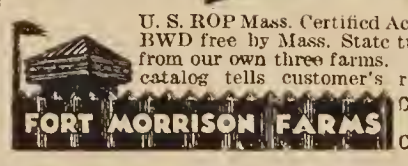
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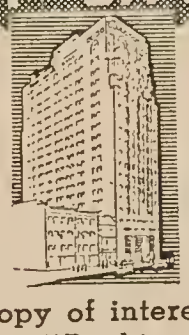
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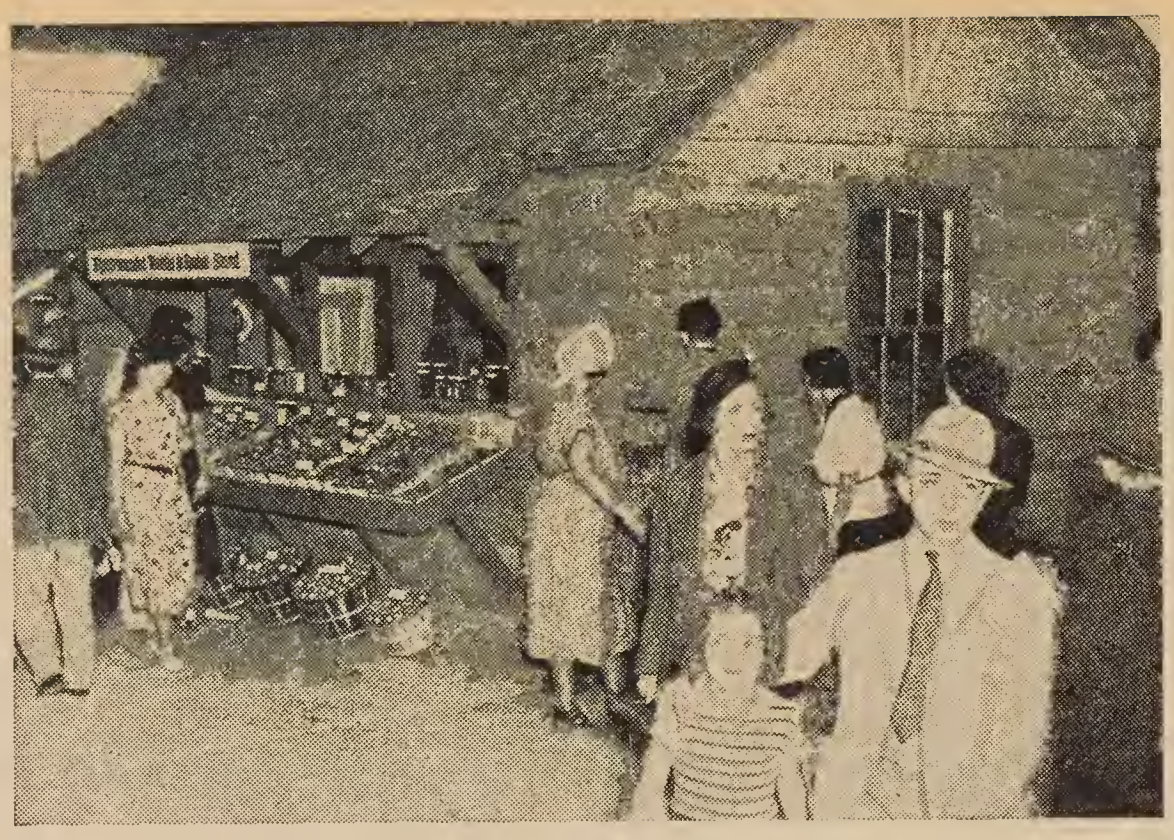
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Because roadside marketing is such a helpful development for fruit growers, the Geneva Station featured this model roadside stand in their exhibit at the New York State Fair at Syracuse last September.

Some Problems Facing the New York Fruit Industry

(*Continued from Page* 1)

surprising amount of financial support. That support should be increased and not diminished as soon as the situation looks a bit more rosy.

Remarkable progress has also been made in grower-chain store cooperation. The men back of the chains have shown interest, backed in many cases by action.

While in one sense a production problem, the question of spray residue has given fruit men plenty of marketing headaches. What should be the attitude of growers toward this perplexing and irritating problem? The first thing is to control the insects and the diseases. Then if it is necessary to wash the apples, wash them. In time a satisfactory spray may be found that will kill insects, yet be invisible and non-poisonous to humans. Already less lead is being used in sprays and there are some promising results from the use of nicotine to kill chewing insects. In certain sections, growers are using modifications of the standard spray program, which afford satisfactory protection without great risk of spray residues exceeding tolerance limits. It is also true that some entirely new spray material may be found. In the meantime more fruit will probably be washed. When properly done, in addition to removing lead and arsenic, it improves the appearance of the fruit. At present, because the best non-poisonous sprays we have cost more than arsenic, it is approximately as costly to use them as it is to use arsenic and then wash the apples.

In western New York, McIntosh, though relatively easy to bruise, is being washed successfully by using rubber pads on parts of the washer and by taking care that the apples are not rushed through too rapidly.

No matter how well we answer the marketing questions before us, it will always be necessary to watch economy of production. The most profitable period for an apple tree is between the ages of ten and thirty years. That is partly a matter of size. It costs more to spray, thin, prune, and pick apples from an overgrown tree than it does from one of reasonable size. This may mean constant planting of new trees and cutting down old ones, always keeping one ear to the ground for possible better varieties. It may also mean the development of semi-standard trees. From England we are now getting rootstocks that are not dwarfs as we generally think of them, but which develop into trees that may never attain a height of over twenty feet. We call them semi-standards. These trees have done well in Canada, and are showing some promise here at Geneva. They come into bearing earlier, and can be planted closer than standard trees.

A new trend of thought is developing among Eastern fruit growers. Once it was felt that we must copy the West. When they sold in boxes, we packed our apples in boxes; when they developed a certain variety, we tried to grow it, too, whether it was suited to our conditions or not. More recently we are studying our own resources and trying to develop them. For example the Northeast is adapted to a diversity of fruits. Within reason, let's diversify. Our consumers are near at hand. Let's develop roadside markets; let's show chain stores how they can sell our fruit with profit to them and to us. Let's sell more fruit to the consumers close at hand who are waiting for it.

This is no time for pessimism. Let's face the future with intelligence and work, but above all with optimism.

Grange Gleanings

(*Continued from Page* 2)

minent Grange members speak on these programs, which also feature a Grange news service covering live, snappy notes from the Granges within the New England territory.

* * *

ONE OF THE YOUNGEST Juvenile Granges in Vermont is North Randolph, No. 11, which State Master and Mrs. Henry A. Stoddard organized last June, but whose membership has nearly doubled, and attendance is running almost 100% at every meeting. Not long ago the Juveniles ran a dance, entertainment and sale, and profits were sufficient to buy a full set of new regalia, considerable hall equipment and stow away a balance of $20 in the savings bank.

* * *

HAMBURG GRANGE, No. 1293, located in the town of the same name in New York, is very proud of its Gleaners' Club, a very active group of ladies, who hold regular meetings once a month to carry out all sorts of helpful undertakings for the good of the Order. Recently these workers arranged a booth at the Erie County Fair, which won first prize in its zone and grand prize over all other Granges in the county. At the monthly meetings supper is served at 6:30 P. M. to which the husbands and young swains are permitted to come, followed by dancing, card playing and a merry social time.

This Home-Mixed Cough Remedy is Most Effective

Easily Mixed. Needs No Cooking.

Cough medicines usually contain a large quantity of sugar syrup—a good ingredient, but one which you can easily make at home. Take 2 cups of granulated sugar and 1 cup of water, and stir a few moments until dissolved. No cooking! No trouble at all.

Then get from your druggist 2½ ounces of Pinex, pour it into a pint bottle, and add your syrup. This gives you a full pint of truly wonderful medicine for coughs due to colds. It is far better than anything you could buy ready-made, and you get four times as much for your money. It lasts a long time, never spoils, and children love it.

This is positively the most effective, quick-acting cough remedy that money could buy. Instantly, you feel it penetrating the air passages. It loosens the phlegm, soothes the inflamed membranes and makes breathing easy. You've never seen its equal for prompt and pleasing results.

Pinex is a concentrated compound of Norway Pine, the most reliable soothing agent for throat and bronchial membranes. Money refunded if it doesn't please you in every way.

Constipated?



Don't upset digestion when getting relief!

THE headaches, depression, and dullness of constipation are bad enough. Don't also upset your stomach with a harsh, nauseous laxative! Get prompt relief this easy, *modern* way—take Feen-a-mint, the delicious *chewing* gum laxative. The chewing stimulates natural, alkaline fluids that actually *aid* digestion — and Feen-a-mint's tasteless laxative ingredient passes unchanged through the stomach and acts in the intestine, where it *should*. No wonder 16 million users enjoy Feen-a-mint's refreshing flavor and gentle action! So will *you*. Try it! At all druggists, or write for generous FREE trial package. Dept. 377, FEEN-A-MINT, Newark, N. J.

Be it ever so humble, there's no place like home

IT IS TRUE that there is no place like home, but it is also true that there is no place like a *comfortable home*. This time of the year, with the menfolk in the house toasting their shins, is a good time to call attention to some of the things that would make your home more comfortable.

Running water, perhaps, instead of the pump on the porch that sometimes has to be thawed out. Or electricity from the high-tension line that has just been completed out along the highway. Or a furnace that will *keep* the rooms warm instead of a heating stove that has to be stoked with wood and burns your face while your back freezes. Or maybe insulation or house repairs to keep out the icy air of January.

Anyway, now is a good time to discuss and plan these improvements. And the place to study and choose these "changes for the better" is in the advertising in *American Agriculturist*. Recently many companies have given a great deal of thought to the manufacturing of those things which make a country home comfortable. They tell you of their progress in the advertising.

Interesting FOLKS



AIR-MINDED. — *Lieutenant A. T. Culbertson, shown at the right, received in 1931, one of the first American Agriculturist Achievement Awards for his excellent work as a Boy Scout. He is now an aviator stationed at Barksdale Field, Louisiana. He writes:*

"You may recall that I had already become actively interested in aviation at the time I received the Award in 1931. Soon afterward, I resumed my training and gained employment in Racine as an airplane mechanic. It was during that period that I learned to fly; and discovered that no other occupation could so challenge my interest and ability. Employment was so scarce during the financial depression that I finally enlisted in the Army to continue my training. I spent eight months in the Photo Section at France Field, in the Panama Canal Zone, where I passed the entrance examination for the Air Corps Flying School. I was then transferred to San Antonio, Texas, where I spent a year in intensive flying and military training at Randolph and Kelly Fields. I graduated from the Training Center last June, and was commissioned as a Second Lieutenant in the Air Corps Reserve."

Lieutenant Culbertson is the son of Mr. and Mrs. John Culbertson of Dansville, N. Y.



GRANGE BUILDS CHARACTER.

At left is Mrs. David Kidd of Dansville, State Superintendent of Juvenile Granges in New York State. Each county in the state has a Juvenile Deputy, and an increasing number of Subordinate Granges sponsor a juvenile group. The boys and girls have their own officers and ritual, and acquire experience that is extremely valuable when they graduate into the Subordinate Grange.

FAITHFUL HORSES

"I am sending you a picture of our 'three old faithfuls' — my husband, whose age is 67, and his two old horses, one 31 years and the other 30 years. All are going strong yet, thank the good Lord."—Mrs. Fred Zimdahl, Sr., Horseheads, New York.



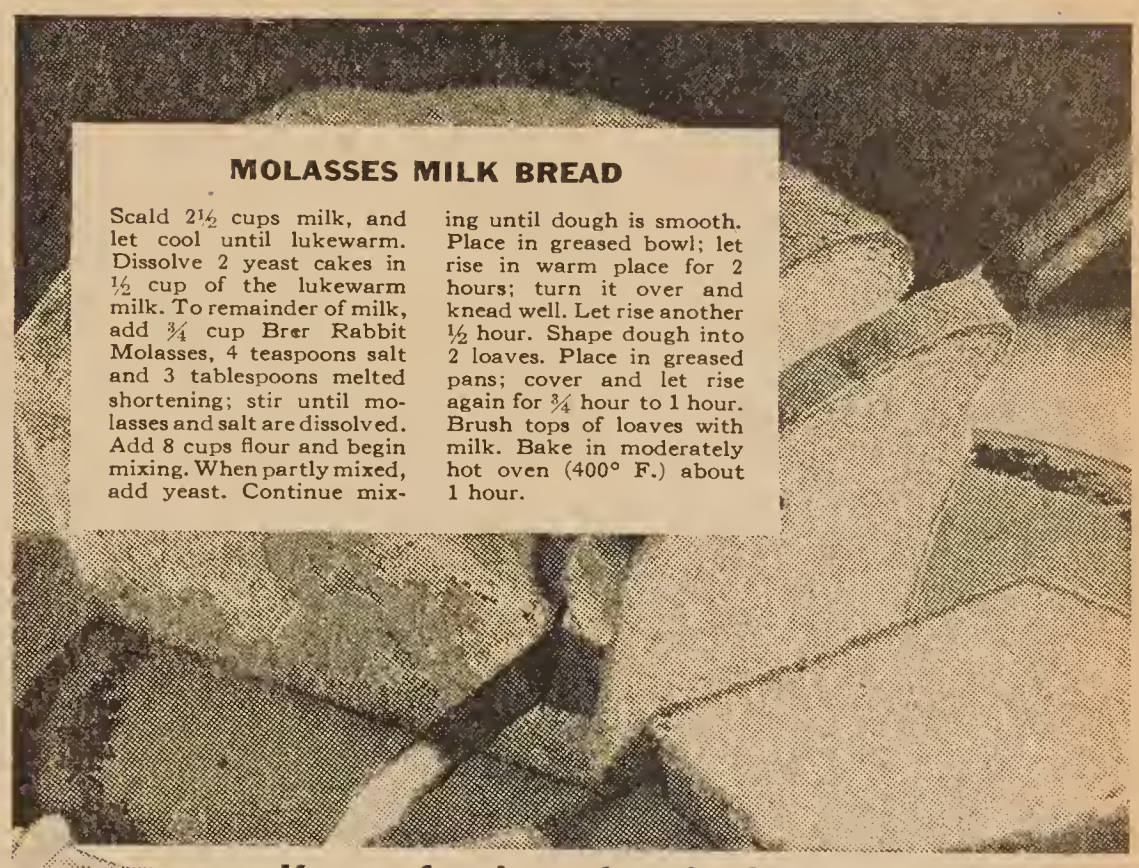
POULTRY PLANNERS.

Below, from left to right: Albert Van Nederynen, Castleton on Hudson; Frank Martin, Central Islip; John Miller, Kingston; Charles Williams, Williamsville; H. D. Forward, Camillus; and Eli Bodine, Chemung. These men make up the New York State Farm Bureau Federation Poultry Committee.



Try Brer Rabbit's delicious new recipe for

Molasses Bread



MOLASSES MILK BREAD

Scald 2½ cups milk, and let cool until lukewarm. Dissolve 2 yeast cakes in ½ cup of the lukewarm milk. To remainder of milk, add ¾ cup Brer Rabbit Molasses, 4 teaspoons salt and 3 tablespoons melted shortening; stir until molasses and salt are dissolved. Add 8 cups flour and begin mixing. When partly mixed, add yeast. Continue mixing until dough is smooth. Place in greased bowl; let rise in warm place for 2 hours; turn it over and knead well. Let rise another ½ hour. Shape dough into 2 loaves. Place in greased pans; cover and let rise again for ¾ hour to 1 hour. Brush tops of loaves with milk. Bake in moderately hot oven (400° F.) about 1 hour.



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—Photo courtesy of Association of American Soap & Glycerine Producers, Inc.

Left: Before putting garment on cardboard frame, get it as dry as possible by rolling in Turkish towel and kneading it gently to squeeze out moisture.

So They'll Stay "LIKE NEW"

By MABEL HEBEL

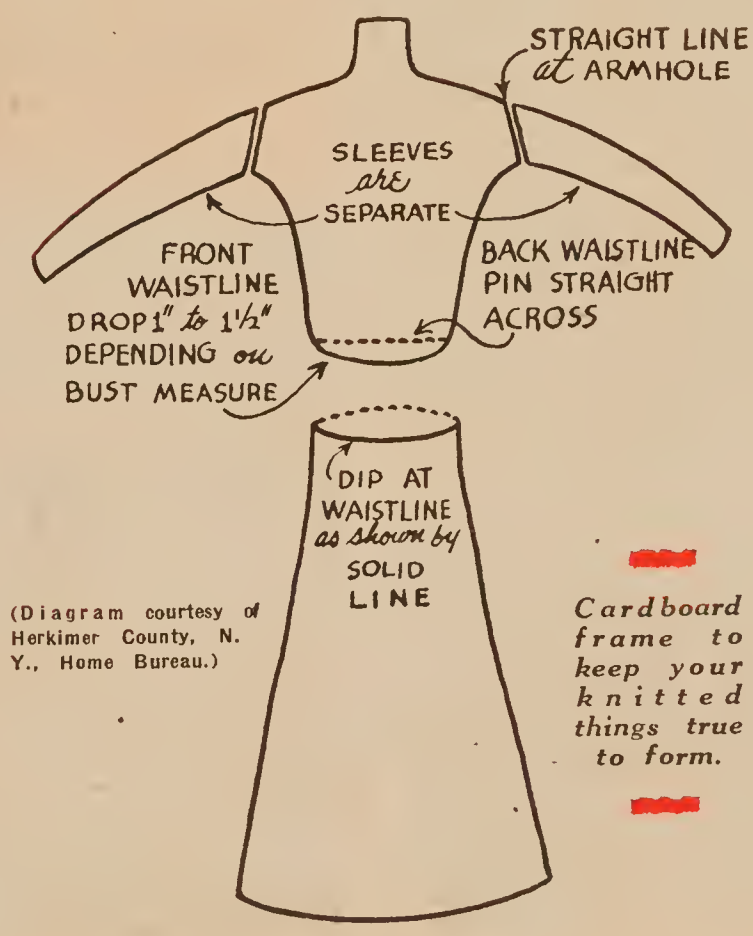
HAVE YOU ever had the sad experience of seeing your favorite sweater come out of the wash shapeless and shrunken? And do you happen to have a pretty knitted dress that you can no longer wear because the skirt has arrived at the bulging and hiking up stage? To the rescue of all of us who have had these misfortunes come some practical suggestions from Home Bureau members of Herkimer County, New York, who with the help of Mrs. Julia Strahan, clothing specialist of New York State College of Home Economics, have been learning to keep their knitted things looking like new.

The basic idea — a cardboard frame for blocking — is not a new one, but the Herkimer County Home Bureau has put it to work. To make your own, you start by cutting out a paper pattern exactly like the garment that you are planning to wash (preferably before it has been stretched out of shape by frequent wearing). If garment does not fit correctly, make adjustments for size in pattern. To get both sides of pattern alike, cut first one side, then fold pattern on center line and cut other side to match it.

The sleeve form is made separate from the blouse form. Cut out one sleeve, and then cut the other to match it. You make the armhole line as pictured in the sketch on this page, by connecting the two points (where shoulder seam joins armhole and where underarm seam ends at armhole) with a straight line. Make the neck of the pattern small so that neckline of sweater will not have a stretched-out appearance after blocking.

Now that you have your paper pattern, transfer it to corrugated cardboard. (Corrugated is better than plain cardboard because the air spaces permit the garment to dry more quickly). You can probably get the cardboard from your grocer. To cut it, a razor blade, jackknife, paring knife, or butcher knife may be used. In tracing the pattern on the cardboard, you may use pieces of cardboard which have folds in them. In fact, it's a good idea to do so, as then you can fold up the form and put it away in a smaller space.

The final step in making the frame is to cover the parts of the form with old pieces of sheet or muslin to protect the cardboard frame from becoming too water-soaked.



(Diagram courtesy of Herkimer County, N. Y., Home Bureau.)

Cardboard frame to keep your knitted things true to form.

When placing the wet garment on the frame, put the blouse on first and slip the sleeve frames in next from the front neckline. The armhole line of the sleeve should fit snugly against the armhole line of the waist. By dropping the front waistline of a sweater a small amount, the garment won't hike up (about 1 in. to 1½ in., depending upon bust measurement). The back of the sweater should be pinned straight across, as shown in sketch.

When placing skirt on frame, pin bottom edges together over bottom of frame. Keep edge perfectly smooth and flat by sewing in place, or by using *rust-proof* pins or rustless thumbtacks. Dip front waistline of skirt a small amount as shown in sketch (about ½ in. to 1 in.).

Wherever necessary to use pins to keep garment in place, be sure they are *rust-proof*.

Incidentally, when you get your form made, it may look large for you, but it really isn't because you have depth and thickness flattened out on the form.

Now for the washing, which is equally important with the blocking. Before wetting a new sweater, make sure that it is washable. Try wetting in warm soapy water a small spot on the inside of a double hem or a wide seam; or the belt if there is one. If color runs, the garment will have to be dry-cleaned. If not, the next step is to remove any buttons, even those made of wool yarn because they sometimes prevent the area under and around them from being properly reached by the suds. Zippers may be safely put into water, as they will not rust.

If garment is spotted, locate the spots before wetting and clean with carbon tetrachloride or some other cleaning agent, depending upon the kind of material and the kind of stain.

If water is hard, use a water softener in both washing and rinsing waters. 1 teaspoon of borax to 1 gallon of water will do the trick. Remove the scum that appears on the surface before adding soap. Then make a *heavy layer of soapsuds*, using a good neutral soap. Soap flakes should be dissolved before using. The temperature of both suds and of rinsing water must be tepid, as wool fibers don't like hot water. If suds break down, make a fresh batch rather than add more soap to first batch. Where garment is badly soiled, two or three fresh batches of suds will be needed.

Do not rub or wring garment. Squeeze it with the palms of the hands to expel dirt. If the garment is a large one, you may put it through the wringer of your washing machine. Run it through several times, dipping it into the suds after each journey through the wringer. It is seldom necessary to loosen the rollers, unless the garment be more than usually bulky. Be careful not to stretch the garment in any way, and when you take it from the tub or bowl, place your hand under it each time to support the weight of the wet garment. Never lift it up and down letting it bear its own weight.

Rinse your sweater or dress in lukewarm water until the water is clear. Press out excess water with your hands or pass through your wringer, but don't twist it. Then roll the garment in a Turkish towel and knead it a little with your hands to help (*Turn to Page* 23)



to the outfit. Pattern sizes are 16, 18, 20 years, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48 and 50 inches bust. Size 36 requires 3⅜ yards of 39-inch material and 4¼ yards of braid for dress; and 1¾ yards of 39-inch material with 5¾ yards of braid for apron.

CHILD'S DRESS PATTERN No. 3232 may be made up with skirt section pleated or shirred to the yoke. It may be worn belted or beltless. Pattern sizes are 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Size 8 requires 2¼ yards of 39-inch material with ¾ yards of edging.

TO ORDER: Write name, address and pattern size and number clearly and enclose 15c in stamps. Address *American Agriculturist,* 10 N. Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Add 12c for copy of our new fashion catalog.

Watch the COTTONS

THE really good manager will make use of shut-in days of winter to stock up on house dresses and children's cotton frocks. There is no need either for these dresses to be out of style when the spring season really opens up if she only keeps her weather eye open and notes what the winter resort people are wearing. For those styles are the foundation for our own summer garments.

HOUSE ENSEMBLE PATTERN No. 2739 includes dress and apron. Capelet sleeves cut in one with the yoke are comfortable for housework, while the matching apron is an added attraction

AUNT JANET'S *Favorite Recipe*

NOTHING develops finer flavor in meat than long, slow cooking, especially if onions and vegetables are combined with the meat. This excellent recipe which was entered in our recent recipe contest is called,

Dutch Pot Roast

Dredge with flour, 2 lbs. stewing beef, cut in small pieces, and brown in 1 tablespoon bacon fat in hot pan. Then place 1 cup of hot water in kettle. Add 1 cup stewed tomatoes, ½ chopped onion, 1 chopped green pepper, ½ cup chopped carrot, ¼ cup chopped celery, and 1 teaspoon salt. Cover and cook slowly on top of stove about 3 hours. Thicken gravy with flour and serve.—*Mrs. H. C. Tuthill.*

Today in Aunt Janet's Garden

More About Callas

THE subject of callas brings on still more discussion. Mrs. M. C. T. writing further about her experience with them says: "My white ones blossom for me every winter since I learned how to rest them. For years I rested my Godfrey everbloomer in summer, as you say you are going to rest yours, by laying the pot on its side. Still it did not blossom, until the green house near here advised me to take it out of the pot, shake off the dirt, throw it down alongside a building and cover



with a handful of weeds to keep off the hot sun. In the fall, repot. Since following this method, mine blossoms, as you can see by the enclosed picture which I took last winter of the calla and some other plants. (I took them out doors in order to take the picture.) The other plants are: a red leaved coleus which shows the large dark leaves at the lower right; center left, a coleus; center, a mottled coleus with rose pink predominating; at bottom a variegated Impatiens, a large plant with small leaves whose pink blossoms unfortunately do not show in the photo.

"Your advice to use fresh manure surely surprised me. I will try it with the yellow ones when I pot them. I now have several resting in the cellar in a can of dry dirt. They did not amount to much when planted in the ground last summer. I heard that the calla grows in swamps or marshes, where they grow wild, so I get dirt for mine from a swale a short distance from my home. I have never given them manure. . . . . ."

The reader is correct in thinking that the Calla palustris is originally a swamp plant. It is the true calla and the one ordinarily used by florists. The callas used by gardeners are large white ones called Zantedeschia Ethiopica and the smaller spotted calla. Both of these come from South Africa as do the yellow Elliottiana and the pink calla. As with most Cape importations a thorough drying out and maturing seem to be required before new growth will start.

Mrs. Ross learns about SCOTCH THRIFT



The average cake costs between 30c and 50c to make. The fine Pillsbury's Best Flour in such a cake costs only about 3c. Cheap flour might save ½c . . . and it might spoil 50c worth of cake. One little baking failure can waste more than ten times the cost of the flour that caused the failure.

More and more, women are figuring out what it costs to *use* a certain flour—not what it costs to *buy* it. As a result, more and more of them are turning to Pillsbury's Best Flour. For nearly seventy years it has been dependable. It never changes in quality. Moreover, Pillsbury's Best is "balanced" to work perfectly for everything from bread to the most delicate pastry. You'll enjoy using it.



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The "balanced" flour

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Wilt-Resistant! The nation's favorite flower—*Crimson, Yellow, Blue, Pink, White* a 10c-packet of seeds of each, all 5 for just 10c! *Maule's Seed Book free* —tested, guaranteed seeds for prize vegetables & flowers, at low prices.



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The Flood That Made a Fire

By C. A. STEPHENS

LATE one night during the last week of the winter term of school in the Old Squire's district — the time of my present story — our schoolhouse burned rather mysteriously.

The facts came out later. A clique of lawless fellows had been going there secretly, evenings, to play cards and have what they considered a good time.

From the odor of tobacco, mornings, we were aware that someone had been smoking thereabouts; and it was determined later that carelessness had led to the conflagration.

On the day succeeding the fire, a special school meeting was called to see what the district would do about erecting a new building, also if there was evidence enough to prosecute the fellows suspected of causing the fire. A valuation of the farms and other property in the district was made and each family assessed *pro rata* for the cost of a new schoolhouse. There was, I recollect, much argument over the tax; but it was finally voted to pay it in currency, or in labor at one dollar per day.

The Old Squire furnished the lumber, consisting of sills, beams and rafters, also boards, laths and cedar shingles. Brick for the new chimney was procured from a kiln at Nervy's clay bank, two miles away; but lime for mortar and for plastering the ceilings and walls gave more trouble. It was believed that about eight casks would be needed. No local trader chanced to have quicklime in stock.

A carpenter had been hired to supervise the wood work; and during April a number of "bees" were held when all the men of the community turned out to "raise" the frame, board it, shingle the roof, and do the lathing.

But when it was time to lay the chimney and do the plastering no lime had been procured. It was now discovered that the house would not be completed and the plaster dried in season for the summer term of school — which always began on the first Monday of June — unless lime were procured without delay.

In some perplexity the school agent — Jotham Edwards — came to see the Old Squire about the matter, and they decided at first to write to Rockland for the lime. But even then there would be considerable time lost, since there was no direct rail route from Rockland. So, after talking it over, they concluded that the best and surest way was to send for it across country, though the distance from our place was fully eighty miles.

The trip would occupy four days. Moreover it was a very busy season of the year, what with plowing, seeding, and planting after a backward spring; and, since a man could not well be spared, Edwards suggested sending his son. Thomas, then a boy of fifteen. The Old Squire, however, thought it was too long a journey for one boy alone, and offered to let me go with him. Nothing could have suited either Tom or me better than such a trip together, for we were neighbors, schoolmates, and, for the most part, very good friends.

A span of large, old work-horses was hitched into a farm wagon for us to drive, horses which had recently come down from their winter's work at the Old Squire's lumber camp to be turned out to pasture for the summer. They had worked hard for five entire months and were very steady.

Our folks prepared a large basket of food for our lunches by the way and put up two bushels of oats for the horses. We were given money for the lime and also for our expenses at Haskell's tavern in the town of Gardiner and at Clark's tavern in Rockland. The Old Squire marked our route for us on a bit of planed board, to be kept under the wagon seat, and bade us look sharp for guide-posts.

ROCKLAND with its quarries, its lime kilns, its vast tiers of firewood for roasting the lime rock, and its white dusty storehouses for the lime, made altogether an impression on my youthful mind which I have never forgotten.

Lime, I recollect, was then only a dollar a cask. To be on the safe side and feel certain of having enough, we were to purchase nine casks. A tarpaulin had been brought along to cover the casks in case of wet weather, for the old Squire had bidden us take great care that the lime should not get wet. The dealer at Rockland of whom we had bought the lime also cautioned us against letting water get to our load.

"You'll have a hot time, if you do," he assured us.

Six o'clock of the following afternoon found us back at Haskell's tavern, on our way homeward. But here sudden temptation beset us, the temptation to speculate in lime!

A man at Gardiner who was erecting a cheese factory saw our load of casks and importuned us to sell them. He also was in haste to have lime to complete his building, in the construction of which he was experiencing discouraging delays.

Of course we had no idea of letting him have our lime — not at first.

The man continued to banter us, first offering two dollars a cask, then three and finally four dollars and a half. With this last offer we weakened in our refusal to sell.

"What's to hinder letting him have it and returning to Rockland tonight for more?" Tom whispered recklessly. "It would only take us two days longer. We've got victuals for ourselves and oats for the team; and we would get back home with thirty dollars clear profit!"

In the end we accepted the forty dollars and turned the lime over to the man, though both of us were aware that we were incurring risks which our folks at home might not approve.

Nothing now remained but to drive back to Rockland for more lime — nine casks; and two days elapsed before we reached Haskell's at Gardiner again. We had accomplished it, however, without accident, and on the sixth morning set off on what we hoped would prove the last day from home.

BY NOON we had already entered the town of Hebron. I thought Tom had been driving the horses too hard that morning; but it would be my turn in the afternoon, and I decided to let them take it easy. They were perspiring considerably; our load of lime weighed eighteen hundred pounds, and the day was hot and sultry. Clouds were rising in the west and we heard thunder.

"Shower coming, I guess," Tom remarked and, mindful of the warnings about wetting the lime, we tucked the tarpaulin carefully around the casks before driving on.

There was woodland here for a mile or more, where trees shut out our view of the sky. Clouds hid the sun. Presently we heard the roaring of wind in the forest. Immediately there came two bright flashes, followed by loud peals.

"Yes, sir-ee!" Tom exclaimed. "There's a ripping old shower coming!" And he opened the umbrella that we carried under the seat.

The first gust struck us just as we were emerging from the woods into cleared land. It turned the umbrella wrong side out and twitched it from Tom's hands. It rose straight into the air. We were indeed near being blown bodily from the wagon. I had a glimpse of something big, rising overhead from behind us. It was the tarpaulin, lifted from the casks. Tom jumped down to recover it and the umbrella. I had seen farm buildings a little way ahead and, plying the whip, I put the horses to a canter, hoping to gain shelter from the coming downpour. The buildings proved to be a farmhouse and a large, long barn. A woman stood in the doorway of the barn, watching the approaching shower, as I turned into the yard. She beckoned to come on and stood back for me to drive inside, which I did in haste. Tom came running after me, dragging the tarpaulin.

The woman, a tall, strong person, past middle age, stood regarding us with amused looks. She wore, I remember, a yellowish corduroy gown and a man's felt hat and had a hayfork in her hands.

"Wal, you boys just escaped a wetting!" she exclaimed, laughing, but looking us over keenly. "I don't seem to know this team, nor you," she added. "Who be ye?" Tom and I told her our names, where we lived, and where we had been.

"Wal, I'm the widder Hilburn," she told us, as if in response to our confidences. "'Most everybody round here knows me, or ought to!"

The shower struck, with a few hailstones, as the widow was speaking; and immediately another span of horses and cart, driven by a man in shirt sleeves, came galloping into the yard from out in the fields. We hastily made room for him to come in by leading our team farther along the barn floor. The man was dripping wet, and the widow reproved him sharply.

"Couldn't you see the shower coming up, and didn't you hear the thunder?" she cried. "Get into the house now and put on dry clothes or you'll be sick again, and I shall have you to take care of!" The man got down sheepishly and went indoors.

While this was taking place, a commotion of quite another sort began. Our wagon, as it chanced, stood directly beneath the ventilator in the barn roof. Immediately a small stream of water fell down upon the head of one of our casks of lime and penetrated to the contents. Before we had noticed this, puffs of white dust were flying up from the cracks in the head of the cask. Little explosions, too, and crackling, muttering sounds were heard above the roar of the rain. The

The Amateur Poet's Corner

Because of the number of contributions, we do not return poems not published. Keep a copy of your poem.

The limit in length is sixteen (16) lines, and poem must be original and written by an amateur. $2.00 will be paid to the author of each one printed.

Send poems to Poetry Editor, *American Agriculturist*, P. O. Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y.

Weaving

Lives are webs of many colors:
One is dark, another bright,
This hath faded grays for background;
That one, golden bars of light.

Each and all of us are weavers,
Divers finished tasks the proof
With what kind of skill and wisdom
We have used our warp and woof.

Swiftly, hands, then speed the shuttle,
Wielding all thy matchless art,
Gath'ring threads left raveled, broken,
Lest unfinished be some part.

Many lives are marred, imperfect,
Etched with lines and scars of pain,
All through lack of patient fingers
For each tangled, knotted skein.

—Zilpha Anne Plummer,
The Laboratory,
Norway, Maine.

The Song of the Lazy Farmer

IT SEEMS to me that winter's not as cold as formerly. I've got a recollection of when Paw got up at four; I'd hardly thaw my feet and get to sleep when he would start a-hollerin' at me. He'd make me roll right out of bed, my teeth would chatter as I said opinions of my worthy sire that surely would have roused his ire; if he had heard as like as not he'd tanned my hide 'til I was hot enough in one place anyhow, and had to stand to milk a cow. So I'd go down to eat, and grump 'bout goin' out to thaw the pump, my teeth a-chatterin' so hard you'd hear 'em all around the yard. With snow a-siftin' down my neck I used a wonder why, by heck, we couldn't grow a crop of fur on me and the thermometer, so both would need not suffer so in weather thirty-five below.



But now Mirandy chops the wood and keeps the furnace goin' good; the snow don't drift across the bed, we don't wear nightcaps on our head, the house is comf'table and snug, a feller doesn't freeze his mug and git chilblains upon his toes. The hired man gits up and goes to feed the cattle and the ewes, while I just take another snooze. Mirandy gits the coffee hot, then I roll out, as like as not, and fill me up on buckwheat cakes nor mind the beatin' of snowflakes upon the window pane outside, for with them cakes beneath my hide, and sausages and maple sap, I'm ready for another nap. This winter weather ain't so bad as the cold that used to bother Dad and shiver me in days of yore; it don't seem so severe no more.

horses of the team which had driven in behind our wagon saw, or smelled it, snorted and backed round askew. Even our steady old span started forward uneasily. We watch the cask with not a little dismay. The widow also saw the dust rising and came in haste to examine our load.

"What in the world have you got in them casks?" she queried.

We told her and said that we feared water had entered them.

"Shouldn't wonder a mite," she said, laying her hand on the staves of the cask. "Gracious!" she cried drawing back. "That cask is getting hot! I'm afraid it'll catch afire!"

As we stood looking at the cask, smoke or vapor was seen to issue from it.

The widow cried out in alarm. "It's afire! It'll git into the hay! It'll burn my barn! Take that stuff out o' here!"

She was tremendously excited and ran to her team, which was behind our wagon, with the purpose of backing it into the yard in order to let us out. But the horses were prancing about and fouled the rear end of the cart against a post at one side of the barn floor, and there it stuck. One horse stepped on the widow's foot, and she screamed. Tom and I managed to squeeze by and, laying hold of the rear end of the cart, pulled it away from the post and got the team outside.

The widow was now hopping on one foot, groaning and nursing the other with both hands, still crying, "Git that stuff out o' my barn! Git it out quick!"

Tom and I made all the haste we could. Our eyes were smarting from the dust. The horses, too, were frightened or affected by the steam, and we had a vexatious time backing them out.

THE shower had now ceased, the sun was out, and off to the eastward there was a startling bright rainbow. The dust and vapor had mostly cleared from the barn. So far as we could see, nothing was burning; and the widow limped to the edge of the house piazza, where she plumped down and hauled off shoe and stocking.

Tom and I thought it no more than right to ask if there were damages to pay.

"Wal," quoth the widow, "if there's no bones broke in my foot, there'll be nothing to pay, but if there is you or your folks will have to settle my doctor's bill."

On these conditions we presently took our leave and after adjusting our tarpaulin drove on toward home, one cask still hot.

OUR troubles with that lime, however, were far from being over. We had lost a good deal of time at the widow Hilburn's place, and evening approached as we plodded on — somewhere in the town of Buckfield, I think. Dark clouds had again begun to rise in the northwest; and we could hear distant thunder.

"Another shower, I'm afraid!" Tom exclaimed. "I don't believe we'll get home tonight."

"Then we'd better stop at some farm until morning," I urged.

No promising place was in sight, and we drove on till dusk was falling. Erelong we came where a set of farm buildings had burned some time previously. No one was about, but there were many piles of fresh lumber in the yard. The owners were evidently rebuilding and had a large new barn already up and boarded. The grass near by had been mowed, raked and made up in haycocks. We turned into the yard and began to shout, but gained no response and were at a loss whether to go on or not.

Finally Tom said he guessed the folks would not care if we passed the night there, and in spite of misgivings we drove in at the open barn door, since we were very desirous not to let more of our lime get wet if another shower fell.



Home

By ROBERTA SYMMES.

Here is my home that memories with me shares,
That joys have sweetened, sorrow made more dear;
Where from a window every glance may hold
An emerald meadow, dandelion's gold,
A sunset sky, a road of twisting brown,
An autumn tree with red leaves drifting down.
Here is my home — this quiet gracious place
That wears crisp curtains with a simple grace;
Where flowers lend their lovely bit of cheer,
And book and task await their hour, near;
Where runs a friendly pathway to the street
Worn bare by eager tread of neighbor-feet!

By this time it had grown quite dark and we failed to notice that, although the roof was boarded over, it had not yet been shingled.

Thunder peals continued to be heard, but the shower did not at once approach, and after a while, feeling very tired, we fetched in a haycock, spread it on the floor, and lay down to sleep. The hay, however, proved so damp from rainfall earlier in the day that we got up, took the tarpaulin off our casks and, covering the hay with half of it lay down again and drew the other half over us, for the night was chilly. It was not a wholly comfortable bed, but very soon we both fell asleep.

It is likely we slept for an hour or two, — longer maybe, — but we were suddenly wakened by brilliant flashes, loud peals of thunder and a burst of rain on the barn roof. Even then we were not much alarmed.

"We are under cover, anyway," Tom remarked. "Let it rain."

But this sense of security was suddenly dispelled by a downpour of water from above. It drenched us, our load and the horses beyond. We leaped to our feet.

"Where in creation does that come from?" Tom shouted.

"It is wetting our lime!" I cried.

Save for the flashes the barn was as dark as Egypt; but quickly as possible we hoisted the tarpaulin from the hay and spread it over the casks again, after a blind struggle in the obscurity. Water had reached them by the bucketful, however, and above the roar of the storm we immediately began to hear ominous sounds from those casks — cracklings, low explosions, accompanied by the fumes of lime dust.

"Oh, Lord! We've done it now!" groaned Tom, in despair. "Where does that water get in? What kind of a barn is this?" Tom was always an excitable lad; he tore around there in the dark, shouting, "Whatever shall we do? What can we do to stop it?"

There was really nothing we could do. We dared not pull off the tarpaulin, for water was still splashing down from aloft. We were wet to our skins.

THE shower continued for a long time. We could only stand about listening to those disturbing sounds from beneath the tarpaulin — which went on alarmingly. There was little doubt that the lime was spoiled and indeed I recall few more wretched hours of my boyhood than those three or four that elapsed before dawn.

Even then we were almost as much distressed as to what ought to be done. Tom thought we should return to Rockland for more lime. But, as our feed for the team, as well as our own supply of food, was exhausted, I was of the opinion that we would better drive on home, make a clean breast of all that had occurred and then, if necessary, make a fresh start to Rockland for more lime.

This we did; and I have to confess that we failed to look up the owner of the barn to settle for our trespassing. Tom, in fact, was so indignant when he saw the barn roof by daylight that he declared we would never pay a cent for occupying such a structure.

"We have had the worst of it," he exclaimed. "Our lime is ruined."

OUR folks at the Old Squire's were taking their midday meal when we arrived.

We made a full confession of our efforts to enrich the school district and felt the better for it. The Old Squire, I remember, listened rather gravely, at first. What had happened to the lime disturbed him, since to make good mortar sand must be worked into the lime at the time it is slaked and still hot. When we handed over the twenty-six dollars the old gentleman's lips began to twitch, and erelong he burst out laughing.

"I see," he commented. "Tempted to speculate, weren't you? But never forget, boys, that speculation is nearly always risky business."

On overhauling the casks it was found that about half of the lime had been slaked and reduced to powder. It was decided to use it for the schoolhouse, however; but — as became apparent in after years — the bricks of the chimney were not held firmly in place by the mortar, and the plaster of the ceiling showed a tendency to fall from the laths.

After much argument it was voted to invest the profit from our speculation in four large maps for the new schoolhouse.

* * *

No bill ever came from the widow Hilburn, and we concluded that her foot had not been seriously damaged.



"You gotta' stop that sneeze'n, Joe. See wat 'ya' went an' did."

So They'll Stay "Like New"

(*Continued from Page* 20)

the towel absorb as much water as possible. You may also place a towel inside the garment to hasten the drying process, but be careful to see that the towel isn't large enough to stretch it.

The garment is now ready for blocking. Pull it gently over the cardboard frame, using rust-proof pins to keep it in place. Smooth out any wrinkles or creases and let it dry slowly at ordinary room temperature. Do not place it too close to a radiator or stove, nor outdoors in cold weather. It is a good idea to punch a hole in the center top of form and run a cord through it, so that it can be hung up to dry.

If your dress or sweater is of angora, rabbit hair, or some other long-haired wool, brushing with a stiff brush will bring back its fluffiness.

Woolen things seldom need pressing after they are dry, except collars and pockets which are better for a going over with a not too hot iron. Place a heavy wet cloth over wrong side of garment, run the iron over this, and the wrinkles will be evened out.

When blocking a new hand-knit garment, try to steam rather than completely wet it. This may be done with a wet pressing cloth and light strokes of a hot iron to produce steam. Be careful not to press with the iron, as pressure will produce a shine and matted appearance. Steam from a tea kettle is another method. Block the garment on the wrong side.

For a very baggy skirt, try this: Make a frame a little smaller than you ordinarily would. If the wet skirt does not adjust to the frame, steam it with a wet cloth. If it bags out again after wearing, put it on ironing board and steam lightly with the iron to take out the bulge.

A sweater which is stained by perspiration should be taken to a reliable cleaner, as it is hard for an inexperienced person to remedy such a stain. The best way to deal with this problem is to use a good deodorant. An inexpensive and effective one which can be bought at any drug store is a 15 per cent solution of aluminum chloride.

A Great Help

I want to thank the Editor and Publisher of your wonderful paper for your Thanksgiving and Christmas numbers. The whole paper is wonderful and fit for any progressive Christian home. Such a paper as that can't help but win out, and be a great help to the American farm home.—*H. Van V., New York.*

EDITOR'S NOTE: We have received an unusually large number of compliments about these two issues. We appreciate them.

Northeast Markets for Northeast Producers

YOUR NEXT HERD SIRE

should transmit production and type - - -

Wait Farm Bulls will do this for you — Our Herd Sires are Champions of the East in the Show Ring —

Our Production Average on H.I.R. test is highest in U. S. in our classification.

CALVES OF ALL AGES FOR SALE — ALSO SOME FEMALES — PRICES REASONABLE.

THE WAIT FARMS
AUBURN - NEW YORK

LAST CHANCE

to own a son of "Fanyan King of the Snows," whose 4%-911 fat dam — "Rated Excellent" is the highest record sister of the world's champion long time producer "Springbank Snow Countess," aver. lifetime test of over 4.3% for 10 lactations.

His famous sire — Springbank Aristocrat — is a son of "Countess" whose best record was 1125 fat, average test 4.37%. He is also the Sire of the new World's Champion 2 yr. old for both milk and fat.

NO. 1 BULL CALF — born July 17-37 from a proven 554 lb. fat Dam, with three good dams. One a former State leader in Class C with a 4.1% test.

NO. 2 BULL CALF — born Aug. 2-37. Dam has 530 lb. fat, aver. test 3.8%, a sister of the N. Y. State Champion Sr. 3 yr. old in Class C, 305 day division. A sister of this calf now on official test making a fine record.

ALSO A FEW HEIFER CALVES FOR SALE.

FANYAN FARMS C. C. Bennett Homer, N. Y.

Herd Sire, Winterthur Great Don Boast Ormsby 694782. (Sire) Winterthur Bess Ormsby Great 500000, a proven son of King of the Ormsbys.

(Dam) Winterthur Don Segis Ormsby Jane 1286145. Class C Record 711 lbs. fat, 18,477 milk, 3.9% test. Bulls of serviceable age and bull calves from dams with high C.T.A. Records.

MAYNARD L. SMITH
Elmira, N. Y. R. 1.

$20.00 - BULLS - $20.00

BULLS — ***Holstein-Friesian*** — BULLS

SONS OF KING BESSIE RAGAPPLE PABST, a son of "New Year Belle". A.R.O. 1297 lbs. Butter, 4.3% fat 1 year. Now available out of well bred dams. Herd T.B. Accredited. State and Federal tested for Bangs.

F. C. Whitney, Ilion, N. Y.

$20.00 - BULLS - $20.00

Orchard Hill Stock Farm

Home of
CARNATION INKA INVINCIBLE
Young son of Sir Inka May from a daughter of Matador Segis Ormsby. Herd average: Milk 13,977 lbs., Butterfat 482.7, 3.5 test.
BULL CALVES FROM SOME OF OUR BEST COWS.
Write to
Marcy Klock, R.D. 2, Fort Plain, N. Y.

For Sale 10 Young Registered HOLSTEIN COWS

and eight first calf heifers to freshen soon. Two yearling Holstein bulls ready for service. A few calves; Sire, King Bessie Ormsby Pietertje 59th, Sire Record. Herd Accredited and blood tested.

L. J. Lonergan Homer, N. Y.

Our bulls will transmit type, production, test. Honor Roll Herd 10 years. Some ready for service.

ROBERT C. CHURCH,
Baldwinsville, New York

Tarbell Farms Guernseys

Accredited — Negative

SENIOR HERD SIRE

MAY ROYAL'S HOLLISTON, 65 A.R. daughters, 15 others under test, 50 more in our herd yet to be tested.

JUNIOR HERD SIRES

Foremost Peacemaker, a son of Langwater Valor.

Foremost Combination, a grandson of Langwater Valor and Mixter Faithful.

Tarbell Farms Royal Marvel, a son of May Royal's Holliston.

FOR SALE: Calves of both sexes sired by the above bulls and out of real producing A.R. dams.

Prices reasonable. Visitors always welcome.

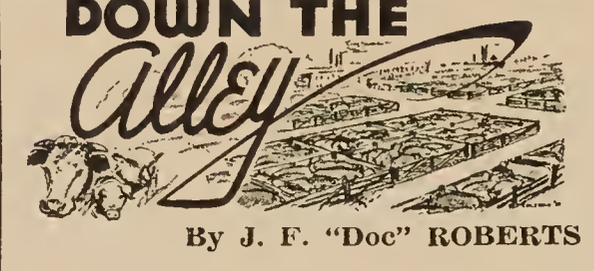
TARBELL FARMS, SMITHVILLE FLATS, NEW YORK.

Vallyvu Farm Guernseys

Grandson of Langwater Valor A.R.; ready for light service. A.R. Backing. Fresh cows and heifers. Herd accredited and State approved. Bangs free No. 360.

J. EARL SCOTT
DANSVILLE, NEW YORK

DOWN THE Alley



By J. F. "Doc" ROBERTS

WITH such sharp breaks in farm commodities, livestock included, the question I am getting continually and increasingly is, "What to do?".

Economy in every operation is the only answer, of course, which means home-grown feeds everywhere possible and a study of grain prices and food values of those grains. I believe that the Northeast can use the Great Outdoors in the winter time a great deal more than it is the general habit, and this applies particularly to sheep, lambs and cattle through the late fall and early winter, and practically all winter to horses. For the past five years I have run horses of my own into meadows, fields, pasture and brush all winter long with only a wide-open barn for them to get into where hay was available; and in every case they have come out in the spring in excellent shape. There has been no sickness, and it is even surprising how little hay they will go after unless there is a really heavy snow. When put out early enough in the fall, they seem to care little about the shelter of the barn under any kind of conditions.

Here are a few operations that I have seen worked successfully with the general idea of lower labor and other costs. Also, incidentally, we may have an answer to our friend H. E. Babcock's article in the last issue of *American Agriculturist,* about fall feed for his spring lambs or other livestock. In Michigan, where their seasons are no longer than ours, they call this "the lazy man's method." Plant field corn by the usual method and then in five days (this may vary a day or two on account of weather) run over the field with a light drag, or even a weeder (and this ought to be done with horses), and then plant the field to soy beans with a shallow set drill, and that's that. In the fall, turn your livestock in, or by using a movable fence turn them into parts of the field and it will save some waste. Or corn can be planted with turnips in the same row at the same time, and sheep, particularly, will hollow out those turnips right in the ground with no harvesting costs whatever. As far as the corn is concerned, that of course can be picked, partially picked, or even cut. For the last few years, we have planted sweet corn, picked off our nice big ears, put them in bags and sold them on the city markets, and then turned our livestock into the balance of the field (some years after the second or third snow) and had wonderfully good results. Down in Pennsylvania, they are using very successfully a soy bean rotation following potatoes, not harvesting the soy beans at all, simply turning the livestock in. In all these cases, a portable fence can be used to advantage. It will save waste, and in most cases I believe it is desirable that they have an adjacent meadow or pasture which can be used in conjunction with this kind of a cheap operation.

Maine Guernsey Bull to Ohio. — Notice is made frequently of good bulls coming into Maine and once in a while a good bull goes out of Maine. Such a one was shipped by express from Bowdoinham to Elgin, Ohio. This is the 8 months old bull, Marion Van Eman, a product of the Millay Homestead herd of Guernseys.

Several Young Bulls

combining high production and show type from sires and dams proven by 7 years testing and classifying. Guaranteed free from all disease and most reasonably priced.

MOORDENIER HILLS,
I. G. Payne, East Schodack, N. Y.

Junior Yearling Bulls

L'Alva Pretty Boy, not misnamed, went to the top. He won grand champion over the Jersey Island in the recent autumn show. He is a son of my imported herd sire, Samaritan, No. 6778.

H. C. ANDREWS
Phone 14 Waterloo, N. Y.

FAIRVIEW FARM : : JERSEYS

from herd with 423 lb. B. Fat record, average test 5.5%. 15 calves and heifers, 1 to 15 mo., 3 or 4 young cows, 2 bulls, 2 bull calves. Would consider good offer on entire herd of 30 cows.

JAS. A. BOGGS,
Bovina, New York

Surplus of Young Purebred JERSEYS

with herd records over 400 lbs. Mature equivalent. Accredited, Blood-tested, Mastitis free.

J. K. KEITH
ONEONTA, NEW YORK

Sisson Jerseys

PRODUCTION plus CONFORMATION

CHARACTER FIXED by 40 years constructive breeding. Many generations of PROVEN ANCESTRY behind our young bulls, reasonably priced. Tell me your problem and I will quote. Herd full accredited.

GEO. W. SISSON, JR.
POTSDAM, NEW YORK

Jerseys WITH 30 YEARS OF CONSTRUCTIVE BREEDING WITH PROVEN SIRES! LARGE, VIGOROUS INDIVIDUALS, AVERAGE OVER 6% TEST, THAT HAVE ALWAYS BEEN FREE FROM T.B. AND BANGS DISEASE.

ACCREDITED AND APPROVED.

E. A. Beckwith & Son, Ludlowville, N. Y.

FOR SALE: A FEW VERY CHOICE

Guernsey & Ayrshire

HEIFER AND BULL CALVES

ALSO YOUNG STOCK, SERVICE BULLS.

PASTIME FARMS,
Unadilla, New York

Oakhurst Farm Ayrshires

A few choice heifer calves sired by a bull from one of the breeds most celebrated families — price $40 each at 10 days old.

Two young bulls sired by Macdonald Mintmaster. His grand dam, Macdonald Dorothy, record 154,081 lbs. milk, 6452 lbs. fat, places her as the world's greatest Ayrshire cow.

OVER 100 HEAD ALL AGES.

Guy D. Power & Son West Genesee Road AUBURN, N. Y.

FOR SALE —

Ayrshire Heifers 1-20 mo. old, yearling bull and bull calves by Strathglass Henry Douglass, son of Lyonston Douglas, noted imported bull, and Strathglass Hannah Lady, with 6 Herd Test records aver. 10,399 lbs. 4.27 % milk, 445 lbs. fat.

70 registered Ayrshires, 40 of milking age, 32 are now producing over 1000 lbs., testing 3.8-4.00.

Accredited — Negative.

Old Homestead Farm R. L. Squires Massena, N. Y.

Herefords

Herd Bull For Sale

Buck Mischief 2nd 1877626

(Formerly owned by Cornell University).

Sired the Champion Steer and the winning group of three steers at Syracuse in 1934; the reserve Champion female at Syracuse and the 1st prize summer yearling at the Eastern States Exposition in 1935; the first prize Junior yearling, the first prize Senior yearling heifers, the Champion steer, the winning group of three steers and the reserve Champion 4-H Club Steer at Syracuse in 1936.

COWS AND HEIFERS

C. E. TOWNSEND,
R.D. 1, LUDLOWVILLE, N. Y.

HEREFORD CATTLE

SOME 1936 HEIFERS
ALSO 1937 HEIFER CALVES.
HOP CREEK FARMS
HOLMDEL, NEW JERSEY



We offer six scotch and scotch topped cows from 4-10 years old. Desirable for Baby beef mothers.

Priced from $100-$200 Each

Guaranteed breeders.

W. J. Brew & Sons, Bergen, N. Y.

Cows For Sale

T.B. TESTED HOLSTEIN AND GUERNSEYS IN CARLOAD LOTS.
NINETY DAY RETEST GUARANTEED.
E. C. TALBOT
Leonardsville, New York



The NUMBER of Aberdeen-Angus cattle in the North Atlantic States is constantly INCREASING.

THERE'S A REASON

With a great amount of roughage available, THIS FALL is a good time to buy bred females and heifer calves.

Booklet on breeding and feeding free on request.

The Eastern Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Ass'n Ithaca, New York

We Have Sold 44 Head of Aberdeen-Angus

cows, heifer and steer calves, bulls since inserting our advertisement last October.

We now again offer 10 young commercial bred cows and a few heifer calves from our later crop. If you have roughage you are wondering how to utilize, if you're fed up with milking and labor problems, or if you're just plain interested in seeing how somebody else is trying to keep the wolf from the door, pay us a visit or write.

Remember, we breed and sell Percheron Horses too.

Fuerst Stock Farm

Property of MYRON M. FUERST,
Pine Plains, Dutchess Co., New York

Dancote Farm

3 Young Aberdeen-Angus Bulls

BUILT-RITE, BRED-RITE, PRICED-RITE.
CERTIFIED RURAL SEED POTATOES AND LENROC SEED OATS.

CLAYTON TAYLOR LAWTONS, N. Y.

Aberdeen-Angus

Calves and Matured Foundation Stock.
High Quality — Priced Reasonable.
THE PEELLE CO.
Rock Stream, New York

You can raise good beef from Holstein cows by using a pure-bred Aberdeen-Angus bull. We have good young bulls at $90 each.

JAMES S. MORSE
Levanna, New York

WE OFFER
CHOICE BROWN **SWISS BULLS**
CALVES AND YEARLINGS
AND A FEW SELECTED FEMALES.
TB ACCREDITED AND APPROVED—BLOODTESTED
D. N. BOICE
Hilltop Farm, Churchville, N. Y.

CHAMPION DORSET RAM

At Chicago International 1937, Ohio State and Syracuse Fairs. First prize Dorset Wool Exhibit at Ohio State and Syracuse.

GOOD TYPE RAMS AND A FEW EWES FOR SALE — ANY AGE.

Original Fillmore Farms Flock

Jerome E. Wright, Cambridge, N. Y.

CORRECTION

In the issue of Jan. 1, the advertisement of FUERST STOCK FARM should have read "Remember we **BREED** and sell Percheron Horses too."

Northeast Markets for Northeast Producers

Horses and Cattle
FOR SALE

E. B. Williamson Cicero, N. Y.

Sunnygables SALES LIST

5 Pairs Sound Young Horses
15 Yearling Angus Heifers, bred
10 Angus heifer calves
3 Pure bred Angus Service Bulls
3 Pure bred Guernsey yearling heifers, bred
2 Grade Guernsey yearlings, bred

H. E. BABCOCK, Jr.
Sunnygables Farms Ithaca, N. Y.

Horses For Sale...
GRADE BELGIAN HORSES

Fancy Matched Teams — Sorrels and Roans. Mares with Foal.

James Burns, Kanona, N. Y.
P.O. ADDRESS, BATH, N. Y. Phone — Bath 2F22

Young, Acclimated, Thoroughly Broken Teams of Heavy Farm Horses: 8 Matched teams of Mares in foal; 10 Matched teams of Horses and Horse and Mare; 12 other young Mares, some in foal and some not bred; 11 Colts, which will be 1 year old in Spring, mostly Sorrels with light manes and tails; 1 Registered Belgian Stallion, Chestnut with white mane and tail, 4 years old, weighs 1900 lbs.; 1 Registered Belgian Stallion, Sorrel with white mane and tail, 5 years old, weighs 2100 lbs.; 1 Registered Belgian Stud Colt, Sorrel with white mane and tail, 5 months old; 1 Pair of Mules, full sisters, coming 4 and 5 years old, weigh 2500 lbs. Several of above mentioned horses, mares and Stallions, also colts, were prize winners at most of the Fairs for the last two years. You probably saw them.

TEAMS, COLTS, STALLIONS AND MULES — over 50 head to choose from.

If it is something good you are interested in, write me your wants and I'll let you know if I have what you want, and price, as I only handle the good ones. Would be glad to have you come to the Farm and see for yourself. Also bring your own veterinary. Groom, harness and work the horses yourself.

E. A. NOBLE
Phone—Geneva 21F23. SENECA CASTLE, N. Y.

BELGIANS — *"The Good Kind"*
We sell more Belgians than any other dealer in Ohio. ENOUGH SAID. Buy now on next year's terms. They will be 25 per cent higher in the spring.

A. W. GREEN,
Middlefield, Ohio.

JACKS


RAISE MULES

Big Black Spanish Jacks. Guaranteed Breeders. Jenny's in Foal. Write for prices.

Krekler's Jack Farm
West Elkton, Preble Co., Ohio

Baled Hay and Straw
ALL GRADES MIXED HAY AND ALFALFA. DELIVERED BY TRUCK OR CARLOAD.

Write or telephone your needs.

E. P. Smith, Sherburne, N. Y.

SWINE
KEYSTONE FARMS

REGISTERED BERKSHIRES

6-8 week Boars or Sows. Both State College and Cornell Strains. Bred Gilts and Sows.

Write Keystone Farms, Richfield, Pa.

BIG TYPE PEDIGREED CHESTER WHITES
Service Boars, Bred Sows, Pigs.

PURE WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS.

C. E. CASSEL,
Hershey, Pennsylvania.

SWINE Large Registered YORKSHIRES
FROM IMPORTED CHAMPION STOCK. ALL AGES.

SERVICE BOARS — BRED SOWS — PIGS

HAROLD F. STEWART,
R.D. No. 2, Canisteo, N. Y.

LIVESTOCK Sales Events

Cattle Sales

Feb. 18	Cattle auction at Cornell University.
March 24	Mechanicsburg, Pa., Dispersal Sale of Enos H. Hess Holstein herd.
May 12	Guernsey sale at Waldorf Farms, North Chatham, N. Y., managed by Dunn & Harwood, Schoharie, N. Y., and Cordaville, Mass.
May 19	Pennsylvania Guernseys at Auction, Doylestown, Pa. Sale managed by the Pate Sales Co., Chadds Ford Junction, Pa.
May 19	Pennsylvania Guernseys at Auction, Doylestown, Pa. Sale managed by the Pate Sales Co., Chadds Ford Junction, Pa.
May 23	New York Guernsey Sale, managed by Dunn & Harwood, Schoharie, N. Y., and Cordaville, Mass.

Coming Events

Jan. 17-21	Pennsylvania Farm Show, Harrisburg, Pa.
Jan. 18	Annual Convention, Conn. Dairymen's Assn., Hartford.
Jan. 18	Annual Banquet, Pennsylvania Guernsey Breeders Association, Tuesday evening at 6:30, Memorial Lutheran Church, Corner 17th and State Sts., Harrisburg, Pa. Tickets $1.25.
Jan. 19	Annual Meeting, Pennsylvania Guernsey Breeders Association, Parlor A, Penn Harris Hotel, Harrisburg, at 9:30 a. m.
Jan. 19	Annual Meeting, New York State Agricultural Society, Albany, N. Y.
Jan. 20-21	Annual Meeting Mass. Agricultural Fairs Assoc., Hotel Brunswick, Boston.
Jan. 22	New Jersey Guernsey Breeders Annual Meeting, Longacres Country Club, at 2:00 p. m. Banquet will be held at 6:00 p. m.
Jan. 24-25	Annual Meeting Northeastern Dairy Conference, Hartford, Conn.
Jan. 25-28	Annual Agricultural Week & Farm Show, Trenton, N. J.
Feb. 10	New Hampshire Guernsey Breeders State Meeting, Concord, N. H.
Feb. 14-19	Thirty-first Farm & Home Week, Cornell.
Feb. 17	Tenth Annual Master Farmer Banquet, Willard Straight Hall, Ithaca, N. Y.
Mar. 1-2-3	Mohawk Valley Baby Chick and Egg Show, Gloversville.
June 21-24	Annual Summer Conference of Northeastern Poultry Producers' Council, Cornell University.

Jonsown Collie Kennels
(Reg. No. 2926)

REGISTERED COLLIES - Puppies, Brood Matrons

3 Males at Stud — White, Tricolor, Sable & White.

Pictures on request.

R. F. D. No. 4, Brandon, Vt.

WANTED
Experienced Farmer-Dairyman
for high producing, pure bred herd. Prefer man who has his own help or who will board help. Steady employment, modern house. State experience, salary expected. Will arrange interview. Write

Box 514-Z, American Agriculturist, Ithaca, N. Y.

FOR SALE —
CERTIFIED CHIPPEWA, GREEN MOUNTAIN AND IRISH COBBLER

Seed Potatoes
E. G. S. GAGNIER & SON,
Churubusco, New York

For Sale

3000 Bu. Certified Chippewa and Green Mountain

Seed Potatoes
FAVOR R. SMITH
Lake Placid Club, New York

Certified POTATOES
Warbas Chippewas Katahdins

BEST BOTH IN TYPE AND QUALITY FOR EITHER RETAIL OR WHOLESALE MARKET. HIGH YIELDING, CLEAN SEED FOR SALE.

GARDNER FARMS,
TULLY, NEW YORK

HASTINGS SEED POTATOES
Warba, New Golden, Chippewa, Katahdin, Mountains, Cobbler's, Rurals, Burbanks, Peachblow's, Hebron's, Gold Coin and others.
Write for Price List.

ROY C. HASTINGS
R.F.D. No. 3, MALONE, N. Y.

S. C. W. LEGHORNS and NEW HAMPSHIRES
— A strong, hardy stock —

95% livability. Guaranteed to 3 weeks. B.W.D. Clean. Write for Details.

Zimmer Poultry Farm,
Box C, Gallupville, New York.

Choice Table HONEY
10 lb. pail $1.50 Postpaid. C.O.D. $1.68.

F. H. COVENTRY ROME, N. Y.

Honey

60 lbs.	best clover	$5.40
" "	extra amber	4.80
" "	Buckwheat	4.20
" "	Thyme (strong)	4.20
28 "	Best Clover	2.70
28 "	Buckwheat	2.10

Above not prepaid.

10 lbs. clover post paid, $1.60. Satisfaction guaranteed. Honey is the health sweet.

F. W. Lesser, Fayetteville, N. Y.

Pure Clover Honey
POSTPAID

5 LB. PAIL, 75c.
COMB, 5 BOXES, $1.00
MAPLE GROVE FARMS
HEUVELTON, NEW YORK

R. O. P. and Certified LEGHORNS
Last Two Years R.O.P. Average: 230 eggs per bird, weighing 26.47 ounces per dozen. Average body weight 4.5 lbs. B.W.D. tested for ten years. No Reactors found for past two years.

ALL MALES FROM R.O.P. MATINGS

Send for circular.

Kirkup's Poultry Farm
Mattituck, New York

HIGHLAND POULTRY FARM
S. C. W. Leghorns and genuine New Hampshires. 100% Pullorum clean. Place your orders early. Write for circular of prices.

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Box A, King Ferry, N. Y.

White Mountain Strain

New Hampshires
State accredited pullorum clean, your guarantee. Exceptionally high livability and egg production from mature breeders. Prices reasonable.

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Plymouth, New Hampshire.

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TRAP-NESTED PROGENY TESTED

S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS

Big Birds - Great Layers - Nice Eggs

Catalogue

CONTENT FARMS
Box 90 Cambridge, N. Y.

N. Y. State CERTIFIED S.C.W. LEGHORNS

25 yrs. breeding for type and production and egg size and quality.

17 yrs. all breeders N. Y. State Officially Certified.

8 yrs. used only high record pedigreed males.

Entire flock ALWAYS 100% clean on blood test for B.W.D. (tube test).

KUTSCHBACH & SON, Sherburne, N.Y.

Pedigreed White Leghorns
which are the result of three Generations of poultry keeping. 92% livability New York State egg laying contest. 100% livability, 1935-36 contest.

Fine Pullets and Breeding Cockerels

Directly Related to Egg Laying Contest Birds

Ready for Delivery. - - Write for Prices.

DEROY TAYLOR, NEWARK, WAYNE COUNTY, N. Y.

KEYSTONE FARMS

S.C. White Leghorns
noted for health, vigor, vitality and laying qualities. Established 1910. Write today for colored Poultry Calendar. Explains all.

The Keystone Farms, Richfield, Pa.

RICHQUALITY Certified Leghorns
ESTABLISHED IN 1911



Largest Certified Flock in New York State

Real production poultry — Write us your needs.

RICH POULTRY FARM, Box A, Hobart, N. Y.

Hobart Poultry Farm LEGHORNS
LARGE BIRDS — CHALK WHITE EGGS
Free Illustrated Circular.

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Barred Rocks

CROSSES — N. H. REDS

HATCHING EGGS — PULLETS — COCKERELS

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CERTIFIED — TESTED

WHITE LEGHORNS and NEW HAMPSHIRES
HATCHING EGGS

KENYON POULTRY FARM
Marcellus, New York

STARTED PULLETS & COCKERELS
PEDIGREED, REGISTERED COCKER SPANIELS
REASONABLY PRICED — CIRCULARS.

KAUDER'S PEDIGREED LEGHORNS



Winner, "Hen of the Year" Trophy, Neppco Exposition

Lady Bountiful II, selected as the most outstanding Hen of 1937 for ALL-AROUND quality. Official Record, 324 Eggs; 332 Points. Daughter of Queen Victoria. 3-year record, 697 Eggs; 756 Points. My strain holds all Official World Pen Records for Long Life Laying.

Direct Breeding of my World Record Hens. Sired by Males from 270-348 Egg Hens.

SPECIAL DISCOUNT
For Orders Placed by Jan. 31st

Small deposit books order.

FREE CATALOG Reasonable Prices

IRVING KAUDER
Box 106, New Paltz, N. Y.

THE ROGERS FARMS
Breeders of

S. C. W. Leghorns and New Hampshires

All breeders are blood tested.

BERGEN, N. Y.

R.O.P. Pedigreed and Progeny Tested

Leghorn Breeding Farm
BREEDING COCKERELS

Write for Circular.

THE WHITE EGG FARM
E. R. Stone & Son, Clyde, N. Y.

LARGE LAYING LEGHORNS
BETTER BUILT BY BALANCED BREEDING

N. Y. Certified and U. S. R. O. P. HATCHING EGGS.

Also Stock for commercial use.

JAMES E. RICE & SONS
Trumansburg, Box A, New York

Hartwick QUALITY **Pedigree S. C. W. *Leghorns***

Bred from strong, healthy, high producing hens that lay large pure white eggs.

PULLETS AND BREEDING STOCK FOR SALE.

All birds are B.W.D. tested and reactors removed.

HARTWICK HATCHERY, Inc.
Hartwick, New York.

BODINE'S
Pedigreed Leghorn Farm

U. S. R. O. P. and N. Y. Certified pure Hanson Breeding Cockerels.

Eli H. Bodine, Chemung, New York

Kernels, Screenings *and* Chaff

By H. E. BABCOCK

I SPENT New Year's Day, as I usually do, on our farm books. As the years have gone by, we have improved our bookkeeping until this year we were able to draw off many of our final figures for 1937 on New Year's Day.

A GOOD YEAR

Despite the fact that we more than doubled the size of our operations in 1937, we had a fairly good year. Our good results were accounted for largely by the high beef prices which prevailed during the summer and which enabled us to sell to good advantage all of our older beef cattle. Hank also hit the top of the market with most of his pigs. We did not sell our wool and apparently made a mistake by not doing so. On the other hand, I won't be worried if we have to accumulate two or three years' clips before we can sell our wool at a good price, because it is one of the easiest and cheapest things to store on a farm.

HENS IN THE BLACK

Much to my surprise our poultry enterprise came through in the black — this despite our disastrous experience during the first quarter of 1937 with fall-hatched heavy chicks and more laying house mortality in our Leghorns than was comfortable. We brought the operation out in the black by finally selling the fall-hatched heavies for a good price and by the splendid performance of our this year's early Leghorn pullets which have laid splendidly and lived extremely well.

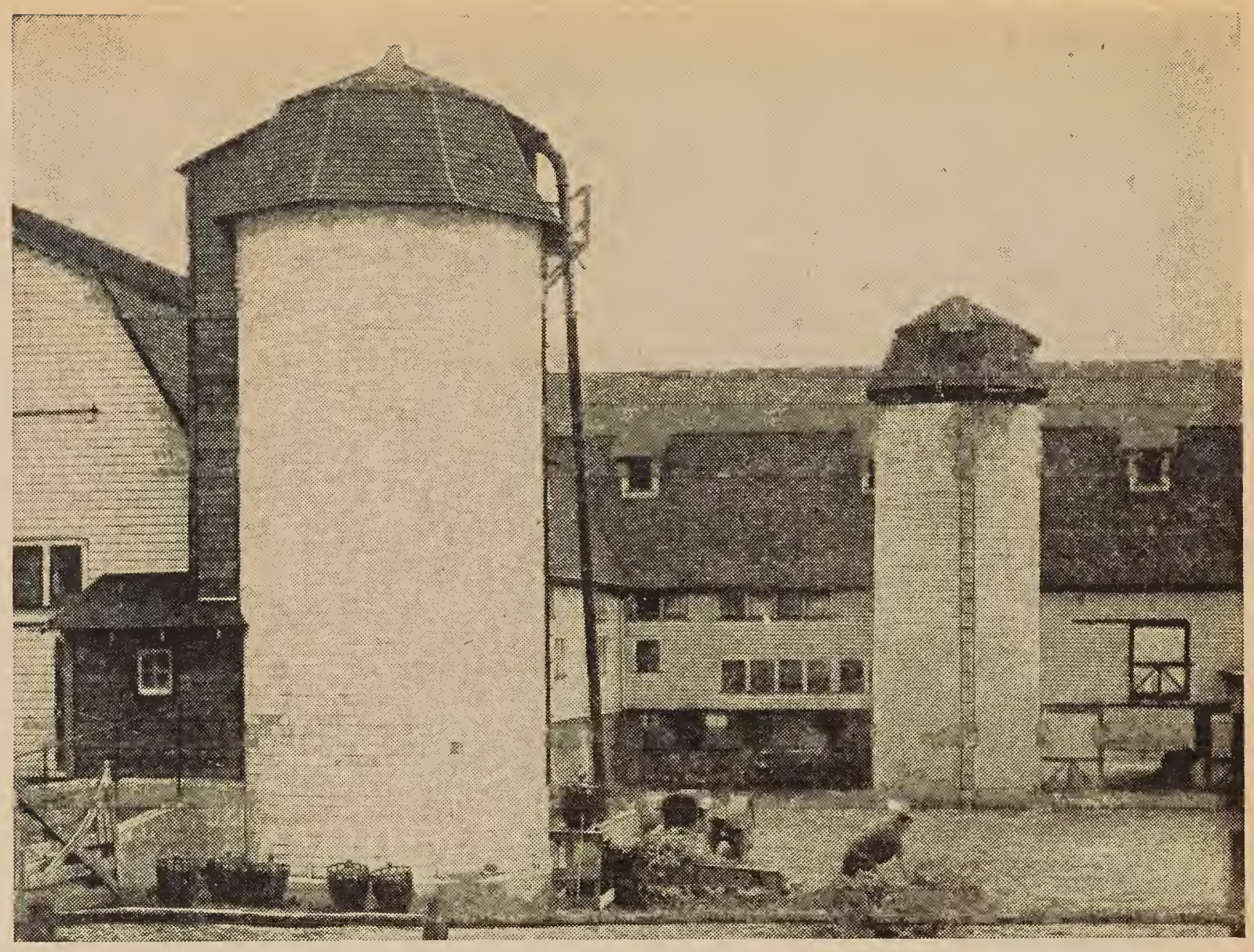
I think I offended some poultrymen by telling about our difficulties with poultry — coccidiosis, range paralysis, and high laying house mortality — during the last two or three years. *I contend, however, that farmers should present the dark side of things and their failures as well as their successes. After all, we don't want too many people in the poultry business, so let's tell the truth about it.*

NO MILK SOLD

During the year we took in practically no income from dairy products, so we didn't have to worry about strikes, investigations, or Board of Health regulations. Our income was from eggs, hothouse lambs, spring lambs, baby beef, surplus Guernsey and Angus bulls and heifers, and maturing young horses. We probably could have made a better financial showing if we had also run a dairy and raised a cash crop or two. In time the boys may want to do this. Until they wish to take on the added responsibility, however, I am content to go along with a farm management program which emphasizes the maximum production of grass and hay and the feeding of it to young growing livestock.

ONE LESS FARM

Our 1938 plans call for working one less farm than we handled in 1937. In 1938 we will work Sunnygables and the three adjacent farms, also Coy Glen and Larchmont. This gives us approximately nine hundred acres, of which about three hundred and fifty acres will be in hay or cropped. We plan on a crew of five men to handle the job.

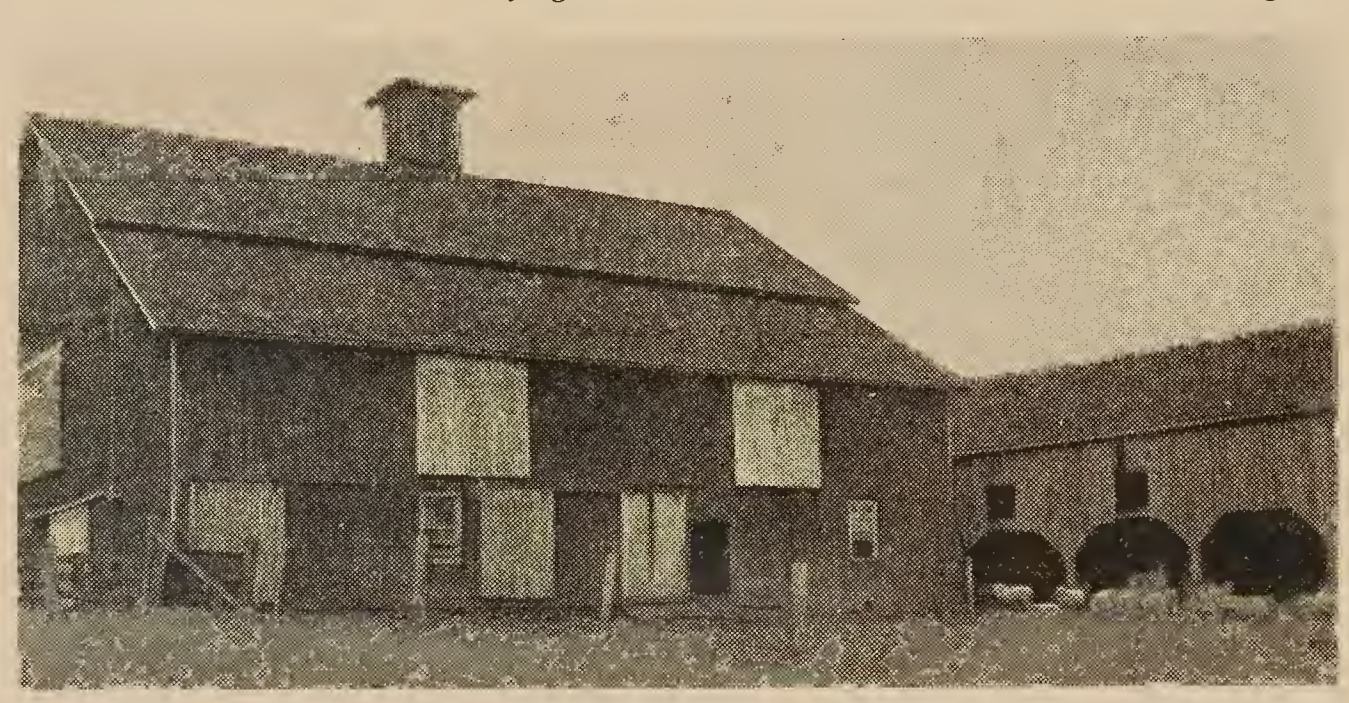


Our home barns at Sunnygables consist of a main structure 140' x 36' and a 100' x 34' left wing. On the ground floor of the main barn and in the shed at the right we have stable room for ten horses and a lot of sheep and cattle. In a little over half of this barn there are two floors for hens and over them a large loft for the storage of chopped hay and straw. Long hay is stored in the portion at the right of the farther silo and is put in with a hay fork at the end.

The left wing is designed for stabling sixty cows and carrying seven hundred hens over them. The far side of this barn and the left end of the main barn open out on another ground level. There is a room for the manure spreader in the basement of the wing, and in the corner where it joins the main barn is an egg cellar. The manure from the cow stable drops through slots in the gutters directly into the spreader, and the floor for the hens is cleaned through a chute leading into the spreader.

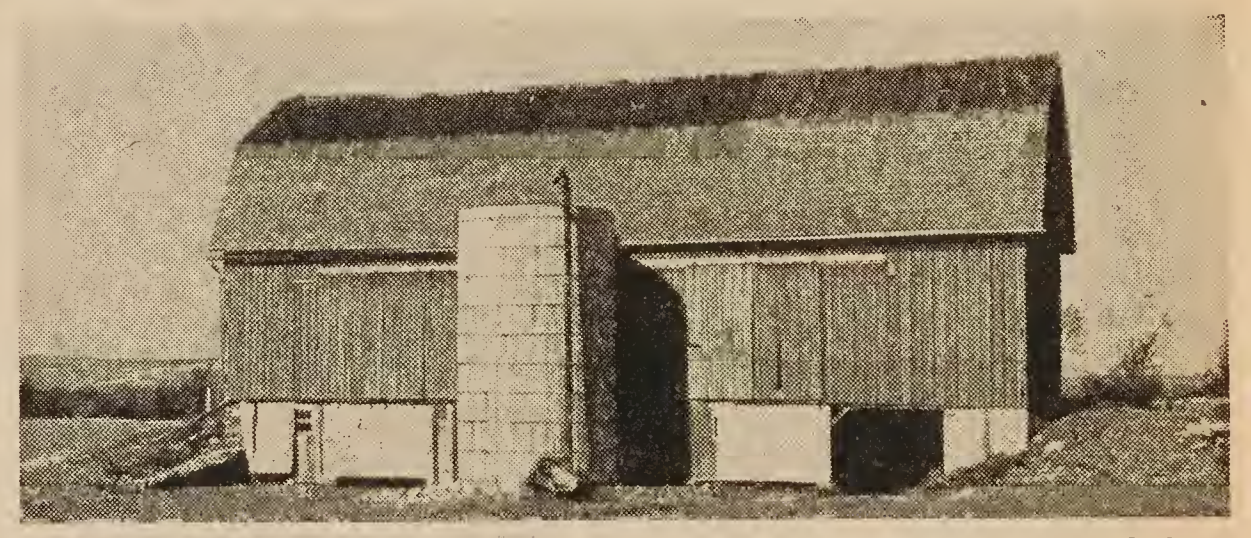
There is room in the loft for the storage of ample quantities of chopped hay and straw. The lofts in both barns are filled by blowing chopped material through the roofs and the dormer windows. Sometime we hope to build a small cold storage room in part of the egg cellar. This cellar is directly under the room in which we do our home slaughtering.

We were fortunate in building the main barn at the absolute low in the depression lumber market. Lumber for the wing—which was added later—was harvested off the farm. The investment in these buildings calls for housing in them only comparatively valuable rapidly growing or heavy producing animals and birds. At present we are using these barns for the production of hothouse lambs from one hundred ewes, for feeding baby beefs, for producing eggs from fifteen hundred hens, for fattening fifty pigs, and for putting a good winter's growth on about fifty Guernsey and Angus heifers. The young horses which we are finishing and getting ready for sale are also stabled in these barns.

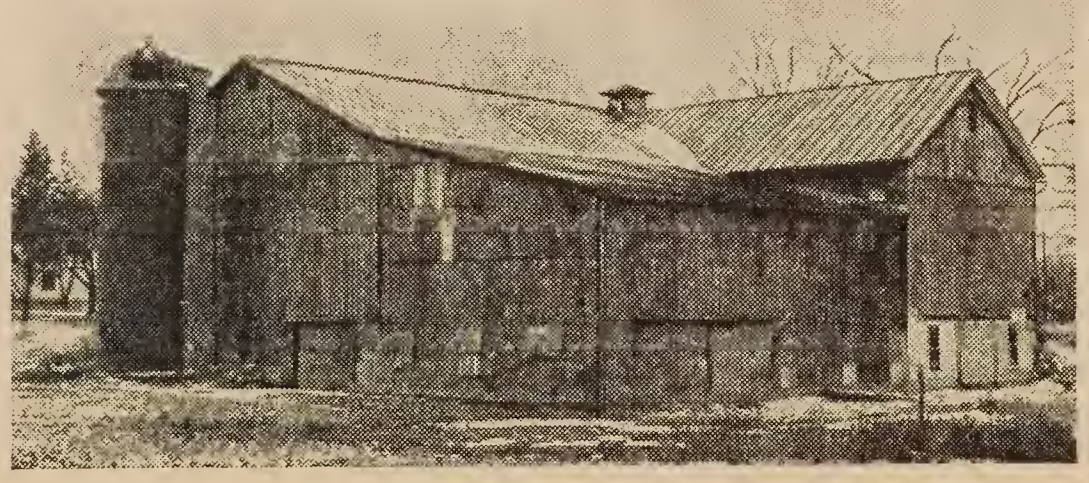


We call this the "Decker" barn (above). It stands on a leased farm adjacent to Sunnygables. The site is dry, sunny and sheltered. A plentiful stream of spring water which never dries up or freezes supplies both the barn and the fields near it.

We use this barn as the year around home of our spring lambing flock of ewes, to winter the ewe lambs we are raising for replacements, and to winter colts which are not yet old enough to break. Chores are done in this barn once a day and the manure hauled out once a year.



The picture above has appeared here before. We are repeating it simply to bring out its place in our general scheme of management. Standing on our Larchmont Farm, it is the home of our herd of breeding beef cows. A simple and cheap set-up, it furnishes almost ideal housing for a good-sized herd. We feed the cows in this barn once a day, bed them once a week, and haul out the manure in the spring.



Left: This barn also stands on our Larchmont Farm. The picture doesn't do it justice. It is very large, the basement measuring 80' x 86'. Over it there is room for an enormous amount of hay and straw. We call it our "ever normal" haymow.

Protective SERVICE BUREAU

Conducted by
H. L. COSLINE

Watch These Cow Traders!

I was taken in recently, and I want to tell about it so that other dairymen may avoid the same experience. Two men with a truck came to ask if I had any cows to sell for beef. When I said that I had, they said they had a dairy cow in the truck and maybe we could arrange a trade. The cow in the truck looked like a fair producer so I did trade, but found the first mess of milk was the only decent one she would give. Apparently she hadn't been milked for some time. I know of three cases in central New York where this game has been worked, and doubtless it will be tried again.

The above experience speaks for itself. An investigation indicates that these two dealers have no financial responsibility and if they had, it is by no means sure that our subscribers could recover by legal action. That would depend upon any promises or guarantees made concerning the cow's ability as a producer.

* * *

Disregard Rumors

Do you advise me to disregard the rumors or to take my money out again? Do you advise this form of investment, and what do you think about this company?

The subscriber who wrote this letter has been saving regularly in a Savings and Loan Association. She has heard rumors that "the Government is taking it over." Perhaps a "phony" stock salesman spread the rumor.

Building and Loan Associations are supervised by State Insurance departments and have made a wonderful record of safety all through hard times. We hesitate to advise on financial matters, but judging from the past this is an exceptionally safe way to invest money and we would not allow any wild rumors to persuade us to discontinue any account already open.

* * *

Caution Advised

What can you tell us about the Milkman's Advertising Service of Albany, N. Y.? An agent recently called soliciting us for a subscription to the Service and some advertising in it.

A responsible party in Albany was unable to locate any Albany address for the Milkman's Advertising Service. It would seem wise, therefore, to check further before giving any agent of this concern money in order to be certain that the Service exists and is capable of carrying out its half of the contract.

* * *

No Work

What can you tell me about the Harbor Merchandise Company of Hartford, Conn. My wife sent them a money order for $1.00 on November 9 for which they were to send her samples, envelopes, stamps and instructions for mailing their samples. After waiting two weeks for their outfit to arrive, she wrote them asking why she hadn't received the goods. In eight days she received her letter back from the Dead Letter Branch at Hartford, indicating that the letter had been refused.

We lack enthusiasm for home work companies operating on the advanced fee basis. So many times the company is far more interested in getting the money, and have no work to offer. In this case, it appears that the firm accepted all money from folks who expected to get work to do at home, but refused all letters of inquiry as to why "work" was not received. The way to stop such activities is to refuse to have anything to do with them. We see no chance of getting money back.

* * *

Any one knowing where Mr. Lloyd Blowers could be located, please communicate with the Service Bureau. Mr. Blowers is 5 ft. 9 in. tall, weighs around 170 pounds, is 29 years old and has dark straight hair and blue eyes.

$61,696.02

Was Paid Our Policyholders During 1937

711 Persons Received Weekly Payments

36 Persons Were Killed and Their Families Received the Death Payments.

PAYMENTS RECENTLY MADE

Dean Howard, R. I, Smyrna, N. Y. $ 80.00
Truck accident—head injuries

Fred Gentner, R. 2, Averill Park, N. Y. 20.00
Auto accident—cut knee

Warren Hastings, R. 2, Heuvelton, N. Y. 30.00
Auto accident—injuries

Vivian Dunn, Brushton, N. Y. 50.00
Auto accident—inj. ankle

John Ericson, R. 4, Jamestown, N. Y. 60.00
Auto accident—cut scalp & frac. nose

Hazel F. Mumbulo, West Winfield, N. Y. 74.28
Auto collision—gen. bruises

Ellen Havington, R. 2, Dryden, N. Y. 10.00
Auto collision—cut face

M. Wightman, R. 2, So. New Berlin, N.Y. 44.28
Auto overturned—frac. nose & contusions

Victor Thaine, R. I, Lyndonville, N. Y. 10.00
Thrown from truck—frac. nose

Robert Young, 91 Main St., Milford, N. Y. 50.00
Auto collision—cut nose, forehead & knees

J. Seelman, Jr., Park Ave., Boonville, N.Y. 10.00
Truck struck curb—bruised hip

Leroy Simcox, R. 2, Maryland, N. Y. 30.00
Runaway accident—frac. back

Harry E. Dingee, Middletown, N. Y. 30.00
Struck by auto—cut head

J. Horace Bartman, Canton, N. Y. 130.00
Auto accident—cerebral concussion

Keep Your Policy Renewed

S. Wilkins, 42 Elm St., Norwood, N. Y. 5.71
Auto collision—cut forehead & knees

W. B. Hullar, Est., Utica, N. Y. 1000.00
Auto accident—mortuary

Moneta Pfarner, R. I, Collins, N. Y. 20.00
Auto accident—conc. brain & bruised body

Ronald M. Cook, R. 2, Chateugay, N. Y. 10.00
Auto accident—cut face, mouth & head

Morris F. Gay, R. I, Wyoming, N. Y. 130.00
Auto collision—inj. arm & amputation

C. E. Maurice, 14 Grove St., Mohawk, N.Y. 80.00
Travel accident—frac. ribs

P. W. Nichols, Est., R. 2, Bradford, N. Y. 1000.00
Auto collision—mortuary

Harry S. Otis, R. 3, Malone, N. Y. 20.00
Travel accident—lacerations

Allen A. Webb, Deansboro, N. Y. 25.71
Auto accident—inj. hip

Mrs. Sarah A. Morgan, Rochester, N. Y. 20.00
Auto collision—cont. chest

W. E. Johnstone, Main St., Shrub Oak, N.Y. 85.71
Auto overturned—frac. vertebrae

William W. Bignell, Hamlet, N. Y. 30.00
Struck by auto—inj. back and cuts

John M. Coon, Hurleyville, N. Y. 30.00
Struck by auto—frac. arm

Clarence McQuillen, Est., R. I, LeRoy, N.Y. 500.00
Struck by auto—mortuary

Charles J. McKenty, 27 Spring St., Norwood, N. Y. 10.00
Auto accident—inj. back

George V. Green, Chafee, N. Y. 30.00
Struck by truck—frac. knee

Garfield Trudell, Est., R. 2, West Chazy, N.Y. 101.43
Auto accident—inj. resulting in death

Margaret Pease, 7 Grover St., Auburn, N.Y. 60.00
Auto collision—colles frac. wrist

Paul J. Reed, R. I, Wilson, N. Y. 70.00
Auto accident—cut face and eyeball

Dorothy Watkins, R. 2, West Winfield, N.Y. 10.00
Auto accident—gen. contusions

Mina A. Nellie, 75 Gorton Ave., Hilton, N.Y. 30.00
Auto ran over foot—frac. bones

Helen E. Snyder, R. 3, Schenectady, N. Y. 44.28
Auto skidded—strained ankle

Dewey Trimble, R. I, Ontario, N. Y. 40.00
Auto collision—frac. nose

George Lake, R. I, Mohawk, N. Y. 75.71
Auto accident—strained back and hip

H. R. VanDemark, R. I, Brooktondale, N.Y. 10.00
Auto ran over foot—inj. foot

Manley Raynor, R. 25, Middle Island, N. Y. 37.14
Auto collision—broken ribs & cuts on face

Fred Kretser, R. 2, St. Johnsville, N. Y. 30.00
Truck ran over foot—frac. ankle, tibia, fibula

George W. Faulkner, Swartwood, N. Y. 12.86
Auto accident—inj. shoulder

P. B. Parks, 93 Howard St., Fredonia, N.Y. 50.00
Auto collision—cut face & bruises

John E. White, R. I, Ogdensburg, N. Y. 20.00
Auto collision—cut forehead, cont. chest

Lena C. Miller, Union Center, N. Y. 15.00
Struck by truck—injuries

Leland Titch, Shavertown, N. Y. 20.00
Auto collision—bruised & strained ankle

Florence A. Miller, Byron, N. Y. 14.28
Auto collision—bruised arm and neck

Wilbur M. Schilling, R. I, Oakfield, N. Y. 82.86
Auto collision—cerebral concussion

Bernard J. Grabowski, R. 2, Goshen, N. Y. 70.00
Auto accident—cont. chest, inj. muscles

B. J. O'Connell, Main St., Moira, N. Y. 44.28
Auto accident—abrased face and body

Wm. C. Owen, 10 Jefferson St., Warsaw, N.Y. 130.00
Auto collision—frac. leg

Albert Zerrenner, 151 W. 228 St., N. Y. C. 110.00
Auto accident—spinal injury

Robert Erwin, R. 3, Carthage, N. Y. 52.14
Auto collision—frac. wrist

Ralph Gibson, Chazy, N. Y. 22.86
Auto overturned—cont. hip and spine

B. W. Snyder, Richmondville, N. Y. 30.00
Struck by auto—broken ribs, inj. chest & arm

Melvin McElwain, R. I, No. Bangor, N. Y. 22.86
Auto overturned—cut head

Edith L. Smith, Main St., Grand Gorge, N.Y. 30.00
Struck by auto—frac. wrist

Amy E. Hubbard, 309 Robin St., Dunkirk, N. Y. 105.71
Auto collision—frac. rib, cont. nose

Bessie L. Johnson, So. New Berlin, N. Y. 10.00
Auto collision—frac. ribs

Thelma Tupper, Rensselaer Falls, N. Y. 40.00
Thrown from auto—injuries

Ella E. Haynes, Deposit, N. Y. 30.00
Auto collision—frac. nose

Fred Belanger, Lewiston, Me. 38.57
Truck overturned—bruises

Gladys E. Allanach, Est., R. I, Canton, Me. 1000.00
Auto collided with bus—mortuary

Rita M. Allanach, Est., R. I, Canton, Me. 1000.00
Auto collided with bus—mortuary

John C. Kenney, R. 2, Strong, Me. 60.00
Thrown from load of hay—frac. nevicular hone

Neal E. Lake, High Street, Wilton, Me. 60.00
Auto hit tree—cut hand

Elizabeth Stewart, Moose River, Me. 40.00
Auto accident—cuts and bruises

Rose D. Stevens, Buckfield, Me. 80.00
Auto collision—frac. patella & elbow

Mrs. Celina Soucy, R. 6, Caribou, Me. 48.57
Auto accident—sprained wrist

Irving E. Poland, R. 2, Belfast, Me. 130.00
Truck collision—frac. knee

Edith Verry, Winchester, N. H. 130.00
Auto collision—gen. contusions

Frank E. Watson, Freedom, N. H. 85.71
Travel accident—cont. and cut body

W. R. Barnett, Colebrook, N. H. 15.71
Auto hit pole—inj. knee

Hazel M. Irish, Wolfeboro, N. H. 20.00
Auto collision—contusions

Frank E. Leach, Beebe River, N. H. 50.00
Thrown from auto—general bruises

Wilbur Davis, Epping, N. H. 15.00
Struck by truck—injuries

Robert Coutermarsh, Lebanon, N. H. 12.86
Auto accident—addt'l payment

Esther E. Colby, Hillsboro, N. H. 22.86
Auto overturned—frac. collarbone

Morton E. James, R. I, Jericho Center, Vt. 5.00
Truck ran over foot—contusion

Wilfred Beanlieu, St. Albans, Vt. 30.00
Auto collision—frac. ribs

Ernest M. Doane, R. I, Orwell, Vt. 42.86
Auto overturned—scalp wounds

Mrs. Lillian Peterson, R. I, Stowe, Vt. 20.00
Auto accident—lumbar strain & bruises

Loren B. Marsh, Star Route, Irasburg, Vt. 30.00
Auto accident—comp. frac. arm

Mrs. Edith M. Dudley, Bradford, Vt. 20.00
Travel accident—injuries

Jos. Trembley, R. I, Highgate Center, Vt. 60.00
Thrown from auto—sacro-ilian strain

John Howard, Fairfax, Vt. 22.86
Auto skidded—lacerated knee

Pearl Adler, Shelburne Falls, Mass. 60.00
Auto collision—cut forehead & frac. ribs

Carl B. Adler, Shelburne Falls, Mass. 32.86
Auto accident—abrasion head

Thadeus Rodak, Meadow Rd., N. Hadley Mass. 14.28
Truck accident—cut scalp

Chester Baj, Middle Street, Hadley, Mass. 20.00
Auto hit tree—cut face

Joseph Lobik, Monson, Mass. 40.00
Auto accident—back injury

Lawrence N. Monette, North Adams, Mass. 40.00
Auto collision—frac. ribs

Francis P. Perry, Williamstown, Mass. 23.57
Struck by auto—frac. patella

Marie A. Gelston, R. I, East Haddam, Conn. 30.00
Travel accident—frac. rib

N. Edward Dubois, Columbia, Conn. 30.00
Struck by auto—frac. vertebrae and rib

Theodore K. LeGeyt, R. I, Granby, Conn. 70.00
Auto accident—sprained shoulder, cut scalp

Victor Puska, R. I, Plainfield, Conn. 10.00
Auto collision—cont. side

Teresa Griswold, Canton, Pa. 11.43
Auto accident—cut hand, frac. rib

Raymond Shrout, Lawrenceville, Pa. 20.00
Auto accident—frac. rib

Fenton Jones, Warren Center, Pa. 15.00
Truck accident—injuries

Dominic Lentini, Newport, N. J. 40.00
Travel accident—multiple contusions

Rose Manfredi, R. I, New Brunswick, N. J. 14.28
Auto collision—injuries

Richard Oltmanns, Frederick St., Rutherford, N. J. 5.00
Struck by auto—broken rib

Philip Goldblatt, Est., 106 Broad St., Elmer, N. J. 1000.00
Truck accident—mortuary

Mary Goldblatt, Elmer, N. J. 40.00
Truck accident—inj. back

Edward Hann., Est., Swedesboro, N. J. 1000.00
Auto accident—mortuary

Kermit L. Pinder, R. 2, Cambridge, Md. 15.71
Auto accident—frac. jaw

Philip W. Rill, R. I, Hampstead, Md. 20.00
Auto accident—gen. bruises

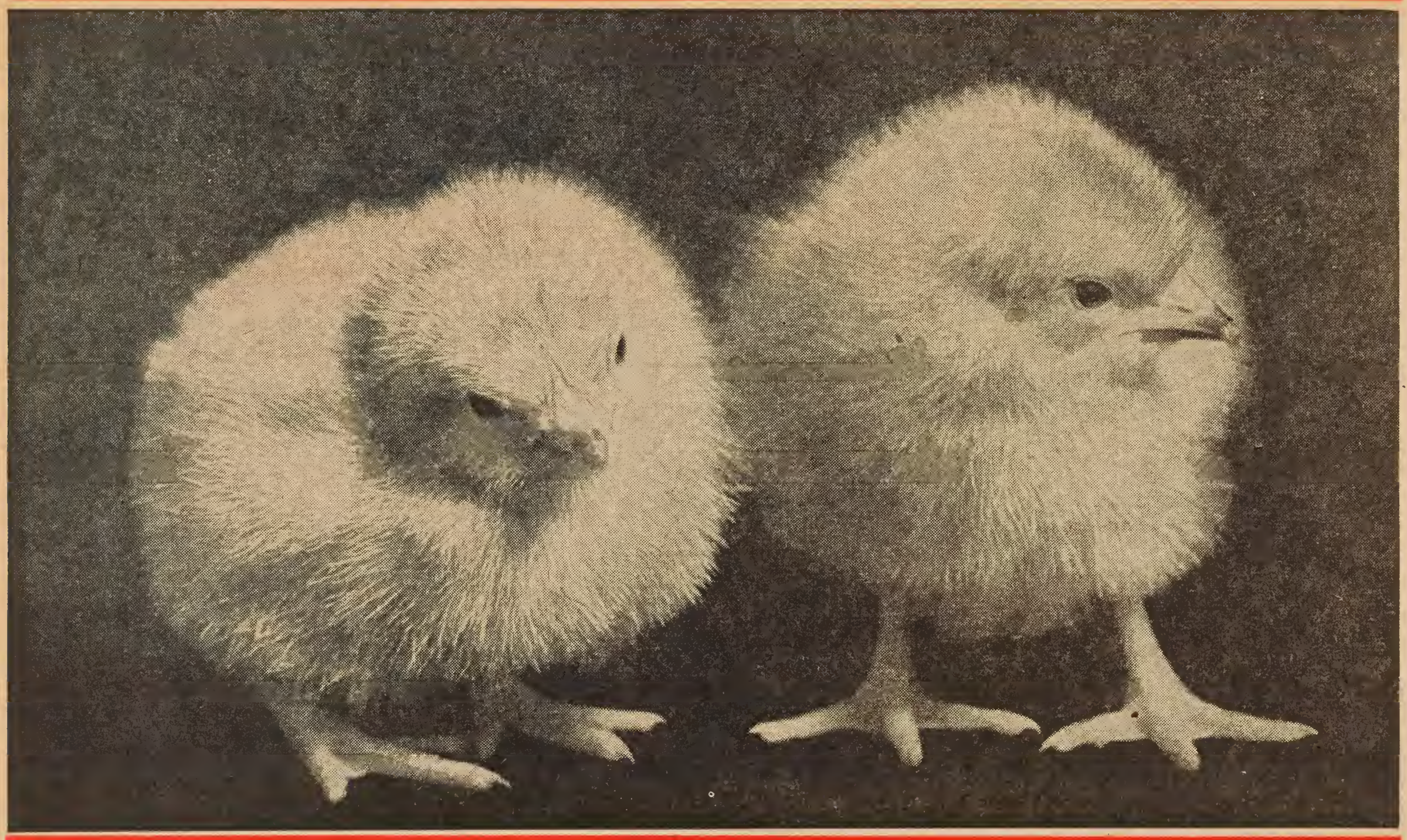
Oscar W. O'Neil, Seaford, Del. 14.28
Auto collision—sprained back

Mrs. Mildred O'Neil, R. I, Seaford, Del. 60.00
Auto collision—sprained back and body

UP-TO-DATE

$538,347.18 Has Been Paid to 6,799 Injured Persons or to Their Families.

NORTH AMERICAN ACCIDENT INSURANCE CO.
Oldest and Largest Exclusive Health and Accident Company in America
N.A. ASSOCIATES INC. AGENTS POUGHKEEPSIE, N.Y.



Next Winter's Layers

NEXT YEAR'S egg production starts with this year's breeding flock. Chicks from a flock fed

G.L.F. Super Laying & Breeding Mash

have a head start toward developing into fine layers. This feed gives the hen everything she needs to maintain health and weight while laying lots of large, hatchable eggs. It enables her to put into the egg the food the embryo will need to develop into a well-formed, husky, healthy chick at hatching time.

From that point on, the chick must make bones and flesh out of the feed its owner supplies. On 70,000 farms, that feed will be

G.L.F. Starting & Growing Mash

No feed has yet been developed which can top this mash in producing sound, rapid growth. One hundred million chicks have already been raised on it, and millions more will get their first taste in the next few months.

Chicks like this fresh, palatable mash. And they thrive on it, because proteins, minerals, vitamins, and energy-feeds are carefully balanced to meet the needs of the growing chick.

Start now to build next winter's layers with these two mashes.

For a successful 1938 hatching and rearing season, follow through with

G.L.F. SUPER LAYING & BREEDING MASH
G.L.F. STARTING & GROWING MASH

History: Devised by college feeding authorities; tested by thousands of practical poultrymen; steadily improved in the light of fifteen years' experience.

Quality: Careful selection and inspection of ingredients, daily laboratory tests of the finished feeds keep quality at a high level.

Cost: Cooperative purchasing, mixing and distribution keeps handling cost at a minimum.

* * *

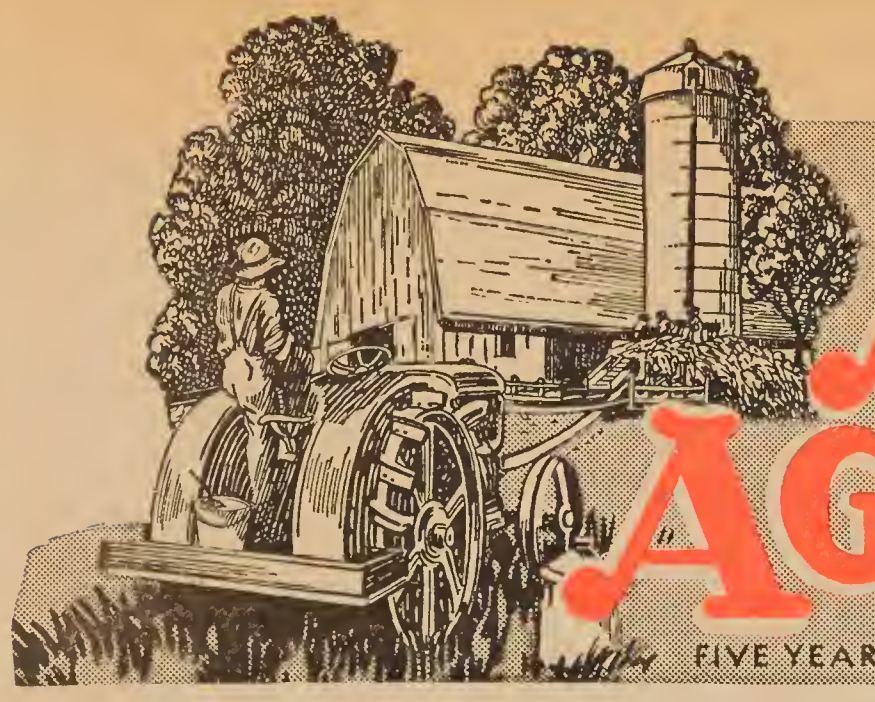
These are the reasons why these two mashes are today the most widely used breeding and rearing rations in this territory.

Cooperative

G.L.F. EXCHANGE, INC.

ITHACA, N. Y.

JANUARY 29, 1938



AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

FIVE YEARS FOR $3.00 — THREE YEARS FOR $2.00 — PUBLISHED EVERY OTHER WEEK

Gardeners, . . . GET READY!





Marigold American Beauty, mixed, flowers in both chrysanthemum and carnation-like types.



No wonder Petunia Salmon Supreme was given first place on the 1938 All-America Selections Council list. It is a dwarf bedder of a lovely new light salmon color with white throat. Flowers are 1½ in. across on 12 in. bushy plants.

Zinnia Navajo, mixed colors, has bi-colored flowers somewhat resembling gaillardia.

WE HUMANS are queer creatures, and one of our queerest quirks is that just when Winter has finally succeeded in turning our surroundings into a white, dead world, glittering with icicles, our thoughts seem to turn naturally to gardens and growing things. Perhaps it's the gay seed catalogs that come in the mail at this time of year, or perhaps it's the creative urge growing restless under Winter's restraining hand.

There is something so tempting, too, in the new varieties of flowers each year upon which the All-America Selections Council set their seal of approval. The standards upon which the Council's 16 flower judges base their choices require that a plant must be adaptable to various climatic and soil conditions in different parts of the country, and that it must be possible for the average gardener to grow it. Chosen entries are then rated for the gold medal award, an award of merit, or special mention.

In previous years, some of our choicest garden annuals have been chosen by the All-America Council for introduction. Outstanding favorites have been Guinea Gold marigold, Yellow Supreme marigold, the Gleam nasturtiums, Jubilee Gem cornflower, Iceland poppy Yellow Wonder, rust-proof snapdragons, many fine petunias, and the Fantasy Zinnias. This year's gold medal award was made to a morning glory (Ipomea) called Scarlett O'Hara, but it is omitted from the lists because the supply of seeds was not sufficient to warrant its introduction on the market until next year.

The next on the 1938 list was petunia Salmon Supreme, which scored the highest of all the annuals given the award of merit. It was introduced by the W. Atlee Burpee Co., and, as with most petunias, is a heavy bloomer over a long season.

Then comes snapdragon (antirrhinum) Celestial. It is of the Majestic type (*Turn to Page* 31)

SPECIAL SEED AND GARDEN NUMBER

See Page 6 for Rules of Big Contest and List of Cash and Merchandise Prizes.

See Page 16 for Announcement of Master Farmers for 1937



Both work for you

Why hamstring either one?



YOU know what a job a team, or tractor or truck does on your farm.

You know how you'd feel if somebody tried to pass a law limiting the number of plows you could pull behind a tractor—or the work you could do with a team.

But did you know that the railroads that take your crops to market are being threatened with just that kind of law?

For the past fifteen years, the railroads have been steadily improving their service.

They've developed bigger locomotives—straightened curves—reduced grades—laid thousands of miles of heavier rails—to give you and other shippers better service.

That's why you didn't hear any talk about "car shortage" last summer, when American farmers had one of the biggest wheat crops in years.

All right, then, what would you think of a law forcing railroads to use two trains instead of one—by limiting the number of freight cars an engine can pull?

Such a law would unnecessarily increase the cost of transportation. That has a direct bearing on freight rates.

It would also force railroad service back to a level of several years ago.

This bill to hamstring the railroads is called the TRAIN LIMIT BILL. It has passed the United States Senate and is now before the House of Representatives.

It is called a "safety" measure—yet the fact is, the railroads have reduced accidents to employes by nearly three-fourths during the same years that modern long trains were being developed to give you faster, better service.

There is no real reason why this bill should become a law—and a lot of common sense against it.

In your own interest it will pay you to keep an eye on railroad regulation bills introduced in Congress or in your own state—and make yourself heard.

SAFETY FIRST—*friendliness too!*

ASSOCIATION OF
AMERICAN RAILROADS
WASHINGTON, D. C.

new VEGETABLES Join 1938 Parade

By PAUL WORK

THE PARADE of newer varieties and strains is renewed each year with novelties and improvements of merit for the gardener, — home or commercial, — to try out.

It takes time to determine the place a new offering will assume say, — five years from now. In fact, it takes five years at least. But many trial grounds with experienced observers are testing the merit of things, new and old. I was able, last summer, to visit, in New York and New England, eight such gardens — some commercial, some at experiment stations — besides our own at Cornell. Conversation with those who run the trials and taking notes is no less valuable than seeing the plants themselves.

Of course, a commercial grower is ill advised to change variety or strain without adequate evidence that the new thing is better for his place, his market and for him, than the old.

Since strains and stocks, even from the same seedsmen, differ materially, it is well to keep track of stock numbers either as marked on the package of seed or as learned from the seedsman. If this information is not offered, ask for it. If the thing is good, you want to be able to get just that thing again. Several seedsmen now advise their customers to observe this practice.

Early Cornell Savoy is offered by a good number of seedsmen. Press-agented as "odorless", this product of Dr. C. H. Myers' breeding plots, is an early savoy cabbage of merit that is much more modest than most cabbage in stirring up a rumpus about the house while it is cooking.

The long bunching carrots keep improving. Older ones are Morse Bunching, Imperator and Perfection. ***Streamliner*** is designed especially with a top to resist tying and handling, and besides it is improved in core color and in uniformity. ***Supreme Half Long*** is of Danvers type, a little longer, more slender and more refined, with shorter tip.

Where mosaic troubles growers, ***Shamrock,*** a resistant cucumber, should be tried.

Early egg plants for the north are coming fast. ***Black King, Bountiful*** and ***Blackie*** are newer offerings, earlier than Black Beauty, with smaller plant and fruit, not quite so round but well colored. Then, J. R. Hepler of the University of New Hampshire has been working for several years on one, as yet unnamed but likely to break into the catalogues of 1938. It is small in growth, early, productive and makes very nice roundish fruits in good color.

Imperial 44 is a lettuce of Iceberg type developed by Dr. I. C. Jagger of California, well adapted for muck land culture in midsummer. J. E. Knott of Cornell publishes a table showing very good heading in August when others failed. Of course, that is one year's trial but results at 14 different places show the same trend. This may be of great value in restoring Empire State lettuce to eastern markets. Small samples may be had from Department of Vegetable Crops at Cornell University.

Jerseymen are interested in a group of muskmelon names—***Pride of Wisconsin, Jersey Gold, Abbott & Cobb,*** and ***Marvel.*** These seem a bit confused as to type but vigorous, persistent vine, good sized fruit and productiveness have given them a considerable vogue. They are not early, round to oblong in form, varying as to netting. Some look like Honey Rock, — others are longer and more closely netted something like the Oregon Delicious.

People who have never tried edible podded peas have something coming. They are different from shelled peas and from snap beans. The old ones were thin walled and fibrous. Giant Butter was a great advance but ***Sugar Stick*** looks even better. It is big, curved, very thick fleshed, tender and good. Of course, any of these need to be taken fairly young.

Windsor A, a pepper devised by Larry Curtis of the Connecticut Station, is coming strong. It is quite distinct from California Wonder, earlier and more prolific, thick-walled but narrower and tapering in form and lighter in color. ***Waltham Beauty*** of the Waltham Field Station in Massachusetts is shaped more like California Wonder but is earlier and more productive.

Several seedsmen are selecting California Wonder for yield and earliness. Two such are ***Calwonder*** and ***Harris Wonder*** while some such selections are under the old name.

Curtis is also responsible for ***Connecticut Straight neck summer squash*** of medium size and color, lightly warted, well shaped and considerably earlier and more productive than older stocks. ***Early Prolific Straight neck*** is a move in the same direction.

Seneca 60 has won high praise as the earliest of the hybrid sweet corns — productive, a little small of ear but of fine quality. It is eight-rowed, yellow and well filled. Other second early hybrids will bear watching as ***Gemcross, Marcross, Seneca Golden*** and ***Northern Cross.*** They are decidedly earlier than Golden Cross but not as early as Golden Early Market.

Redcap tomato is a new offering from C. B. Sayre of Geneva, for canning, — home and market. It is said to be earliest of the Bonnys and makes heavy pickings tne first few weeks of bearing.

Valiant is a fine new one between Earliana and Bonny in maturity, rounder than either, solid and meaty but possibly a trifle short in color.

Michigan State Forcing was college-bred for greenhouse but I was much pleased with it in home garden, pruned and trained. A little like Comet, the fruits are larger and deeper. Early as Bonny, it is very prolific.

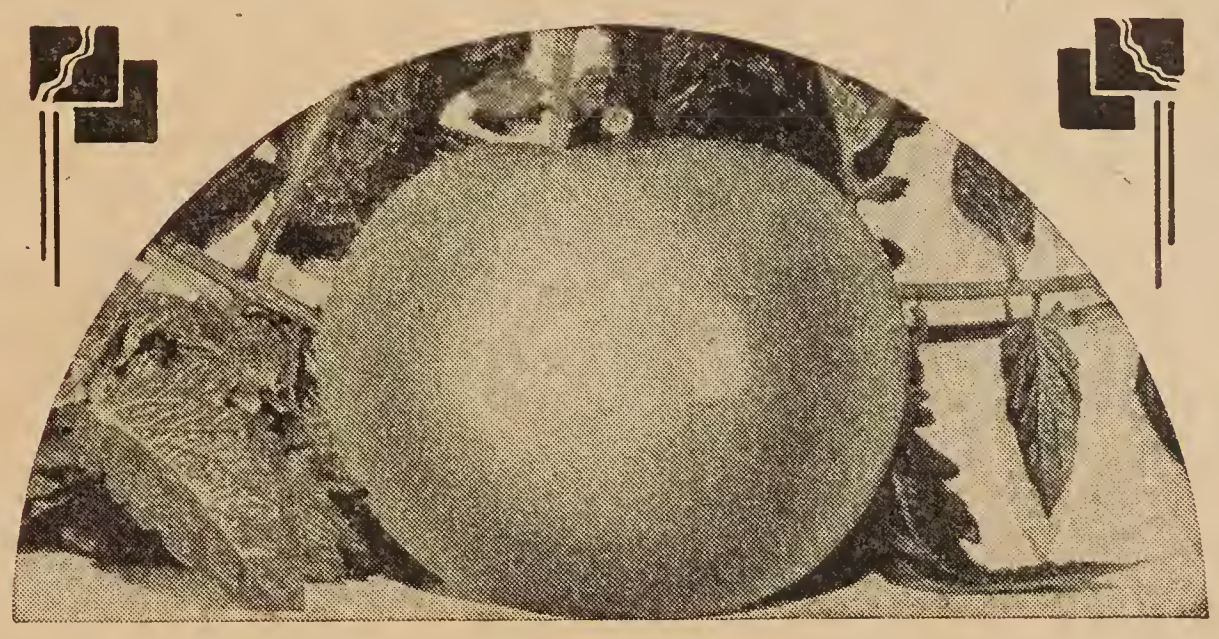
American Agriculturist and your County Agent (in New York) have lists showing sources of seed for these newer varieties.



Early prolific straight-neck summer squash.



Commodore bean will appeal to lovers of the old Kentucky Wonder pole bean. But this one is dwarf in growth. Pods are longer, not as crooked as the old Kentucky Wonder but similar in appearance, tender, stringless and fibreless. It comes to us from Holland.



Cardinal, a tomato of the Stone type but 8 or 10 days earlier, very smooth, solid and well colored.

THE Editorial PAGE

BY E. R. EASTMAN

Address all mail for Editorial or Advertising departments to American Agriculturist, Savings Bank Building, Ithaca, New York.

New Season — New Hopes

A FRIEND of mine, sick in bed, passes many a dull hour reading the bright new seed catalogs and dreaming of what she will do in her garden with returning health and warm sunshiny days.

This large special seed and garden issue of *American Agriculturist* is ram jam full of talks, plans and advertisements for the new season's activities, now not so far away. Want to know the latest about new flower and vegetable varieties, hybrid or cross sweet corn? Read Grace Huckett on Page 1, Paul Work on Page 3, Frank Bussell on Page 8, and especially read the advertisements and send for the catalogs. Want to take part in *American Agriculturist* great seed contest, with prizes that give nearly every one a chance to win? See Page 6. Or do you want to renew your love for the finest in country life and folks? Then don't miss Romeyn Berry on Page 5.

They Miss a Bet

OFTEN I have lively arguments with some of my high-pressure business farmer friends about growing more vegetables and fruits on the home farm for the use of the family. Some of them claim that it doesn't pay, that they can buy all this stuff cheaper than they can raise it.

That may be true, but they miss the main point, and that is what a whale of a lot of fun and satisfaction it is, and what a heap it adds to the joy of living, to grow and to have a wide variety of fruits and vegetables for family use during the entire season.

Properly laid out, small fruits and vegetables can be grown with a minimum of labor. Once set, with distance enough between the rows, grapes, berries and small fruit trees can be cultivated with equipment used on other crops as you go or return from the main field job. About the only extra work is some pruning in the winter time, and some spraying of small fruit trees.

Hardy and attractive varieties adapted to your soil and climate are now available in the catalogs. In spite of the arguments of my friends, I still think I am right. I am sure that a lot of fun and satisfaction went out of farming when it became so completely specialized and commercial.

We Eat Less Grains, More Fruits and Vegetables

OF ALL the changes that have taken place in the last forty years, none is more interesting to farmers than the change in our eating habits. National Dairy Products Corporation recently published the following figures showing how the eating habits of Americans have changed:

	Annual Per Capita Consumption in Pounds		
	1899	*1931*	*Change*
All cereal products	341	207	—134 lbs.
Dressed meats	143	133	— 10 "
Sugar	61	98	+ 37 "
Vegetable & animal fats and oils	16	29	+ 13 "
Fruits (fresh, canned and dried)	155	188	+ 33 "
Vegetables (fresh and canned)	232	312	+ 80 "

These changes in what and how much we eat have vitally affected farming, especially here in the Northeast. Decrease in consumption of cereal products is one reason why one-crop grain farmers are having such a hard time, while increase in use of fruits and vegetables has vastly improved income of thousands of farmers here in the Northeast where we grow so many of these products.

A period of change is always a difficult one for thousands of individuals, because it means constant and radical adjustment. Therefore the farmer who is not quick on his feet — in other words, who cannot adjust his business to rapidly changing conditions like the increase or decrease in consumption of food products — is out of luck, while the farmer who anticipates these changes, and adjusts his business accordingly, will have a better chance of making good.

God's Garden

IN a talk at the annual meeting of the New Jersey State Grange in December, I tried to emphasize appreciation of "country things we love," like birds, flowers, and all manner of living and growing things. At the close of my talk a farmer handed me a scrap of paper on which was written the fourth verse of the following poem, committed to memory by him years ago and brought to mind again by my talk. I liked the verse so much that when I came back to the office I looked up the entire poem. Here it is:

The Lord God planted a garden
In the first white days of the world;
And He set there an angel-warden
In a garment of light unfurled.

So near to the peace of Heaven,
The hawk might meet with the wren;
For there in the cool of the even,
God walked with the first of men.

And I dream that these garden closes
With their glades and their sun-flecked sod,
And their lilies and their bowers of roses,
Were laid by the hand of God.

The kiss of the sun for pardon,
The song of the birds for mirth,
One is nearer God's heart in a garden
Than anywhere else on earth.

For He broke it for us in the garden,
Under the olive trees,
Where the Angel of Strength was the Warden,
And the Soul of the World found ease.

—*Mrs. Dorothy Frances Gurney.*

Radio Advertising Needs Cleaning Up

ALL OF YOU older persons can remember forty or fifty years ago when the advertising columns of magazines and newspapers were a disgrace to the publishing profession. They were filled with every kind of "come-on" patent medicine advertising, guaranteeing to cure every disease under the sun, and with other ads of the "free," something-for-nothing type, designed to fool or cheat people. Even though this advertising was temporarily profitable, the publishing business realized that permanently it could not succeed, with the result that advertisements in reputable magazines today can now be relied upon, and are often as interesting and informative as the editorial matter. In fact, newspaper and magazine advertising has come to be not only a business but a high-class profession, necessary for carrying on modern business.

Unfortunately, this is not the case with much of the radio advertising, which in some respects at least seems ethically to be about where magazine advertising was fifty years ago. Some radio advertising is an insult to the intelligence of thinking people and extremely dangerous to the unthinking. The worst offenders are patent medicine programs which, like the old-time advertising in newspapers, stir up people's fears about their health and then promise absurd cure-alls. To listen to some of the statements about indigestion is enough to make a well person sick. No less offensive to good taste is some of the advertising on cosmetics, and the promises of the miracles that will happen if you use certain soaps, powders, and creams. The vitamin theory is vastly overdone, as are various other foolish and absurd statements of what certain products will do to make you fat, or thin, or popular, or keep you young.

Good radio entertainment programs are made possible and available to the general public by advertising, and of course many products so advertised are excellent. I speak of those others which are either worthless or harmful. If the radio is to continue to serve honest advertisers and the general public, it must refuse, as do reputable magazines and newspapers, a lot of the harmful advertising that now comes over the air.

Cheap Chicks Most Costly

YOUR decision as to where to buy baby chicks and what to pay for them may mean the difference between profit and loss from next winter's pullets. As you look over the advertisements and catalogs and compare prices, you will be tempted to save a cent or two a chick. Don't do it.

Decide what kind of chicks you want to buy, satisfy yourself that the hatchery you deal with has them to sell, then pay what they cost.

First, consider the matter of breeding. Some chicks have the inherited capacity to lay 250 eggs a year as pullets; others, no matter how well you feed and care for them, will lay no more than 150. It's easy to see that just a few extra eggs will pay the extra cost of chicks bred to lay, and that the balance of the extra production spells profit.

Then there is the matter of health. If you want chicks free from Pullorum disease, don't rely on a mere statement that the breeding flock is blood tested. Demand chicks from flocks blood tested *until no reactors are found,* and preferably from flocks which have had no reactors for several years.

Many poultrymen demand and get "cheap chicks" regardless of their quality. While the demand exists, hatcheries will supply it. As the demand for good chicks increases, that will be supplied too, and both poultrymen and hatcherymen will be happy.

Eastman's Chestnut

HUGH COSLINE, associate editor of *American Agriculturist,* says the following is a good story. He ought to know, for I have been trying out old chestnuts on him for the past fifteen years.

Said a little girl to her mother:

"Do angels have wings?"

"Yes, dear."

"Do angels fly?"

"Yes, dear."

"Well, I heard daddy call nurse an angel yesterday. When is she going to fly?"

"Tomorrow!"

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Grandmother's LEGACY

BY ROMEYN BERRY



"It takes the hollyhocks to bring back annually the picture of a little old lady puttering away in her garden and unknowingly creating the only kind of an estate that can survive the vagaries of change."

WHEN Grandmother died twenty-five years ago she was ninety-three. She weighed just about that, too. She left the old house, thirty-odd descendants including great-grandchildren, and some securities.

Most of the descendants came on for the funeral, and afterwards we sat on the back porch overlooking her garden and talked about Grandmother. There were tears, of course, but there was a certain amount of subdued laughter, too, for Grandmother had been a peppery old lady given to ruling her household with a firm hand and to taking no advice, suggestions, or backtalk from anybody just because she was little and past ninety. It was July then, and the hollyhocks were in bloom in Grandmother's garden. The affectionate reminiscences kept on well into the summer night. The next day everyone went home, and a good many of the relatives who were there that night haven't seen each other since.

Uncle Ben was executor of the estate, and eventually settled things up according to law; but my mother lived in the old house for quite a while, straightening the place up and seeing to it (in a certain splendid disregard of the executor, the terms of the will, and the surrogate) that everybody got some legacy from Grandmother — friends, neighbors, in-laws and collaterals. Mother was a pretty dynamic person herself, and always did what she thought was right according to her inward light. She stood in no awe of the surrogate, who as a small boy had been a member of her Sunday School class, which put him at a terrible disadvantage in dealing with her in later life.

THAT night on the back porch looking down on the hollyhocks, everyone had pretty much agreed that the thing we'd always most closely associated with Grandmother was her garden, and Mother remembered that when she got around to settling the estate in her own way.

In the spring Grandmother always had grandiose ideas about the garden, and started off in a typhoon of agricultural enthusiasm which always blew itself out to a dead calm as the weather got hot and other things came up to divert her interest. That kind of a gardener runs eventually to hollyhocks mostly, which are tough, independent organisms, thriving most luxuriantly under contempt and neglect. And Grandmother loved the hollyhocks best of all the flowers. She was secretly grateful to them, I think, because they so successfully covered up the evidence of her annual backsliding — spreading out, blooming gaily and concealing the other plants she should have cultivated and watered but which she forgot about in her conflicting interests and enthusiasms.



The estate was not a large one as such things go, but thanks to Mother's superior attitude toward the surrogate, every descendant and collateral to the most remote degree got some sort of keepsake to remember Grandmother by. And on top of everything else, Mother saw to it that on the first Christmas following every relative received a generous packet of hollyhock seeds from Grandmother's garden, intended to keep up the chain of affectionate association with the old home after it was sold, as it had to be.

I planted my hollyhocks that May down in Jersey two hundred miles away from Grandmother's garden. They came up splendidly and the second year they bloomed, and our branch of the family has never suffered from a hollyhock shortage in any subsequent scene or season. The hollyhocks we have right now at Stoneposts are all direct descendants of that original stock, and we've had them on four different places in the intervening years. Other cousins did the same thing with their seeds and with comparable results, so that now Grandmother's hollyhocks have spread to many parts of the country as a symbol of kinship and of a common starting place among relatives who scarcely ever see each other nowadays.

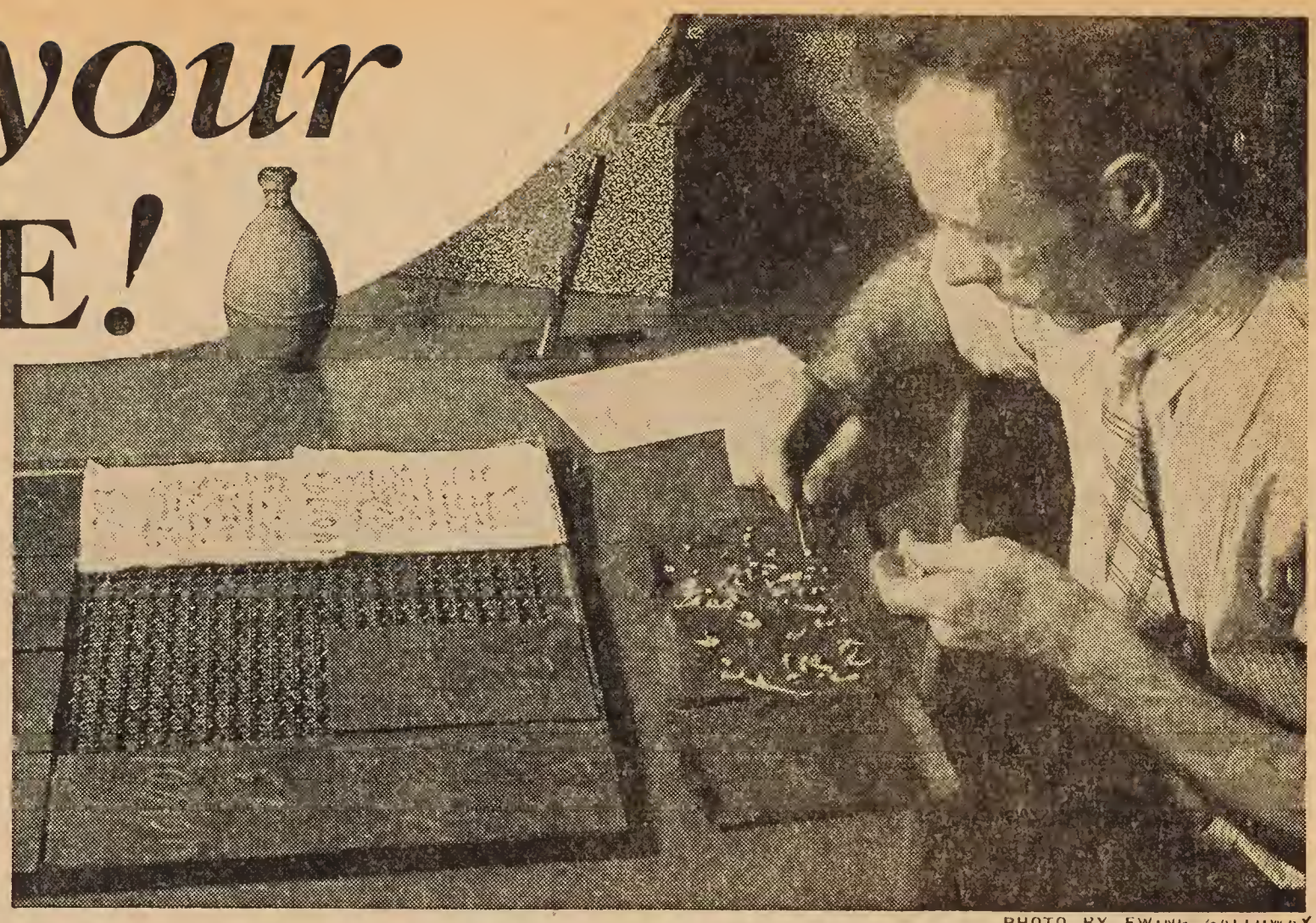
LATER on, too, when it became necessary to take snapshots of new babies to send to the cousins and the aunts, it became the family custom to take those pictures against a background of Grandmother's hollyhocks as a sort of trademark. In that way we all got occasional reports on the hollyhocks as well as the new babies, and both seemed to be thriving equally well in Maryland and Michigan, in Pennsylvania and Nebraska.

Grandmother left some securities also — railroad bonds and bank stocks mostly, I believe — but those, of course, were divided among the first generation of her descendants, and I didn't know of that part or hear it talked about. In our family securities have always been regarded as a pretty serious matter not to be mentioned. We're much more apt to discuss gardens. But twenty-five years have gone by since Grandmother died, and that quarter of a century has seen a World War, a Depression and now a Recession — events that have had a tendency to do unpleasant things to stocks and bonds. While I don't really know, I can imagine that some of those securities have dwindled away in some quarters without anyone knowing just how and without anyone being at fault. It's a quaint paradox that the part of the estate administered so skillfully by Uncle Ben and the surrogate did not do uniformly well once it passed beyond their control, but the part that Mother handled in her lawless manner has multiplied and thriven like the flocks of Jacob, and the hollyhock legacy now seems destined in the course of time to make the summer gay the whole world over.

THAT'S just the way, I think, Grandmother would have liked to have had her estate work out. World Wars and New Deals, depressions and drastic social changes would have worried her of course, but in some way of her own she would have risen superior to her immediate situation, having convinced herself of the basic changelessness of the eternal verities through her observation of the unvarying cycle of the seasons. She would have disliked to see any of her legacies fade away, but between the two, she would have preferred to see the stocks and bonds dwindle and the hollyhocks periodically declare extra dividends in her memory across the land. Probably, too, after ninety one gets a more serene attitude toward relative values and knows that checks and coupons do not long sustain visions of old days. It takes the hollyhocks to bring back annually the picture of a little old lady puttering away in her garden and unknowingly creating the only kind of an estate that can survive the vagaries of change.

Here's your CHANCE!

A Seed and Garden Contest with $60 and Valuable . . . Merchandise as Prizes



—PHOTO BY EWING GALLOWAY.

Counting a germination test on farm seeds. State and Federal laws are designed to protect the buyer and reputable seed houses. Many samples are tested each year as a matter of routine, and growers can get special tests made where quality of seed is in doubt.

HOW MANY of the questions on this page can you answer correctly? The reader who sends in the best answers will get a check from us for $25.00. Second best, $10; third best, $5; and the next 20, $1.00 each.

With very few exceptions (see rules), anyone is eligible to enter our 1938 Seed and Garden Contest. Remember that no one has a better chance to win first prize than *you* have. But if you don't win first place there are 49 other prizes! Even if you cannot answer correctly all of the questions, you can get the necessary information from various sources. To give a bit of leeway, we are requiring answers to only 15 of the 17 questions, with this condition — questions 16 and 17 *must* be answered. In other words, answer questions 16 and 17, plus any 13 of the remaining 15 questions.

Contest rules are simple and we suggest that you read them carefully. Make your answers complete, yet concise. Write on one side of the paper, and write legibly. Begin today to get answers to the questions that you do not know.

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

If you have saved your back copies of *American Agriculturist*, you will be able to find the answers to many of these questions in our editorial or advertising columns. Answers to some of the questions can be found in the catalogs and booklets which our advertisers offer free to our readers. A penny postcard to the advertiser brings these to you. (Incidentally, we are going to have more of these interesting farm contests this year, so be sure to save your copies of *American Agriculturist*. You will need them for reference later, for they will contain answers to many of the questions which will be asked in future contests.)

In addition to *American Agriculturist,* good sources of information are your local and High School Department of Agriculture libraries. (You will find a good encyclopedia quite helpful.) Also available at your State College of Agriculture or State Experiment Station and at the U. S. Department of Agriculture in Washington are bulletins on many subjects. Drop a post card to Division of Publications, Office of Information, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., for a list of available bulletins, and a card to your state college for a similar list. Probably the teacher of Agriculture in the local High School or your county agricultural agent has some of these bulletins on file.

By the way, here is an idea. Why not suggest to your Grange lecturer that this list of questions be brought up for discussion at your next Grange meeting? It will make an interesting Lecturer's hour, and you can use the information you get in entering the contest just so long as you do not compare notes with other members.

Send your answers so they are postmarked not later than March 1. The prizes are worth trying for, and in addition to that you will find that this contest is a lot of fun.

HERE ARE THE QUESTIONS:

1. When you buy seeds for farm or garden, what characteristics do you expect or wish the seed to have?
2. In what ways does your state protect the quality of seeds you buy?
3. Explain briefly what is meant by the following terms as applied to seed improvement: selection, hybridization, mutation, detasseling.
4. Explain why sweet clover plants sometimes appear in fields newly seeded to alfalfa.
5. How is hybrid (crossed) corn, 29-3 or other varieties of field and sweet corn, produced? What are the advantages of crossed corn? When you plant hybrid seed corn, can the corn you raise be used for seed? Why?
6. What is meant by the term "certified seed potatoes"? How are they grown and how are they certified?
7. Why should every farm have a garden, including some small fruits, and what should be aims of the one who plans the garden?
8. If you set a plot of one variety of strawberries and the catalog description of the variety is marked "Imp.", what results would you get? Why?
9. Define grafting. Give three situations where grafting would be necessary, and tell what kind of grafting you would use.
10. Give the parts of an apple blossom or some other "showy" blossom, and tell what function each part performs.
11. Why is it that a block of apple trees of one variety often is unproductive or grows a small crop of fruit? In what ways can this problem be met?
12. In what different ways are plant diseases spread or carried? Name a general control method to combat each method of spread.
13. What different materials or chemicals are used to treat seeds or tubers to control seed-born diseases? Give directions for using one of these materials.
14. Why is it that poisonous spray will not control a certain type of insect? What spray will control them and why?
15. What are the distinguishing characteristics of the grass family? Of the legume family? Does corn belong to either family? Why?
16. List bulletins and catalogs offered by *American Agriculturist* advertisers for which you sent recently.
17. What references have you read in answering these questions? Give a complete list of bulletins or pages of bulletins, books or chapters of books, and pamphlets.

CONTEST RULES

1. **Contestants or members of the immediate family must be regular users of seeds — flower, garden, or farm crop seeds.**
2. **No member of a family connected directly or indirectly with *American Agriculturist* is eligible. Also ineligible to compete in this contest are teachers of vocational agriculture, county agricultural and 4-H club agents, and members of state extension services or staffs of colleges of agriculture.**
3. **Answer Questions 16 and 17 and any 13 of the other 15 questions.**
4. **All entries must be postmarked not later than March 1. Address Seed & Garden Contest Editor, *American Agriculturist*, Savings Bank Bldg., Ithaca, N. Y.**
5. **Entries will be judged on (A) the amount of reference material read, including chapters or pages in textbooks or other books on agriculture, bulletins, catalogs and pamphlets from *American Agriculturist* advertisers; (B) Neatness and readability; (C) Brief, accurate answers.**
6. **The editors of *American Agriculturist* will be the sole judges of the contest.**
7. **Winners will be announced in March 26 issue of *American Agriculturist*.**

CASH AWARDS

For the best answers to the questions on this page (read the rules carefully), American Agriculturist will give the following prizes:

First	**$25.00**
Second	**10.00**
Third	**5.00**
Twenty prizes of $1.00 each.	

In addition to these cash prizes, there are a number of merchandise awards, contributed by American Agriculturist advertisers.

MERCHANDISE PRIZES

The prizes listed below will be distributed by the judges among those who send the fifty best answers:

Bountiful Ridge Nurseries, *Princess Anne, Md.,* offer three prizes consisting of 300 Strawberry plants, 10 two year Apple Trees, 100 Red Raspberry plants.

W. Atlee Burpee Company, *Philadelphia, Pa.,* offers three merchandise certificates valued at $2.00 each, good for any item in their catalog.

Bayer-Semesan Company, *Wilmington, Del.,* offers the following prizes: 5 lbs. Semesan Bel; 10 lbs. Improved Ceresan; 3 lbs. Semesan, Jr., and 2 lbs. Semesan.

Joseph Harris Company, *Coldwater, N. Y.,* offers three prizes each consisting of $5.00 worth Vegetable or Flower Seeds for their catalog.

Edward F. Dibble, *Honeoye Falls, N. Y.,* offers five prizes consisting of 2 sacks Certified Seed Potatoes; 2 Bushels Registered Certified Alpha Barley; 2 Bushels Certified Wisconsin 38 Barley; 2 Bushels Seed Corn and 10 lbs. Cornell Pasture Mixture. (*Turn to Page* 31)

I'll Tell the World... IT COSTS LESS TO FARM WITH CASE



Lowest Power Cost In Tractor History

Your surest way to farm profit in 1938 . . . whether prices go up or down . . . is to cut the costs of growing your crops. Because power is such a big item, power is the place to seek the biggest savings. Not sport-roadster appearance nor race-track records, but plain common-sense economy will win for you in 1938 . . . the same three-fold thrift that J. Smith Michael gets from his Model L Case, shown above pulling a Case 10-foot tandem disk harrow, on his 1200-acre sweet corn farm in Maryland.

With a Case tractor you get fuel economy because you can burn any standardized fuel from No. 1 furnace oil to gasoline. Paul Eberly of Pennsylvania chooses a 6½-cent fuel oil, and with his Case "C" he threshes 60 bushels per hour on 1/5 of a cent per bushel for fuel. And Chas. Orner's 6-year old Model CC, burning 11-cent gasoline, plows 1.2 acres an hour with 16½ cents per acre for fuel. Of course, fuel economy is only the beginning of low *total* cost. And after 8400 hours of work . . . equal to more than 300,000 miles with a motor car . . . Mr. Orner reports combined costs for depreciation, lubrication and upkeep that total only 6½ cents a working hour. No wonder many Case owners report that they get tractor speed and power for *less than the hourly cost of a two-horse team.*

Case tractors are low in first cost — considerably less than you would naturally expect to pay for Case Quality. Divided among 10 to 17 years of useful life (averaged estimates by owners of Case tractors one to 8 years old) this brings annual depreciation down to rock bottom. And nearly a million hours of working experience with Case tractors show average upkeep expense of only about one cent an hour . . . a trifle under a cent with low-cost fuels, a little more with gasoline.

Before you buy any tractor, insist on PROOF of economy. Be sure to send for special folder "It's Total Power Cost that Counts"... see how much Case owners are saving ... compare your costs with theirs . . . get these savings for yourself in 1938 and for years to come. All of Case's 77 modern machines for plowing, tillage, planting, cultivating, haying and harvest are built to the same ideals of better performance, easier operation, longer life and lower upkeep. See them at your Case dealer; mail coupon today.

Model C Tractor with the Case Centennial Tractor Plow they're all talking about. Higher, faster level lift; handier levers; high-speed bottoms; no landside pressure.



Motor-Lift tractor with 2-row cultivator. One of many "easy on—easy off" implements including planters, listers, mowers, 4-row cultivators, and a line of narrow-row implements.



Mounted on the Motor-Lift tractor and driven by engine power, this "easy on—easy off" Case mower has no wheels, no gears, no traction troubles in soft footing or in heavy cutting.



Motor-Lift tractor with Case Model C Motor-Lift combine. Header raises and lowers, also hoists for transport, by engine power. Controls from tractor seat or deck of combine.



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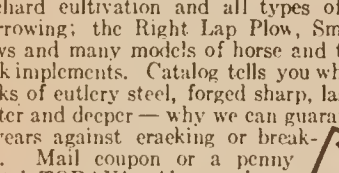
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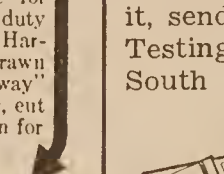
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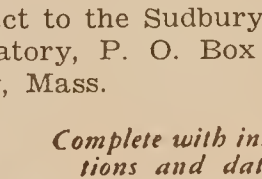
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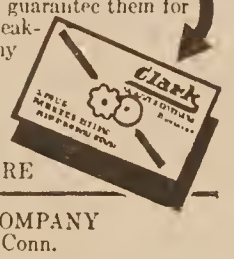
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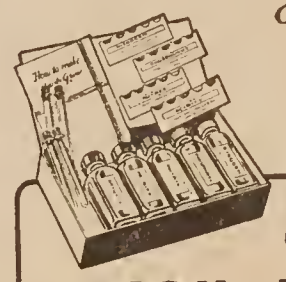
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Complete with instructions and data on plant needs

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Sudbury SOIL TEST KITS

Say you saw it in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

The Advantages of HYBRID 29-3 CORN

By FRANK BUSSELL,

New York State College of Agriculture.

ALMOST as soon as the early American settlers made acquaintance with corn, they began trying to improve it. They found it so responsive to selection that they rapidly developed many new strains and varieties. Their efforts to step up yields, however, speedily reached limits beyond which advance abruptly stopped.

And then a few years ago, careful studies in the heredity of the corn plant hurdled this barrier. A research worker discovered that by inbreeding and crossing, a reserve of power for growth and productivity could be released. Had one of the old time breeders gotten a corn capable of giving yields like a modern double cross he would have been as excited as a prospector finding oil or gold.

By using the new breeding methods a hybrid corn has been developed at Cornell University which ought to make a big hit with dairymen. Those who want a corn of especial merit for ensilage should by all means try it. Its name is Hybrid 29-3. It is produced by crossing inbred strains of four widely different varieties, and as a silage corn it surpasses all of the parent sorts in yield of essential food nutrients to the acre. In areas where the growing season is reasonably long, it is outstandingly good as a producer of grain.

I recently visited an Illinois farmer who told of harvesting over 6,000 bushels of shelled corn from 93 acres. Nearly three-fourths of this acreage was hybrid corn, planted to seed which had cost him eight to ten dollars per bushel. He remarked that the hybrid seed yielded so much better than that of his best variety that he expected to plant only hybrid seed in 1938.

Seed of Hybrid 29-3 costs more than seed of ordinary corn. This doesn't mean, however, that the seed grower gets all of this price difference. His costs are high. Just to mention a few of them, the seed which he plants to grow an acre of 29-3 corn in 1938 will cost him $6.25, costs of detasseling may reach $10. more, and on top of all this, less than three-fourths of the entire crop can be saved and sold as seed. (Editor's Note: Only the ears that grow on the detasseled stalks are sold for seed.) So hybrid seed, if produced at all, has to sell at a somewhat higher price than ordinary seed corn. But when it is remembered that 8 to 9 quarts of seed will plant an acre, the acre cost for seed is less than that of wheat or oats or barley or beans or clover.

But, of course, the higher seed cost must be justified by the kind of crop produced in comparison with that of other varieties whose seed is cheaper. Careful comparative tests tell stories of superiority which should become generally known. Trials at Ithaca and elsewhere in New York State show that Hybrid 29-3 will yield as much dry weight per acre as practically any of the larger, late growing varieties. This is the essential point, for silage is valuable in proportion to the dry matter which it contains. But 29-3 goes these larger, later sorts two points better. It packs the nutrients into smaller space, thus saving labor in handling and furnishes a silage far richer in grain content.

Tests for five years at Morrisville showed that as compared with the best silage variety 29-3 produced slightly more dry weight per acre, 28 per cent more grain, and did it with 2 tons less of green material to handle. Looked at from the economy standpoint, this performance puts 29-3 in a class by itself. Its use means reduced feed costs, a circumstance no dairyman can afford to overlook.



On February 2, so the legend runs, Mr. Ground Hog wakes up from his winter sleep and takes his first peek outdoors. If he sees his shadow, back he goes for another six weeks of winter. February 2 is also Candlemas, duly celebrated in many Christian countries. There is a Scottish saying, "If Candlemas is fair and clear, there will be two winters in the year." More practical is the old rural maxim, "February, second day; have half your corn and half your hay."

* * *

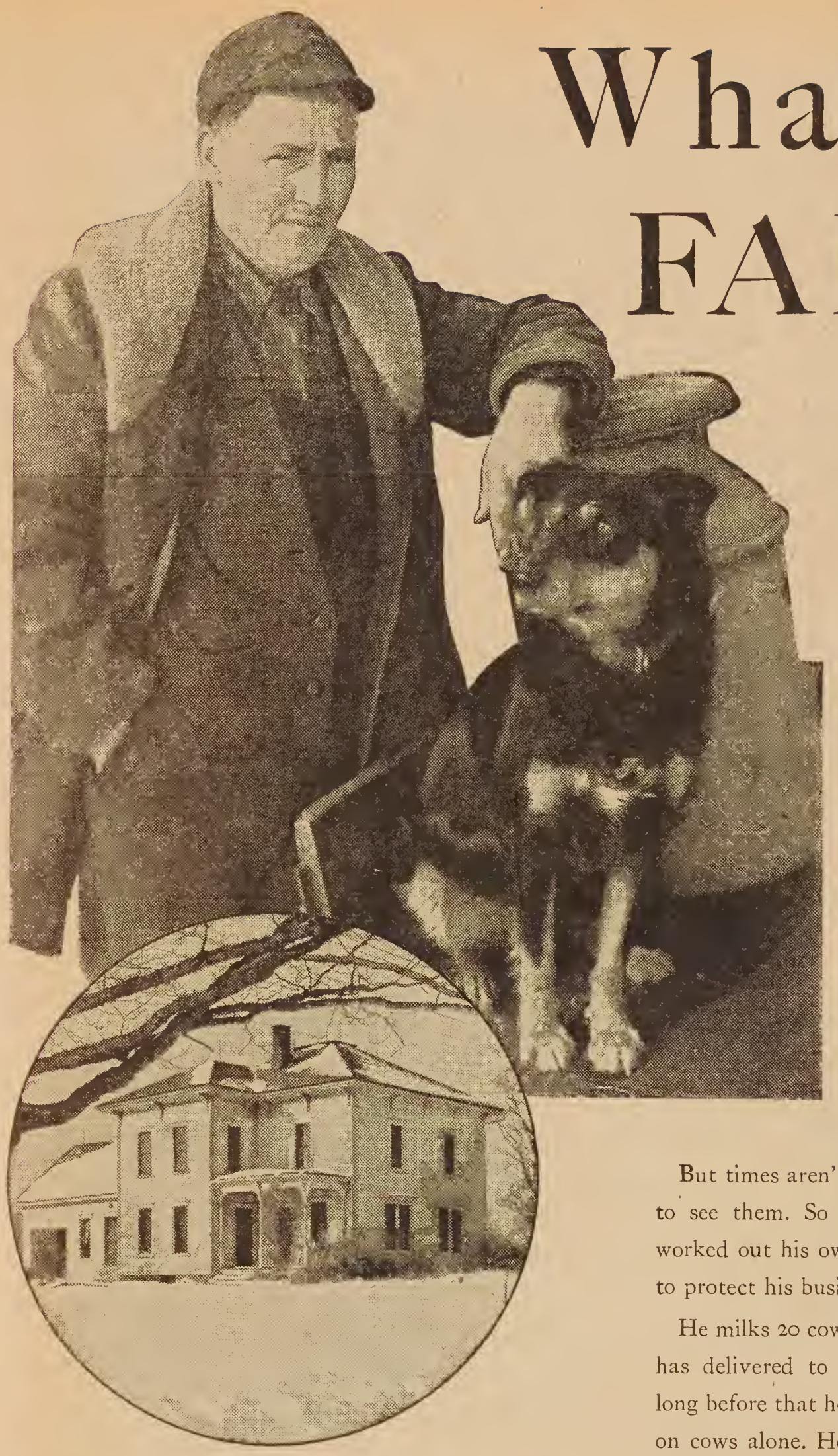
How Double Crossed Corn is Grown

Growing doubled crossed seed corn is a complicated process. The first step, which may take several years, is to in-breed at least four varieties of strains by artificially pollinating the silks with pollen from the same stalk. In time the result may be strains having short stalks and nubby, unattractive ears.

Then two of these strains or varieties are crossed by planting them in alternate rows and cutting all tassels off one variety. The other two inbred strains are crossed in the same way. The following year the corn grown on the detasseled stalks of the two strains are again planted in adjoining rows, and again one strain is detasseled so the two strains will cross. One strain furnishes the pollen, the other the ear. Ears grown on the detasseled stalks are sold for seed. The farmer must buy this seed every year. The ears he grows from it may be very attractive, but use the corn for seed and the results will be exceedingly disappointing.



"I thought I'd dig a well, if you haven't any objections. I'm thirsty!"



What is SAFE FARMING?

Stanley Aitchison Has His Own Answer

NORTHERN New York, like many other sections of the Northeast, is chiefly a milk country. In fact, two of every three farms in New England, New York and New Jersey receive a major part of their income from dairy cows.

Stanley Aitchison at Madrid, in St. Lawrence County, is a dairy farmer, and typical of thousands of other Northeastern farmers. He's 40, married, and works 135 acres that he bought of his father in 1920, and is still paying for. He does most of his own work and his job is no snap. He'd like to work less and paint his buildings more.

But times aren't always what he'd like to see them. So Stanley Aitchison has worked out his own way of safe farming to protect his business and his home.

He milks 20 cows, and since last spring has delivered to a cheese factory. But long before that he learned not to depend on cows alone. He has 28 pigs, 14 ewes, 14 head of young stock, and this year he and Mrs. Aitchison raised and sold 775 turkeys. Just now he has whey for the pigs and calves. Each year his ewes make him a fairly easy dollar.

For him and his farm, he likes this set-up. For him this plan is safe. And it works, because he and Mrs. Aitchison make it work. They are careful planners, hard workers, thrifty buyers. Their policy is to "save up and pay cash." "We aim to be just as independent as we can, and to grow most of our living right here," Mrs. Aitchison will tell you. The Aitchisons meet necessity with invention.

* * *

"Safe farming" is a different problem on every farm. What one man does with a flock of hens, another does with apples. Where one prefers horses, another has just as good reasons for a tractor. But the goal is always the same—a home, a good living, and some fun as we go along.

Just as New York's "North Country" is a natural livestock section, other areas have their special advantages. Good soil, dependable climate, a wide range of growing conditions, and the world's best markets—these are the factors that encourage either specialized or diversified farming. The Northeast rewards the man who meets necessity with invention.

Published by
THE FEDERAL LAND BANK *of* SPRINGFIELD
Springfield, Massachusetts
. . . as an expression of confidence in farmers of the Northeast and in Northeastern agriculture.

* * *

In New England, New York, and New Jersey are 360,000 farmers, all of whom are interested in the Northeast as a place to live and a place to farm. About half the farms of the Northeast are owned free and clear; the other half, owned mostly by younger men, are mortgaged.

It takes time to make a farm pay for itself. And it may take a lot of worry and risk, too, especially if the mortgage can come due, or can require payments that are too large. The Federal Land Bank guards a farmer against these hazards by a mortgage that never comes due in a lump sum.

Write for the booklet, "Safe Financing." It gives full details about Federal Land Bank loans.



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Your Free Guide to Crop Success

Here it is — now ready to mail! Thousands of successful farmers wait for it each year — depend on it for their seed purchases. Here's real, honest information — reliable, trustworthy, tested —

The Plain Truth About the 1938 Farm Seed Situation

You'll appreciate definite final analyses of crops, pitfalls to avoid, why 1937 huge production and acute shortages can be equally serious when it comes to good seed for 1938.

ALFALFA, CLOVER, GRASS SEED, CORN, SOY BEANS, BARLEY, SPRING WHEAT, OATS, PEAS, POTATOES

Reach for your pencil now — make a note to send for this Dibble Seed Catalog. Your name and address on a 1c postal will bring it — by return mail — FREE.

One Quality Only — the Best it is Possible to Grow.
Prices Lower than you'd expect for such Quality.

EDWARD F. DIBBLE Seedgrower, Box C, Honeoye Falls, N.Y.

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FIELD SEEDS FROM HIGH YIELDING STRAINS

Potatoes, Oats, Barley, Silage Corn, Cabbage, Husking Corn, Soy Beans, Wheat, Field Beans, Rye, Field Peas.

Also Hardy Alfalfas, Clovers and Grasses. Millets, Sorghum, Sudan Grass, Rape, Reed Canary Grass, Cornell Pasture Mixture—all from sources proved best.

EARLY TO LATE HYBRID SWEET CORNS

Yielding 25% to over 100% better than old favorites, more even ripening, better type and quality. Produced especially for home and market gardeners. With our series of hybrids you can have delicious sweet corn from early summer till fall frosts.

FARM CHEMICALS To fertilize soils, treat seeds, protect crops.

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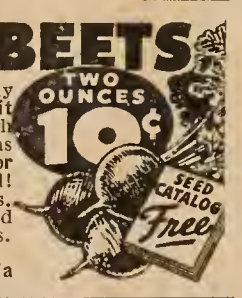


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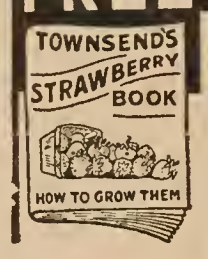
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Dependable Nursery Stock

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HARRIS SEEDS for Earlier Crops

SWEET CLOVER *in* Alfalfa Fields



By M. T. MUNN,
Seed Analyst, Geneva Experiment Sta.

EVERY YEAR we receive, at the seed testing laboratory, complaints or inquiries regarding the appearance of sweet clover in alfalfa fields. In nearly all cases the story is the same. The farmer has planted a field with alfalfa seed and much to his surprise and disgust there have appeared in the field plants of sweet clover. The usual procedure then is at once to lay the blame on the alfalfa seed planted and to hold the seedsman entirely responsible. An examination of the alfalfa seed planted, if perchance a sample of such is still available, may not show any seeds of sweet clover and even if it does they are too few to account for the profuse stand in the field of alfalfa.

Where did the sweet clover come from if the seeds were not in the alfalfa, is the next question usually asked. This question can usually be very safely answered by saying: From the hard seeds of sweet clover already in the soil. One should hasten to explain that these "hard seeds" are those seeds found in all of the legumes and which have such a hard or impermeable seed coat that water cannot enter to start the germination process. It seems to be a provision of nature for the preservation or perpetuation of the species. These hard seeds get into the soil from any one of several different sources and remain dormant there for several years. No one seems to know how long they will remain alive in the soil. One experiment station found them appearing in summer fallow after 18 years. In our laboratory we have "hard seeds" of sweet clover and other clovers which have soaked continuously in water for 15 years and every now and then a seed will germinate after all of these years of soaking.

The next step is to try to account for their appearance or to try to remember back to a time when there was a crop or even a few plants of sweet clover or other legume ripened on or near that field. Possibly some refuse hay, strawy manure or other fodder or material carrying sufficient of these hard seeds was scattered over this field. Sometimes most of the plants are found in one area in the field or perhaps along a low place where surface water has flowed across the field. Usually if one carefully examines fence rows, lanes and adjoining fields he will find additional plants of the kind in question to show quite clearly that this kind of plant is prevalent in the area. Its seeds were present in the soil of the field in question and when the field was prepared for alfalfa, then planted and left undisturbed for a few weeks the seeds present found just the opportunity they needed and they came right along with the alfalfa. Other legumes such as yellow trefoil, alsike and red clover, even alfalfa will behave in the same manner. Each and every case must be carefully considered openly and on its own merits and with all facts in mind before any safe conclusion can be drawn. It is entirely incorrect to lay the entire blame at once on the past lot of seed planted because that may not be the true answer.

A Vegetable Yardstick

By PAUL WORK

MOST industries and most sciences have worked out very definite common languages by which they can measure and describe the things with which they deal. Descriptions of vegetable varieties made by different people are not thoroughly comparable. The common language has not yet been fully built up, but it is in the making.

Eight men sat around a table in Connecticut a few weeks ago arriving at mutual agreements which would make it possible for them to understand each other's notes on varieties of vegetables, and which would enable them to report clearly to other people what they saw in the trial ground plantings.

During the summer of 1937, notes had been taken on a few varieties of each of a number of different vegetables. With many characters, the readings were clear and consistent. When it came to a less definite character such as color of beet tops, the situation was not so satisfactory. Three men might report, on a given sample, an average of 76% dark green and 24% medium green. Another man might report 6% dark green, 81% medium green, and 13% light green. All trials were grown from the same seed. Of course, there were differences in soil and seasons, but the principal difference lay in the ideas of the different men as to what is dark green and what is medium green and what is light green.

This same group meets at the trial grounds where they can pick out samples and agree upon standards for the various terms which are used. Such standards, then, can be rather readily recorded in terms of standard color books or even of little color plates made for the purpose.

Thus, the New England Vegetable Variety Trial Committee is carrying forward a work about as significant as anything that is going on in the very important field of vegetable varieties. Even our breeding work depends pretty largely on our ability to evaluate the results.

The whole tendency is to use actual measurements instead of terms, to standardize the conditions under which the measurements are taken, and where measurements are not feasible, to make the meaning of terms and degrees more definite and uniform among the various workers.

The Committee is not confined to experiment station workers. About half the active members are from commercial seedhouses—particularly those which are actively engaged in variety improvement. Professor A. M. Porter of the Connecticut Experiment Station is Chairman.

This northeastern movement is part of a plan for the whole country under auspices of American Society for Horticultural Science, headed up by H. S. Mills of Bristol, Pennsylvania, as Chairman. It includes sectional groups like the New England Committee, covering the entire country.

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Test Packet 12 Seeds.



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Wonderful New Tree Balsams, bushy branching plants literally covered with double rose-like blooms. Plant shown here grown in our **Trials** had **492 buds** and **flowers** at one time. We want it tested everywhere. Seed limited. **Mixed Colors.**

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Late Keeping GRAPES

By G. L. SLATE

CONCORD, Niagara, Delaware and Worden are the grapes usually grown in the average fruit garden. These are very desirable grapes in their season, but unfortunately they may be kept only a few weeks after harvesting, or not much later than Thanksgiving at best. By a proper selection of varieties grapes may be had that will keep until New Years, or even much later under good conditions. Several of the lesser known older varieties and some of the newer varieties possess unusually good keeping quality.



Geo. Slate

Grapes to keep well must be well grown, that is, they must be well ripened and free from mildew. Vigorous, healthy vines, not overloaded, and sprayed to control disease will produce fruit of excellent keeping quality. The fruit should remain on the vines until fully ripe and usually until just before the first killing frost is expected.

Remove the clusters carefully to avoid bruising, trim out all diseased or bruised berries, and lay them one layer deep in shallow trays with slatted or wire netting bottoms to facilitate air circulation. The storage room should be well ventilated, as stagnant air invites mildew and rot. Temperatures should be maintained as near 32° F. as can be managed, although good results may be had at somewhat higher temperatures, preferably not over 40° F. If the storeroom is dry, a few pails of water standing in the room will tend to increase the humidity and reduce shrivelling of the fruit.

If only one late keeping variety is to be grown, Sheridan is probably most satisfactory. This is a large, compact clustered blue grape of very fine flavor and handsome appearance. It ripens a week or ten days later than Concord, and where seasons are short it should be grown in a warm spot such as the south side of a building or wall. Sheridan tends to overbear and not over 20 to 25 buds should be left for fruiting. An overloaded vine will certainly fail to ripen its crop properly.

Two very fine flavored, firm, meaty textured red varieties suggestive of the California grape are Urbana and Keuka. Both must have a season long enough to ripen Catawba. Urbana needs thorough spraying to control downy mildew, and Keuka must not be allowed to overbear.

Seneca is a very early greenish yellow grape of fine keeping quality. In fact, it is the only grape known to the writer that will ripen around September 1st, yet keep until Christmas. The flavor is very sweet and rich, the berries and clusters are of medium size. It deserves a place in every garden except in the colder parts of the state.

Older varieties still worth growing for their fine flavor and keeping quality are Agawam, Lindley, Salem and Barry. They need cross-pollination and should be grown near other varieties such as Concord, Niagara or Sheridan.

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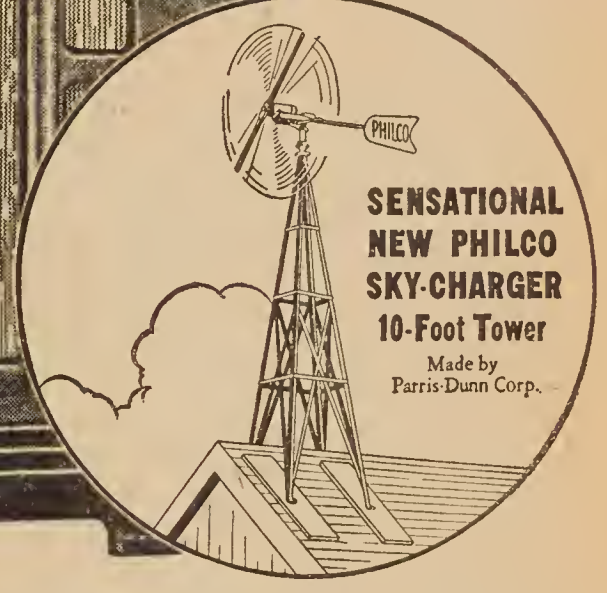
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Grange GLEANINGS By

CHARLES M. GARDNER

Editor of the National Grange Monthly and High Priest of Demeter of the National Grange.

A REMARKABLE Grange event recently staged in New Hampshire was a meeting of Golden Rod subordinate at Swanzey, when the golden wedding anniversary of Mr. and Mrs. Bert Wheeler was observed as part of the evening's program. In the receiving line with Mr. and Mrs. Wheeler were three other couples whose married life totaled 225 years, and whose membership in the Grange added 191 years. These were Mr. and Mrs. Frank Handy, Grange members for 40 years; Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Dennis, 21 years; Mr. and Mrs. Chester Lane, 36 and 33 years respectively. Mr. and Mrs. Wheeler have belonged to the Order 30 years. Four out of the eight Patrons are Seventh Degree members of the Order and all have been for a lifetime hearty supporters of every sort of community improvement enterprise.

* * *

WORCESTER GRANGE in Massachusetts has the distinction not only of being the largest subordinate unit in the Bay State, with a membership that for years has been 600 or more, but it also dates back its beginning to December 30, 1873, and has been continuously active during the entire 64 years and more. At its 1938 installation occasion nearly 400 Patrons were present and Worcester Grange is apparently starting the most enthusiastic year of all its life.

* * *

MRS. RACHEL LACROSS, lecturer of the Vermont State Grange, is not only a busy housewife, but is an active teacher in the public schools of her community as well; nevertheless finds time effectively to carry on her duties as lecturer of the state organization and during the course of a year pays official visits to subordinate and Pomona Granges scattered all over the Green Mountain State.

* * *

NEW YORK State Grange has adopted an aggressive legislative program for the coming year, and all the energies of the 135,000 Patrons in the Empire State will be put back of the program. This includes the following specific objectives: Agricultural conservation, dairy industry, highways and transportation, insurance, education, taxation and public welfare. The New York State Grange stands strongly opposed to the pending Child Labor amendment, to compulsory crop production control, and to the continuation of Daylight Saving time.

* * *

MASSACHUSETTS has lost one of its best known Grange leaders in the death of William N. Howard of North Easton, who served for 32 years as secretary of the State Grange, was State Master four years, and for the past 12 years has been a member of the executive committee, part of the time its chairman. Few Massachusetts Patrons have had a longer continuous official connection with Grange activities than Mr. Howard, and he was particularly well informed on all questions of Grange procedure.

* * *

ONE OF THE veteran Patrons of Maine, former State Master Obadiah Gardner, is still on the list of general deputies of the Maine State Grange and is a frequent visitor at meetings, where he is always given a hearty welcome. Other general deputies in Maine this year include former State Masters William J. Thompson, John E. Abbott and Harry B. Crawford, all of whom have enviable records of Grange service covering a long term of years.

* * *

BEAVER DAM Juvenile Grange in the southwestern section of Maine is latest unit of the Order in the Pine Tree State to have a hall of its own, and of which its members are justly proud. Formal dedication of the new quarters will be an early event of 1938, which will draw a large attendance.

* * *

SATURDAY, JANUARY 29, sees a noteworthy Grange gathering at Boston, Mass., when all the leaders in Grange work throughout New England will be brought together for a general conference to map out a concise program ahead. National Master Louis J. Taber of Columbus, Ohio, will be in charge of the conference, which has been an annual event for some time in New England and whose results are always seen in increased Grange efficiency.

* * *

CONNECTICUT has a new State Grange Master in the person of Edgar L. Tucker of Shelton, who has worked up through various positions in the State Grange, in all of which he has demonstrated exceptional ability. Mr. Tucker is a comparatively young man, of excellent business judgment, and both he and Mrs. Tucker have been long and actively identified with the Grange.

FARM RELIEF!

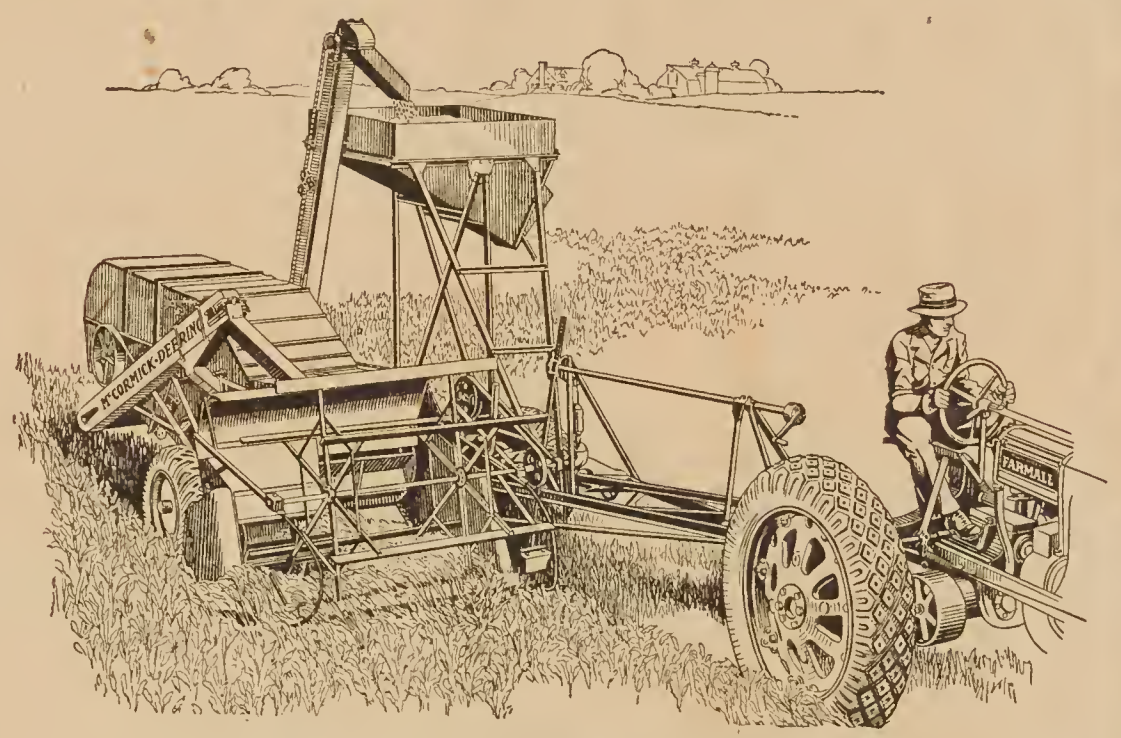


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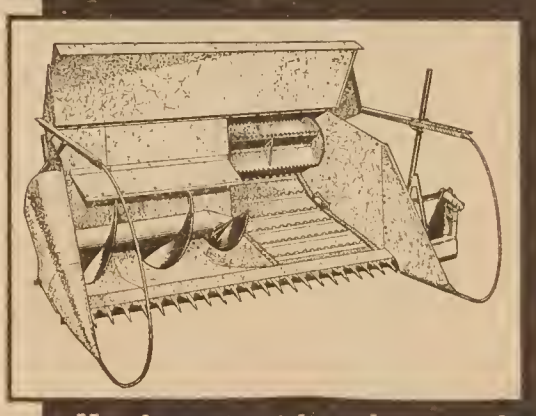
6-Foot COMBINE

● The McCormick-Deering No. 60 Harvester-Thresher is the *one best answer* to the demand for a small combine that does a hundred per cent job of threshing. It handles all small grains and seed crops, cutting and threshing 15 to 20 acres a day.

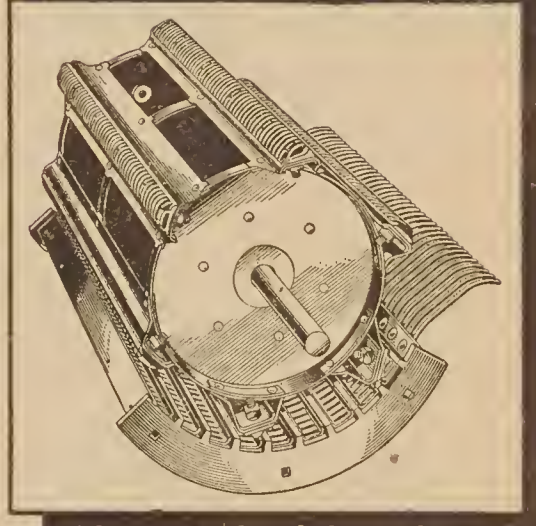
In designing the No. 60, Harvester engineers have followed the basic principles that have proved so efficient and practical in the larger McCormick-Deering Harvester-Threshers for a quarter century. *Straight-line threshing,* long a principle of successful stationary-thresher design, is an accomplished fact in the No. 60. The grain travels in a *straight line* through the threshing unit; there are no right-angle turns nor dead spaces inside the machine to cut capacity.

You can expect years of good work from the No. 60, in a *variety of crops* and a *variety of conditions.* And there is no twine to buy, no shocking, no stacking, no waiting for the threshing crew, no custom thresherman to pay, no big crews to feed.

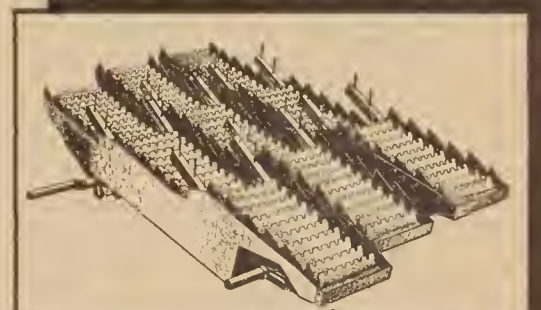
See the McCormick-Deering No. 60 Harvester-Thresher now at the McCormick-Deering dealer's store. There are other sizes of McCormick-Deering Harvester-Threshers also, ranging up to 16-foot cut.



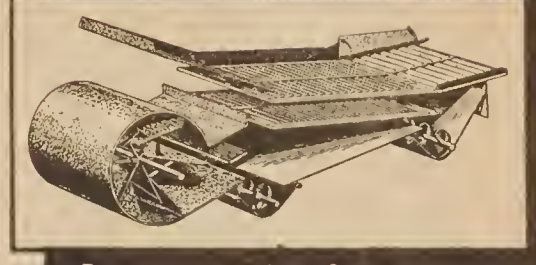
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Northeastern Slants ON THE NATIONAL NEWS

■ President Seeks Advice of Business Heads

IMPORTANT business leaders crossed threshold of White House during past fortnight, on invitation of President Roosevelt. They were there to talk with him about business, its present slump, future prospects, and, most of all, its relations with government. Meeting was followed by second one few days later, to which were invited also two labor chiefs, including C.I.O.'s powerful John L. Lewis.

Said Alfred P. Sloan, chairman of General Motors Corporation, on leaving White House:

"We had an interesting and instructive talk with the President. All of us agree we have a better understanding of each other's problems, out of which we are sure will come closer cooperation in meeting the difficulties of the moment."

Said John L. Lewis after the meeting which he attended:

"This group was impressed with the desirability, if at all possible, of working out with the Administration a definite program of action by business, government and labor."

Mr. Lewis's "If at all possible" expresses idea behind these and later conferences, which was to try to find a common meeting ground for action. Though there is no disagreement about fact that everyone wants to have better times back, there is considerable disagreement about how it is to be done.

Government Policies Blamed

Also going on in Washington are hearings before Senate Unemployment Committee, created at special session to inquire into causes of unemployment. Testimony given by business leaders at hearings reveals dismal drop in sales and jobs since last Fall. (New York Times index of business activity, reflecting conditions, dropped from a high of 111.2 in mid-August to 78.3 at beginning of 1938. As jobs fell off, hundreds of thousands of workers were added to WPA rolls.)

Senate Committee witnesses blamed part of slump on government policies and criticized, particularly, unfair taxes, business regulation, labor policies, proposed wage-and-hour legislation, and Administration's attitude toward public utilities. Commenting on much criticized capital gains tax and tax on undistributed corporate profits, Lammot du Pont, president of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., told Committee: "If an investment proves successful, most of profit goes to the government. If unsuccessful, the individual bears all the loss. The investor hesitates to wager several to one on a venture attended with such risk."

New Deal, faced by cold facts of business recession, is reported to be prepared to offer these concessions to business, if it will "play ball": first, some tax revision (modification of criticized taxes is now being considered by House Ways and Means Committee); second, attempt to stabilize labor costs and to effect some peace between industry and labor; and, third, modify somewhat its public power policy so as to compete less with private producers.

In addition, industry also wants abandonment of wage-and-hour legislation, pending in Congress and still a New Deal pet. Business, as well as agriculture, is violently opposed to this law, believing that its passage would further raise costs of labor and materials, and thus ruin any plans for bringing about recovery.

As we go to press, another important conference in Washington has just ended. Commerce Department's 50-man Business Advisory Council, formed in 1933, met with President Roosevelt and offered their ideas to him on what should be done to help business. President gave general approval to their ideas and said that he is working slowly toward organization of representative advisory council to guide him in formulation of Federal policies.

■ Filibuster Holds Up Senate Action

HOLDING up Senate action on vital legislation since January 6th has been a Federal Anti-Lynching Law. Southern Senators began a filibuster on that date, talking on this and that, hour after hour, in effort to keep bill from coming to vote.

Lynching got its name originally from one Charles Lynch, 18th-century Virginia soldier and planter. During the Revolution, Lynch and some of his friends set up law court of their own to punish lawlessness. They convicted many and usually punished with whippings. After the war, they were exonerated by Virginia Legislature, because their acts were said to be justifiable on account of "imminence of danger."

In past 55 years, there have been 4,681 lynchings in United States, of which 1,289 victims were whites and remainder negroes. Number of lynchings has steadily dropped off, however, and last year there were only 8. Opponents of bill claim that it would be an invasion of states' rights, that it would be ineffective, and that if South is left alone it will end lynchings anyway. Those in favor of it believe that it will pass if voted on, and declare that they are determined to force a vote. Result, deadlock.

■ Reed Takes Sutherland's Place on Bench

FIFTY-THREE-YEAR old Solicitor General Stanley Reed, a Kentuckian, has been appointed by President Roosevelt to fill place on Supreme Court Bench left vacant by resignation of Justice Sutherland. Choice of Mr. Reed is generally conceded to be good one and has met with none of opposition which President's appointment of Justice Black aroused.

Mr. Reed has been one of mainstays of New Deal, and will of course be a recruit to liberal side of Supreme Court. As Federal government's lawyer, he has argued many famous cases before Supreme Court, including AAA (which was invalidated 6 to 3), and NRA, which was unanimously voted unconstitutional by the Court. While some feel that his consistent championship of New Deal measures proves him to be too partisan for a Supreme Court Justice, another view is that he was merely doing his job as Solicitor General to the best of his ability.

At any rate, the high regard in which Mr. Reed is held by members of his profession and by all who know him leads to the belief that he will discharge the duties of the great office to which he has been nominated with sincerity and independence of judgment.

■ Farm Credit News

"Not One Cent of Loss"

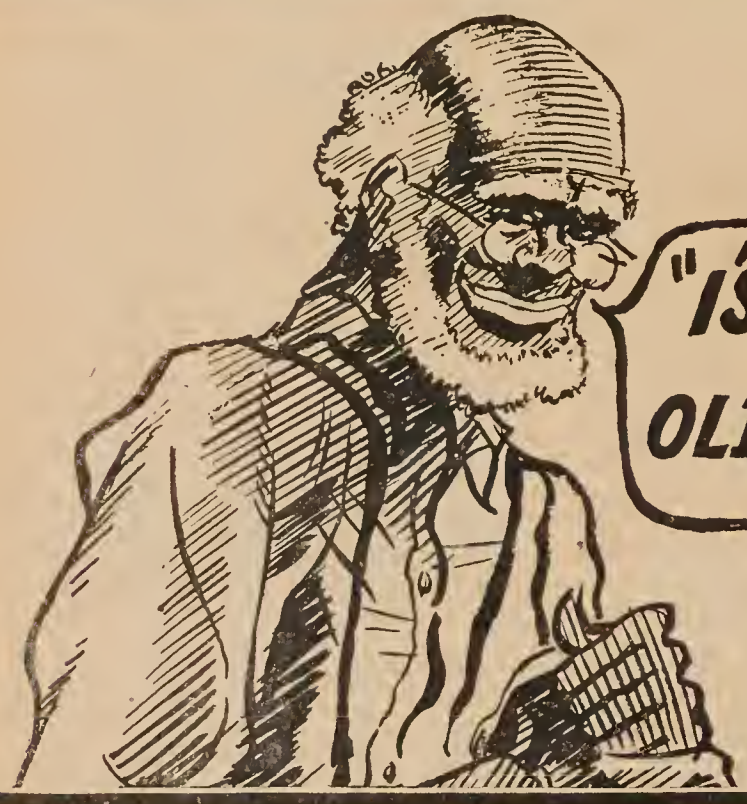
NOT ONE CENT OF LOSS, "actual or contemplated," is record of Springfield Federal Intermediate Credit Bank on $17,000,000 of loans and discounts to farmers and farm organizations, reported Pres. Allen L. Gillett in year-end summary for that FCA unit.

Primarily a rediscount bank, handling short-term farm paper, business in 1937 was mostly with production credit associations and agricultural credit corporations in New England, New York and New Jersey. Balance was with other farm-financing institutions or farmers' cooperatives. Since 1923, when chartered, nearly half of $133,000,000 business has been in rediscounted notes of individual farmers. "Largely because of high regard that northeastern farmers have for their obligations, no losses have ever resulted on this type of financing," Mr. Gillett said.

Intermediate bank paid $40,000 to U. S. Treasury as 1937 franchise tax. Bank's lending capital, however, comes from private investors through sale of debentures that are backed by farmers' notes.

Co-ops Growing Fast

"Outstanding development of past few seasons among farmers' co-ops has been marked growth and strengthening of co-ops that are doing good job and keeping in healthy financial condition," declared Pres. George W. Lamb of Springfield Bank for Cooperatives in year-end report. "Co-ops that were not in healthy condition have suffered same troubles as similar pri-



Old Uncle Natchel—he's well known throughout the South for his deep love of all natural things and his strong belief in Natural Chilean Nitrate of Soda — "Natchel Sody," as he calls it.

"All my life," says Uncle Natchel, "I'se seen folks growin' crops wid natchel sody."
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If you are using Natural Chilean Nitrate, you know how good it is. If you've not used it let this be the year you begin. It carries plenty of quickly available nitrogen and many other vital elements in *natural* balance and blend.

"Natchel balance and blend—dat's de secret —yas suh!" says Uncle Natchel.

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vate concerns. But the very conditions which made it hard going for some co-ops have increased the business of those that were ready and able to do their job well."

Financing of cooperatives by Springfield bank during 1937 reached new high point with $4,480,000 loans granted during year.

Since bank was formed four years ago, its loans have reached $10,185,000 to co-ops serving 187,500 farmers. Credits outstanding at close of '37 were $4,780,000. About half of funds were used by co-ops to finance land, buildings and machinery, and most of the balance was for working capital.

Among 121 co-ops that used Springfield bank's facilities, about one-fourth were mutual farm fire insurance companies which borrowed to pay fire losses, pending collection of assessments from members.

Mr. Lamb cited farmers' wholesale markets, poultry and egg auctions, canning and cold-storage units as examples of cooperative ventures that have made outstanding progress recently.

■ *War Referendum Voted Down*

FOR MONTHS there has been before Congress the Ludlow resolution which would amend Constitution to require popular vote before Congress could declare war, except in case of invasion. Last week, consideration of resolution was spiked by vote of 209 to 188.

Most effective opposition to it came from President Roosevelt, who, in a letter to the House, said that proposed resolution was impractical and liable to cripple any President in his conduct of our foreign relations. Those in favor of resolution argued that it would help to avoid war.

United States Constitution gives Congress alone power to declare war, and places reins of foreign affairs in hands of President. Administration argued that to alter this traditional system would weaken American influence abroad, since aggressor nations might believe that American people would not back up their government's policy and therefore would not respect American rights.

■ *Costs of Government Printing Mount*

LARGEST in history of Post Office are postal revenues for period fiscal year ending July 1, according to report recently made by Postmaster General Jim Farley.

Total income was $726,201,000. Even at this there is a gross deficit of $46,614,000, caused, according to Mr. Farley, by franking privileges of government officials and other free mail grants to government bureaus. Deduct cost of "dead head" (free) mail, and post office shows net gain for fiscal year.

Mr. Farley reports an increase of franking matter (government stuff) amounting to 73,135,000 pieces, weighing 5,320,000 pounds.

SLANT: Increase in free government matter checks with experience of all editors, whose desks groan under ever-increasing amount of government propaganda. Some of this is valuable and educational, but much of it is not. Large amount of it is printed on highest-priced coated stock paper and the most expensive cuts and pictures are used; but it is such obviously one-sided propaganda, and often so dull and poorly written, that it often travels rapidly to waste paper basket, with few people ever reading it. If we add tremendous cost of mailing this free matter to cost of paper and salaries of hundreds of government publicity agents, we have a high total cost being paid for by American taxpayers. At least some of this material could be discontinued and never missed by anybody.

■ *Milk Bill Less— Doctor's Bill More*

CLOSELY tied up with general health of all families, whether rich or poor, is amount of milk they use, according to Prof. J. H. Frandsen, head of dairy industry department at Massachusetts State College. "While it is often necessary to make drastic cuts somewhere in the family budget," he says, "I urge that no reduction be made in the family's milk supply, because of the mineral, vitamin, and generally remarkable food value of milk."

To keep doctor bills down and health standards up, he recommends a quart of milk per child per day, and a pint for each adult. *SLANT:* If every man, woman and child in the United States took this good advice, there would be no milk marketing problem — except that of finding enough milk to go around.

Good Books to Read

The Well of Ararat *Emmanuel Varandyan*

A colorful study of life in a Persian village, seen through the eyes of a sensitive boy whose early life is shaped by a swift and passionate tragedy. The story unfolds like a beautiful tapestry. Doubleday, Doran & Co., Garden City, N. Y. $2.50.

Father Meets Son *J. P. McEvoy*

Letters of a modern father to his modern son, who has just entered the business world after a riotous career at college — good common sense that every father and every son will find well worth reading. J. B. Lippincott Company, Philadelphia, Pa. $1.00.

Good Movies to See

Wells Fargo

No one who can help it should miss seeing this stirring story of the opening of the West. What at first seemed an idle dream of Henry Wells became a living reality. The overland mail route was established, the telegraph built, and the West was won from its isolation.

JOYS and GLOOMS

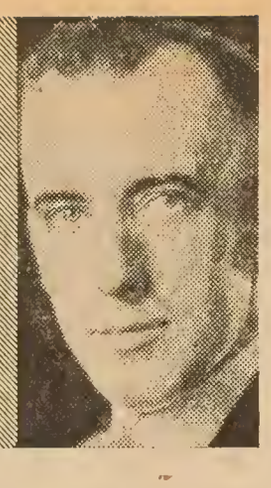


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from Skeff's Notebook

By L. B. SKEFFINGTON



Fruit Growers Honor Dr. Hedrick

THE New York State Horticultural Society's experimental new type of program "took" at Rochester. In other words, after the program committee had suggested what had been termed "somewhat radical changes," the net result was larger attendance than in several years and enthusiastic approval.

The annual four-day meeting was characterized by officers and many members as most successful in years. There had been some fear that low prices for fruit — and possibly the changes in program — might bring smaller attendance. To add to success of meeting, Secretary Roy P. McPherson of LeRoy reported that "for the first time in years every foot of exhibit space is sold. If more exhibitors insisted upon coming in, we would have no place to put them."

Another "new" item was creation of the office of honorary president of the society. Dr. U. P. Hedrick, who retired Jan. 15 as director of the Geneva Experiment Station, was elected honorary president for life.

Dr. Hedrick had been requested to be in the assembly hall at an appointed time. He had no inkling of what was coming. Theodore Oxholm of Esopus, chairman of the resolutions committee, read a resolution creating the office and bestowing it for life on Hedrick. It was adopted by unanimous rising vote. President George A. Morse of Williamson thereupon called B. J. Case of Sodus to present Hedrick with a framed and engrossed copy of the resolution. Visibly touched, the retiring director was at a loss for words. He recalled that he had been a member 34 years. Of members present when he joined in 1904, only two were on hand, Mr. Case and Grant Hitchings of Nedrow.

Called "Great Horticulturist"

The resolution cited that Hedrick had been chosen president of the society in 1918 upon its consolidation with the New York State Fruit Growers' Association. It referred to his services to agriculture and the state as scientist, plant breeder and educator, and termed him "one of the great horticulturists of his time."

Another resolution adopted with enthusiasm approved of the appointment of Dr. P. J. Parrott as director of the Geneva station and promised him full cooperation of the society.

Ask Marketing Study

"Intensive study and demonstration of the best methods of marketing farm products" was urged in another resolution. It pointed out that the State College of Agriculture could best undertake the work, if proper funds and facilities were available. Copies were directed to be sent to Dean Ladd, Governor Lehman, director of the state budget, and to members of the Legislature.

This resolution was in line with a major theme of the meeting, which was marketing. In previous years, production problems have received major emphasis on the program. During the past year there has been growing interest in marketing and related problems. It was this interest which prompted the program committee to place emphasis on marketing. Many new faces were seen on the speakers' platform, about equally divided between growers and men in the trade.

Follow Fruit to Market

Two days was devoted to the marketing conference. The first session, "Preparing for Market," was directed by Webster J. Birdsall, director of the State Bureau of Markets. Growers were given the "inside" when state officials conducted a round-table with inspectors on what they see on their rounds. Participating were Spencer G. Duncan, in charge of grade inspection and certification; P. M. Eastman, in charge of enforcement of grade laws; and Inspectors Joseph Nundy, C. B. Sweezey and P. L. Morley.

As they discussed their "side" of the work in free and frank manner, interest of the audience was aroused to a high point and numerous questions followed. The upshot seemed to be that growers make mistakes when they do not take full advantage of grades, pack and the opportunity to better the reputation of their fruit.

Merchants Heard

Francis H. Blake, operator of two cold storages in Orleans County, conducted the session on wholesale markets. James G. Case of Sodus, vice-president of the New York and New England Apple Institute, presided at the third marketing session, which considered advertising, promotion and retail sales. John Lyman of Middlefield, Conn. president of the institute, and Thomas H. O'Neil of Rochester, upstate representative, reviewed work of the institute in great detail.

The society adopted a resolution urging all apple growers to support the work of the Institute, pointing out that it was vitally important to the fruit industry that all of this effort "be continued and expanded."

Morris Levinson, President of the Hart Stores, and Harold Bartlett, vice-president of the Market Basket Stores, told of actual experience in handling New York apples in chain stores.

Apple Growing "Sound"

Outlook for apple growing in the United States was reviewed by Dr. J. R. Magness, principal horticulturist of the United States Department of Agriculture. "Apple growing in the country as a whole is in pretty sound condition," he said. He suggested that present size of plantings were about right to maintain adequate production. As for the large production of the past season, he said, "It is not likely to happen again in five or six years."

Pointing to the fact that large numbers of trees throughout the country were reaching the age of decline, he advised that "quality fruit comes from young trees. If your orchards are 30 years old or older, and you expect to stay in the business or to hand down a heritage, now is the time to start replanting."

Experience has shown, he continued, that 40 years is the period of usefulness, on the average, for apple trees. Throughout the country many trees have reached the age where they must be replaced, if present production is to be maintained. He said New York has the largest proportion of old trees, many of them being 50 or 60 years old.

Urges Sod Orchards

Straight from the shoulder was the advice of Rogers C. Coombs of Contoocook, N. H., to "put your orchards in sod." Mr. Coombs is president of the New Hampshire Horticultural Society. Until three years ago he was manager of the Monroe County, N. Y., Farm Bureau. When he came to the county 15 years ago, he was amazed to note the practice of clean cultivation in orchards.

"I could only find one sod orchard in the county, so I kept quiet until I could get my feet on the ground," he said. "Then I began to talk sod orchards." In the meantime, nine years ago he began to set out McIntosh apple trees on his New Hampshire farm. "In sod, of course," he said. "If you are going to grow apples you must figure on getting 500 bushels to the acre," he declared. His orchards at seven years were growing 200 bushels and last season, at nine years, averaged 331 bushels.

For two years, 50 per cent of the fruit averaged three inches or better and last year 30 per cent. Seventy per cent graded U. S. Fancy, which requires 25 per cent more color than U. S. Number 1, Mr. Coombs explained in answer to questions as to the quality he got with his high production. Sod, nitrate and mulch, he said, were essential to making best use of sunshine and the amount of moisture available in the Northeast.

Soil Program Explained

"In carrying out provisions of the Soil Conservation Act, the state committee has had to stay within the law and has tried to stay within the bounds of reason," explained Roy A. Porter of Elba, chairman of the State Soil Conservation Committee.

He said the committee's program for 1938 was tentative, as its fate was bound up in the crop control bill before Congress. This program follows the 1937 program in general, except that no provision has been allowed for use of nitrate in orchards. The committee is hopeful of restoring this provision and also would like to set up a special project for removal of old orchards.

Officers Elected

In addition to Mr. Morse, president, officers elected include: J. Roe Stevenson of Cayuga; Wessel TenBroek, Jr., of Hudson; Percy Morgan of Lewiston; and Bruce P. Jones of Hall, vice-presidents; Roy P. McPherson of LeRoy, secretary-treasurer.

Jay Gelder of Chazy was re-elected and Frank W. Beneway of Ontario elected to the executive committee. Albert E. Weirich of Adams Basin, Lawrence Howard of Kinderhook, Robert R. Brown of Waterport, and Theodore Oxholm of Esopus hold over as committee members.

Prize Winners

Benjamin Miles of Albion, speaking on "Co-operative Sale of Fruit," won first prize in the boys' speaking contest. Three speakers, winners of regional contests, competed. Theodore Scott of Wolcott, "Financing the Farm Business," was second, and Kenneth Jorgensen, Geneva, "Better Rural Living," third.

Judges were Mr. Beneway, Rolland Reitz of Cold Water, and Fred J. Nesbitt of Albion. Judges paid tribute to the great value of the speaking contests in developing interest of boys in agriculture and rural economics. Mr. Beneway took the opportunity to pay tribute to Charles S. Wilson of Hall, his teacher at Cornell 25 years ago.

Wilson, former president of the society, was toastmaster at the annual dinner, acclaimed by the capacity crowd as best event of its kind in years. Principal speaker was Duncan Marshall, minister of agriculture of the Province of Ontario. Honor guests included Western New York's Apple Blossom queens and leaders among the "men who sell our apples." The latter were officers of independent and chain food selling organizations.

Two Cups to North Rose

North Rose High School annexed two of the three cups in the boys' contest department. It was awarded the cup for fruit exhibits and plant disease identification. Geneva High School took the cup for fruit judging. In all, 410 boys in 24 rural high schools participated.

Standing of the 10 high schools in fruit exhibits: North Rose, Albion, Wolcott, Webster, Scottsville, Williamson, Kendall, Castile, Sodus, Canandaigua.

Standing of 10 schools in fruit judging (possible score 3,810 points): Geneva, 3,280; North Rose, 3,265; Newfane, 3,100; Wolcott, 2,945; Kendall, 2,885; Sodus, 2,845; Albion, 2,810; Ontario, 2,800; Webster, 2,790; Medina, 2,670.

Standing of school in plant disease identification: North Rose, 275.1; Geneva, 263.4; Newfane, 262.4; Wolcott, 259.4; Albion, 243.9; Medina, 236.2; Red Creek, 229.9; Sodus, 211.4; Webster, 191.4; Williamson, 186.4.

Master Farmers *for* 1937

Name	*Address*	*County*
James G. Case	Sodus	Wayne
Daniel Dean	Nichols	Tioga
W. A. Dean	Copake	Columbia
Murray Fisher	Madrid	St. Lawrence
Grover Guernsey	Schoharie	Schoharie
Herbert Hodnett	Fillmore	Allegany
Albert Storch	Elmira	Chemung

Winners of American Agriculturist Achievement Award

JUVENILE GRANGERS		
Miss Phyllis Watson	Perry	Wyoming
Emory Hicks	Hilton	Monroe
4-H CLUB MEMBERS		
Miss Leslie Clinton	Greene	Chenango
Howard Limbacher	Kingston	Ulster
FUTURE FARMERS		
Herbert Earl	Unadilla	Otsego
Erton Sipher	Gouverneur	St. Lawrence
FARM BOY SCOUTS		
George Harper	Peru	Clinton
Lee Phillips	Burt	Niagara

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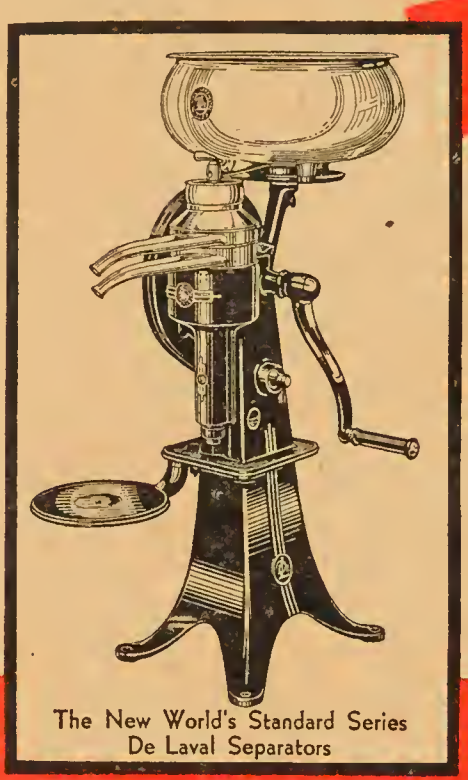
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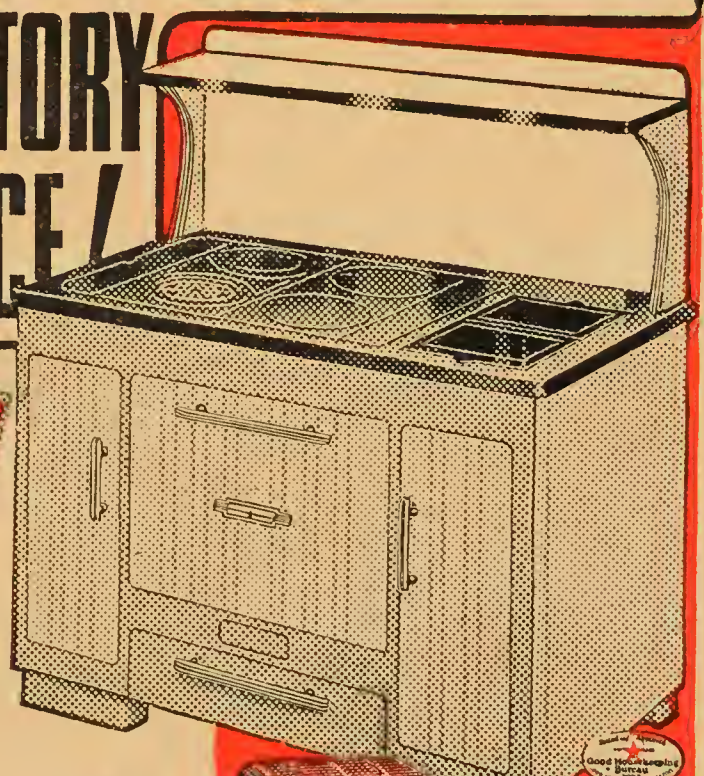


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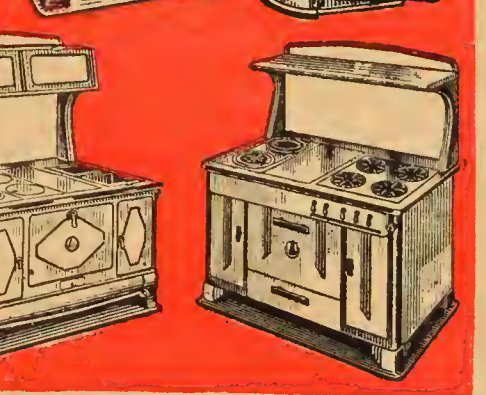
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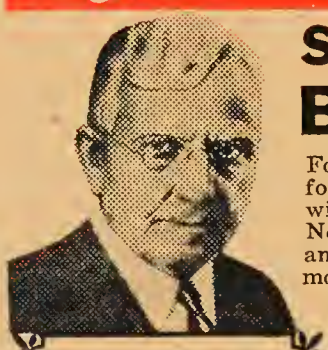


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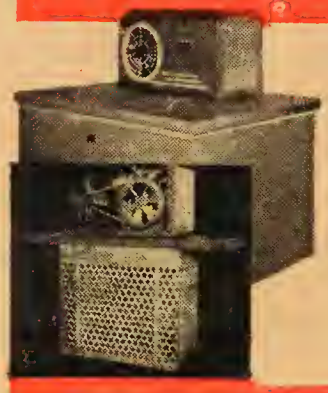
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Small Dealers and the Surplus Problem

The Seventh Article in a Series on Surplus Milk.

By LELAND SPENCER.

VARIOUS studies and investigations of the facilities, practices, and costs in distributing milk have shown that there are important differences between large and small dealers. Most of these differences are common to all markets, but we are concerned here particularly with conditions that exist in New York City. In that market, most of the retail business is done by the two largest distributors, Borden's and Sheffield Farms. In the wholesale trade, supplying stores and restaurants, we find between 200 and 300 smaller dealers commonly known as "Independents," in addition to the two large retailers and their affiliated branches. Although the volume of these independents is far less than that of the Dairymen's League, Borden's, and Sheffield Farms, many of them would rank as big dealers in the middle-sized or smaller cities.



Leland Spencer

With few exceptions, these smaller dealers in New York City buy only enough milk to take care of their fluid sales. The lion's share of the surplus, as we have seen, is carried by the large concerns, particularly by the Dairymen's League and Sheffield Farms.

Another important difference between large and small dealers is in the prices paid for milk. Although the smaller dealers use a much higher proportion of their supply in fluid sales, the net prices they have paid for all milk has been about the same or only slightly higher than the prices paid by the Dairymen's League and Sheffield Farms. During periods when there was a large surplus in the milk shed, these smaller dealers have paid about 25 to 50 cents per hundredweight less than the weighted average of class prices on which the larger dealers' payments were computed. In other words, they have bought milk for fluid sales at a lower price than the large companies.

The milk sold by the smaller dealers has come to be known as "unadvertised brands," and is generally sold to stores and out of stores at one or two cents a quart below the price charged for milk sold under the labels of the large distributors. The smaller companies also sell relatively less of the products on which profit margins are high, such as Grade A milk, fancy butter, etc. This offsets a part of the smaller dealer's advantage in buying milk.

As a group, the smaller dealers pay lower salaries and wages, and work longer hours. They economize on field inspection, laboratory service, and general maintenance of plants and equipment. Yet they handle fewer quarts of milk per man, distribute less milk per mile of route, and have more capital invested in relation to the volume of sales. In spite of lower wages and other economies, smaller concerns generally have higher costs per 100 pounds of milk for similar operations. They have to make more profit per 100 pounds of milk than the large companies in order to earn as high a rate of return on their larger capital.

There are many exceptions, of course, but I believe these general statements fit the majority of cases.

It has been said that differences of opinion are what make horse races. It is no less true that differences in conditions under which different businesses operate are what make competition. Competition, whether in distributing milk or any other line, is based on taking advantage of such differences. The success of a great many dealers and cooperatives in the New York milk shed depends upon the advantage in buying milk that goes with having little surplus. If equal sharing of surplus by all dealers and cooperatives in the milk shed should be enforced, it is highly probable that fully half the present number would be forced out of business. It is true that this has not happened in those markets where plans for equalizing fluid sales and surplus have been in effect. The reason is that these plans and prices have not been fully enforced.

There is room for difference of opinion as to whether the elimination of a large number of small dealers and cooperatives, as result of equal sharing of surplus, would be good or bad. I do not wish to argue this question, but I do believe it is a matter which deserves much more consideration than it has received.

Milk Prices for the Month of December

The Dairymen's League announced an average net return to producers of $2.32 for grade B, 3.5 butterfat in the 201-210 milk zone. The price includes an average plus differential of fifteen cents which varies by locality and individual. It does not include Grade A premiums. The figure includes a 5 cent deduction for Certificates of Indebtedness. The December average was 38c above December a year ago and 2c below November, 1937.

Sheffield Farms announced December price for Grade B 3.5 milk in the 201-210 mile zone of $2.44 per hundred. The price for the first 6 days was $2.20, the balance of the month being $2.48. A year ago December price was $1.94.

Milk Prices Lower

After prolonged debate and considerable opposition the Milk Producers Cooperative Bargaining Agency finally agreed to another reduction in the price of milk to continue until March first. The new schedule provides for a reduction of 20c per hundred for fluid milk and milk for cream. New prices are: Class 1, $2.20; class 2, $2.05. Retail price for Grade B milk was dropped ½ cent to 13 cents a quart. Dealers had asked for a reduction of 23c for fluid milk and 30c for milk to be used for cream. In making their demands they stated that the metropolitan market was steadily becoming more and more demoralized. The demoralization started, according to the dealers, when a few dealers sold milk from trucks operating under a plan set up by Mayor LaGuardia for prices lower than the Bargaining Agency price. While sales from trucks lasted only a few days it resulted in price cutting by dealers to meet the competition. According to the Bargaining Agency, dealers that cut prices are obtaining larger supplies. The present price reduction is the second within a month. On Jan. 1 the class 1 price was reduced from $2.63 to $2.40.

The U.S.D.A. report for January 1st, states that U. S. milk production reached the seasonal low point about December 1st. On January 1st, milk production for the country was 1% heavier than on Jan. 1st a year ago. In New York State, it was reported as one pound per cow per day *lower* than it was a year ago.

Recently in New York City a consumers cooperative applied to the State Department of Agriculture and Markets for a dealers license to sell milk in New York City. As we understand it, the idea is that the cooperative will buy milk from up-state farmers cooperatives, then transport it to New York for pasteurization and bottling, and offer it to the public.

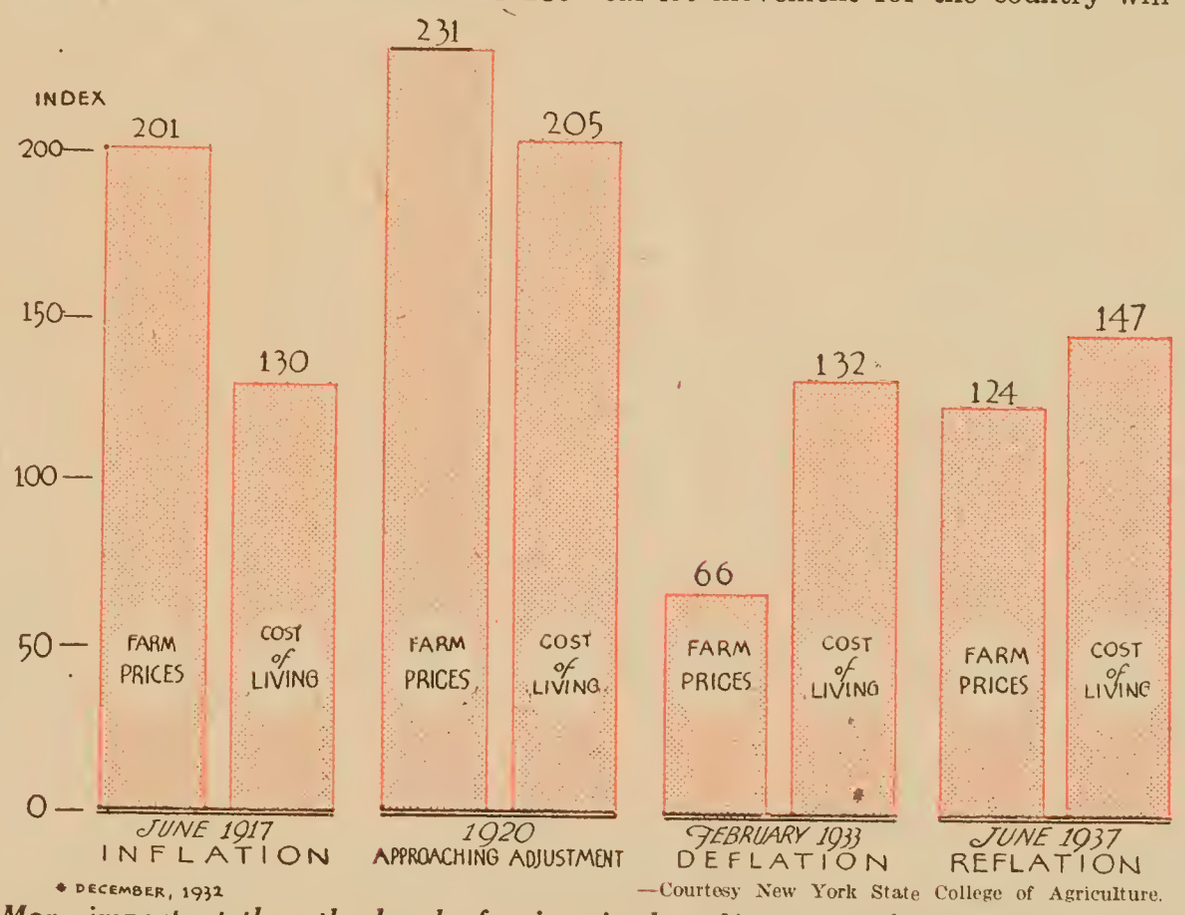
A public hearing was held in New York City, and as a result Commissioner Noyes announced that the application of the cooperative would be granted. The name of the concern is the Consumer-Farmer Milk Cooperative, Inc., temporarily located at 55 Vandam Street.

Apple Shipments

Car-lot shipments of apples show some interesting comparisons with figures a year ago. In the East up to January 1, 18,912 cars of apples had been shipped, compared with 13,585 a year ago. Biggest increases were in Virginia, Michigan, and New York. Car-lot shipments in New York are normally about 50% finished on January 1, and for the season it is expected they will be 3,000 cars compared to 2,813 a year ago. In the West shipments are behind a year ago, but for the country as a whole up to January 1, 40,256 cars have been moved compared with 39,077 a year ago. Apparently low prices are discouraging shipments from distant points.

Assuming that on January 1 from 60% to 65% of the rail movement to market had occurred, it is expected that between 21,000 and 25,000 cars of apples will be shipped by rail between January 1 and the end of the season, about June 15. On this basis, total car-lot movement for the country will be from about 61,000 to 65,000, compared to total last year of 57,027..

Total U. S. apple production for season is estimated at 211,060,000 bushels compared with the small crop of last year of 117,506,000 bushels and a five-year average of 164,355,000 bushels.



—Courtesy New York State College of Agriculture.

More important than the level of prices is the adjustment of prices. As shown by the graph above in June 1917 prices of farm products were on a higher level than the cost of living. By 1920 farm prices and the cost of living were approaching adjustment. Then came the depression. When prices fall, the prices of raw materials always fall farthest. In February 1933, prices of farm products had taken a ruinous drop, while the cost of living had dropped much less. In June 1937, the two classes of prices were again approaching adjustment.

Reserve Master Farmer Banquet Tickets Now

DEMAND for tickets for the Master Farmer Banquet during Farm and Home Week at Ithaca always exceeds the supply. This year the banquet will be held Thursday evening, February 17, at Willard Straight Hall, Ithaca. If you wish to go, send reservations to *American Agriculturist*, Box 367, Savings Bank Bldg., Ithaca, N. Y. Tickets are $1.50 each.

After all tickets in the banquet hall have been reserved, reservations will be made for another dining room, and those who eat there will come into the big hall for the program.

If you plan to come, make your reservation now, and if something happens to prevent your attendance, your cancellation will be accepted and your money returned. Tickets reserved will not be held later than noon of the day of the banquet. If they are not picked up at that time, they will be resold.

As has been the custom in the past, Governor Lehman will attend, and will present medals to the Master Farmers and *American Agriculturist* Achievement Award winners.

New York Holding Vegetable Markets

Speaking at the Syracuse Food Show, M. P. Rasmussen of Cornell gave figures on shipment of vegetables to New York City market. Contrary to the opinion of some, New York State is not losing its New York City market. In fact, figures for the past several years show that a larger percentage of the total New York City receipts of most vegetables are coming from New York State. The answer may be that relatively lower prices for the past few years have discouraged shipments from distant areas, and as prices get into adjustment, nearby growers may find stiffer competition.

Where Butter Comes From

During 1937 New York City received 232,843,569 lbs. of butter. Iowa led as a source with nearly 63,000,000 lbs. Minnesota was second with 56,000,000, Illinois third with close to 42,000,000 lbs., Nebraska fourth with 18,000,000 lbs. New York State was sixth as a source of supply with 7,000,000 lbs.

Cabbage Up

The cabbage market has been moving up. About the middle of January, f.o.b. sales of sacked Danish cabbage in western New York ranged from $32 to $34. In the middle of the first week in January car-lot movement totaled 4,256 cars, compared with 4,664 a year ago.

Storage Eggs

The storage egg picture has at last become rosy. On January 1, 1938, we still had a surplus of shell eggs in the warehouses of the country amounting to 180,000 cases. By January 15th the tables had turned, however, and a deficit was estimated. It doesn't look as if there would be enough storage eggs left to reach much into February unless mild weather prevails and fresh production picks up. With normal winter weather in the producing sections, therefore, we should have a firm fresh egg market from now until Spring.—*J. C. Huttar.*

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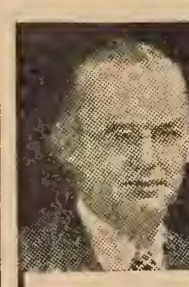
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Black or White Giants	5.25	10.00	48.75	95.
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Grade A, Wh. Leghorns & Bar. Rocks	10.00		50.00	100.
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NEARBY MARKETS *for* NEARBY POULTRYMEN

Baby Chicks

By J. C. HUTTAR

OUR COLLEGES of agriculture, through both their poultry departments and their departments of agricultural economics, give very good advice to poultrymen as to what kind of chicks to hatch or buy and at what time of year to have them hatch. I don't want to intrude on their domain nor do I want to offer expert advice on this subject. There are, however, a few market considerations that might be worth suggesting for you to think about.



J. C. Huttar

First, I'd like to mention what the kind of chicks you buy has to do with marketing. And, let me say, that being in the egg market, I think of these things mostly in terms of market eggs with only a small consideration for the poultry that has to be sold.

Certain breeds of hens lay white eggs and others brown. Some markets prefer white eggs and will usually pay more money for them and others feel the same way about browns. New York City and vicinity prefers white eggs, while Boston and vicinity likes browns. The average price difference between equal grades of whites and browns in New York is about 2c a dozen. It ranges all the way from 4c clear down to nothing and in November, December, and January we may even find brown eggs bringing a little more money than whites.

This is worth thinking about. The price situation in whatever market you use should be considered in deciding on the breed of chicks to get.

Together with this we can't lose sight of the sale of broilers and hens when they are ready for market. Here the advantage is all in favor of the brown egg laying breeds. Barred Plymouth Rocks usually bring the best prices with crossbreeds that are half Barred Rock and carry their feathering, next in the price range, other heavy breeds and varieties next. Leghorns usually sell for 2 to 5 cents below the other breeds.

The Importance of Strain

Having decided on the breed we come to the more important selection. I'm speaking of the strain. They say in the case of criminal sons of criminal fathers, that blood will tell. That's true of chickens, too. So let's look at what there is about eggs which is definitely inherited and what effect it has on market values. The most important things are: (1) size, (2) color, (3) interior quality, (4) shape and shell texture, (5) persistency.

I don't have to do much explaining about the effect of size on market price. The larger the percentage of the large grade eggs a bird lays, the greater the value of her market output.

Color is important in both whites and browns. In whites the absence of creams and tints is necessary in the best packs of premium priced eggs. In browns a uniformity of shade is best and the darker the better.

The ability to lay strong-bodied, high quality eggs is a virtue that is passed down from the parents to their daughters. These strong-bodied eggs not only look better when they are first laid but hold the nest quality better and longer in the progress of marketing.

Shape affects the appearance and safe transportation of eggs. If eggs are unusually round they look smaller than they actually are and make the pack look irregular in size. If they are long and skinny they also look small and are hard to pack so they won't get cracked on their way to market.

Shell texture affects market value in two ways. The thinner the shell the quicker it will shrink inside due to rapid evaporation of water. In general, quality goes down faster. Then, of course, the thinner shelled eggs are more apt to crack.

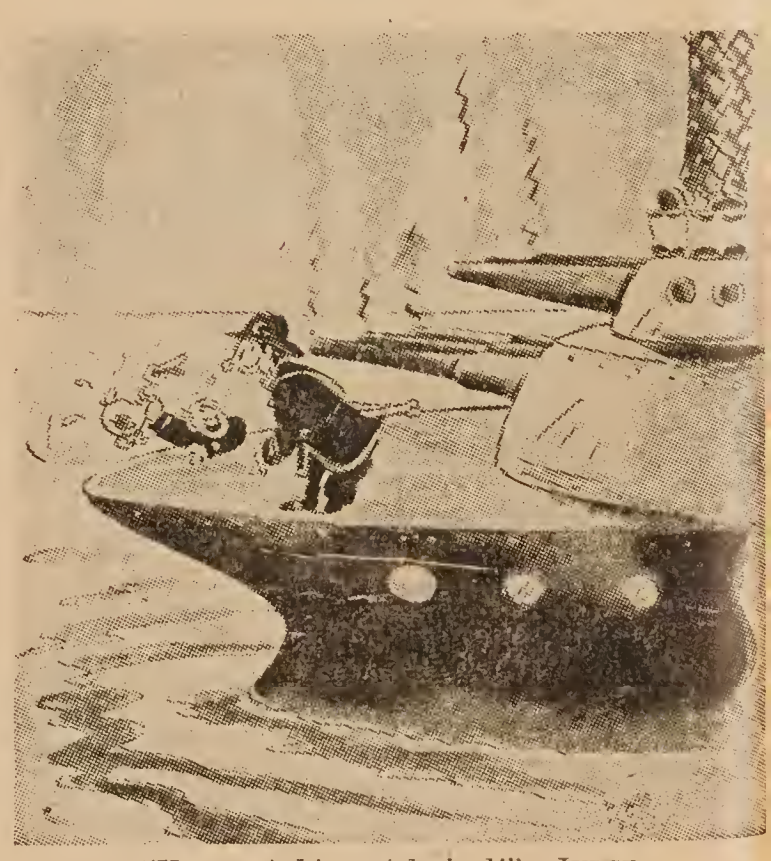
Persistency means the ability to lay later in the Fall. That means higher prices. The eggs at the end of a bird's laying year are usually large eggs. You know, of course, that egg prices hit the bottom sometime between February 1st and May 31st and then go up fairly steadily until early in November.

Since these important market points are handed down to the baby chicks by their parents, you can see why you should set eggs in incubators only from hens that are favorable in these respects. If you have to buy your baby chicks you ought to know something about the stock your chicks come from.

When to Buy Chicks

The two things to keep in mind from a marketing standpoint on the question of when to get baby chicks are egg prices and broiler prices. As I said before, egg prices are highest between October 1st and November 15th. Broiler prices are highest in March and early April. To get large eggs from pullets by October 1st, they have to start laying about August 1st, which means that they must be hatched not later than March 1st. To get broilers on the market before April 15th the chicks must be hatched before February 15th.

Of course, there are other things to consider on this "when" question, but I'm only giving you the market angle to think about.



"You got him, Admiral!"—JUDGE.

NEARBY MARKETS *for* NEARBY POULTRYMEN

When Professors Disagree

PROBABLY no two persons ever entirely agreed with the opinions of each other. Probably no reasonably-minded person expects professors to be in agreement on all points, yet when an occasional difference of ideas between two of us comes up at a meeting we may hear a friendly, "You fellows had better get together on your recommendations."

Of course we are in agreement in matters about which we have the well-established facts. Our differences revolve around topics that are still controversial. An excellent example is the question of whether or not there is sufficient danger from the practice of feeding new wheat to warrant any special precaution relative to its use in poultry rations. Is new wheat, or is it not, associated with the digestive upsets that sometimes occur in pullet flocks in the fall? I have cautioned poultrymen against too liberal feeding of new grains, feeling that the evidence is sufficient to justify such suggestions. Professor E. Y. Smith takes a quite different view. He has stated his ideas and his reasons for them in such forceful and entertaining style that I have obtained his permission to publish the statement. After reading it perhaps some of our readers will have contributions on the topic, either pro or con. We will welcome them.—*L. E. Weaver.*

* * *

New Wheat (Blue Comb) Disease

By E. Y. SMITH.

IT HAS been said that he who knows least often has the most to say or write about a subject. If that be true, why shouldn't I write about the New Wheat (Blue Comb) Disease? I know as little about it as any one. The fact is I do not even know whether it is a mental ailment of *homo sapiens* (folks) or a digestive disorder of *gallus domesticus* (hens).

We have all heard and read of the trouble. We have been warned by the wise and the good to use care when changing poultry from old to new wheat.

But I have seen poultry range on green wheat in the fall and spring; eat the kernel in the dough stage; tear into the shocks after binding and before threshing; I have fed it, and have seen it fed innumerable times immediately after it had been threshed. Up to date, the new wheat disease has always been just around the corner, but entirely out of sight from me. I am still looking for a definite and indisputable case of wheat poisoning or new wheat disease.

While I have never actually seen a case, I have understood that the symptoms or characteristics of this dreadful disease are quite definite and specific. For instance, a bird undergoing the agonies of the new wheat or blue comb disease has, of course, first, a blue comb; second, a diarrhea; and third, new wheat in the crop. While there are many diseases that may cause the blue comb or diarrhea, no other disease will cause new wheat in the crop, therefore, this third symptom makes the diagnosis indisputably definite and positive. And that reminds me of the young doctor who diagnosed a sick woman's ailment as being due to her having eaten too much horsemeat; he saw a halter under the bed. But to be really serious, if danger from feeding new wheat to poultry actually exists, we want the information that we may warn the poultry farmer against its use.

Even though the cry "Wolf! Wolf!" may have been prematurely sounded, one hesitates to say definitely that "there ain't no sich animal," until he is positive. With this in mind, we surveyed some twenty poultry authorities (heads of Poultry Departments, heads of nutrition sections of colleges, Federal Government poultry nutritionists, commercial feed concerns, and poultry extension specialists in a dozen or more states) and the questions asked were as follows:

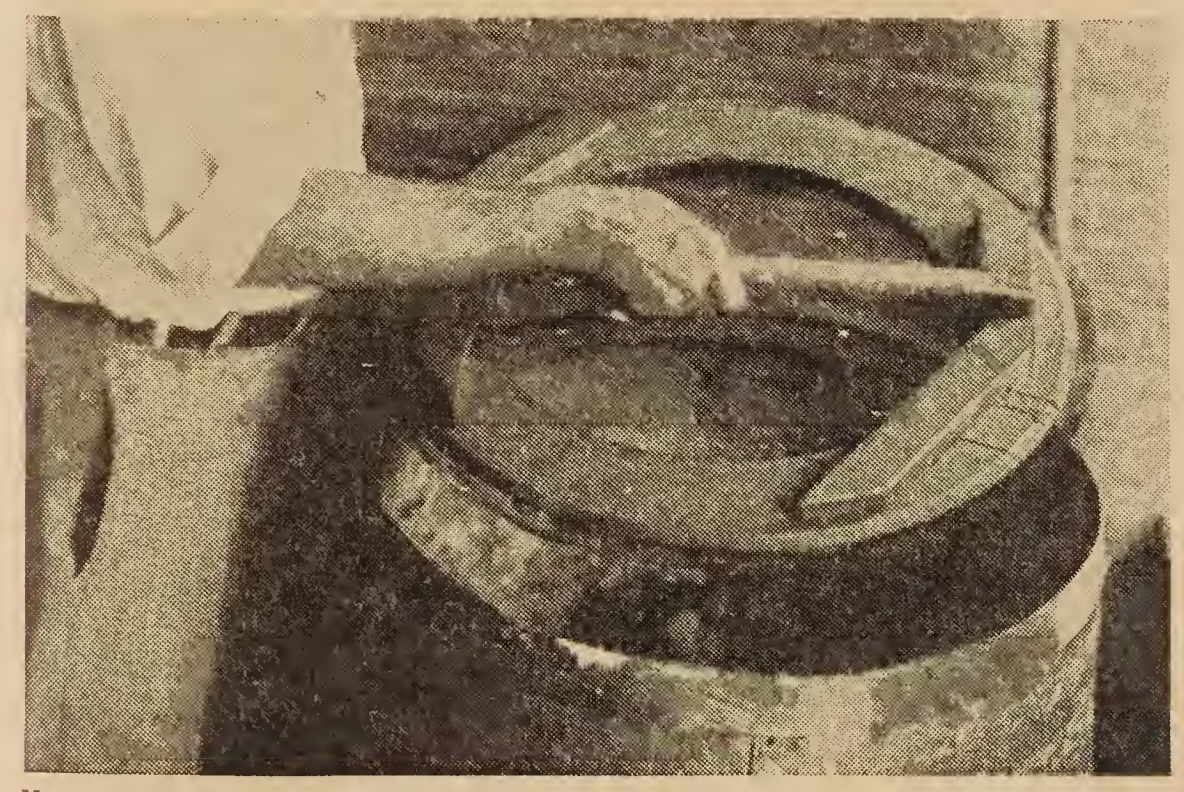
(1) Have you had any experience in feeding new wheat to poultry?

(2) Have you ever experienced any trouble with the so-called "blue comb disease" from feeding new wheat to poultry?

(3) From your own experience or observations, do you believe there is sufficient danger from feeding new wheat to warrant any special precaution relative to its use in poultry rations?

In looking over the answers to these questions it is interesting to note that 100% of those (Dr. F. B. Hutt, head of the Cornell Poultry Dept. and Prof. H. E. Botsford, Poultry Project Leader, included) who had the experience in feeding new wheat had observed no trouble from using it, and did not con-

(*Continued on Page* 24)



No admittance for flies. This simple cover, which keeps semisolid buttermilk clean, was found on the poultry farm of Fred Schneider, Flanders, New Jersey. Mr. Schneider keeps his chicken house clean, and we mean clean. Besides that, he has worked out a number of original labor saving gadgets.

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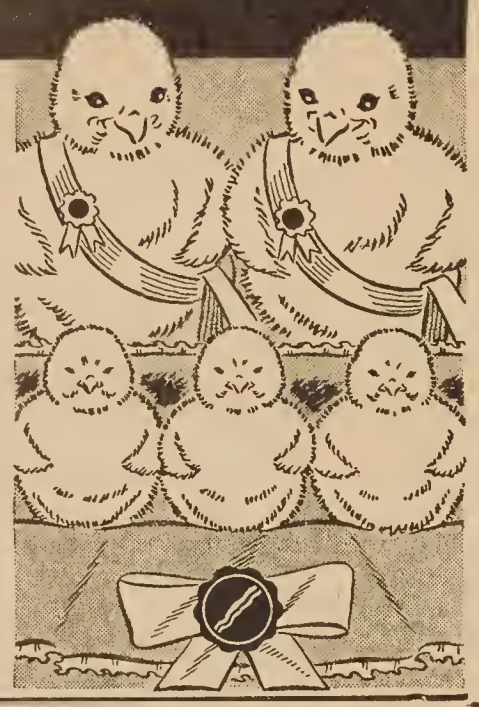
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When Professors Disagree

(*Continued from Page* 23)

sider dangers from its use important enough to justify any special precaution. We make the change from old to new wheat with our birds here at the College year after year with no precaution, and have never observed any trouble.

No one answering the questions had actually seen a case definitely diagnosed as new wheat disease or as having been caused by eating new wheat.

Dr. Brunett of the New York State Veterinary College has not observed any case of wheat poisoning, but believes that under certain conditions some trouble might result from chickens eating too much of it. Thanksgiving having recently passed, I am reminded that the above theory removes new wheat from the deadly disease class and places it in the class with roast turkey, cranberry sauce and mince pie. These latter have been suspected of having caused trouble when undue amounts have been consumed.

However, Professor Waite of Maryland State College of Agriculture, in 1919, as reported in bulletin number 231, Sept. 1919, ran a test in which new wheat and old wheat were fed to different pens of layers. In this test they were made to subsist for 41 days entirely on wheat and water; not even shells or grit were allowed. Professor Waite found that those on new wheat averaged to eat more wheat, gain more weight, and laid more eggs than those on old wheat.

I do not consider that sufficient evidence is available to say that new wheat in general is toxic to chickens, or causes a significant amount of digestive disorders. But the time is ripe to get a "yes" or "no" answer to the question; and a "yes" or "no" backed by facts and not opinions.

One of the very few (a person out-of-state), who had suspected new wheat of having caused troubles, indicated that the wheat must have been the disturbing factor because he was not able to find anything else that did it. And that recalls a story by Honest Abe Lincoln. He told of a man who sold a coon dog, and upon its being returned and a refund demanded on the basis that the dog was no good for coons, argued that the dog must be good for coons as he was no good for anything else.

* * *

Deeper Litter Used Longer

If you search through the papers and reports from experiment stations, you will find practically nothing about the brooding and rearing of chicks, except their feeding. I will grant that that is important and I hope they keep on studying feeds for chicks. I wish that some stations would get busy also on a few other unanswered questions—for instance, this matter of litter. How deep should it be? How often must it be changed? What relation, if any, exists between the number of chicks and the frequency of changing?

Probably no one will question the necessity of very frequent changing of litter when coccidiosis or some other disease is known to be present. A change every two or three days has been recommended and practiced. I think that is sound. In our efforts to prevent disease, we have even advocated the same frequency of change for all brooding, or at least once a week.

Frankly, I question the wisdom of

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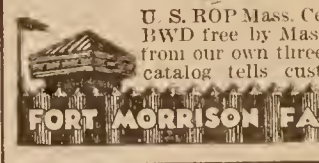
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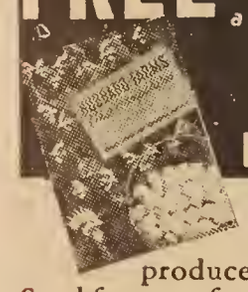
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that recommendation. I hope I will not be misunderstood. Certainly sanitation is absolutely essential and I am sure that carelessness in this respect will be ruinous. The point I am making is that we can be sensibly sanitary and not have to pay out quite so much for litter.

I had been told that if one does a thorough job of cleaning and disinfecting his brooder house and then puts in litter to a depth of four inches or more, he need not change it at all as long as no disease appears. We tried it out on our farm last year. We used peat moss, but I think the same results would have been obtained with other sorts.

It was late enough in the season that windows were open all the time and damp litter never became a problem. As far as I could judge, the pullets were as good as though we had changed the litter more often. However we had no check pen for comparison.

—*L. E. Weaver.*

With American Agriculturist Advertisers

E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. have just published a little booklet called "Urea, Triple Plus Nitrogen." It answers many questions concerning synthetic urea as a source of nitrogen in fertilizers. Copy can be secured from E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Delaware.

* * *

Diamond Crystal Salt Co., of St. Clair, Mich., gives, in a new booklet "How to Butcher Hogs & Cure Pork," the information that is essential to doing a first-class job of meat preservation.

* * *

In years gone by logging was a common winter job for northeastern farmers. As forests were cut off, available timber dwindled. Now, due to reforesting and better management of wood lots, a good many farmers are harvesting some timber every year. For them Form 4184, "Year Round Profits," published by the *Caterpillar Tractor Co.* of Peoria, Ill., will be interesting. It discusses combination of logging and farming operations. A post card will bring you your copy.

* * *

The Sheffield Farms Co. announce the election of two new officers and a new director. The new officers are: secretary, Robert E. Crowley, Tenafly, N. J.; treasurer, Matthew F. McGrath, New York City. Elected to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Director Harvey T. Brown was R. Newman Slawson, Hempstead, Long Island.

* * *

Redbird Farm, Wrentham, Mass., have two pens of reds at the Farmingdale, N. Y., laying contest which, at the end of the first quarter, were the two high pens for that breed. At Vineland a year ago the farm had first and third red pens, two-year-old class.

* * *

Fordson Tractor distributors set a new mark at their annual convention held in Kansas City under direction of Sherman and Sheppard, Inc., national distributors. There was a one hundred per cent representation of the sectional distributors from all over the country and the discussions of sales and promotion plans for 1938 reached a new high in enthusiasm.

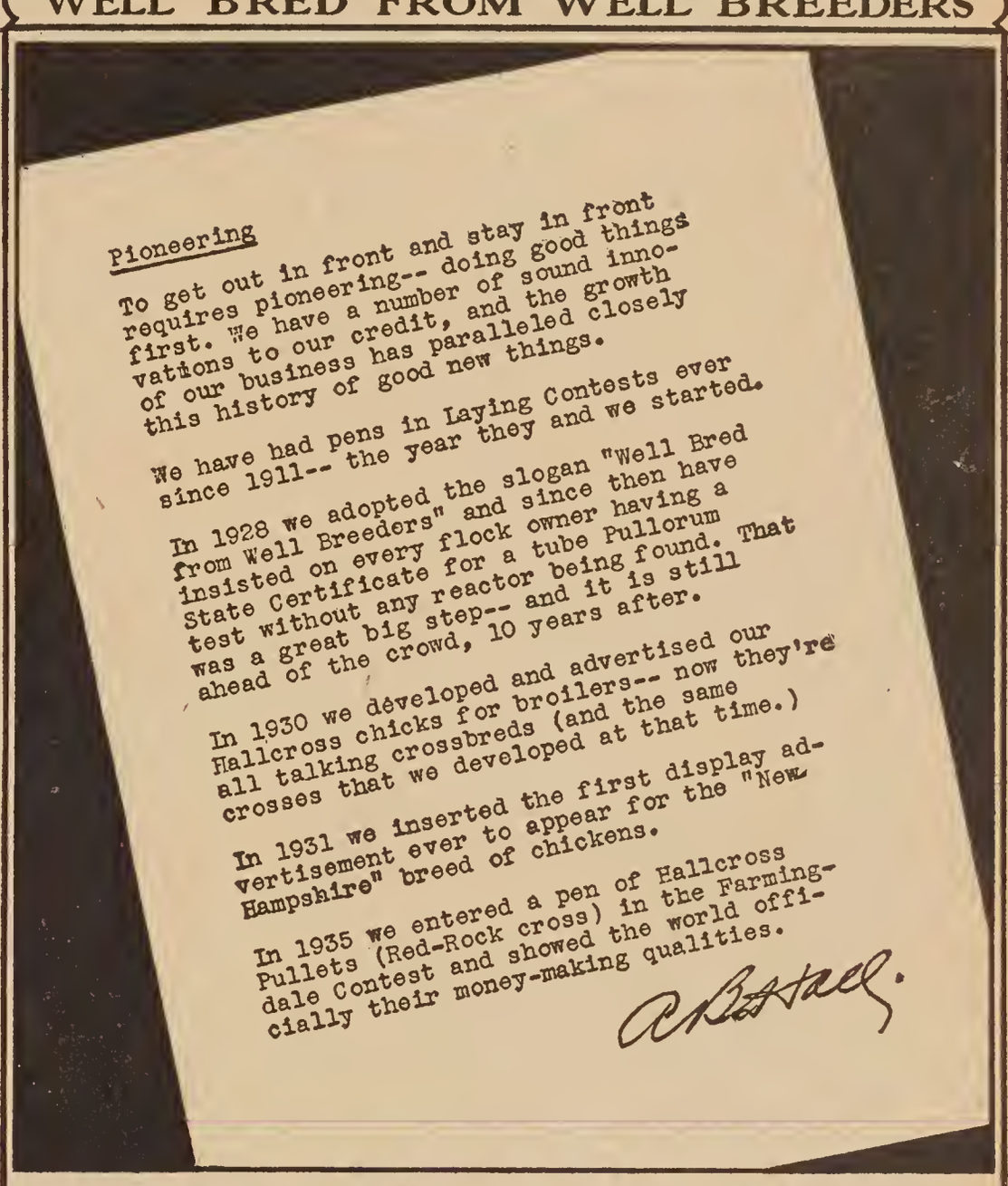
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To get out in front and stay in front requires pioneering-- doing good things first. We have a number of sound innovations to our credit, and the growth of our business has paralleled closely this history of good new things.

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In 1928 we adopted the slogan "Well Bred from Well Breeders" and since then have insisted on every flock owner having a State Certificate for a tube Pullorum test without any reactor being found. That was a great big step-- and it is still ahead of the crowd, 10 years after.

In 1930 we developed and advertised our Hallcross chicks for broilers-- now they're all talking crossbreds (and the same crosses that we developed at that time.)

In 1931 we inserted the first display advertisement ever to appear for the "New Hampshire" breed of chickens.

In 1935 we entered a pen of Hallcross Pullets (Red-Rock cross) in the Farmingdale Contest and showed the world officially their money-making qualities.

A. B. Hall.

We had courage when we decided to "show the world" what a pen of Hallcross Pullets would do in competition with the best products of breeders of other breeds!

Official results for contest year:

11th Pen in Contest: 2131 points
Our High Pullet, 284.70 points
*2nd best breed for sales value of all eggs laid
4th Pen in contest for egg size
Big Birds—average weight nearly 7 lbs.
*Note this particularly: "Sales Value" —PROFITABLENESS.



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EAST'S LARGEST BREEDING INSTITUTION
Capacity Over 1,500,000 Eggs at a Setting.
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WENE CHICK FARMS, Box 1910-A, Vineland, N.J.

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Dependable High Egg Producers
Free Catalog fully covers our seven popular breeds, including White Leghorns mated with pedigreed males. Hatched from pullorum tested old hen breeders. Baby Chicks—Started Chicks—Crossbreds. Guarantee protects you. Early order discount. Write today.
TAYLOR'S HATCHERY,
Box A, LIBERTY, N. Y.

HOLLYWOOD AND BARRON S. C. WHITE LEGHORN Chicks AA Mating, $85.00-1000. Postpaid. 14-day Livability Guarantee. Free Catalog of Chicks, Ducklings and Pullets. New Low Prices. MEADOWBROOK POULTRY FARM, R. 3, RICHFIELD, PENNA.

Northeast Markets for Northeast Producers

YOUR NEXT HERD SIRE

should transmit production and type - - -

Wait Farm Bulls will do this for you — Our Hord Sires are Champions of the East in tho Show Ring —

Our Production Average on H.I.R. test is highest in U. S. in our classification.

CALVES OF ALL AGES FOR SALE — ALSO SOME FEMALES — PRICES REASONABLE.

THE WAIT FARMS
AUBURN - NEW YORK

LAST CHANCE

to own a son of "Fanyan King of the Snows," whose 4%-911 fat dam — "Rated Excellent" is the highest record sister of the world's champion long time producer "Springbank Snow Countess," aver. lifetime test of over 4.3% for 10 lactations.

His famous sire — Springbank Aristocrat — is a son of "Countess" whose best record was 1125 fat, average test 4.37%. He is also the Sire of the new World's Champion 2 yr. old for both milk and fat.

NO. 1 BULL CALF — born July 17-37 from a proven 554 lb. fat Dam, with three good dams. One a former State leader in Class C with a 4.1% test.

NO. 2 BULL CALF — born Aug. 2-37. Dam has 530 lb. fat, aver. test 3.8%, a sister of the N. Y. State Champion Sr. 3 yr. old in Class C, 305 day division. A sister of this calf now on official test making a fine record.

ALSO A FEW HEIFER CALVES FOR SALE.

FANYAN FARMS C. C. Bennett Homer, N. Y.

Herd Sire, Winterthur Great Don Boast Ormsby 694782. (Sire) Winterthur Bess Ormsby Great 500000, a proven son of King of the Ormsbys.

(Dam) Winterthur Don Segis Ormsby Jane 1286145. Class C Record 711 lbs. fat, 18,477 milk, 3.9% test. Bulls of serviceable age and bull calves from dams with high C.T.A. Records.

MAYNARD L. SMITH
Elmira, N. Y. R. 1.

$20.00 - BULLS - $20.00

BULLS **Holstein-Friesian** BULLS

SONS OF KING BESSIE RAGAPPLE PABST, a son of "New Year Belle". A.R.O. 1297 lbs. Butter, 4.3% fat 1 year. Now available out of well bred dams. Herd T.B. Accredited. State and Federal tested for Bangs.

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Orchard Hill Stock Farm

Home of
CARNATION INKA INVINCIBLE
Young son of Sir Inka May from a daughter of Matador Segis Ormsby. Herd average: Milk 13,977 lbs., Butterfat 482.7, 3.5 test.
BULL CALVES FROM SOME OF OUR BEST COWS.
Write to
Marcy Klock, R.D. 2, Fort Plain, N. Y.

For Sale **10 Young Registered HOLSTEIN COWS**

and eight first calf heifers to freshen soon. Two yearling Holstein bulls ready for service. A few calves; Sire, King Bessie Ormsby Pietertje 59th, Sire Record. Herd Accredited and blood tested.

L. J. Lonergan Homer, N. Y.

Our bulls will transmit type, production, test. Honor Roll Herd 10 years. Some ready for service.

ROBERT C. CHURCH,
Baldwinsville, New York

Tarbell Farms **Guernseys**

Accredited — 325 Head — *Negative*

SENIOR HERD SIRE
MAY ROYAL'S HOLLISTON, 66 A.R. daughters, 15 others under test, 50 more in our herd yet to be tested.

JUNIOR HERD SIRES
Foremost Peacemaker, a son of Langwater Valor.
Foromost Combination, a grandson of Langwater Valor and Mixter Faithful.
Tarbell Farms Royal Marvel, a son of May Royal's Holliston.

FOR SALE: bulls one month to one year of age — also a few heifer calves. Out of real producing A. R. dams and by the above bulls.

Prices reasonable. Visitors always welcome.

TARBELL FARMS, SMITHVILLE FLATS, NEW YORK.

Vallyvu Farm Guernseys

Grandson of Langwater Valor A.R.; ready for light service. A.R. Backing. Fresh cows and heifers. Herd accredited and State approved. Bangs free No. 360.

J. EARL SCOTT
DANSVILLE, NEW YORK

DOWN THE Alley



By J. F. "Doc" ROBERTS

POSSIBLY you dairymen, potato growers, bean men, and a good many other farm groups feel that your marketing problems are the only farm marketing problems facing agriculture. Therefore, I wondered if you might be interested in some of our livestock marketing problems, and I am quoting here a circular letter which I sent out to our lamb friends:

"With the lamb market such a headache to all of us and really a heartache to so many of us, I have been trying to find out just what is the matter.

"I find that in week ending Dec. 18th, choice dressed lambs were selling at $19.20, and a year ago at $13.80, or an increase of 39% on choice lambs, and 42% on good lambs over the Dec. 19th price a year earlier. From this you would naturally assume that your live lambs would be selling between 39% and 42% better than they were a year ago, and yet we find that they sold during the week ending Dec. 18th at just 2% above a year ago.

"In the case of mutton, the situation is even worse. Live sheep sold on Dec. 18th at 6% less than they were a year ago, and yet the dressed carcasses are selling at 41% more than they were a year ago. On Dec. 19th, 1936, dressed carcass mutton was selling at $6.75 and on Dec. 18th, 1937, at $9.50.

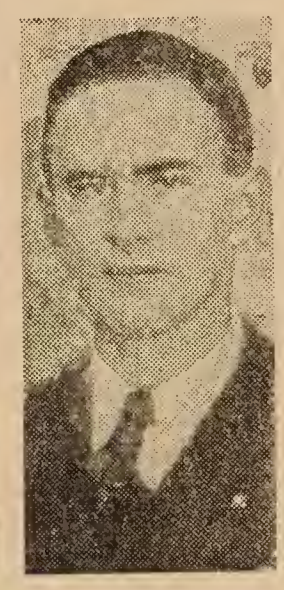
"Naturally, some of you men are going to say the cause is the difference in the wool value, so I wired the National Wool Marketing Corp., at Boston, for their estimate of the depreciation in wool price for the months of October, November, December, and so far into January, as compared with a year ago. They said their estimate for these months is that the wool price is 33% below the same months a year ago. In all fairness, this would make a difference, but if you figure there are even 8 lbs. of wool on the average lamb, a 33% decrease in the price of that wool would in no way account for the $5.40 higher that dressed lambs are selling at this year over what they were bringing a year ago with the live price almost exactly the same.

"Some one may question these figures; they are from a release of Monday, January 3rd, 1938, sent out by the Institute of American Meat Packers, Chicago, Ill.

"A YEAR AGO:—On December 5th, 1936, Chicago choice live lamb price was $8.85; on March 13th, 1937, it was $12.06, or exactly $648.00 more per car of 20,000 lb. to the farmer or feeder, yet during this period, there was absolutely no increase in price to the New York consumer of lamb cuts. These are U. S. Dept. of Agr. figures."

How are these things possible? Space does not permit going into that this issue, and it may be that you are not interested anyway, but if you are, drop a postal card or a note to me, c/o *American Agriculturist*, Ithaca, N. Y., or to me here at the Stockyards in Buffalo, saying that you are interested, and I will endeavor to answer the above question.





Miss Inez Hill of Greene, Chenango County, New York, and J. Homer Martin of Lisbon, St. Lawrence County, New York. At the recent meeting of the New York Holstein Association at Ogdensburg, these 4-H Club members were named state champion 4-H Holstein Club members for 1937. Miss Hill owns six purebred Holsteins, two of which have yearly butterfat records of 489.9 and 443.6 pounds. Homer has fourteen registered cows, and owns a half interest in a Holstein bull. One two-year-old gave 15,832 pounds of milk and 503 pounds of butterfat.

We offer six scotch and scotch topped cows from 4-10 years old. Desirable for Baby beef mothers.

Priced from **$100-$200 Each**

Guaranteed breeders.



W. J. Brew & Sons, Bergen, N. Y.



The NUMBER of Aberdeen-Angus cattle in the North Atlantic States is constantly INCREASING.

THERE'S A REASON

With a great amount of roughage available, THIS FALL is a good time to buy bred females and heifer calves.

Booklet on breeding and feeding free on request.

The Eastern Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Ass'n
Ithaca, New York

We Have Sold 44 Head of Aberdeen-Angus

cows, heifer and steer calves, bulls since inserting our advertisement last October.

We now again offer 10 young commercial bred cows and a few heifer calves from our later crop. If you have roughage you are wondering how to utilize, if you're fed up with milking and labor problems, or if you're just plain interested in seeing how somebody else is trying to keep the wolf from the door, pay us a visit or write.

Remember, we breed and sell Percheron Horses too.

Fuerst Stock Farm

Property of MYRON M. FUERST,
Pine Plains, Dutchess Co., New York

Dancote Farm

3 Young Aberdeen-Angus Bulls

BUILT-RITE, BRED-RITE, PRICED-RITE.
CERTIFIED RURAL SEED POTATOES AND LENROC SEED OATS.

CLAYTON TAYLOR LAWTONS, N. Y.

Aberdeen-Angus

Calves and Matured Foundation Stock.
High Quality — Priced Reasonable.

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Rock Stream, New York

You can raise good beef from Holstein cows by using a pure-bred Aberdeen-Angus bull. We have good young bulls at $90 each.

JAMES S. MORSE
Levanna, New York

HEREFORD CATTLE

SOME 1936 HEIFERS
ALSO 1937 HEIFER CALVES.

HOP CREEK FARMS
HOLMDEL, NEW JERSEY

Junior Yearling Bulls

L'Alva Pretty Boy, not misnamed, went to the top. He won grand champion over the Jersey Island in the recent autumn show. He is a son of my imported herd sire, Samaritan, No. 6778.

H. C. ANDREWS
Phone 14 Waterloo, N. Y.

Several Young Jersey Bulls

combining high production and show type from sires and dams proven by 7 years testing and classifying. Guaranteed free from all disease and most reasonably priced.

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I. G. Payne, East Schodack, N. Y.

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with herd records over 400 lbs. Mature equivalent. Accredited, Blood-tested, Mastitis free.

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PRODUCTION plus CONFORMATION

CHARACTER FIXED by 40 years constructive breeding. Many generations of PROVEN ANCESTRY behind our young bulls, reasonably priced. Tell me your problem and I will quote. Herd full accredited.

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Jerseys WITH 30 YEARS OF CONSTRUCTIVE BREEDING WITH PROVEN SIRES! LARGE, VIGOROUS INDIVIDUALS, AVERAGE OVER 6% TEST, THAT HAVE ALWAYS BEEN FREE FROM T.B. AND BANGS DISEASE.

ACCREDITED AND APPROVED.

E. A. Beckwith & Son, Ludlowville, N. Y.

FOR SALE: A FEW VERY CHOICE
Guernsey & Ayrshire
HEIFER AND BULL CALVES
ALSO YOUNG STOCK, SERVICE BULLS.

PASTIME FARMS,
Unadilla, New York

Ayrshires

Correct type and bred for production. Grand Champion Valmount Heather Boy for sale.

Valmount Farm
H. J. TEETZ Esperance, N. Y.

Oakhurst Farm Ayrshires

A few choice heifer calves sired by a bull from one of the breeds most celebrated families — price $40 each at 10 days old.

Two young bulls sired by Macdonald Mintmaster. His grand dam, Macdonald Dorothy, record 154,081 lbs. milk, 6452 lbs. fat, places her as the world's greatest Ayrshire cow.

OVER 100 HEAD ALL AGES.

Guy D. Power & Son West Genesee Road AUBURN, N. Y.

FOR SALE —

Ayrshire Heifers 1-20 mo. old, yearling bull and bull calves by Strathglass Henry Douglass, son of Lyonston Douglas, noted imported bull, and Strathglass Hannah Lady, with 6 Herd Test records aver. 10,399 lbs. 4.27 % milk, 445 lbs. fat.

70 registered Ayrshires, 40 of milking age, 32 are now producing over 1000 lbs., testing 3.8-4.00.

Accredited — Negative.

Old Homestead Farm R. L. Squires Massena, N. Y.

WE OFFER
CHOICE BROWN **SWISS BULLS**
CALVES AND YEARLINGS
AND A FEW SELECTED FEMALES.
TB ACCREDITED AND APPROVED—BLOODTESTED

D. N. BOICE
Hilltop Farm, Churchville, N. Y.

FOR SALE: Registered
Hereford Bulls . . .

ready for service. Sire: Windsor Domino 2nd. Must make room for young stock.

EVERETT E. BARRETT
North Chester, - - Mass.

CHAMPION DORSET RAM

At Chicago International 1937, Ohio State and Syracuse Fairs. First prize Dorset Wool Exhibit at Ohio State and Syracuse.

GOOD TYPE RAMS AND A FEW EWES FOR SALE — ANY AGE.

Original Fillmore Farms Flock
Jerome E. Wright, Cambridge, N. Y.

FOR SALE: White faced Idaho
Yearling Ewes

that have been in Western New York since last July. They are healthy, acclimated and are bred to pure bred Hampshire and Shropshire rams, to start lambing April first. Priced at the farm at $11 per head. Also some Texas yearling ewes at $10 per head.

J. A. POPE - Oakfield, N. Y.

Northeast Markets for Northeast Producers

Horses and Cattle
FOR SALE

F. B. Williamson Cicero, N. Y.

Sunnygables SALES LIST

5 Pairs Sound Young Horses
15 Yearling Angus Heifers, bred
10 Angus heifer calves
3 Pure bred Angus Service Bulls
3 Pure bred Guernsey yearling heifers, bred
2 Grade Guernsey yearlings, bred

H. E. BABCOCK, Jr.
Sunnygables Farms Ithaca, N. Y.

Cows For Sale
T.B. TESTED HOLSTEIN AND GUERNSEYS IN CARLOAD LOTS.
NINETY DAY RETEST GUARANTEED.
E. C. TALBOT
Leonardsville, New York

Horses For Sale...
GRADE BELGIAN HORSES
Fancy Matched Teams — Sorrels and Roans. Mares with Foal.
James Burns, Kanona, N. Y.
P.O. ADDRESS, BATH, N. Y. Phone — Bath 2F22

Young, Acclimated, Thoroughly Broken Teams of Heavy Farm Horses: 8 Matched teams of Mares in foal; 10 Matched teams of Horses and Horse and Mare; 12 other young Mares, some in foal and some not bred; 11 Colts, which will be 1 year old in Spring, mostly Sorrels with light manes and tails; 1 Registered Belgian Stallion, Chestnut with white mane and tail, 4 years old, weighs 1900 lbs.; 1 Registered Belgian Stallion, Sorrel with white mane and tail, 5 years old, weighs 2100 lbs.; 1 Registered Belgian Stud Colt, Sorrel with white mane and tail, 5 months old; 1 Pair of Mules, full sisters, coming 4 and 5 years old, weigh 2500 lbs. Several of above mentioned horses, mares and Stallions, also colts, were prize winners at most of the Fairs for the last two years. You probably saw them.

TEAMS, COLTS, STALLIONS AND MULES — over 50 head to choose from.

If it is something good you are interested in, write me your wants and will let you know if I have what you want, and price, as I only handle the good ones. Would be glad to have you come to the Farm and see for yourself. Also bring your own veterinary. Groom, harness and work the horses yourself.

E. A. NOBLE
Phone—Geneva 21F23. SENECA CASTLE, N. Y.

BELGIANS - "The Good Kind"
We believe our stables contain more outstanding stallions of serviceable age than can be found any other place in America. We believe we sell more Belgians than any one else in Ohio. We believe we are offering better values than be found elsewhere. Terms to responsible buyers.
A. W. GREEN, Middlefield, Ohio.

JACKS

RAISE MULES
Big Black Spanish Jacks. Guaranteed Breeders. Jenny's in Foal. Write for prices.
Krekler's Jack Farm
West Elkton, Preble Co., Ohio

SWINE
KEYSTONE FARMS
REGISTERED BERKSHIRES
6-8 week Boars or Sows. Both State College and Cornell Strains. Bred Gilts and Sows.
Write Keystone Farms, Richfield, Pa.

BIG TYPE PEDIGREED CHESTER WHITES
Service Boars, Bred Sows, Pigs.
PURE WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS.
C. E. CASSEL,
Hershey, Pennsylvania.

SWINE Large Registered YORKSHIRES
FROM IMPORTED CHAMPION STOCK. ALL AGES.
SERVICE BOARS — BRED SOWS — PIGS
HAROLD F. STEWART,
R.D. No. 2, Canisteo, N. Y.

LIVESTOCK Sales Events

Cattle Sales

Feb. 18	Cattle auction at Cornell University.
March 24	Mechanicsburg, Pa., Dispersal Sale of Enos H. Hess Holstein herd.
May 12	Guernsey sale at Waldorf Farms, North Chatham, N. Y., managed by Dunn & Harwood, Schoharie, N. Y., and Cordaville, Mass.
May 19	Pennsylvania Guernseys at Auction, Doylestown, Pa. Sale managed by the Pate Sales Co., Chadds Ford Junction, Pa.
May 19	Pennsylvania Guernseys at Auction, Doylestown, Pa. Sale managed by the Pate Sales Co., Chadds Ford Junction, Pa.
May 20	Coventry — Florham Guernsey Sale, Trenton, N. J.
May 21	Waldorf Farms, Guernsey Sale, North Chatham, N. Y.
May 23	New York Guernsey Sale, managed by Dunn & Harwood, Schoharie, N. Y., and Cordaville, Mass.

Coming Events

Feb. 10	New Hampshire Guernsey Breeders State Meeting, Concord, N. H.
Feb. 14-19	Thirty-first Farm & Home Week, Cornell.
Feb. 17	Tenth Annual Master Farmer Banquet, Willard Straight Hall, Ithaca, N. Y.
Feb. 23-24	Annual Meeting, Eastern States Farmers Exchange, Springfield, Mass.
Mar. 1-2-3	Mohawk Valley Baby Chick and Egg Show, Gloversville.
March 17-23	New England Spring Flower Show Boston, Mass.
June 21-24	Annual Summer Conference of Northeastern Poultry Producers' Council, Cornell University.

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Jonsown Collie Kennels
(Reg. No. 2926)
REGISTERED COLLIES - Puppies, Brood Matrons
3 Males at Stud — White, Tricolor, Sable & White.
Pictures on request.
R. F. D. No. 4, Brandon, Vt.

FOR SALE —
CERTIFIED CHIPPEWA, GREEN MOUNTAIN AND IRISH COBBLER
Seed Potatoes
E. G. S. GAGNIER & SON,
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For Sale
3000 Bu. Certified Chippewa and Green Mountain
Seed Potatoes
FAVOR R. SMITH
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Certified POTATOES
Warbas
Chippewas
Katahdins
BEST BOTH IN TYPE AND QUALITY FOR EITHER RETAIL OR WHOLESALE MARKET. HIGH YIELDING, CLEAN SEED FOR SALE.
GARDNER FARMS,
TULLY, NEW YORK

HASTINGS SEED POTATOES
Warba, New Golden, Chippewa, Katahdin, Mountains, Cobbler's, Rurals, Burbanks, Peachblow's, Hebron's, Gold Coin and others.
Write for Price List.
ROY C. HASTINGS
R.F.D. No. 3, MALONE, N. Y.

Honey

60	lbs.	best clover	$5.40
"	"	amber	4.20
"	"	Buckwheat	3.90
28	"	Clover	2.70
28	"	Buckwheat	1.95

Above not prepaid.
10 lbs. clover post paid, $1.60. Satisfaction guaranteed. Honey is the health sweet. Nature's best.
F. W. Lesser, Fayetteville, N. Y.

Pure Clover Honey
POSTPAID
5 LB. PAIL, 75c.
COMB, 5 BOXES, $1.00
MAPLE GROVE FARMS
HEUVELTON, NEW YORK

Choice Table HONEY
10 lb. pail $1.50 Postpaid. C.O.D. $1.68.
F. H. COVENTRY ROME, N. Y.

R. O. P. and Certified LEGHORNS
Last Two Years R.O.P. Average: 230 eggs per bird, weighing 26.47 ounces per dozen. Average body weight 4.5 lbs. B.W.D. tested for ten years. No Reactors found for past two years.
ALL MALES FROM R.O.P. MATINGS
Send for circular.
Kirkup's Poultry Farm
Mattituck, New York

Gabriel's Poultry Farm
Backed by 24 years of continuous service to customers.
Buy success of the successful. W. Leghorns, Reds & N. H. Reds. Pullorum Free. Circular.
Gabriel's Poultry Farm
Odessa, N. Y.

S. C. W. LEGHORNS and NEW HAMPSHIRES
— A strong, hardy stock —
95% livability. Guaranteed to 3 weeks. B.W.D. Clean. Write for Details.
Zimmer Poultry Farm,
Box C, Gallupville, New York.

BODINE'S Pedigreed LEGHORNS
New York State's largest U.S.R.D.P. Breeding Farm
Official average body weight of birds 4.63 lbs. Heaviest in New York State
Official average production of birds 248.49 eggs. Third highest in New York State
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Write for price list and circular.
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HIGHLAND POULTRY FARM
S. C. W. Leghorns and genuine New Hampshires. 100% Pullorum clean. Place your orders early. Write for circular of prices.
H. T. TILLOTSON
Box A, King Ferry, N. Y.

White Mountain Strain
New Hampshires
State accredited pullorum clean, your guarantee. Exceptionally high livability and egg production from mature breeders. Prices reasonable.
HAMMOND FARM
Plymouth, New Hampshire.

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TRAP-NESTED PROGENY TESTED
S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS
Big Birds - Great Layers - Nice Eggs
Catalogue
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Box 90 Cambridge, N. Y.

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25 yrs. breeding for type and production and egg size and quality.
17 yrs. all breeders N. Y. State Officially Certified.
8 yrs. used only high record pedigreed males.
Entire flock ALWAYS 100% clean on blood test for B.W.D. (tube test).
KUTSCHBACH & SON, Sherburne, N.Y.

Pedigreed White Leghorns
which are the result of three Generations of poultry keeping. 92% livability New York State egg laying contest. 100% livability, 1935-36 contest.
Fine Pullets and Breeding Cockerels
Directly Related to Egg Laying Contest Birds
Ready for Delivery. - - Write for Prices.
DEROY TAYLOR, NEWARK, WAYNE COUNTY, N. Y.

KEYSTONE FARMS
S.C. White Leghorns
noted for health, vigor, vitality and laying qualities. Established 1910. Write today for colored Poultry Calendar. Explains all.
The Keystone Farms, Richfield, Pa.

RICHQUALITY Certified Leghorns
ESTABLISHED IN 1911

WALLACE H. RICH
Largest Certified Flock in New York State
Real production poultry — Write us your needs.
RICH POULTRY FARM, Box A, Hobart, N. Y.

Hobart Poultry Farm LEGHORNS
LARGE BIRDS — CHALK WHITE EGGS
Free Illustrated Circular.
WALTER S. RICH, HOBART, N. Y.

Pineview Hatchery
PULLORUM FREE STATE TESTED
Barred Rocks
CROSSES — N. H. REDS
HATCHING EGGS — PULLETS — COCKERELS
DUANE YOUNG, Mgr. **EXETER, N. H.**

CERTIFIED — TESTED
WHITE LEGHORNS and NEW HAMPSHIRES
HATCHING EGGS
KENYON POULTRY FARM
Marcellus, New York
STARTED PULLETS & COCKERELS
PEDIGREED, REGISTERED COCKER SPANIELS REASONABLY PRICED — CIRCULARS.

KAUDER'S PEDIGREED LEGHORNS

A CLEAN SWEEP
All Life Time Records
For High Egg Production, Vineland Hen Contest. My Leghorns hold all Official World Records for Pens of 2-year old Hens, 3-year old Hens and 4-year old Hens. A remarkable achievement. High Livability combined with Long-Life laying.
WINNER "Hen of the Year" Trophy Neppco Exposition
Lady Bountiful II, selected as the most outstanding Hen of 1937 for ALL-AROUND quality. Official Record, 324 Eggs; 332 Points.
Direct Breeding of my World Record Hens. Sired by Males from 270 to 348 Egg Hens.
Send For Catalog **IRVING KAUDER** Box 106, New Paltz, N. Y.

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Breeders of
S. C. W. Leghorns and New Hampshires
All breeders are blood tested.
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R.O.P. Pedigreed and Progeny Tested
Leghorn Breeding Farm
BREEDING COCKERELS
Write for Circular.
THE WHITE EGG FARM
E. R. Stone & Son, Clyde, N. Y.

LARGE LAYING LEGHORNS
BETTER BUILT BY BALANCED BREEDING
N. Y. Certified and U. S. R. O. P. HATCHING EGGS.
Also Stock for commercial use.
JAMES E. RICE & SONS
Trumansburg, Box A, New York

Hartwick QUALITY **Pedigree S. C. W. *Leghorns***
Bred from strong, healthy, high producing hens that lay large pure white eggs.
PULLETS AND BREEDING STOCK FOR SALE.
All birds are B.W.D. tested and reactors removed.
HARTWICK HATCHERY, Inc.
Hartwick, New York.

Baled Hay and Straw
ALL GRADES MIXED HAY AND ALFALFA. DELIVERED BY TRUCK OR CARLOAD.
Write or telephone your needs.
E. P. Smith, Sherburne, N. Y.



Left — At one end of her "clothery", Mrs. Tooker has assembled sewing machine, chest of drawers and movable pieces of sewing equipment, such as small cabinet and basket. The chest of drawers holds sewing and mending supplies and materials used for wrapping parcels. The room is well lighted besides being heated for use at any time.

Below — Size and shape of room determine largely the arrangement of it. A jog in the wall of the Tookers' "clothery" made possible this alcove arrangement which accommodates a washing machine, ironer, and storage cabinet in addition to the laundry tubs and ironing board shown in this view of it. The alcove has double doors which are closed when the actual washing processes are over, thus making a storage space for large equipment and converting the main part of the room into a highly useful and attractive place.



More than a Laundry

by MRS. GRACE WATKINS HUCKETT

When Monday was always "blue Monday."



HOW WOULD you like to have one large room where was concentrated all operations connected with washing, ironing, mending, cleaning, and making clothes? Sounds like a sure cure for washday blues, doesn't it? Such a "clothery" was recently added to the home of one of my neighbors, Mrs. Clyde Tooker, of Riverhead, Long Island, and is an idea that can be adapted to any farm house which has an unused room.

Although such conveniences as running hot and cold water are desirable, they are not essential. The main thing is to have a light, well-ventilated room, which can be heated in winter, where you can do all the jobs connected with clothes. Walls need to be painted or papered to present a light-colored washable surface, and the floor should be "scrubable" and not tiring to stand on.

The Tookers' "clothery" really has three departments and offers an idea for making family life more harmonious. First, there's the washing and ironing department. A jog in the wall of the room forms a small alcove (see picture) where the equipment for these operations is kept. Double doors shut off this alcove from the main part of the room when washing and ironing jobs are out of the way.

The second department is the sewing corner, also pictured on this page. The third department is where family life comes in. The walls of the room are papered with washable, light green wall paper, the floor is covered with a darker shade of linoleum, and pretty, green-dotted curtains are at the windows. One side of the room is fitted up with a dropleaf table, a victrola, radio, and an easy chair. The table is covered with an attractive oilcloth and serves for sprinkling or folding clothes and for many other jobs which have to be spread out on a big table. When not in use, the leaves of the table are let down, it is pushed back into the corner and used to hold a reading lamp and books and magazines for reading and study, so that this end of the room can serve either as a playroom or study for the children, or as a place for any member of the family to come when he or she needs to get away from the others. The idea has all sorts of possibilities.

Look around you and see if you haven't a room in your house that you can steal for a "clothery" and possibly an extra living room. In organizing the laundry part of it, remember these seven important points:

1—**Collecting Soiled Clothing.** Containers for soiled clothes (large articles) may be ventilated dry bins, baskets or hampers which help to prevent mildew or mould. Small articles are collected in laundry bags or hampers in individual clothes closets or bathroom. Very soiled clothing needs a compartment separate from white clothes.

2—**Sorting.** The table, broad bench, or top of bins used for this purpose should bring the job up waist-high to save stooping. The same arrangement is useful for sprinkling and folding later. Drop leaves on the table and large casters on its legs make it doubly convenient.

3—**Removing Stains.** There should be a cabinet or shelves near the tubs to hold chemicals. The same cabinet may hold soaps, powders, bluing, starch and small utensils used especially for laundry work. There should be a larger cabinet for storing clothes basket, hand wringer if one is used, and other articles which would collect dust if left in an open room for a week. Before putting in shelves, the various objects to be stored should be measured in order to have shelves the right distance apart.

4—**Filling and Draining Tubs.** Pipe or hose connections can be made to deliver soft, hot and cold water into tubs or washing machine and to conduct away soiled water. Such a hose is now on the market, and it is wonderful how much labor it can save simply by screwing it onto the water faucet. New washing machines have pumps for emptying. When laundry tubs are in the basement and the cesspool is not deep enough for them to drain into it naturally, a sunk pump may be installed in the floor for this purpose. Such a pump is operated electrically.

5—**Have Working Heights Comfortable,** whether it be the level on which the tubs are placed, clothes are sorted or ironed, or merely the height of the clothes line. Try them out before fastening in position.

6—**Arrange Equipment** to follow a natural sequence without criss-crossing of washing operations. A stationary ironing board which folds up when not in use and a storage closet big enough for the electric ironer protect both from dust. Usually the ironing operation is separate from the washing and the two work centers may almost be considered as separate units.

7—**Hanging Clothes.** For hanging either wet or dry clothes, there are many types of dryers. One which works on pulleys and lifts the clothes up under the ceiling of kitchen or laundry, out of the way, is a great convenience. Other drying frames are collapsible, so they can be put out of sight when not in use. This additional storage space should be considered when planning the room. For outdoors, a revolving dryer which allows one to stand in the same place while pinning on the clothes is a great help. A stand, bench, box or child's express wagon to hold the basket of clothes at finger-tip height, is another great back saver. Some method for drying clothes in stormy weather must be provided.



seen on china. The multi-color prints look as if the colors were put on with colored chalks or bold splashes of paint.

DRESS PATTERN No. 2576 is the smartly casual type which may be made with a schoolgirl collar or high and collarless. It cuts in one piece from shoulder to hem and comes in pattern sizes 14, 16, 18, 20 years, 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40-inches bust. Size 16 requires 4⅜ yards of 39-inch material.

The time to begin to make the children's playsuits is before the spring rush of work starts.

OVERALL PATTERN No. 2565 can be made up in the new faded blue heavy cotton or in the Tyrolean cotton prints. Pattern sizes are 2, 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. Size 4 requires 1⅝ yards of 39-inch material with ⅜ yard of 35-inch lining.

TO ORDER: Write name, address and pattern size and number clearly and enclose 15c in stamps. Address Pattern Department, *American Agriculturist,* 10 North Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, New York. Add 12c for our new fashion catalog.

Today in Aunt Janet's Garden

She Learns by Experience

A RECENT experience which I had with a crassula, sometimes called jade plant or Japanese rubber plant, will make me more careful in the future when repotting houseplants. During the past summer its leaves became crepy and soft while those of another plant of the same kind were dark green, glossy, firm and healthy.

I knew that it had only been a few months since the ailing plant had been moved into a larger pot with fertilizer worked into the new soil and thought that that could not possibly be the trouble. Finally it grew so bad that I took it out of the pot, shook off the outside soil and to my amazement found that the soil from the original pot had remained in a tight mass around it and the roots had never been able to penetrate the wall of the old soil into the fresh new soil; it was simply starving.

I then removed every bit of old soil, washed the roots, some of which had begun to decay a little and replaced in fresh, new, rich, potting soil. From that moment it improved and now looks perfectly healthy. If I had not supervised the first repotting myself, I might have thought that carelessness was the cause. I might say it was being overcareful in trying not to disturb the root system which caused the difficulty.

My Christmas cactus was laden with buds this year and then a great many of them fell off before opening. I blamed the mischievous kitten, when I found that the buds were falling. I tried setting the plant away from the heat of the radiator and found that it did much better. I am told that contrary to the opinion of most people, cacti prefer a cool, rather than a warm room. This plant did wonderfully well on the cool enclosed porch, and when moved indoors because of bitter weather, showed its displeasure by dropping its buds.

Begonias seem to resent overwatering. In fact it is quite a fine point to give them just enough, but not too much. They also resent too strong sunlight which makes the leaves curl and turn brown. I find that it is better to keep them back from the window rather than immediately on the sill. By the way, some of the new and improved varieties of begonias have blossoms much larger and finer than the old ones.

Seize the Opportunity TO SEW

• • •

THE TAG END of winter offers plenty of wardrobe problems. Without much cost a clever woman can make a dress which will tide over this period handsomely. Red clay, green, gold or sapphire blue woolen would look lovely under that heavy winter coat. If you prefer a new spring print, then get one of the new necktie prints or one having a design copied from laces and embroideries or an arabesque pattern such as may be



"Take those pork chops offo the scales, Adolph—I wanna weigh the baby!"

Try Brer Rabbit's quick new way to make

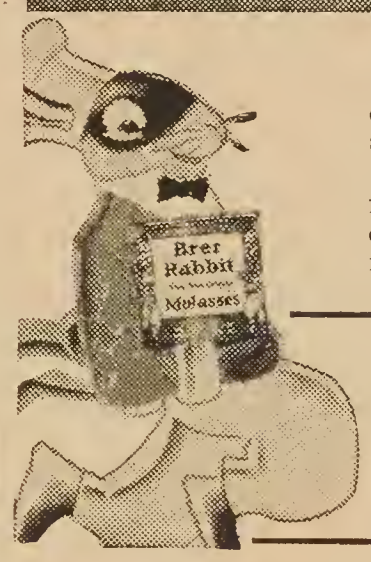
Molasses Cookies



CRISP MOLASSES COOKIES

1 cup shortening, 1 cup sugar, 1 cup Brer Rabbit Molasses, 1 tablespoon vinegar, 1 tablespoon ginger, 1 teaspoon cinnamon, ½ teaspoon salt, 2 eggs, well beaten, 1 teaspoon soda, 1 tablespoon hot water, 6 cups flour.

Place the first 7 ingredients in a saucepan and heat to boiling. Remove from stove, cool and add eggs, soda which has been dissolved in the hot water, and flour. Turn out on floured board and roll very thin. Bake on greased baking sheets in a moderately hot oven (350° F.) about 15 minutes. Makes 6 dozen crisp cookies.



HERE'S A RECIPE to save you time, energy and dishwashing. No bothersome creaming of shortening and sugar—you stir up all the ingredients in a saucepan. And the cookies cost only about 6¢ a dozen!

But be sure to use Brer Rabbit Molasses—made from the choicest, freshly crushed Louisiana sugar cane. Then your cookies will have the real old-fashioned flavor that everybody loves!

FREE! Brer Rabbit's new book. 100 recipes. Gingerbreads, cookies, cakes, pies, puddings, breads, muffins, waffles, griddle cakes, candles. Address Penick & Ford, Ltd., Inc., New Orleans, La., Dept. AA-7.

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Giant Asters 5 pkts. 10¢



Wilt-Resistant! The nation's favorite flower—*Crimson, Yellow, Blue, Pink, White* & 10c-packet of seeds of each, all 5 for just 10c! *Maule's Seed Book free*—tested, guaranteed seeds for prize vegetables & flowers, at low prices.



Maule's The Old Reliable Seed House

Wm. Henry Maule, 466 Maule Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.



A TWO-DOLLAR BILL

goes a long way at this famous hotel, right in the heart of New York. It buys a light, airy room, with comfortable bed, and RCA radio; plenty of rest and quiet; friendly service when you want it. You'll enjoy staying here—and you'll get your money's worth.

Single rooms from $2 — Doubles, $3

HOTEL TIMES SQUARE

43rd Street, West of Broadway, New York

YARNS For Rugs and Hand-Knitting at bargain prices. Samples and Knitting directions FREE. Bartlett Yarn Mills, Box R, Harmony, Maine.



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BUY the goods you see advertised in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST in preference to other brands. There is no need to take chances with other merchandise for you know goods advertised here are as represented. AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST accepts only "ads" of dependable manufacturers for publication.

When you write advertisers be sure to say "I saw your ad in

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST



HARRIS SEEDS

BEST FOR THE NORTH

We breed and grow those vigorous early strains of vegetables and flowers which insure success for gardeners whose seasons are short. Such seed is more hardy and vigorous and gives exceptional results where ever grown.

Be sure to try Harris' New Hardy Carnation:

Vivid colors, exquisite fragrance, rivals greenhouse flowers in size. Blooms early in summer. Perennial easily grown from seed.

SPECIAL OFFER! 1 pkt. Hardy Carnation, 1 pkt. Mexican Zinnias, a 30c value; both postpaid for 15c.

Send for your catalogue today!

If you grow for market ask for the Market Gardeners and Florists Wholesale Price List also.

JOSEPH HARRIS CO., INC., R. F. D. No. 36, Coldwater, N. Y.

1938 CATALOGUE *now ready*

To Get the Best Cough Medicine, Mix It at Home

Saves Good Money, No Cooking.

This famous recipe is used by millions of housewives, because there is no other way to obtain such a dependable, effective remedy for coughs that start from colds. It's so easy to mix—a child could do it.

From any druggist, get 2½ ounces of Pinex, a concentrated compound of Norway Pine, famous for its effect on throat and bronchial membranes.

Then make a syrup by stirring two cups of granulated sugar and one cup of water a few moments, until dissolved. It's no trouble at all, and takes but a moment. No cooking needed.

Put the Pinex into a pint bottle and add your syrup. This gives you a full pint of cough remedy, far superior to anything you could buy ready-made, and you get four times as much for your money. It never spoils, and is very pleasant—children love it.

You'll be amazed by the way it takes hold of severe coughs, giving you double-quick relief. It loosens the phlegm, soothes the inflamed membranes, and helps clear the air passages. Money refunded if it doesn't please you in every way.



IN THE SHADOW OF THE EMPIRE STATE BUILDING

A quiet, convenient hotel in New York combining the spaciousness and friendliness of an old hotelry with every modern improvement.

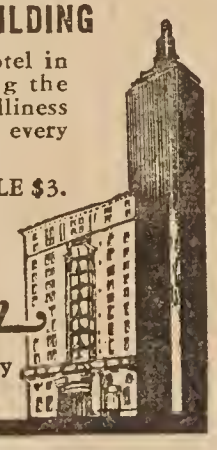
SINGLE $2. DOUBLE $3.

Direction: American Hotels Corporation

HOTEL *Aberdeen*

32nd St., Bet. 5th Ave. & B'way

NEW YORK



BRILLIANT SNAPSHOTS: Any size roll developed. Eight glossy Velox prints. 25c coin. ONOTA PHOTO SERVICE, Dept. J, Box 1136, Pittsfield, Mass.

Never too YOUNG to learn!

A 4-H CLUB BOY in a Northeastern state had tried hard to develop a top steer for the shows, but he could never make the grade. He always lost out at the local roundups. His steer was never quite good enough to get to the big state show.

One fall, after the usual disappointment, he read about the 4-H boy who had won top steer honors in Chicago. The boy had fed a commercial product in addition to his ration. The people who made the product were proud because he had won—they told about it in one of their advertisements. It was this advertisement that the boy had read.

When he started his next steer, he used that same product. His steer won at all the local shows. His steer went to the big state show and won top honors against veteran steer feeders.

This youngster has learned something about steer feeding that will come in handy when he is farming for himself. And he has also discovered something else that will prove helpful in later years — that it pays to read the advertising in *American Agriculturist*.



YOUR PAGE

While we cannot possibly print all letters received, your comments and opinions are appreciated. Naturally the editors reserve the right to disagree with sentiments expressed here.

(EDITOR'S NOTE: Here are a few of the many interesting letters received from readers in response to our offer to pay $1.00 for all the letters on the subject "What 1937 Taught Me" which we had space to print. More of these interesting letters will be published later. Watch for them.)

Early Cut Hay Makes More Milk

I HAVE been a dairy farmer for 33 years and have always made it a practice to cut my hay and clover very early, much earlier than any of my neighbors. Last summer we had a rainy spell about July 1. I had one field of extra nice timothy which I cut in second bloom, the proper stage for saleable hay, but about two weeks later than I should have on account of the rain.

What I learned when I changed from early cut to this hay in November was that my milk production dropped 15 per cent, and it came right back when I changed to early cut hay again. This early cut hay keeps my cattle in fine condition, and I would advise all dairy farmers to cut their hay at least two weeks earlier than they usually do. I always get two big crops.—*C. W. B., New York.*

* * *

She Learned Her Lesson

When you ask, "What did you learn in 1937?" you are probably addressing the men. But since many of your readers are women, you may be interested to know that this past year has been very educational to one of them. I have learned that there is a limit to the work one woman can do. Perhaps every farm woman has to learn that at some time. It isn't anything new.

What did I do in 1937 that I will never do again? I attempted too much. Because we thought we could not afford to hire help, and Dad and the boys were rushed to death with the farm work, it fell to me to care for a large vegetable garden, a big lawn, and the flower gardens. This in addition, of course, to all housework and cooking for a husky family of five, picking berries, and doing considerable canning. I know some women who claim to do all this, but it was too much for me. The house was dusty and untidy, the lawn ragged and unkempt. Weeds grew everywhere. They hid the flowers I had planted and smothered the vegetables so that I hadn't even half a crop. Many berries went to waste because I had no time to pick them. Autumn found me with frazzled nerves and an intense sense of dissatisfaction.

Long before the New Year, I made a resolution that hereafter I would do a few things well, rather than trying to do everything and accomplishing nothing. During the coming season I shall do the housework and hire someone for the garden, or I shall care for the garden and have help in the house. I still have 2 or 3 months to solve the problem. But I shall stick to my resolution.—*Mrs. R. H. E., New York.*

* * *

Improved His Pasture

I suspect that you have been swamped by the learnings of your readers during the past year. If only more of the things learned by experience could be put into practice, some of us might get to worry about income taxes.

However, I believe that I have learned some things from the experiences of 1937. One was that pastures can be improved by as simple a method as fencing so as to have 3 or 4 fields. Last Spring, we did that. By alternating the cows from one to another, we were able to keep the entire pasture under control, and the grass did not run to seed and get woody and unpalatable in some parts of the pasture as had always been the case in other wet seasons. Of course there was little feed in late summer, but there never is much anyway. What little growth there was this Fall was good and not covered by dry hay and weeds.

I believe, from my own experience, that managed grazing will increase production 10 to 20 per cent, and it seems reasonable that continued use of this system will result in less weeds and more clover and low growing grasses.

Another experience of 1937 was raising corn for grain. We planted Hybrid 29-3 on May 25, and in spite of a very wet cold Spring and generally poor corn year in this section, it was a very good crop and matured well, although a little too thick for the best ears. Because we were delayed in silo filling by erecting a new silo, the last of the corn got too mature for good silage. We husked about 2 acres from the standing stalks, husking 3 or 4 rows on each side of the field and throwing the ears into the wagonbox driven alongside. Then we cut the fodder with the binder and ran it into the silo with an equal amount of green alfalfa.

We had about 240 bu. of ear corn. We have just started feeding the silage. It looks good but it will be some time before we know much about it. We are going to have a sample analyzed to see how it compares with the early cut corn with the grain left on. This ear corn has saved us a lot of feed cost and I believe will make the crop a lot more valuable than if all had been ensiled.—*W. R. R., New York.*

* * *

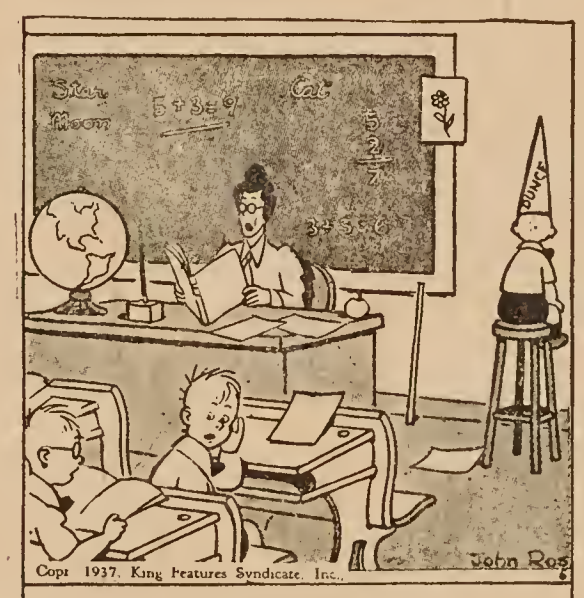
A Lost Tomato Crop

Here is an experience I had last season that may be of interest to some of your readers. About May 20, 1936, I ploughed under a very rank growth of sweet clover and planted to vegetable crops -- sweet corn, early and late cabbage, etc., and 1½ acres of muskmelon. In 1937, where I had the melons the year before, I set tomatoes 4 ft. by 4 ft., drilled in 600 lbs. of superphosphate and no other fertilizer. They were as near a complete failure as any crop could be. Vines were so rank that they were all interwoven, many of them 4 and 5 ft. long, set full of tomatoes which dropped off when 1¼ to 1½ in. in size.

Apparently there was a dry rust or rot around the stem. Rarely did we find a tomato 2½ in. or larger, and then so badly cracked that it was unfit for market. As for the weather, it was much too wet up to July 1st, then August and September very dry.

Now my neighbor just over the fence — on the same type of soil, same plants, same variety, with hill application of 4-12-4 — had a good crop, very smooth with seldom a crack, on land where he had cultivated crops for four successive years.

Would I set tomatoes again where so much sweet clover had been ploughed under the year previous? I think not. Too much nitrogen and humus for that crop, though a normal rainfall in August would have made a difference.—*L. V. McE., New York.*



"He's taking the rap for his father's homework again!"

* * *

Good Results With Barley

We tried one thing in 1937 that we were well satisfied with, and that was 25 acres of winter barley. It proved so satisfactory that we put in 45 acres last fall. We did have a chore in harvesting it, as it was down and twisted all ways, but luckily we had a combine. I had no lifters at that time, but I can say now that they would have gotten me 10 bus. an acre more if I had had them then. Our yield was 40 bus. per acre so far. We planted 9 pecks per acre. That proved to be too thick. Last fall we cut that to 6 pecks and it looks good so far.

We sold 7 tons at $40 per ton. It is good as dairy feed, even as half in a dairy ration. It can be fed to most all stock, including poultry. It is worth trying.—*W. S. K., New York.*

* * *

Now Believes in Extra Hay and Milk Records

This past year proved the point of keeping some three-year-old hay in our storage barn. My hay crop fell short of my needs a year ago and having this old hay saved my buying at $18 to $20 a ton to carry to pasture.

Also this past year was the first time I had kept milk production records. By them I discovered two poor cows that I had failed to cull previously, and an 8,000-lb. first calf heifer which I would have under-estimated.

So from my experience in 1937, I am keeping some extra hay and milk scales, pencil and production cards in the strainer house.—*S. H. P., New York.*

* * *

Shingles and Chickens

The important thing 1937 taught me was to have our house shingled. This saves fuel, makes the house warmer, and makes it more pleasant to come in to in the evenings.

1937 also taught me that by reading about raising chickens in the *American Agriculturist,* I made the best profit I ever had in raising chickens.—*J. Y., New York.*

AUNT JANET'S *Favorite Recipe*

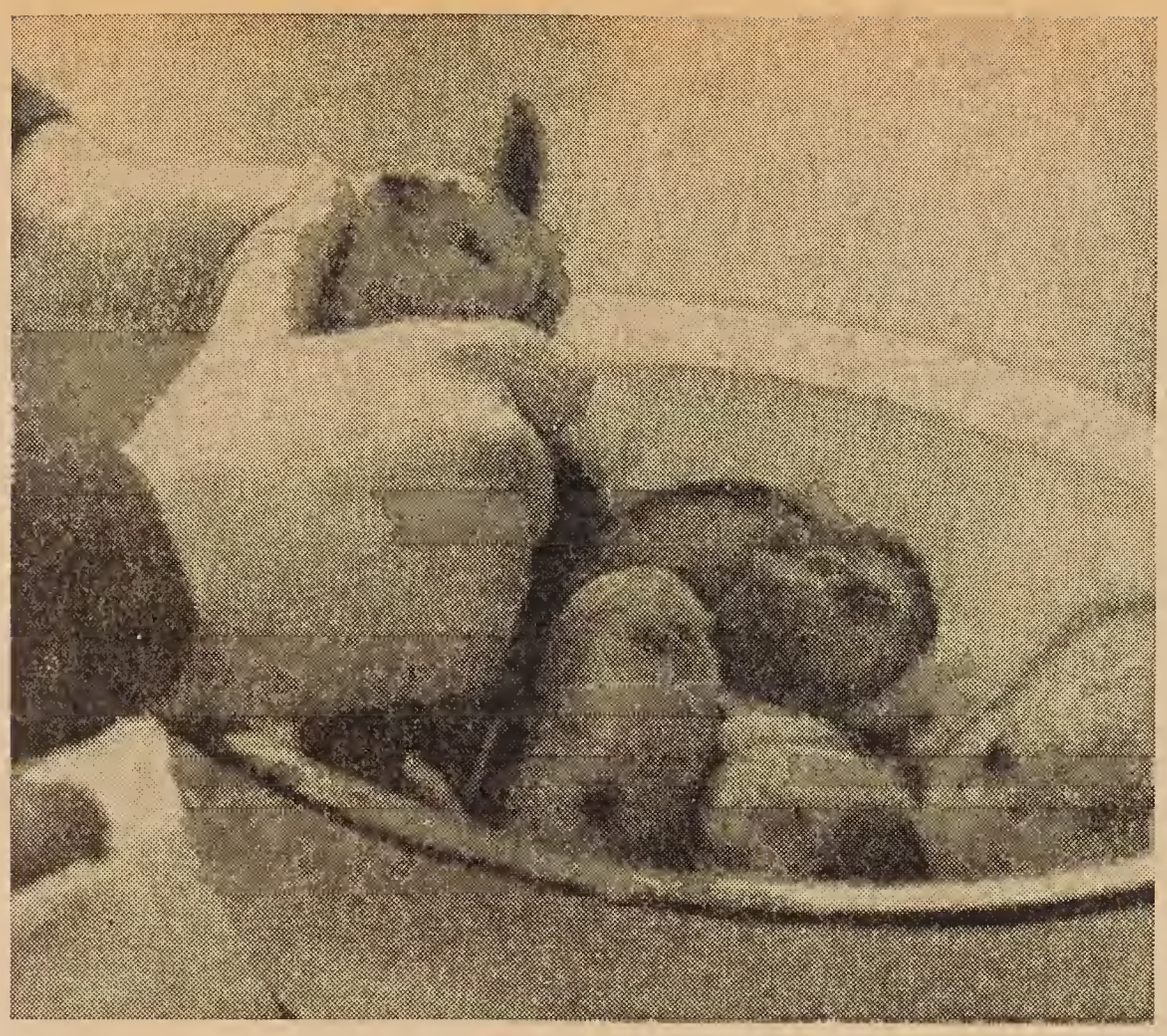
HERE is a slightly different way of utilizing some of that sweet corn you canned last summer. Ordinarily we think it is good enough "as is", heated with butter and perhaps a little milk or cream, but once in a while we need something a little special.

Corn Balls

(serves eight)

2½ cups corn
2 eggs
1 small onion, minced
2 cups bread crumbs
½ teaspoon salt
2 tablespoons bacon fat

Drain corn, beat eggs slightly, and combine all ingredients listed. Shape into small balls and bake on a greased baking sheet. Turn once to brown evenly. Serve hot with maple syrup.



These potatoes were bought by a city housewife who paid a good price for them. Put yourself in her place, and imagine her thoughts as she cuts away growth cracks, injuries and sunburned spots.

A Day on the Cleveland Potato Market

By E. V. HARDENBURG,
New York State College of Agriculture.

NEAR THE close of October and the end of another harvest season Paul Findlen of the Cornell Department of Agricultural Economics and I were in Cleveland to continue our study of terminal market methods of handling potatoes with reference to tuber bruising. We find that the human psychology involved was no less interesting than the few facts we hoped to get. City merchandising of fruits and vegetables is no longer conducted in secret code by a gang of human cutthroats as was once said to be the case. Cleveland's $10,000,000 Northern Ohio Food Terminal is a convenient, clean, spacious and well organized wholesale market. Under the capable management of Russell Swiler, we have here an organization which not only provides up-to-date equipment, but operates twenty-four hours of every work day throughout the year in the spirit of fair play and mutual benefit to the producer as well as the merchant.

Local Potatoes Scarce

At that time Maine Green Mountain potatoes dominated the Cleveland market. This may seem strange in a market situated central to such great potato producing states as Ohio, Pennsylvania and Michigan and especially so in view of government reports that all of these states had a bumper crop. Local market men reported that Ohio potatoes were not only of exceptionally poor quality but supplies were very low. It was with real difficulty that one found any but Maine and Idaho potatoes either in the Food Terminal or the large chain stores. Maine's and Idaho's were of better than usual quality with the market steady and firm. Maine's were quoted $1.40 to $1.50 per cwt., Idaho's $1.75 to $2.00. Only one jobber could be found with potatoes from other states. He was quoting Ohio Russet Rurals, growers' grade, at $1.10 to $1.25, and New York Round Whites, U. S. No. 1s, at $1.35 per cwt. These price differentials fairly well reflect the difference in quality which is usual on this market. Very little blight rot and field frost was evident in Maine stock and dealers were loath to handle anything from nearby states. A surprising amount of Maine Katahdins were found in some of the high class fruit and vegetable stores and these met with much favor. They not only looked well, but store managers reported that buyers consider them of excellent eating quality. A few cars of Chippewas had been ordered from Maine. Apparently the bright skin and smooth shape of these new varieties are factors which will insure an increased demand for them.

Several dealers expressed some curiosity as to why Michigan and New York potatoes, which ten years ago dominated the Cleveland market, have lately almost disappeared. In my opinion, the reason is mainly that Maine and Idaho potatoes are reaping the benefits of better grading, better packaging and extensive advertising now sadly lacking in potatoes grown nearby. Every sack of Maine potatoes is in a clean branded sack. At least a dozen attractive brands were much in evidence throughout the market. The state appropriation for the advertisement of Maine potatoes is already yielding returns here. What will New York, Ohio and Pennsylvania do to meet this challenging situation?

What Housewives Paid

The three largest chain stores in Cleveland in order of number of stores are Fisher Brothers, A & P and Krogers. In Fisher Brothers stores on October 28, the price range was: Maine Green Mountains, ten pounds for twenty-one cents; Idaho Burbanks, bulk ten pounds for twenty-five cents; Idaho selected Burbanks, in ten pound cloth sacks, twenty-nine cents. At a new large Kroger Company store Maines in bulk were ten pounds for twenty-three cents with Pennsylvania No. 1s in branded fifteen pound paper bags at thirty-three cents. In the A & P stores Ohio Russet Rurals bulk were ten pounds for nineteen cents. Idaho bakers in bulk, five pounds for fifteen cents, and no other potatoes offered.

Bruising is the principal defect found in Maine and Idaho potatoes. While Maine potatoes are obviously much more subject to bruising than Rural potatoes from nearby states, the latter are never as bright, seldom as clean and usually carry many other defects such as scab, milliped and wire worm injury and sunburn.

GARDENERS---*Get Ready*

(*Continued from Page* 1)

with large salmon rose flowers on broad compact spikes. It is not rust-resistant, therefore is better grown under glass or cloth. It is entered by Sluis en Groot, Enkhuizen, Holland. The same firm also won an award of merit on their pansy Coronation Gold which is said to be the largest yellow variety in commerce, sometimes 3 inches across. It is round, lightly ruffled, canary yellow with lower petals flushed golden orange and spice scented.

From the English firm of Hurst and Son comes calliopsis Golden Crown which won an award of merit. It is orange-yellow or gold, some with an extra row of petals. It has 12" wiry stems for nice cutting and flowers have a pleasing fragrance.

Another selection submitted by Burpee was calendula Orange Fantasy which received an award of merit. It is a rather dwarf, heavy foliaged plant with orange flowers having a seal brown crest of petals in the center.

From Japan, T. Sakata & Co., comes petunia Orchid Beauty, also receiving an award of merit. It is an all-double giant fringed variety of extra size on sturdy plants. The color is orchid or light lilac heavily veined with violet. The same company also submitted petunia Gaiety which received special mention. It is dwarf, all-double, giant fringed variety, color rose or light rose-red with white colorings. It has both double and semi-double flowers.

Petunia Topaz Rose also receiving special mention, comes from Waller-Franklin Seed Company of California. It has 2" flowers of light cerise or topaz rose. It is of rather erect growth, is a continuous bloomer, and holds color well in the sun.

The Council also recommended marigold Golden West which is a golden orange, a larger Guinea Gold type, by Burpee; petunia Blue Gem, light violet, blue with white throat by Sakata; zinnia Navajo mixed, bright colored, gaillardia flowered, by Burpee; aster Enchantress, wilt resistant, Crego type, bright pink with salmon, by Bodger Seeds; aster Illusion, wilt-resistant, Comet type, creamy salmon pink, also by Bodger Seeds; marigold American Beauty mixed, fine African type of chrysanthemum and carnation flowered hybrids; myosotis (for-get-me-not) Ingrid, large azure blue type, really a tender perennial by L. Daehnfeldt, Denmark; snapdragon Psyche, light yellow shaded orange also by Daehnfeldt.



Wilt-resistant aster Enchantress is of the Crego type.

Here's Your CHANCE!

(*Continued from Page* 6)

Gardner Seed Co., Inc., *Rochester, N. Y.,* offers five prizes consisting of 5 packages of Choice Growmore Garden Seed Selections valued at $1.00 each.

E. W. Townsend & Sons, *Salisbury, Md.,* offer $5.00 value in Strawberry plants.

K. C. Livermore, *Honeoye Falls, N. Y.,* offers ten prizes each consisting of a Quaker Hill Family Garden Assortment of Hybrid Sweet Corns valued at $1.00.

Maloney Brothers Nursery Company, *Dansville, N. Y.,* offers twenty 2 year old apple trees to be selected by the winners.

Wm. Henry Maule Company, *Philadelphia, Pa.,* offers three merchandise certificates valued at $2.00 each, good for any item in their catalog.

Rohm & Haas Company, *Philadelphia, Pa.,* offers twelve prizes each consisting of 1 lb. can of Cuprocide.

F. B. Mills Seed Grower, *Rose Hill, N. Y.* offers a $3.00 selection of any merchandise from his catalog.

The E. H. Burson Nursery, *Clifton, N. Y.,* offers 200 Newburg Raspberry No. 1 plants.

Walter E. Benning, *Clyde, N. Y.,* offers a prize consisting of 25 Catskill Strawberry Plants, 25 Cato Strawberry Plants, 25 Culver Strawberry Plants and 25 Clermont Strawberry Plants.

Howard M. Gillet, *New Lebanon, N. Y.,* offers 100 Gladiolus Bulbs.

French Nurseries, *Clyde, Ohio,* offers 10 Hardie No. 1 Peach Trees.

J. H. Shivers Plant Farm, *Salisbury, Md.,* offers 2,000 Strawberry Plants of any variety listed in their catalog except Wayzata.

J. W. Jung Seed Company, *Randolph, Wisconsin,* offers three prizes consisting of three $1.00 assortments shown on back cover of their catalog.

Houston Orchards, *Hanover, Mass.,* offer three prizes each consisting of 1 set large Blueberry Plants.

Cooperative G. L. F. Exchange, Inc., *Ithaca, N. Y.,* offers seven prizes consisting of the following: 4 Collections of Assorted Garden Seeds valued at $2.50 each and three (3) pound Packages of Sweet Corn Seed consisting of one pound each of Golden Cross Bantam, Whipcross and Spancross C 2, valued at $1.60 each.

The Old Squire's Constitutional Surprise

By C. A. STEPHENS

"OUR visitor from England seemed surprised," my Cousin Addison said to me after an exciting political meeting in our little Maine village years ago.

"Yes," I agreed. "Surprised and admiring."

Then we both broke out laughing, but Addison lookcd shamefaccd.

"Of course," he said, "if our English visitors will persist in jumping to conclusions, they're likely to get queer ideas, but just the same I feel guilty because I helped Senator Hamlin to spring this Constitutional surprise."

"It wasn't his," I grinned; "it was the old Squire's."

"So it was," Addison reflected with a chuckle. "And we were the first victims."

"Weren't we!" I groaned.

THE whole thing had started the year beforc when Addison and Halstead and I—we three and Ellen and Theodora all lived on the big Maine farm with the old Squirc and Grandmother Ruth — had gone to the old gentleman to ask permission to go camping for several days.

"Ycs, boys, you may go," rcplied the old Squire with a droll smile. "You may go and stay until Saturday night —but on one condition," he added.

We studied his face with sudden suspicion, for we realized that such a long trip meant the loss of nearly a week of our work on the farm.

"What is the condition, sir?" Addison asked with nervous curiosity.

"Just this," said the old Squire, his smile broadening a littlc; "you're to learn the preamble and the first article of the Constitution by hcart."

We couldn't help grinning. Trust the old Squire to get what he wanted out of us! He had been trying for a year or two to have us master the Constitution of the Unitcd States. He thought that no American boy should reach the age of twenty-one without being ablc to pass a good examination on the Constitution.

The Declaration of Independence we had learned by heart on stormy evenings during thc prcvious winter, while we werc picking over beans in the kitchcn; and the old Squire had wanted us to begin then on the Constitution. But we found it hard to get intcrested in the Constitution, and we had contrivcd to put off making a start on it.

It looked, however, as if we were going to have to make it now.

WITH the haying over and the grain in the barn, we were eager to go with a small party of young neighbors on this camping trip to Beaver Meadows, up in the Great Woods. We had been quietly planning the trip all summer. But we had bcen doubtful as to whether or not the old Squire would give his consent.

Well, now he'd given it—on one condition!

For a moment we were immensely relieved; then we began to feel a little queer as we comprehended the full size of the condition and remembered the length of that first article.

"And to make all sure," the old Squire continued, his smile growing broader than ever, "I think you'd better learn it before you start. Once the first article is learned, the rest of the Constitution is easy," he added in a tone of satisfaction. "And you can start just as soon as you learn it."

As a matter of fact, everything was planned for a start the following morning; the others were to be ready then. I remembered that Addison made a crafty attempt to get the memorizing put off until we returned. But the old Squire only laughed.

"No time like the present," he said. "You've heard the one and only condition."

WELL aware now that it was the Constitution or no camping trip, we boys hastily searched the old bookcase for such of our books as contained the immortal document. There was one little volume in black cloth that contained the Constitution and nothing else; the document was also in Pomeroy's "Constitutional Law"; and in the back part of an old atlas. I captured the little black-cloth volume; Addison



pounced on Pomeroy's "Constitutional Law"; and Halstead had to content himself with the atlas.

Then the trouble began.

Isn't that first article a heartbreaker, with all those ten sections under it, and all those numerous numbered paragraphs under each section?

The chances are that there are some who have never read that article over. They will learn much from reading it even once: how the Congress is formed and when it must meet; who may be representatives, who may be senators, how old they must be and how long they may hold office; what Congress has the power to do and what its duties are; how representatives and senators may be expelled from Congress for misdemeanors; and how the President, himself, may be impeached, tried, and removed from his high office; how taxes and tariffs are imposed, how expenses are met and debts paid; how post offices may be established, standard weights and measures legalized, and patents and copyrights granted; how—

But that's enough for a sample.

It was more than enough for me then. Despair fell upon me as, paragraph by paragraph, I gnawed my way into the article. It seemed to me that I never could memorize it. But I wanted to go with the others the next morning. I couldn't bear the thought of being left behind.

I knew that Addison would learn it, but had doubts as to Halstead. I had gone upstairs, jabbering it to myself; but down in the sitting room I could hear Theodora and Ellen trying to coach and encourage Halse. They were going with the party, but were not obliged to learn the Constitution; the old Squire didn't think it necessary for girls to know it.

The sound of their voices down there distracted me; I rushed off to the wagon house and finally took refuge behind the west barn, in the shade. There I lay, at times nearly frantic with dismay, then fitfully encouraged, as section after section succumbed to my attack.

By noon I felt somewhat encouraged; I had mastered about a third of it, as far as section 6, beginning, "The Senators and Representatives shall receive a compensation for their services."

At the dinner table, I noticed that Addison looked cool, collected, and hopeful. But Halse had gone all to pieces; he was wild and noisy.

"Gramp, I don't understand half of that stuff!" he exclaimed. "I can't learn it if I don't understand it!"

"Oh, yes, you can," the old Squire said. "A great many people, some of them much older than you, don't fully understand the Constitution. The understanding will come in time, as you get older. All you necd do now is to learn it."

Halstead was nearly in tears; but he flew at the old atlas again after dinner, for he hated to be left behind. I went back in the rear of the west barn; but the sun got in there after a time, and I took to the sap orchard over beyond the Aunt Hannah lot to be more comfortable.

I was getting on to section 8, beginning, "The Congress shall have power." But my head had grown desperately weary. Finally I went in search of Addison, whom I found behind the orchard wall, Pomeroy in hand, but in much the same mental predicament as myself.

"We shan't do it today," he said gloomily. "But we'll go around this evening and get the others to put off starting for a day. In a day more I can say it. And extra time will be a good thing for Halse. Hc's run mad, I guess. I heard him stamping on the atlas awhile ago; and he drove the girls away from him."

Our fellow campers grumbled over thc delay, but we persuaded them to put thc trip off; and the next morning and all the next day we studied. Oh, that eighth section, cnumerating the powers of Congress! If I hadn't bcgun it early in the morning when I was fresh from rcst, I couldn't have memorizcd it that day. We had bushes to cut bcsides the fences, for three or four hours, but we kept repeating the eighth section over to one another as we worked.

AT SUPPER I asked the Old Squire to hear me try to recite the first article. With a bcaming smile he led the way into the sitting room and closed the door; and I did actually get through it, by bcing prompted twice.

I learned thcn that Addison had succeeded in reciting the articlc before supper time.

During the evening Halstead attempted to repeat it, but made a dismal failure. He could not recite half the first section and stumbled in the preamble.

He was put back for further study; and the remarks he made after we went upstairs to bed that night were

The Song of the Lazy Farmer

OF ALL the things that man has writ, seed catalogs are quite a bit ahead of anything in print. I put my glass on and squint at all them pictures, peas and corn and beans them catalogs adorn; the pods are fat and full and round, tomatoes all are red and sound. On all them pages ev'rything is perfect; if one year would bring me bumper crops like what are shown in catalogs, why, I would own half a township, and my notes would all be paid with fancy oats.



In all them pictures nary bug appears, and not a single slug is eatin' up them thrivin' plants, their ain't no hoppers or no ants to ruin all the plans you've made and leave your doctor bills unpaid. There must be someplace on this earth where weather's right, without a dearth of rain, and not too much, nor early frost to nip the corn off to our cost. Diseases and insects are rare in that there place, for it is there the catalogs are made and all them pictures taken ev'ry fall. So I just sit and read and gloat about each fancy bean and oat, I hope that I'll live long enough some day to raise a crop of stuff that's equal to them pictures fine; if such a crop should ere be mine, I'd die of happiness, by gee, life wouldn't hold no more for me.

The Amateur Poet's Corner

Because of the number of contributions, we do not return poems not published. Keep a copy of your poem.

The limit in length is sixteen (16) lines, and poem must be original and written by an amateur. $2.00 will be paid to the author of each one printed. Check will be mailed on or about first day of month following publication.

Send poems to Poetry Editor, *American Agriculturist,* P. O. Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y.

Livin'

When somethin' grand comes into view,
And fills my soul to brimmin',
I jest can't stand to gush and coo
And rave like lots of wimin'!

I like to stay still for a spell,
Without no noise or clatter;
I like to see, and hear, and smell,
Alone — without no chatter!

My learning's not a bit profound,
But still I sort of pity
All these folks that run around
Exclaimin', "Ain't that pretty!"

For life don't take long by the clock,
And words don't really figger,
So if you 'liminate the talk,
Your soul gits that much bigger!

—Mrs. Alene Osborn,
Gossville, New Hampshire.

decidedly unconstitutional. Addison and I unfeelingly chaffed him until we fell asleep. Poor fellow, it wasn't easy for him to memorize anything so dry! But we thought that he hadn't applied himself as he should have, but had wasted his time in fussing because the job was hard.

"You needn't think we'll stay behind and miss the trip just because of you," we told him heartlessly.

Having mastered our task, Addison and I slept the sleep of the just, and rested our brains; but Halstead was up at four o'clock to study again. He still hoped to get it and pass muster, and to set off with us.

But on trial, after breakfast, he made another failure. He hadn't learned it even as far as the third section, beginning, "The Senate of the United States," and was again sent back for more study. When the old Squire had once said a thing, he wasn't a man to be trifled with.

THE neighbor's wagon that was to take us and our outfit for four miles on our way up to Beaver Meadows came along at seven. Addison, Ellen, and I set off with the others. But kind-hearted Theodora said she would remain behind with Halstead, until he had learned the article. She thought that she could at least encourage him to keep on; for Halse was nearly wild with shame and wrath, and burned with resentment against Addison and me.

Yet he still hoped to learn the article and to follow us to the Meadows by the next day; and, as we drove off, we



saw him, atlas in hand, at one of the sitting-room windows, his lips going fast, while at the other, Theodora's sweet, patient face smiled good-by to us.

Once up at the old camp on Beaver Meadows, fishing, gathering blueberries and blackberries, digging spruce gum, and looking for bears, we almost forgot home affairs altogether. There were ten in the party, five of us boys, four girls, and an aunt who had been coaxed to come along. The girls played at housekeeping in the old camp; the boys fished and hiked. Then, late the following night, a bear came around the camp, attracted probably by the odors of our fish and game.

All this was so absorbing that the absent ones at home almost passed out of mind. At about ten the following morning, however, we saw Halse and Theodora come in sight down the Meadows.

They were hailed with hilarious shouts. Halstead had a basket, and we shouted again when we saw what Theodora was carrying. She had the old atlas tied up with a string!

Even after studying two days more on it, Halse hadn't got the eighth section so that he could recite it! But, at Theodora's intercession, the old Squire had let him off to come, on condition that he took the atlas along and mastered that section thoroughly before he came back on Saturday night.

THIS was Thursday, and that evening, we labored with Halse over that eighth section—Theodora, particularly, hearing him say it over, or try to, time after time. Halse wasn't really dull, but his head had become bothered over that section; he mixed it up sadly. The whole party sat laughing over it and teasing him with good-natured relish.

"Now, Halse, you'd better get that," Addison kept saying. "We'll have to leave you up here with the bears tomorrow night if you don't." Then we'd put him through his paces again, hoping to find some improvement.

Our young neighbors grew interested in the Constitution. Two of the brighter ones could already repeat most of the eighth section from hearing Halse drilled in it.

Friday night we thought he had it, after a fashion. But the next morning he failed on it again, worse than ever; and when we finally started for home at three that afternoon, we left him and Theodore in the old camp, with the atlas! She thought that after we had all gone Halse would feel less confused, and that after he had studied awhile they could come on after us, repeating it, and so be ready to recite it to the old Squire that evening. For a number of good reasons, we all believed that it would be very unfortunate for him to go home to the old Squire without being able to repeat the assignment.

We reached home at about six, the usual supper hour at the farm. But when Grandmother Ruth learned the state of things, she deferred supper until the coming of Halstead and Theodora, who didn't arrive until after seven. Theodora had kept Halse repeating the article all the way down; and without giving him time to forget it at supper, she beckoned the old Squire into the sitting room and had Halse say it at once. He got through it, after a fashion; but it must be admitted that he never had it very well.

WELL, by Thanksgiving Day of that year we had learned the other articles of the Constitution, and the articles of amendment up to that date; and I've often felt thankful to the old Squire for insisting upon our doing it. Nothing else I've ever learned has been of so much benefit to me as a citizen, or brought about so many interesting incidents.

Addison derived even more direct personal benefit from his memorizing. About twelve years later he actually won election as representative, because, at a political meeting, he challenged the statements of the rival candidate, declaring them contrary to the Constitution, and repeated the fourth article from beginning to end, from memory. The voters said, "This young man knows what he's talking about; he understands the Constitution; let's elect him!"

But long before that—only a year, in fact, after that fall when we had memorized the Constitution—came the Constitutional surprise that was sprung on an honored English visitor in our little village. It occurred in the Presidential campaign of 1872, when Horace Greeley was running as candidate in opposition to General Grant.

The campaign was marked by ridiculous personalities on one side and bitter taunts on the other; and in Maine the people became unusually interested. I remember that there were hot and acrimonious disputes, even among the boys. The old Squire had long been an admirer of Horace Greeley as an editor, but did not deem him a fit man for President; he believed, too, that General Grant should be vindicated; so naturally we boys were on that side.

During September and October there were numerous political meetings, and Senator Hannibal Hamlin, of Maine—who was Vice President with Abraham Lincoln during the Civil War—came home and made a number of speeches in favor of General Grant.

SENATOR HAMLIN'S early home at Paris Hill was only a few miles east of our place; the old Squire and he had been boyhood friends; and whenever he visited the county, "Uncle Hannibal"—as Grandmother Ruth always spoke of him—usually called on us. He had done so the fall before the Presidential campaign, one day when we young folks were at home alone, and had shared a panful of "fried pies" with us. It had amused and pleased him to hear that the old Squire was having us learn the Constitution by heart, and he didn't forget it.

As the Greeley campaign progressed, in September, there was a grand political rally at the principal village of our county, attended by a prodigious crowd. We all went from the farm. It was an open-air meeting, with a temporary platform for the speakers and nearly an acre of rough plank seats in front.

Judge Humphrey, of Bangor, was



the principal speaker of the day, but Senator Hamlin also spoke.

We boys had obtained seats well down in front, and we felt greatly flattered when "Uncle Hannibal" saw us there and nodded to us. As many as thirty men of note in politics sat on the platform; and among them was an English political economist, the Honorable Alexander Cantrip, M.P., then traveling in America to observe the workings of our political system. A good time to observe it!

AFTER the speeches there was a sort of informal reception for voters on the platform, with introductions right and left, and much hand-shaking. It astonished Mr. Cantrip considerably. He was a ponderous wordy man and had many questions to ask Senator Hamlin and Judge Humphrey, questions that the Senator didn't take with entire seriousness.

"Now, really," said Mr. Cantrip, "do you mean to have me believe that all these farmers comprehend your government? Really do you think they understand it and appreciate your national Constitution?" He looked incredulous.

"Certainly, sir! Certainly they do!" Senator Hamlin replied, and then a twinkle came in his eye. "Why, sir, even the schoolboys here in America know the Constitution. They know it by heart, sir!" And, turning, he glanced out where we boys were standing up on the seats to see what went on, and beckoned to us with his hand.

"Here, young man!" he cried. "Come up here."

Addison, for he seemed to be the one singled out, marched up to the platform, the rest of us trailing after.

"This is Mr. Cantrip, an English gentleman who is visiting us here," remarked Senator Hamlin. "He wants to ascertain whether American boys know the Constitution. I guess you can tell him. Repeat the preamble and then go on from that point."

Addison promptly started in to sustain the honor of America, and went on and on, at a great rate, until Senator Hamlin stopped him, laughing heartily.

"Oh, that'll do, that'll do!" he cried.

The English visitor had first looked interested, then stared, and finally, as Addison went on, reeling off the Constitution by the yard, he had actually risen from his chair!

"What a country!" he exclaimed when Addison at last stopped.

Senator Hamlin's smile was as mischievious and pleased as that of a small boy, and I doubt whether he ever confessed to Mr. Cantrip the secret of that Constitutional surprise.

Addison, however, when he had time to think things over felt somewhat ashamed of himself.

"Now we'll have another traveler spreading crazy notions about America," he'd say, half ruefully, half defensively.

"And you and the old Squire are mostly to blame," I'd remind him by way of comfort.



"Hey, Hank! Thought you said a rabbit ran in here?"



Winter

By FLOYD SPICER ARMSTRONG.

It's winter time and days are short,
The snow is drifted deep,
The nights are long and very cold,
And woodchucks are asleep.

The snow has covered field and wall,
And posts are capped with white;
Like diamonds gleams the sparkling snow
And makes a lovely sight.

The sky above is deepest blue
With fleecy clouds asleep;
Behind the knolls among the trees,
The bluish shadows creep.

The hills are gay where children play
A-sliding down with glee;
They puff and pant as they come back
With spirits blithe and free.

The woods are dark against the sky
And crack like pistol shots;
The woodsmen saw with singing strokes
And try to dodge the knots.

The hemlock boughs are bent with snow
That tumbles down our backs;
Above there is a chickadee,
Beneath are rabbit tracks.

The ice is thick upon the creek,
And wind is in the trees;
The coldest springs of summer time
In winter never freeze.

Kernels, Screenings *and* Chaff

By H. E. BABCOCK, Jr.

DAD ASKED me to get his page out this time, and I find it a bigger job than a year ago when I first wrote it. I was just out of school then and considered it only more homework. Now I am busy farming and have forgotten homework in favor of sleep.

Dad suggested that I give my slant on some questions of public policy. I haven't been too excited over such matters. I felt disillusioned when a drouth adjusted crops after the government's attempt to adjust them with the AAA. Market trends have settled the fifty cents a bushel corn loan, which was no boon to the farmer in the Northeast. Now, Congress is again attempting to force on the farmer a new improved farm bill. Nobody understands the bill and the two houses of Congress can not agree on it, so rather than worry over what Congress is going to do, I am going to let things develop as they will. I only hope that nothing will affect our present farm practices.

It is about these farm practices that I am going to write. Several times Dad has left matters in his articles "up to the boys." This is how one of the boys feels about it.

No Dairy Yet

Dad mentioned last issue that the barns at Sunnygables can be easily converted into dairy stables. I do not feel that we should go into the dairying business for some time. At the present I can not see where dairy cows fit into our own farm policies unless we take out some other operation. I admit that we could make them fit physically into the picture but none of us has the desire. It may be the added work, or lack of ambition, that influences me. (It is easier to gather eggs.) Beef cattle, however, make as much manure as dairy cattle and we don't have to work so hard to lose a dollar. Meanwhile we are keeping our hand in with yearling dairy heifers and a couple of family cows.

More Sheep

In the past week Hank has been busy building up the size of our spring lambing flock. A spring lamb flock and a hot-house or fall lambing flock give Hank efficiency in the use of his time. During pasture season Hank is not tied down mornings and nights as he would be with a dairy. It helps to make the five-man-crew possible. We can all work longer hours during the summer rush without having men gradually drift away to do chores. Our summer chores can be handled easily by one man.

Poultry

As Dad has said, we have had some dark sides to our poultry operation but somehow poultry always offers a way to get itself out of the trouble it is in. It also has been a comfort to us at times. Some weeks the weekly egg check has just saved the payroll. At those times we forget the unpleasant task of spreading hen manure on a windy day. The poultry operation gives us a regular weekly income that takes the place of the monthly milk check.

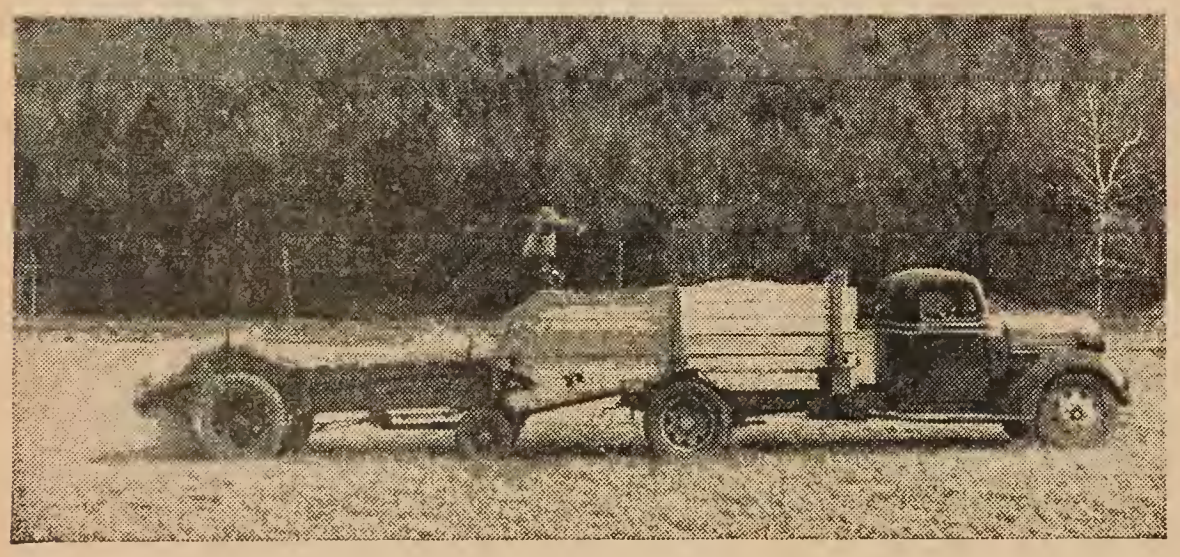
Cash Crops

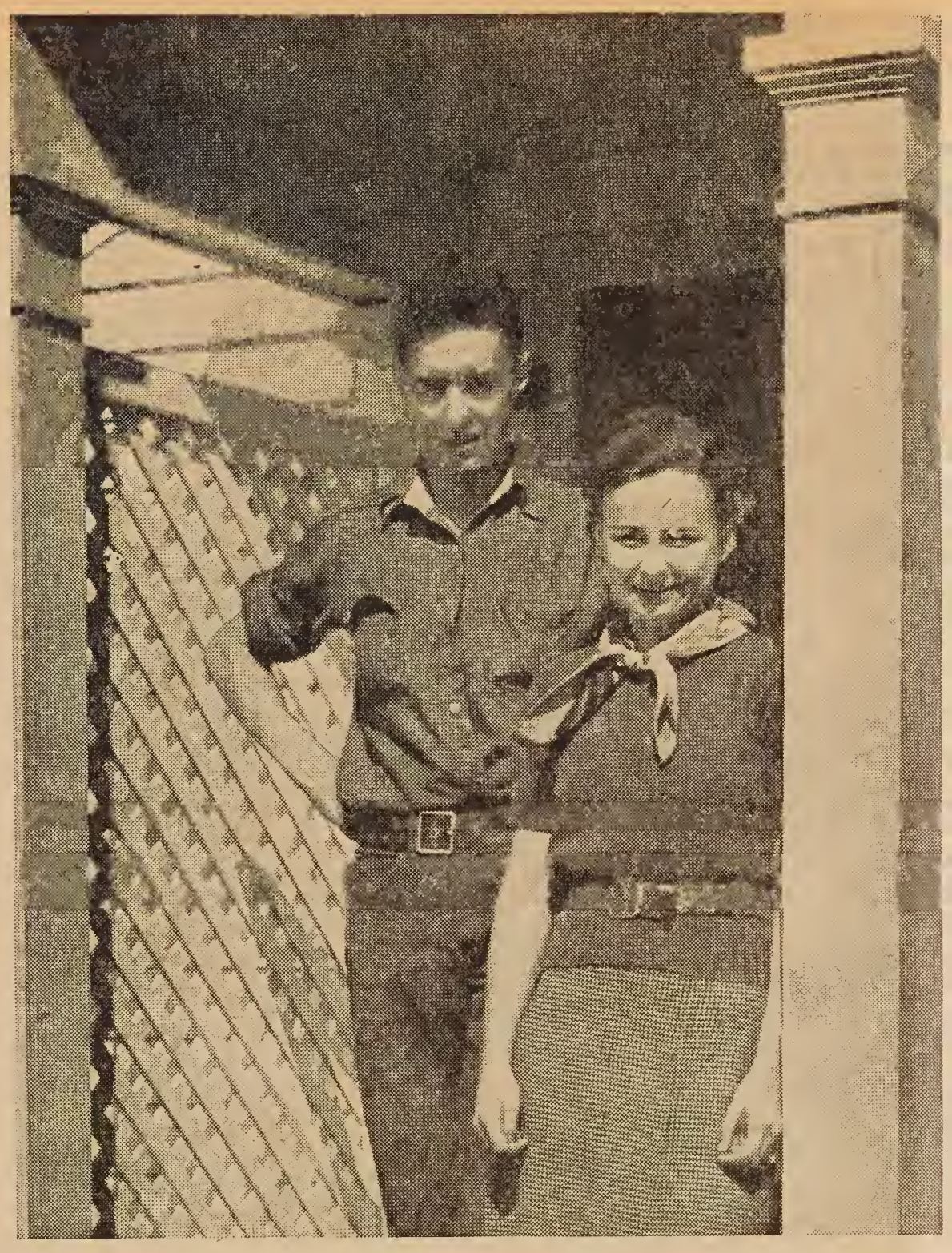
I agree with Dad that a cash crop would probably have helped the looks of our books this last year. So far we have not included in our plans for this year any cash crop. It is unlikely that we will. Our farming operations are still in an evolution from one general farm to five more or less all-grass farms. (The change has been pretty well made at Sunnygables and its adjoining farms, but it is only just started at Larchmont.) Last year we had occasional day labor to supplement our five-man crew. This year we must plan our work so that day labor is not needed. When we are successful in doing this, we can then plan for a cash crop.

What the cash crop will be, we have no idea. So far as possible we will pick one that can be handled with our present line of tools.

Most of our first cutting alfalfa will go into the silo. This method of handling our hay will cut down interference of crops, which so often governs the choice of a cash crop. This conflict will be still less if our plans to cut down one operation of silo filling

This is the way that we spread our hen manure. The truck is placed under the clean-out chute and a whole floor (4 or 5 loads) is cleaned into it. It saves time we used to spend waiting for the team and spreader to make the long trip to the field.





Anne and I aren't any richer at the end of our first year of farming, but we have gotten a start at Larchmont in "a way of living". When we wrote up our 1937 balance sheet, our largest assets were health and happiness.

are realized. We will be able to tell you of this change later.

Conclusions

My analysis of our farm operation from an agricultural economics standpoint is that it seems sound. We have efficiency in the use of labor, a regular cash income, lump sums of cash coming in during the year, and we keep our roughage on the farm to return to the land. It remains "up to the boys" to fill the only holes that may exist.

* * *

The Hole in the Fence

The beef cows at Larchmont spent most of the spring and early summer finding the weak spots in the existing fences. (Ask the neighbors.) We finally succeeded in stopping them. They kept their hole finding ability in reserve, however. Just last week we tore out a corner of the fence in our start against a brush row. Although the beef cows had been in the pasture daily for the past month, they had stayed away from this section of the pasture. Soon after they were let out the next morning, however, they made a bee-line for this unfenced corner. Anne stopped them just as the leaders were coming through the gap. Shut out of this section of the pasture, they now stick close to the lane gate.

* * *

Farm Machinery on Rubber

This spring we are going to do all of our farm work with machinery mounted on pneumatic tires. We had a little experience with rubber mounted tools last summer. With our outlying farms they were most satisfactory.

The rubber tired manure spreader (shown behind the truck, in the picture at left) was the cause of much disagreement when it first arrived. All of us wanted to drive the easy riding "enrichment sedan". Jake felt that the spreader on rubber could be made larger in capacity, so great was the ease with which the team handled the normal load. The spreader will have a long life, we believe. It takes much less punishment on hard roads and frozen fields. Behind a rubber tired tractor or truck, the rubber tired spreader will give a new lease on productivity to the back fields that are often starved.

Our rubber mounted combine weighs about as much as a low priced touring car. It offers very little storage problem because two of us have been able to push it around the barn floor with ease. I hauled it behind a rubber tired tractor from Sunnygables to Larchmont, about eleven miles, in less than an hour.

* * *

No Hay This Winter

We have reversed the common feeding practice with our mature beef cattle this winter. We are feeding legume silage and corn stover, rather than corn silage and legume hay. We have had no complaints from the beef cattle. They are doing very well.

As we feed out our soybean ensilage, we have observed how little space a feeding takes up in the silo. At Larchmont I had about six feet of settled corn ensilage on top of the soybeans. This fed off so fast that I began to doubt if I would have enough ensilage to run through the winter. Now that I am down to soybean ensilage, my fears are removed.

This feeding practice will probably leave us a surplus of hay in the spring. The hay will be stored in our own "ever normal" hay mow at Larchmont. If our supplies in the "ever normal" mow increase beyond any of our possible needs, we will be able to sell off hay or feed it out in high price years.



Protective SERVICE BUREAU

MEMBER AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST PROTECTIVE SERVICE

Conducted by H. L. COSLINE

Auto Accident Admonitions

AUTOMOBILE accidents are too common. What's more, we all think we won't have one, until suddenly we are right in the middle of a mess, and then when it's all over, we wish we had known just what to do for our own protection.

The first rule I suggest is this: When you are involved in an accident, admit nothing. That doesn't mean that you are trying to put something over on the driver of the other car. But in the excitement of the moment, you may overlook certain things that may indicate negligence on his part. If you were wrong, you'll have plenty of time to accept responsibility after you have time to think it over.

Many drivers have incorrect ideas about automobile insurance. If you have the usual policy — the thing most folks have in mind when they ask "Are you insured?" — you are protected against damage done to the other car (that is if your negligence caused the accident), and for personal injuries suffered by passengers in the other car. When the driver of the other car waves his fists, you can sit back and say, "Talk with my insurance company." It will give you a very comfortable feeling. Such a policy, held by you, will *not* cover damages to your car or pay for injuries to passengers in it.

You can get $25 or $50 deductible collision insurance on your car if you want to. Then if your car is wrecked, the insurance company pays for its repair, less $25 or $50, as the case may be. Then it's up to the insurance company to collect from the other driver if he was negligent. Fifty dollars deductible naturally costs less than twenty-five dollars deductible. For dented fenders you get nothing; for a real smashup you are protected.

You and other members of the family can also take out personal accident policies that will help to pay doctor bills and loss of time if you are injured, regardless of whose fault the accident may be.

The second rule to follow is to notify the police immediately and insist that the other car shall not leave until police see it. If in the country, call state troopers if your state has them; in cities notify city police. They will make an impartial report which may be very helpful in case of court action, especially if you are alone in your car and the other fellow has several passengers to act as witnesses.

Your next concern, in case no one is hurt, is, "Who is going to pay for my car." First, ask the other driver if he is insured. But remember that drivers have been known to answer "yes," when such was not the fact, and then cross the line into another state where it is more difficult to sue. If he is insured and was clearly at fault, it will be easy to get a settlement. If both drivers are insured, but both negligent, probably neither can collect. If an insurance company refuses to settle on the ground that their insured was not at fault, the remedy is to sue the man who hit you. If you win, his insurance company must settle.

What can you do if the other driver is not insured? Unfortunately the man without property is usually the one not insured; the man who has property carries insurance for his own protection. So you may be told, "I'm not insured and I don't own any property, so what?" Hearing that comment, you may see red for a minute, but that won't pay your repair bill. You can, however, sue in city or local court, and if you get a judgment, his driver's license (in New York State) is revoked until he settles.

Any damage done to your car is a civil matter to be sued for. You cannot have a man arrested for accidently damaging a car. If, however, he has violated some law, you can have him arrested. That won't pay for your car, but if he is fined, it will establish his negligence and so may help you to collect for damage done your car or injuries suffered by driver or passengers. I know of cases where a driver, very evidently at fault, promised to settle for damages on condition that he not be arrested, only to change his mind later after most of the evidence, including an alcoholic breath, had disappeared!

If the other fellow is from another state, do everything you can to get settlement before he leaves the state. Have him arrested if there is reason. In some states it is possible to put a lien on a car from another state that's involved in an accident, and prevent its removal from the state until the case is settled. Once a driver gets outside the state, certain legal technicalities complicate getting a settlement. Here, too, a driver may make a promise and forget it as soon as he crosses the state line.

The third rule is, "Get names and addresses of witnesses." If the other fellow was at fault but tries to bluff you, the knowledge on his part that witnesses will support your claim may persuade him to settle out of court. Incidentally, if you witness an accident, don't slide out of testifying. Remember you may need help sometime, yourself.

Last but not least, keep out of court if you possibly can. "Prevention is better than cure" is still a good adage. Drive carefully and, as one man put it, "Always act as though every other driver were brainless!"



YOU MAY HAVE AN ACCIDENT---Why Not Have *Protection?*

During 1937 There Was an Increase of 10% in the Number of Persons Killed in Traffic Accidents

Letters From Policy Holders

Mrs. Hazel F. Mumbulo of West Winfield, N. Y. says:

"I wish to take this opportunity to thank the *American Agriculturist* that a few years ago their agent called my attention to the insurance that your paper was allowing its subscribers to take out in the North American Accident Insurance Company.

"Last July I was involved in an automobile accident. About a month ago I sent in a disability claim. The insurance company received my claim with every courtesy and in less than a month sent me a check covering in full my disability.

"I am glad to recommend that insurance, The North American Accident Insurance, to anyone."

* * *

Mrs. Ada E. Brown of Dalton, Massachusetts, says:

"All members of the family wish to join me in thanking the N. A. Insurance Co. for the draft for $500.00 we recently received for the loss of my husband.

"It was through the *American Agriculturist* that my husband learned of your splendid low cost protection, and I wish to say at this time that no one can afford to be without this protection with the increasing number of accidents that are occurring every day.

"We appreciate the immediate and courteous settlement of this obligation."

* * *

Mrs. Mary W. Engle of Salisbury, Maryland, says:

"I received the draft for $35.71. I do appreciate it and thank you.

"I shall have only the highest praise for the North American Accident Insurance Company."

* * *

Mr. Frank E. Watson of Freedom, N. H., says:

"I thank you for the check of $85.71 which I received while I was laid up from injuries from an auto accident. The money comes in very handy to help pay the doctor bills and others.

Mr. Benjamin L. Robertson of Belfast, Maine, says:

"This summer I fractured my wrist and lost nine weeks of employment. I have been working a month now and doing all kinds of mathematical calculations to balance my budget when yesterday I received a check for $90.00 from you in the mail.

"It is needless to say how welcome it is and I thank you very much. You may be sure I shall not forget to renew my policy every year."

* * *

Mr. William Collins of Richmond, Vermont, says:

"I want to take this opportunity to thank the North American Accident Insurance Company for the promptness and courtesy which they showed in paying my claim for $30.00 following my recent accident. I wouldn't be without this protection."

* * *

Cecelia L. Reed of Frankfort, Maine, says:

"There were about fifty people in this locality who have been waiting for the results of my accident and you can imagine how pleased they were at the results, for I've advertised it a great deal to many people. I wouldn't be surprised if it induced others to take up this protection. This is one of the most economical policies and one which gave the most gratifying results that I have ever had."

* * *

Mr. Dominico Lentini of Newport, New Jersey, says:

"On December 8, 1937 I received your check for $40.00, the amount which was due me according to my accident policy. I thank you for your prompt services which you rendered to me.

"Because of the compensation and consideration I have received I shall be glad to recommend to my friends your company.

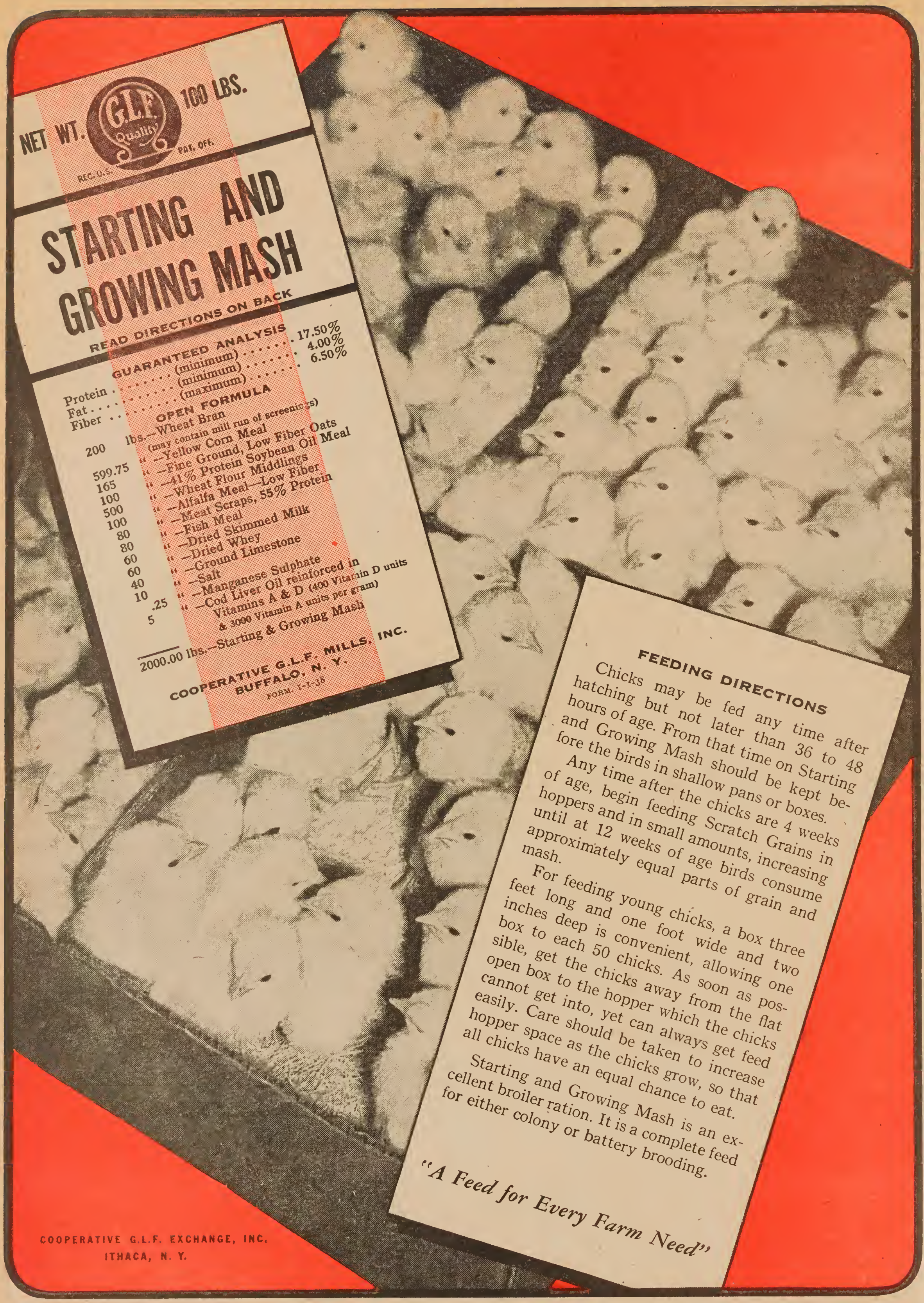
"You have my free will to print this letter in *American Agriculturist.*"

Keep Your Policy Renewed

NORTH AMERICAN ACCIDENT INSURANCE CO.

Oldest and Largest Exclusive Health and Accident Company in America

N.A. ASSOCIATES INC. — AGENTS — POUGHKEEPSIE, N.Y.


NET WT. 100 LBS.
G.L.F. Quality
REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.
STARTING AND GROWING MASH
READ DIRECTIONS ON BACK
GUARANTEED ANALYSIS
Protein . . . . . (minimum) 17.50%
Fat . . . . . (minimum) 4.00%
Fiber . . . . . (maximum) 6.50%
OPEN FORMULA
200 lbs.—Wheat Bran (may contain mill run of screenings)
599.75 " —Yellow Corn Meal
165 " —Fine Ground, Low Fiber Oats
100 " —41% Protein Soybean Oil Meal
500 " —Wheat Flour Middlings
100 " —Alfalfa Meal—Low Fiber
80 " —Meat Scraps, 55% Protein
80 " —Fish Meal
60 " —Dried Skimmed Milk
60 " —Dried Whey
40 " —Ground Limestone
10 " —Salt
.25 " —Manganese Sulphate
5 " —Cod Liver Oil reinforced in Vitamins A & D (400 Vitamin D units & 3000 Vitamin A units per gram)
2000.00 lbs.—Starting & Growing Mash
COOPERATIVE G.L.F. MILLS, INC.
BUFFALO, N. Y.
FORM 1-1-38
FEEDING DIRECTIONS
Chicks may be fed any time after hatching but not later than 36 to 48 hours of age. From that time on Starting and Growing Mash should be kept before the birds in shallow pans or boxes.
Any time after the chicks are 4 weeks of age, begin feeding Scratch Grains in hoppers and in small amounts, increasing until at 12 weeks of age birds consume approximately equal parts of grain and mash.
For feeding young chicks, a box three feet long and one foot wide and two inches deep is convenient, allowing one box to each 50 chicks. As soon as possible, get the chicks away from the flat open box to the hopper which the chicks cannot get into, yet can always get feed easily. Care should be taken to increase hopper space as the chicks grow, so that all chicks have an equal chance to eat.
Starting and Growing Mash is an excellent broiler ration. It is a complete feed for either colony or battery brooding.
"A Feed for Every Farm Need"
COOPERATIVE G.L.F. EXCHANGE, INC.
ITHACA, N. Y.

FEBRUARY 12, 1938

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

FIVE YEARS FOR $3.00 — THREE YEARS FOR $2.00 — PUBLISHED EVERY OTHER WEEK



Uncle Dan Goes Fox Hunting

By CARL TROWBRIDGE

IT WAS in Grover Cleveland's second administration that Uncle Dan Lamont farmed his hundred acres of fertile land on the top of a level ridge in Central New York. A long, stringy Yankee, grandson of a pioneer from Connecticut who had chopped this farm out of the wilderness, Uncle Dan was a tireless and prodigious worker, an intelligent farmer, and a real sportsman who hunted for pure love of the game.

Farming had not yet become commercialized; it was still a mode of living, an interesting vocation of crop raising and animal production with much less need for cash than in modern times. Uncle Dan was an outdoor biologist and not a business man. With his love for crop growing and his love for hunting he had worked out a perfect program of seasonal activities.

In April it was to rise at four o'clock, do the chores, plough the fields for long interesting hours with the smell of fresh productive earth and salty sweaty horses in his nostrils and to bed soon after eight at night. As the planting, the cultivating and harvesting seasons came on, morning rising was a little later, mid-day work a little harder and hotter, and bedtime a little later. But when the potatoes were dug and the corn in shock, the cows off to pasture and the cellar banked for the winter, then Uncle Dan was free to pursue his avocation of fox-hunting almost without interruption through the months of snow and cold weather.

To him the years were not an endless round of monotonous work. Every year had two distinct parts, farming in the summer and hunting in the winter, and each was intensely interesting. He lived a full, complete, and free life. He had the pleasures of participation and mixed with them the pleasures of anticipation and retrospection. In other words, while he was enjoying farm work in the summer he could in the evenings sit with a good companion for hours on end retelling the stories of last winter's hunting and thereby anticipate the fine hunts to come during next winter.

It was late in December that year when the first real snow came. One Sunday night it began to snow in earnest and by morning there were six inches of snow laying level and still and best of all cold and dry — just a fine tracking snow that ought not to ball up badly on the dogs' feet and make them sore.

Tuesday morning before daylight Uncle Dan was out of bed. The house was cold and cold weather makes fast dressing. Socks, pants, shirt were on almost without stopping the walk from bedroom to kitchen. A few crumpled wads of paper, a handful of dry maple sticks, split fine the night before, a dash of kerosene — strike a match and drop the stove lid back in place in supreme confidence that the fire will go. Pull on a short heavy coat, jam the "Scotch-cap" well over the ears, pull on the felt boots, pick up the mittens, take one look to see that the stovepipe damper is set right, and away to the barn.

Old Tom horse got up as the barn door was opened. His blanket was twisted to one side. Uncle Dan gave it a hasty yank, slapped him on the rump and hastily fed all of the horses hay and oats. As he passed on to the cow old Ring, the smartest fox hound that ever followed scent, rose slowly from her nest in the straw bed, stretched and came out to meet her master. Immediately she sensed action in the air. Her eyes brightened, sleepiness disappeared, ears raised and it only needed Uncle Dan's "Want to go, Old Lady?", to start her wagging her tail and prancing around with as much (*Turn to Page* 10)



He lets Old Ring shake it a few times, thinking she has earned that privilege.

Fruit Growers All Know Ed. Mitchell—See Page 8.

GREATER TRACTION LONGER LIFE!

ONLY the patented Firestone Ground Grip Tires have the following advantages:

Triple-Braced Traction Bars provide more positive traction under all soil conditions and do not break, bend or tear off as so often happens in other tires where bars are not supported.

52 to 89 Extra Inches of traction bar length give more earth-biting power for greater pull.

32% Greater Surface Contact in each revolution of the wheel distributes the load over greater area of tire. This gives increased pulling power and longer wear.

21% Flatter Tread gives greater shoulder traction to bite into soft soil.

Smoother Riding is made possible where all triple-braced traction bars are joined together, and form one continuous surface in contact with ground or pavement. Bumping on hard surfaces occurs where the rubber bars are disconnected like the lugs on steel wheels.

Better Cleaning in all soil conditions is made possible by the scientific arrangement of the spacing between the traction bars.

58% Longer Flexing Life is added by the patented Firestone Gum-Dipping process by which every fiber of every cord is saturated with liquid rubber. This prolongs the life of the tire, protects against penetration of moisture, guards against destructive internal friction, and adds great strength to resist the strain of heavy pulling.

Stronger Union between the tread and cord body is guaranteed by two extra layers of Gum-Dipped cords under the tread.

Greater Protection against all weather conditions is provided by an exclusive weather-resisting compound.

SEE your nearby implement dealer, tire dealer or Firestone Auto Supply and Service Store today. Accept no substitute for Firestone Extra Value.

INSIST upon Firestone Ground Grip Tires on your new tractor and farm implements for greater traction and longer life.

Listen to the Voice of Firestone featuring Richard Crooks and Margaret Speaks, Monday evenings over Nationwide N. B. C. Red Network



Harvey S. Firestone Puts the Farm on Rubber

The pioneering spirit of Harvey S. Firestone has made farming more efficient, easier and more profitable. For years he has been working with engineers and technical men on his homestead farm in Ohio, to put all wheeled farm implements, from the wheelbarrow to the combine, on rubber tires. He developed the first practical farm tire and more recently perfected the Firestone Ground Grip Tire, the greatest traction tire ever built. This tire enables the farmer to do his work in 25% less time, with greater comfort and with a saving of up to 50% in fuel.

Firestone
GROUND GRIP TIRES

MORE FARM TRACTORS ARE EQUIPPED WITH FIRESTONE GROUND GRIP TIRES THAN ALL OTHER MAKES OF TIRES COMBINED

Copyright, 1938, Firestone Tire & Rubber Co.

Grange GLEANINGS By

CHARLES M. GARDNER

Editor of the National Grange Monthly and High Priest of Demeter of the National Grange.

IN NEW JERSEY State Master David H. Agans offers each year a silk flag to the Juvenile group completing the best year's program of work and reporting it in proper form. For 1937 the flag was won by Frankford Juvenile, No. 21, whose energetic matron and leader is Mrs. Richard Clark.

* * *

IN RHODE ISLAND a new state Juvenile Superintendent has been appointed by State Master William B. Babcock. This is Mrs. Margaret F. Johnston of Newport, for several years the very efficient lecturer of Newport County Pomona. Her assistant in the Juvenile work of the state will be Mrs. Mabel Wheelock of Fiskeville Grange.

* * *

ANDOVER GRANGE, No. 76, in Connecticut, starts its community service program of the year by voting to sponsor the collection of tent caterpillar egg masses this spring. Liberal prizes to the school children of the town have been provided out of Grange funds, and a competent committee will supervise the work.

* * *

STATE MASTER and Mrs. F. Ardine Richardson of Maine were in a bad automobile smash recently, as the result of a disabled car being left unlighted across the highway and the Richardson car striking it headlong in the darkness of the midnight hour. Neither Mr. or Mrs. Richardson were seriously hurt, but their car was a wreck.

* * *

IN MASSACHUSETTS the Grange is taking a strong stand against the proposal now pending before the legislature to enact a state sales tax. This is in line with Grange position throughout the entire organization, which has unfailingly fought the sales tax. A recent noteworthy occasion was in Maine, where a referendum at the polls overwhelmingly defeated the sales tax proposal, with the Grange leading the fight for its defeat and the Governor vigorously urging its enactment.

* * *

THE WINNER of first place in the National Grange Juvenile Achievement Contest for 1937, East Fayette Juvenile, No. 329, in Seneca County, N. Y., carried out a wonderful program of work, including service to the community, ministry to the aged, and the unfortunate, gifts to various individuals and organizations, and contributions to other worth-while causes. This Juvenile group has 35 members, with an average age of 14 years, and easily ranks as one of the best Juvenile units in the United States.

* * *

CHESHIRE, No. 131, one of the strongest subordinate Granges in New Hampshire, located at Keene, is planning for its golden jubilee observance, to be held March 29th, and with the expected attendance of nearly all the officers of the New Hampshire State Grange and many others prominent in the work of the organization.

* * *

CHITTENDEN COUNTY POMONA, No. 1, in Vermont, has scheduled a big meeting for February 21, when the fifth degree will be exemplified in full

(Continued on Page 23)

Interesting FOLKS



Right—Mark Fisher, well known farmer in Town of Gorham, Ontario Co., N. Y., is now beginning his 40th year as local Justice of the Peace. Mr. Fisher has been elected to this office at every town election since 1897.



Left — At the Food Show at Syracuse, early in January, two sisters, Louise and Zelda Mullen of Stafford, Genesee County, N. Y., were honored as 4-H state home gardening champions. At the same time, Russell Hodnett of Fillmore, Allegany County, N. Y., was honored as State 4-H champion potato grower. Awards were made at the annual banquet of the State Vegetable Growers and the Empire State Potato Club.



Right — C. B. Bradway of West Stafford, Conn., 94 years old, is the founder of Bradway Co., makers of water wheels. He made his first water wheel 84 years ago. He and Mrs. Bradway celebrated their 60th wedding anniversary a few years ago. "We drove in a buggy hub deep in mud to the minister's when we were married," says Mr. Bradway, "and when we arrived I said, 'I have something important to tell you, Pastor.' 'Who's dead?' he asked. 'Nobody's dead,' I said, 'we want to get married.'" With Mr. Bradway is his son, M. L. Bradway.

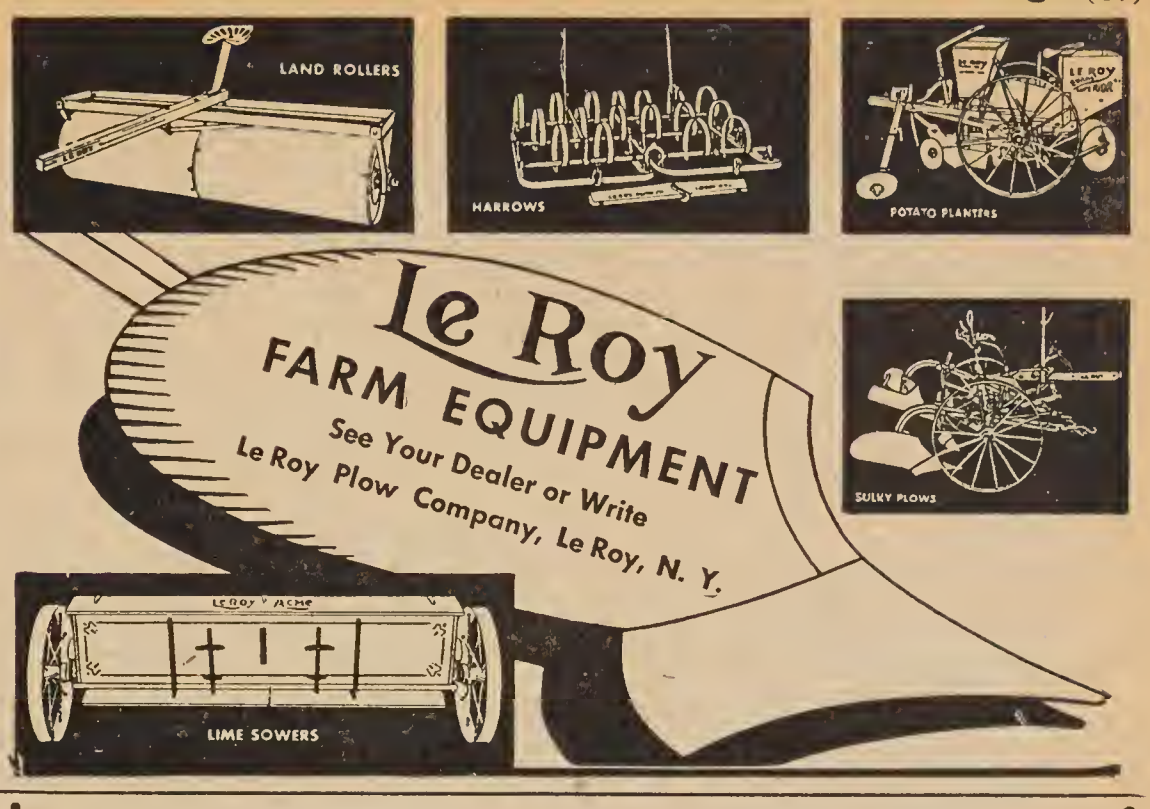
Remember This Boy?

HE'S Johnny Steinbrugger, the twelve-year-old kid who has had 21 operations, whose greatest ambition is to become a farmer, and whose faith in God has been unshaken by the hard luck which has beset his family for years. Since we last published news of Johnny, enough things have happened to him to fill a book. Last June, the Steinbrugger family, unable to make a living in New York State, set out in an old car for somewhere, and after a long trek and many hardships finally landed in Los Angeles, California.



In the land of movies and sunshine, Johnny has gained in health and made two great friends — Mrs. Alexander H. Kerr, who became interested in Johnny through reading about him in *American Agriculturist*, and Hal Styles of "Help Thy Neighbor" radio fame. Johnny was invited to broadcast a Community Chest appeal for funds, and was so successful that Hal Styles is trying to syndicate a column to be written by Johnny and devoted to the "Help Thy Neighbor" program. Also, Johnny is in some kind of a contest which may possibly land him in the movies some day.

But the latest news from Johnny, and that which seems to make him the happiest, is that the family is once more settled on a little farm. His letters are full of talk about baby chicks and his faith that God will help him to fulfill his dream of being a farmer. He writes: "I think all those upsets we had back East was just God's way of telling us he wanted us here." Johnny adds that he is lonesome to hear from folks back East and would like to get some letters from *American Agriculturist* readers. Address him, Johnny Steinbrugger, c/o Hal Styles "Help Thy Neighbor" program, Station K. H. J., Los Angeles, California.



THE NEW

IMPROVED FORDSON

. . . READY FOR ANY JOB!

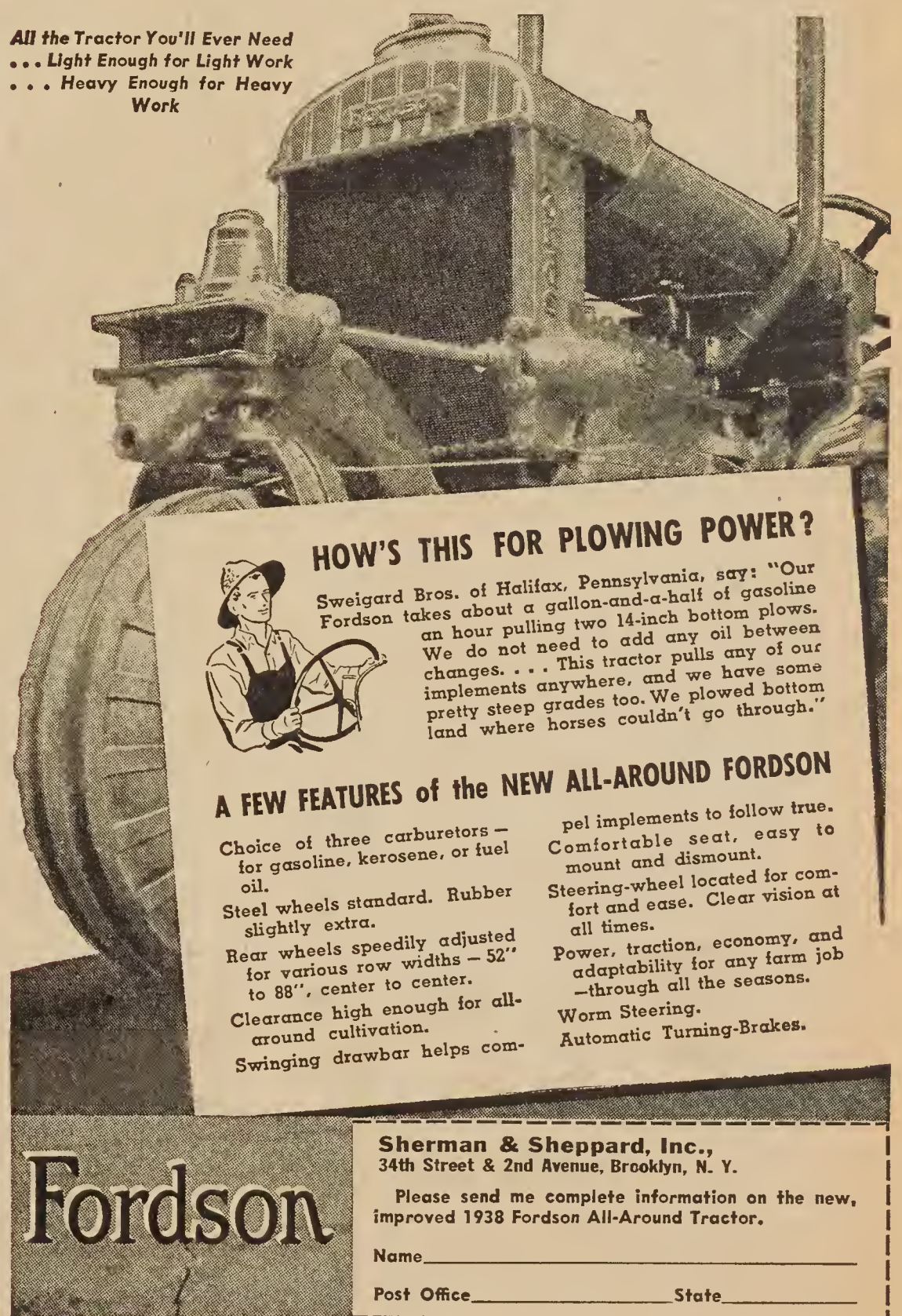
THE 1938 Fordson All-Around Tractor, however, has not been rebuilt from the ground up. For it would be crazy to change all the fine features that made Fordson famous.

Everything about this tractor has been proved—in the fields and around the barnyard. The only changes are those that should have been made. Nothing was done just to give something new to talk about. It's not an experiment!

Originally built to do an all-farm job, the Fordson is still built for that. It saves you from owning a team of tractors. It can do featherweight jobs, and pull like "all get out" on heavy work!

Here's a tractor for cultivating, belt-work and pulling. It can be serviced in any city or town by Fordson or Ford dealers. It has the dependability, power and economy that go with the Ford name . . . plus 1938's improvements which include Worm Steering and Automatic Turning-Brakes! Mail the coupon for full details of this great machine.

All the Tractor You'll Ever Need . . . Light Enough for Light Work . . . Heavy Enough for Heavy Work



HOW'S THIS FOR PLOWING POWER?

Sweigard Bros. of Halifax, Pennsylvania, say: "Our Fordson takes about a gallon-and-a-half of gasoline an hour pulling two 14-inch bottom plows. We do not need to add any oil between changes. . . . This tractor pulls any of our implements anywhere, and we have some pretty steep grades too. We plowed bottom land where horses couldn't go through."

A FEW FEATURES of the NEW ALL-AROUND FORDSON

- Choice of three carburetors — for gasoline, kerosene, or fuel oil.
- Steel wheels standard. Rubber slightly extra.
- Rear wheels speedily adjusted for various row widths — 52" to 88", center to center.
- Clearance high enough for all-around cultivation.
- Swinging drawbar helps compel implements to follow true.
- Comfortable seat, easy to mount and dismount.
- Steering-wheel located for comfort and ease. Clear vision at all times.
- Power, traction, economy, and adaptability for any farm job —through all the seasons.
- Worm Steering.
- Automatic Turning-Brakes.

Fordson

Sherman & Sheppard, Inc.,
34th Street & 2nd Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Please send me complete information on the new, improved 1938 Fordson All-Around Tractor.

Name_____

Post Office_____ State_____

THE Editorial PAGE

BY E. R. EASTMAN

Address all mail for Editorial or Advertising departments to American Agriculturist, Savings Bank Building, Ithaca, New York.

What the New Farm Bill May Do

A FARM woman wants to know some of the bad points of the new farm bill now before Congress. Farmers of the Central West are very much in favor of this bill, for the reason, I think, that nearly everything they have heard about it has been one-sided government propaganda favoring it.

Of course there are some good features in this proposed farm bill. Soil conservation and the prevention of erosion are absolutely necessary if we are to continue to farm in this country. The bill provides for the carrying on of this work. But this work could be done through our fine Farm Bureau and Extension Service organizations without setting up another large government machine.

Difficulty of Administration

The farm bill now being considered is so complicated that even those who have studied it do not pretend to understand all of its details. America is a large country, its agriculture is not one occupation but many, vastly diversified and vastly different in different parts of the country. There is no one man or set of men in Washington or elsewhere, no matter how wise, who have ability to administer in such great detail as complicated a business as is agriculture. If one group of producers receives government subsidies, every other farm group will demand them, with the result that eventually the bill will have to apply to every type of farming in America. That will greatly increase the complications and difficulties. For example, if farmers are forbidden to grow corn they will grow grass. The grass will have to be fed, this will mean more cows, more cows will cause over-production in dairying, therefore dairying will have to be controlled too. Where is it to end? The bill at first contained an amendment that forbade the use of land taken out of corn or wheat production from being used for dairying, but now the amendment is out. That means more competition for dairymen.

Too Much Government Control and Regulation

One of the compensations of farming has been that the farmer had some independence. The new bill calls for compulsory control by government under certain conditions. If this is enforced, the farmer can bid goodby to any independence which he may now have. The traditional freedom on which the foundations of this country rest, and for which our fathers sacrificed so much, will be lost. For a questionable scheme of government help we will be sacrificing our birthright.

Samuel R. McKelvie, Publisher of the Nebraska Farmer, writing on this point, says:

"The compulsory provisions contained in that bill are what we have been predicting for quite a long time. We have not enrolled under any of the AAA bills and our reason for it was that we felt from the first that they could lead to but one thing: regimentation — the goose step for farmers. It was called "planning", but planning of the farmer's business or any private business by the state — meaning the government — winds up inevitably with the individual losing the essentials of American liberty in running his own business. Then comes dictatorship. It is here, just as we have feared.

"Take not our word for it. Farmers are meeting all over Nebraska and in other states to register their protests against the compulsory features of the pending bill. They point out, and properly, that the rules in this law are to be drawn and enforced from Washington; the base of farmers' production is to be founded upon the last 10 years which includes 5 years of the lowest average production this state has known; local committees cannot increase one farmer's base without taking it from his neighbor; violations are punishable by heavy fines and any farmer may be hauled into a federal court for presumed violation of this stringent, incomprehensible law."

Cannot Control Weather

The greatest factor in the production of any crop by far is weather. No government, naturally, can control the weather. We had a good example under the AAA of the government policy of "making things scarce" when Old Man Weather also decided to make things scarce. The result was the greatest corn shortage in the history of American agriculture, causing eastern dairymen and poultry feeders to import Argentine corn.

Too Heavy Cost

A gigantic government machine, such as will be necessary under the new crop control bill, will cost many millions. Some estimate cost as high as a billion dollars a year. How can we balance the budget and put our government back on a business basis when questionable expenditures like that continue to be planned? Further, if we are going to spend huge sums of government money, let us do it for education and research. I believe, for example, that if half of the money that is planned for the new farm bill was used for research work to find new ways of taking care of agricultural surpluses, it would be far more effective in the long run. And if some of the money which very likely will be wasted under the farm bill were used instead to help our poor farm boys and girls get an education, not only in the production but in the marketing problems of farmers, we at least would see some results from the great sums so expended.

Unfair Potato Disease Ruling

THE Federal Food and Drugs Administration has recently ruled that potatoes shipped interstate, whether shipped under grade designations or not, including culls, will be regarded as violating the Federal Food and Drugs Acts and subject to seizure if more than 11 per cent by weight contain potatoes defective because of net necrosis or hollow heart. *This applies to all potatoes regardless of State of origin.*

Here is one more burden imposed upon potato producers by government bureaucrats, for under this rule no man can know when he ships his potatoes whether or not they are subject to seizure. A later modification of the ruling permits the shipping of potatoes with net necrosis, whose ends have been clipped; but I fail to see from a practical standpoint how this helps much, for how is a farmer going to know what potatoes to clip and what not to clip? Anyway, what a job! Both hollow heart and necrosis are internal defects impossible to detect except by cutting the potato. All growers know what hollow heart is. It is not attractive, but is harmless from an eating standpoint. So is necrosis, a comparatively new disease in potatoes and the cause of which is not known for certain. When cut, the potato contains black streaks which make it unattractive but do not actually injure the eating quality. If the Foods and Drugs Administration can seize such potatoes as "adulterated" they can make regulations allowing them to seize other "off grade" products, even though they may be entirely suitable for food. Where is the stopping point?

It is this same Food and Drugs Administration which is primarily responsible for the strict and unfair apple spray residue law and for its literal enforcement. Every farmer desires to produce and market a food product perfectly safe from the consumers' standpoint. It is to his own interest to do so. Farmers don't object therefore to reasonable regulation which tends to improve the quality of their products. But when these regulations, imposed by men who do not understand farming or its problems, are unnecessarily severe and impose further high costs upon production, then both farmers and consumers suffer and are justified in objecting to them.

St. Valentine

"In the long ago there were three friends, Pietro, Luigo, and Valentine. One was a great preacher, one a wonderful singer, but Valentine was only a gardener. When his flowers bloomed they found their way to the bedside of the sick and the room of the discouraged. At last he became too old to bend over his beloved flower beds; still he could use his hands, so he wrote love messages to go with the flowers. So many were the hearts he healed, and so much love he spread about that his name has become a symbol of love while his two friends are lost in oblivion."

Watch Your Clover Seed

THERE was less than half as much red clover seed produced last year as the year before. Alsike clover seed is about 30 per cent under 1936 production, production of alfalfa seed is 16 per cent under. The unfortunate result is that clover and alfalfa seed is scarce and high, and particular care will have to be taken to get quality seed that will grow in this climate.

All imported seed must be colored. That which comes from southern climates either domestic or imported will not stand our northern winters. Any clover seed that is stained red is unsuitable in the Northeast. Beware of it! Clover seed that is stained green should be regarded with caution. That stained violet is hardy.

Before It Is Too Late

AS YOU make plans for another season, how about getting at least a start with pasture improvement? Better pastures will reduce your feed bills and increase your milk checks.

Improving a pasture is not a too difficult or expensive job. If interested, write *American Agriculturist,* your State College of Agriculture, or your county agent.

Eastman's Chestnut

SINCE I published the Chestnut about the old deacon who started his balky ox team by swearing, several good stories along the same line have come in. One of the best of these is about a minister who was hurrying with his wife in an automobile to keep a date to preach in a church several miles distant.

Suddenly the car stopped. To find the trouble, the minister crawled under the machine in his best Sunday "go-to-meeting" suit. After a time his wife heard him angrily shouting what sounded like "Muscle Shoals, Muscle Shoals!"

Like most women, her curiosity got the better of her, and she said: "What in the world are you saying 'Muscle Shoals' for?"

To which her preacher husband emphatically replied:

"If you must know, it's because Muscle Shoals is the biggest dam I know of!"

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Electricity on a FRUIT FARM

by JOHN L. BURGAN



Left: Sorting and inspecting cherries grown on the Lewis farm. First they are dumped into a vat of ice water, then inspected, pitted, mixed with sugar, and frozen. They are held between zero and 14° F. and will keep indefinitely.



Right: Alfred Lewis of Ontario County, New York, dusts after dark. There is less wind, and damp air helps the dust to stick. Without electric lights, night dusting would be difficult or impossible.

LYING a mile southwest of the city of Geneva, N. Y., at the head of Seneca Lake, is White Springs Farm, 1,200 acres of rich farm land which form a sort of Utopia for work horses. On all its broad acres there is only one team of horses, and that team spends all of its time grazing.

Within the last decade, machinery has marched into the fruit growing industry and into White Springs farm to supplant the old gray mare and her plodding methods, and to add efficiency to human hands. Six tractors, three spray rigs, two machine dusters, three trucks, electrically operated graders and numerous other accoutrements of the up-to-date farm have taken the place of old methods just as the electric light has taken the place of the kerosene lantern.

To the job of protecting the fruit against disease and insects are brought the advantages of electric power. All dusting is done at night under the beam of powerful spotlights. With a dry dust, the operations can be carried on far more effectively at night because wind interference is then at its lowest point.

Equipment on the farm is repaired and conditioned in a completely equipped electrical machine shop in the farm garage. Here grinders, drills, and lathes are driven by electricity and operated by farm employees. Buildings on the farm — among them 15 homes of employees — are electrically lighted, of course.



Jack Deldine keeps the equipment on the Lewis farm in shape. Says he, "My job would be a lot harder without tools driven by electric motors."

Although poultry is one of the smaller enterprises on the farm, the up-to-the-minute chicken houses likewise are electrically lighted, thus increasing egg production.

For a number of years the White Springs farm operated a cherry cannery. The cannery, which was of the cold-pack type, was run wholly by electricity. Now cherries are sold outright by the farm.

In the fall the apples are graded by electric machinery and packed for shipping to every major city in the East and Middle West. Here again the power of the kilowatt lifts the burdens of the farm from human hands and increases the speed and efficiency of production.

"We use machines, operated by electricity, in the shops and in our buildings and homes wherever we can, simply because it's a faster method and more efficient way of getting things done," said Mr Lewis. "And we try to use every up-to-date device for getting all farm work done efficiently."

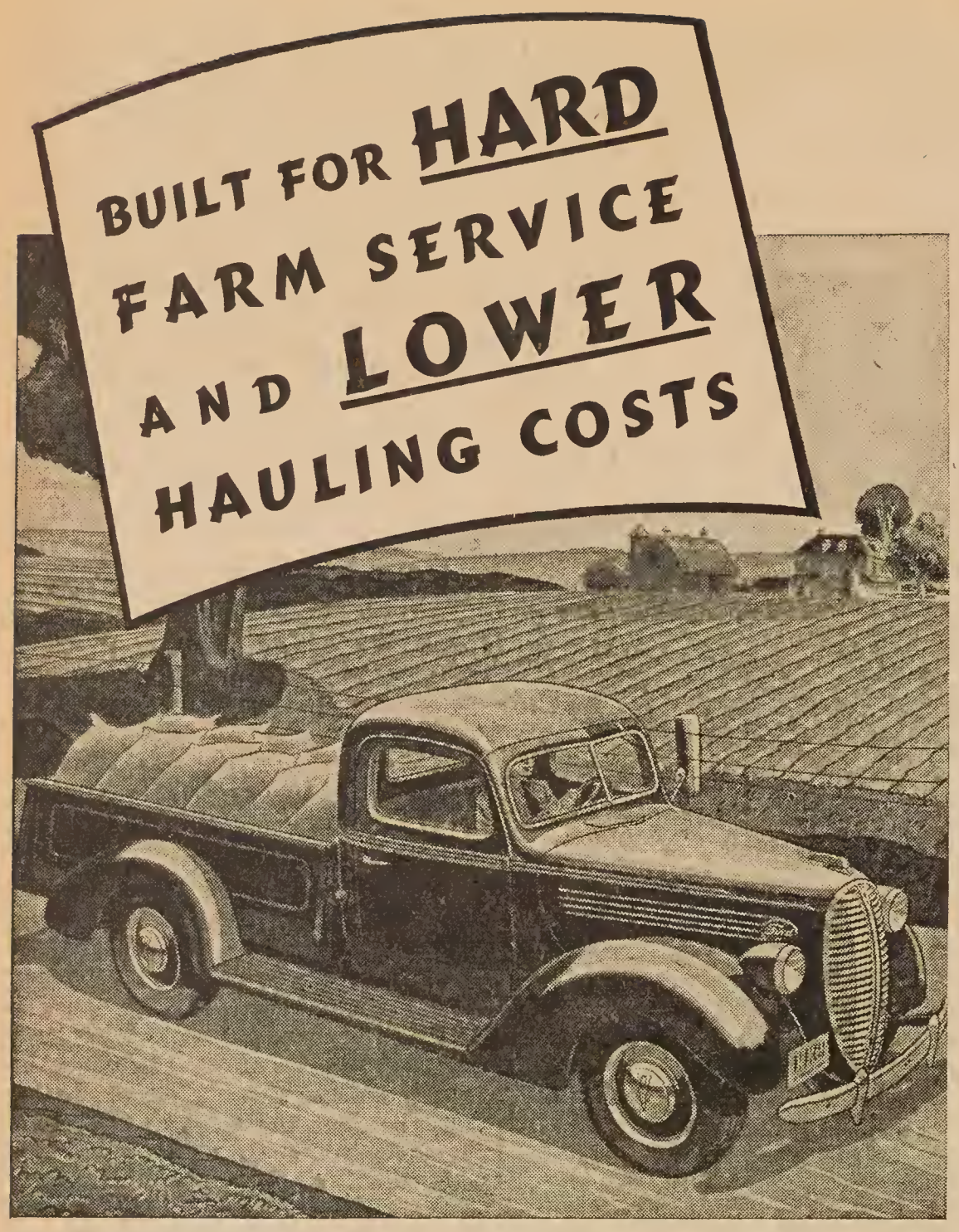
In every particular, this theory of modern equipment is carried out on the farm. Electric power has removed much of the burden of grading fruit, of caring for stock, and repairing machinery. Tractors have speeded up plowing, and electric lights have made the summer days longer when minutes are needed most.

But what about the man who runs the farm? Briefly sketched, the White Springs Farm — known throughout the Finger Lakes country for its stately pillared mansion — was founded some 35 years ago by Alfred G. Lewis Sr., of Buffalo. Taking over 250 acres of characteristic Ontario County land, he started a dairy with a herd of purebred Guernsey cattle.

In passing years Mr. Lewis expanded his farm and converted more and more of the land into fruit orchards until he gave up the dairy herd altogether in favor of apples, cherries, peaches, and pears. He retired from active direction of the ranch several years ago in favor of his son, Alfred G. Lewis Jr.

Of the 1,200 acres on the farm, 900 are under production for all purposes—grain, beans, and fruit orchards. There are 70 acres of apples which annually yield 15,000 bushels; about 130 acres of cherries which yield 400 tons; 12 acres of pears which yield 1,000 bushels; and 87 acres of peaches just planted. New cherry orchards planted in 1937 brought the total of cherry orchards to 260 acres.

Twenty-nine years old, a product of the College of Agriculture at Cornell, and a vigorous and lean young specialist in fruit growing, Mr. Lewis Jr., rides about his acres in his coupe, works in the fields with his men, and produces an excellent volume of fruit with thoroughly modern equipment.



A new 122-inch wheelbase unit has been added to the Ford line of trucks and commercial cars—to bring Ford V-8 economy to loads in the one-ton range. It is available with either the 60 or 85 hp. V-8 engine, and comes in three different body types—Stake, Panel and Express.

For contract hauling, the new Ford V-8 134-inch and 157-inch wheelbase trucks offer maximum performance and overall economy. These units are powered with the 85-hp. engine, now in its seventh successful year. Brakes are larger, quicker stopping. Steering is easier. Construction is stronger in vital parts. 7.50-20 dual tire and wheel equipment is available at slight extra cost.

For loads lighter than those in the one-ton range, the new 112-inch wheelbase commercial cars—with a choice of either the 85 or 60 hp. V-8 engine—do the job with unusual economy.

The 1938 Ford V-8 Trucks are the best looking, most dependable and most economical in all Ford history.

Make an "on-the-job" test and prove for yourself how they cut hauling costs in hard farm service.

FORD V-8 TRUCKS
INCLUDING A NEW One-Tonner

Ford



YOUR PAGE

While we cannot possibly print all letters received, your comments and opinions are appreciated. Naturally the editors reserve the right to disagree with sentiments expressed here.

(EDITOR'S NOTE: Here are more of the interesting letters which we are receiving from readers in response to our offer to pay $1.00 each for all the letters on the subject, "What 1937 Taught Me," which we had space to print. We will run more of these later. Watch for them.)

It Pays to Retail

I'M A POULTRYMAN and truck gardener on a 12-acre farm. In 1937 I learned that further diversification and retail sales were my solution, although it meant more work. Instead of wholesaling all my eggs as formerly, I now retail 2 cases a week in a nearby village and at a roadside stand, and sell the surplus (3 cases a week) through the N. H. Egg Auction.

I sell baby chicks, started chicks, dressed poultry, capons, berries, garden produce, broilers, etc., at my roadside stand and intend to add gasoline and oil this spring. I learned that my best summertime market sails right by my door, and that selling at wholesale is not sound practice on a small farm like mine.—*L. H. F., Vermont.*

* * *

Plow Under Corn Stover

For the last two years, we have grown more corn than could be put in the silo. We find that the ear corn comes in very handy to fatten a couple of pigs in the winter. In 1936 we filled the silo as usual and then husked out the rest of the corn standing in the field. The stover was left in the field and plowed under the following spring.

In 1937, however, we thought we would save the feed value of the stover and therefore we refilled the silo the second time with corn stover, running in plenty of water with it. The first filling was of whole corn—stalks, ears and all. The stover silage kept well and we had little trouble with mold. On feeding it to the milk cows, however, we found that it was comparatively dry and fluffy, the cows wouldn't eat much, and more grain and hay had to be fed to keep them in good flesh. By the time we had reached the whole corn silage, we, as well as the cows, were fed up on stover silage. It is not worth the trouble of harvesting and putting in the silo; also, the cows will not or cannot eat enough to keep in good flesh without extra grain and hay.

After our experience, we feel that the best thing to do with corn stover on a dairy farm is to plow it under.—*H. E. B., New York.*

* * *

Moved Silo Whole

In September 1937 I moved a 10x18 silo 6 miles on a truck and trailer, without taking it down. I have previously had two 12x20 silos taken down and put up again. Moving this one whole cut the cost of moving in half.

We braced it, bottom, middle, and top, with 3x4's, nailed narrow boards on the staves to be sure braces were tight at ends, and spiked two 3x4's lengthwise. We put a row of barrel staves around the bottom with shingle nails. We used chains and rope falls to pull it over, and guy ropes attached to trees. The silo was chained to the truck and two 4x8's were put on truck body to keep it in place on body. The trees on the place came just right to put ropes on. Car for dead man on other side of barn. We used tractor and falls to pull silo up on foundation which was ready for silo to stand on. (There is no copyright on the accompanying blue print!)—*J. E. F. H., New Hampshire.*

* * *

Sexed Chicks

These days a person hears this question: "Is it best to buy sexed chicks?" Last year was the first that I have had them. I bought 100 White Leghorn Sexed Chicks from a hatchery in May, and my experience has taught me that they are much better than straight run chicks. They grow better, with not so much loss, and they mature faster.

I put mine into winter quarters the middle of October. I had 88 nice pullets. Never had any nicer ones. They started laying before they reached 5 months, were up to 50 per cent before laying 3 weeks, and have been laying 60 to 80 per cent ever since, right through the cold weather.—*Mrs. W. H., New York.*

(EDITOR'S NOTE: It is probable that Mrs. H. bought unusually good chicks. The only advantage of sexed chicks (pullets) is that it is unnecessary to bother with broilers. It is important to allow plenty of space for them. Don't put 400 sexed chicks in a house that is just big enough for 400 not sexed. They will be all right for a time, but will not be thinned out by removal of cockerels. Therefore, as they grow they will be crowded.)

* * *

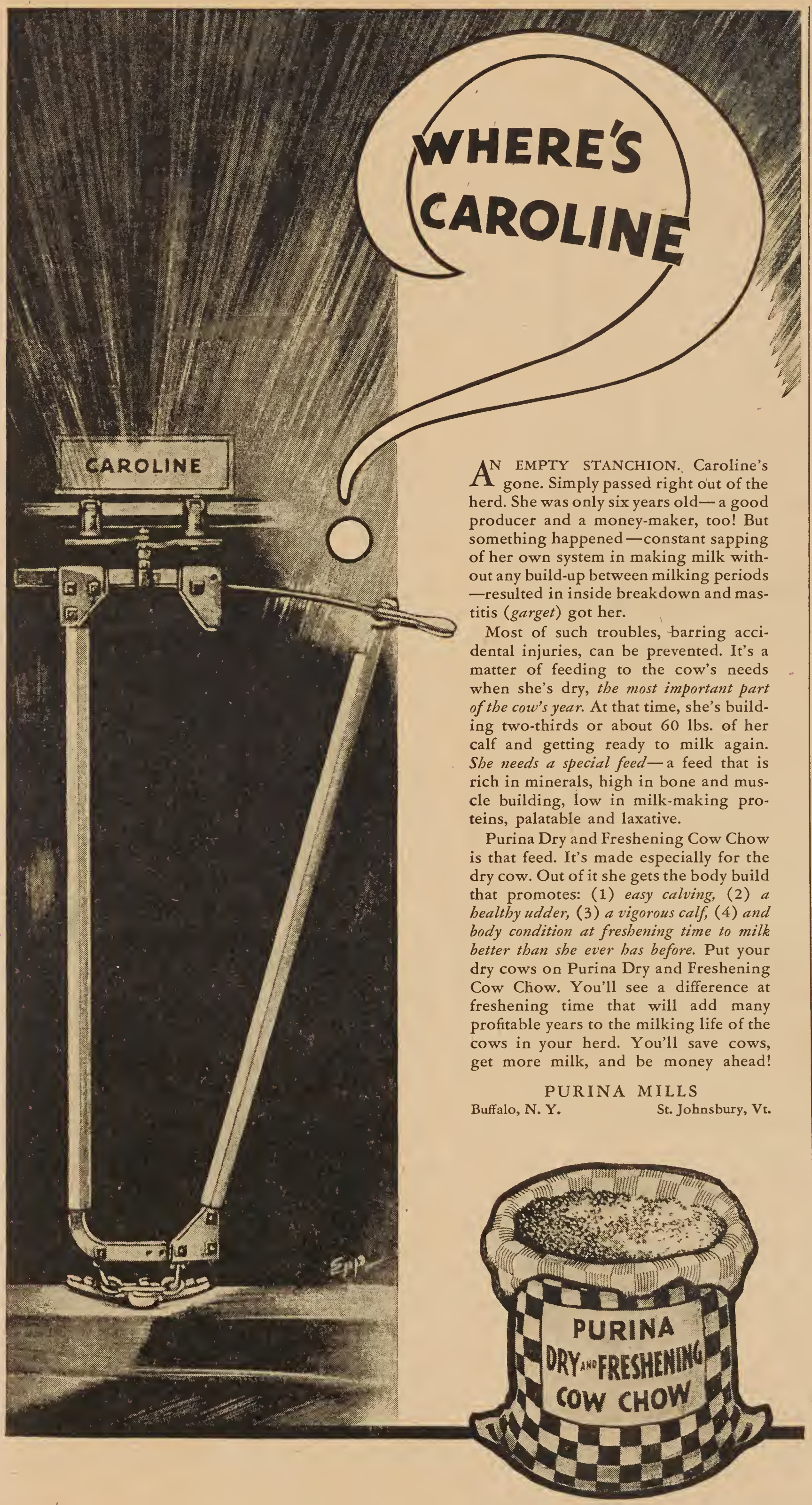
Heifers Ready for Winter

Last fall, all my heifers ran with my cows on very good pasture until November 15th. They came in for winter in excellent condition. I find this a much better practice than letting my heifers run on poor pasture before shutting them in for winter.

I have a rack very similar to the one on page 18 of the Jan. 1st issue of *American Agriculturist,* which I find has served very well as a partition in my basement. At the same time I use it for feeding my young calves hay and grain, thus serving a two-fold purpose.

1937 also taught me this: I disced my barley stubble and sowed it to wheat on Sept. 10th to be used for fall pasture. I found this to be too late to sow for feed for fall but it would have been a very good thing if sowed earlier.—*W. E. S., New York.*





AN EMPTY STANCHION. Caroline's gone. Simply passed right out of the herd. She was only six years old—a good producer and a money-maker, too! But something happened—constant sapping of her own system in making milk without any build-up between milking periods—resulted in inside breakdown and mastitis (*garget*) got her.

Most of such troubles, barring accidental injuries, can be prevented. It's a matter of feeding to the cow's needs when she's dry, *the most important part of the cow's year.* At that time, she's building two-thirds or about 60 lbs. of her calf and getting ready to milk again. *She needs a special feed*—a feed that is rich in minerals, high in bone and muscle building, low in milk-making proteins, palatable and laxative.

Purina Dry and Freshening Cow Chow is that feed. It's made especially for the dry cow. Out of it she gets the body build that promotes: (1) *easy calving,* (2) *a healthy udder,* (3) *a vigorous calf,* (4) *and body condition at freshening time to milk better than she ever has before.* Put your dry cows on Purina Dry and Freshening Cow Chow. You'll see a difference at freshening time that will add many profitable years to the milking life of the cows in your herd. You'll save cows, get more milk, and be money ahead!

PURINA MILLS

Buffalo, N. Y. St. Johnsbury, Vt.



BILL BAKER of Wyman Dam, Maine, is a reader of the "I Dare You" column. After my story about Methuselah, he sends me the following:

"Methuselah, so Scripture tells, lived
nine hundred years.
That's all he did, and when he died
But very few shed tears.
His life was long but useless,
No great deed had he tried;
He lived for no one but himself,
He simply lived and died.
Now do you want to be like him,
A useless soul on earth?
You know that God created you,
'Twas Him who gave you birth;
Would you be pleased to have lived your
Life and through that time not tried
To make things better for mankind;
Just lived your life and died?
We all have duties to perform,
It matters not how small,
There's something everyone can do
To benefit us all.
We simply have to learn the Right,
Then go ahead and try,
Don't be like old Methuselah, —
Just live a life and die.
Christ only lived some thirty years,
He came as Christians should;
He taught the word of God
And did a world of good.
And when he died upon the Cross,
He left a world in tears,
His life has been on record for
All these thousands years.
How long you live has no account,
It's simply what you do,
The record that you leave behind
Is really up to you.
So do some good—just do your best,
And if you do, at least you've tried.
So folks won't say, "There is a man
Who simply
Lived and Died."

■ ■ ■ ■

Here's something every Farmer now
Should want to feed—Purina Chow
Whatever livestock you may tend
'Twill lead you to a better end.
For cows and hogs and poultry too
The benefit will come to *you.*
In checker bags your hopes arouse
Remember—say "Purina Chows."

■ ■ ■ ■

I WANT again to express my appreciation to the many who write me after reading the "I Dare You" column. My knowledge is broadened, my interest keener, and my vision is increased by the letters which come to my desk. These are Daring days. The world in general is realizing more than ever that unselfish service must be a vital part of life. There is a responsibility on your shoulders for your surroundings, just as there is a responsibility on mine for the things that are going on around me. Let's Dare to give of our best selves at all times to the tasks that are nearest at hand. If you will write me some very definite suggestions for this column as Bill Baker did, I'll send you with my compliments a copy of "I Dare You."

WM. H. DANFORTH
Chairman of the Board
RALSTON PURINA COMPANY
Executive Offices:
898 Checkerboard Square, St. Louis, Mo.

Orchards and Pastures need extra *NITROGEN*

BEST SUPPLIED BY DOMESTIC SULPHATE OF AMMONIA

MAKES BIGGER FRUIT PROFITS

1. Rich in available nitrogen (20.5 % guaranteed).
2. Quick-acting, yet long-lasting.
3. Betters the set; decreases "June drop"
4. Produces vigorous terminal growth and encourages fruit bud formation.
5. Makes high yields of quality fruit.
6. Reduces "per bushel" cost, and increases "per bushel" profits.

IMPROVES PASTURES—CUTS FEED BILLS

1. Promotes early, vigorous growth; gives much earlier grazing.
2. Increases carrying-capacity—"more cows per acre".
3. Improves feeding value of grasses—raises protein content.
4. Lengthens grazing period, with large savings in feed costs.
5. Maintains high milk production, at lowest cost, for the longest time.

Barrett FERTILIZER MATERIALS

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YOUR BEST "BUY" IN NITROGEN FERTILIZER

Domestic

SULPHATE OF AMMONIA

Winter Thoughts of an APPLE GROWER

By ED. W. MITCHELL

"WHEN Winter winds are blowing round, and snow is over all the ground", the fruit grower is tempted to sit by the fire and wonder what to do next; whether to stay by the fire and try to forget past sales and future markets, go out and prune as he should, or, as is the case with some of the more fortunate and strong-minded, go to Florida, forget all about apples and concentrate on fishing.

We can not all go to Florida, sales so far this season are a sad topic of conversation, so we might better think of the future or get out in the trees and think of the cold.

I like, whenever, it is possible, to send the men through the trees right after picking to take out any dead, diseased, broken or weak wood, and especially to break off old, dry spurs. Then one can see at a glance which wood ought to come out, and later the winter pruning is just a matter of thinning and shaping the tree. We never do get over all of the trees but we do get most of the pears and the Greenings and Fall Pippens taken care of this way, and I am sure they do better for this late summer pruning. We try to get out the water sprouts at the same time unless someone has had time to pluck them out in August while we are spreading mulch.

Winter pruning is, or should be, one of the main jobs on a fruit farm. It costs about a quarter to prune the average bearing tree which may seem to be an extravagance, and certainly adds to the labor bill. If, however, you get rid of worthless or harmful wood, reduce the amount of spray needed and get a better cover with the spray you do put on, thin the crop a little or make hand thinning easier, and make the trees easier to pick, you have probably saved more than you spend on pruning. The orchards that are pruned every year never have to take the severe cutting that is needed to get them back into shape once they have gotten out of hand. The grower who goes through his trees constantly will become familiar with each tree and each block and know better what to give them and what to expect in return.

I think we have tried one of every kind of saw and pruning tool ever invented, as well as many methods of pruning. We live and learn and change. Just now I favor having two men work on a tree at the same time, one on the outside with a picking ladder and a two foot clipper, the other inside the tree with a small bladed pole saw and a two foot clipper. The man on the outside thins out bearing wood, mostly the size of your thumb, the inside man, clips out the tops. With the six foot pole saw he can reach most any branch that has to be cut. Each man can see what the other is doing and often offer helpful suggestions as to what should be taken out and what left in. When I am one of the men, I enjoy the companionship of the other fellow; and when I am not one of them, they enjoy it too much. That means that you should be on the job yourself.

There is one time though, that no fruit grower should be in his orchard. That is when the meeting of his State Fruit Grower's Society or local fruit grower's meeting is going on.

It should be evident to all of us, and if it is not you can easily figure it out for yourself, that we can not support a farm on what we can earn as a day laborer or on the income from our capital investment. It must be supported from the profits of brains and good management. Times change very fast. No one can keep abreast of the many improvements and new methods in any line of business without constant reading and study. Your farm paper, the advertisements and catalogs of manufacturers, and above all the fruit growers' meetings will not only keep you abreast of what is new, but speed up your thinking and open new avenues for thought.

It is out of the question to use all of the many machines and materials available or to put in practice all of the things that are admittedly good. It would bankrupt a man to put on all of the spray applications that are suggested and it would keep the trees wet most of the season. We have to select the best and what we can afford, and discard the rest. This process of selection requires more thought and study than was necessary in the old days when lime sulfur, arsenate of lead and nicotine were about all we had available.

No one can give a blanket prescription for all orchards, any more than a doctor can tell you in advance what medicine to take this next season. Each grower has to know the life story of the various insects and diseases, the conditions in his own orchard, and decide for himself what remedies to apply and when to do it.

The scientists and spray service men can give us the facts, we must make the deductions. The net profit from the fruit has to pay the bills, which by the way, seems to be pretty generally overlooked during the early part of the season.

Yes sir, your fruit crop or you will have to pay the bill and any mistakes will come out of your pocket. It is a saving if not a profit, to insure against mistakes by learning all you can before you start this next season's work. There is no better place than at the fruit growers' meetings.

A New Contributor

For several years Mr. E. W. Mitchell, farmer and fruit grower at Stuyvesant Falls, Columbia County, New York, and formerly president of the New York State Horticultural Society, has put on in cooperation with George Emerson Markham, one of the best farm radio programs in the United States over General Electric Station WGY at Schenectady, New York. Every Friday night at 8:45 thousands of northeastern farmers listen to these men discuss current farm problems and answer questions.

One reason why this program is so good is that Mr. Mitchell "knows his stuff" from actual experience. We are very glad, therefore, to announce that we have added Mr. Mitchell to our editorial staff to discuss current apple and other fruit questions from a practical grower's standpoint, and to answer questions on fruit production and marketing problems.

TIME WELL SPENT

Time taken to read the advertisements in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST is time well spent—for there is no better way to keep well informed on new things on the market, what to buy at what price and where to go to get what you want. When you answer an "ad," be sure to mention the name of

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

Burpee's SEEDS Grow

Save Money on Seeds!

If you grow in Quantities for Market, send for

WHOLESALE PRICES

Burpee's

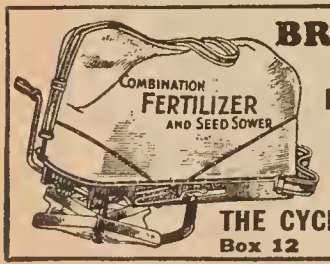
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for Market Gardeners and Florists

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608 Burpee Bldg., Philadelphia



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Granular or pellet type.

FERTILIZER OR SEED

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Satisfaction guaranteed.

THE CYCLONE SEEDER CO.

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STANDARD GARDEN TRACTORS

Plow
Seed
Cultivate
Mow Hay and Lawns

Powerful Gas Tractors for Small Farms, Gardeners, Florists, Nurseries, Fruit Growers, Poultrymen.

1 & 2 Cylinders

High Wheels. Rubber or Steel Tires. Walk or Ride

Do Belt Work--*Free Catalog*



STANDARD ENGINE CO.

Minneapolis, Minn. 3207 Como Ave. | Philadelphia, Pa. 2484 Market St. | New York, N. Y. 224 Cedar St.

The Road to Independence

Albert Laborde is On His Way



EVERY YEAR has its new crop of farm boys ready to start out for themselves. Some start younger, some older, but when Albert Laborde was 28, he too was ready.

For fourteen years he had worked as a farm hand. He'd learned the game and saved his wages. But the year was 1934—a bottom year of our worst depression. Could this be the time to make the jump? Albert Laborde was a Connecticut boy, and Connecticut has high values on its land. It takes capital, and it takes good management and hard work not to lose it. Could this be the time? It was up to him to decide.

Start he would, and start he did—by marrying Agnes Bailey, herself a farm girl. Then, for 154 acres near Bethlehem, he used most of his savings as a down payment. And to complete the job he promptly went in debt deeper for a herd of cows.

* * *

The very first spring he set to work to build up his land with lime and fertilizer.



His buildings needed fixing, so he bought a hammer and saw. Cows cost money, and he wanted more, so he raised every good heifer calf. Guess work wouldn't do, so he got a cow tester on the job, and the State College to set up his accounts. Each year now he raises a few acres of cabbage or potatoes so he needn't depend on cows alone. Work, sweat, long hours. Of course! He'd done as much for other men. Easier now when it's for himself and his bride.

* * *

Nearly four years have passed. Tough years, some say. Grand years, says Laborde—years that gave him a start. He's working for himself, and "that's when the breaks, if they come, are your breaks," he says.

The first nine cows paid for themselves. And the 27 he's milking now are nearly paid for too. But they've also paid for his team of horses, and brought along the 18 heifers he's raising. A new 200-foot well supplies both house and barn, and it's paid for. So is the new silo, the new radio. And, to be sure, the grand new baby—daughter Ann. Oh yes, there's a mortgage on the farm; but typical of Laborde, he's on the safe side—it's a long-term one.

* * *

You have only to look, right in your own neighborhood, for other young men who have done as much as Laborde—and more, he'd say. What they are doing is only to use their good sense and ambition on this good land of ours. From small starts, certainly. But the way up for them is the same as always. Our farms have paid for themselves again and again.

Generation after generation, the Northeast produces new life and new wealth, making itself a better place to live and a better place to make a living.

Published by
THE FEDERAL LAND BANK
of SPRINGFIELD
Springfield, Massachusetts

. . . as an expression of confidence in farmers of the Northeast and in Northeastern agriculture.

* * *

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These men are the final link in the chain that connects the milk-producer with the milk-consumer.

THE SEALTEST SYSTEM Sealtest LABORATORY PROTECTION

Uncle Dan Goes Fox Hunting

(*Continued from Page* 1)

excitement as her dignity would permit.

The cows were soon fed, and the one farrow cow milked. All the rest were dry for the winter as was the custom in days when dairying consisted of summer butter-making. (Uncle Dan's wife always said that he dried up the cows early so as not to interfere with fox hunting.) Breakfast was not a leisurely meal that morning. Uncle Dan ate almost as rapidly as Ring bolted her meal. After breakfast, when Uncle Dan reached over into the corner and picked up the ten gauge shot gun Ring couldn't contain herself any longer and yelped in her excitement. Uncle Dan was as eager if not as excited as the hound.

With old Tom hitched to the "swell body" cutter and Ring riding, the party of three, man, horse and dog, started down the road in a peacefulness of complete understanding and sympathy. The sun was up, the air was crisp, the hunters were eager and a big day was beginning.

THREE miles away, Tom Bird lived on a farm on the edge of the big swamp. Tom didn't hunt but he was a neighbor and a friend, and even if he hadn't been either he would of course have allowed Uncle Dan to put Old Tom in the stable for the day. Just before reaching Tom Bird's farm Uncle Dan stopped, pushed Ring out of the cutter and said, "Go get them, hunt them up." Ring put her nose into the air a moment and then started on a trot for the swamp.

"Fox hunting this morning?" asked Tom as Dan drove up.

"Yes, do you mind if I unhitch and tie old Tom on the barn floor for a few hours?" asked Dan."

"No need to tie him there," said Tom. "There's an empty stall. Just put him in and I'll give him some hay along with my horses at noon. Do you think you're going to get a fox today?"

"Never can tell," replied Dan, "but you know there's been a litter of foxes raised in the old swamp every year since I can remember. Last summer I was over here in the evening a few times to let Ring run the 'young-uns' a little. She found them all right and had a fine time exercising them, so I know they were here. What I would really like is to start the old he-one this morning. I'll guarantee that he slept in there during the storm."

"I've seen him," interrupted Tom. "Twice during the summer he crossed over that knoll yonder when we were working in the south lot. He's big and handsome all right. I think he must be three or four years old anyhow for he has a fine big tail with a lot of white on the end of it."

"Where you going?" asked Tom after the horse was stabled.

"Over behind that big elm on your west line," said Dan. "It's on a runway, and if the redskin comes out on this side he is sure to come that way."

TEN minutes later Uncle Dan was behind the big elm. Both barrels of the old ten gauge were loaded with shells carrying five drams of black powder and an ounce and a quarter of BB shot. It was a real charge and capable of carrying a good distance. The day was cold, even those thick felt boots were none too warm and Uncle Dan stamped his feet and wiggled his toes to keep up good circulation. Icicles formed on the ends of his long sandy moustache and he pulled the Scotch cap low over his eyes to protect them from the glare of sun on bright snow. Not a sound disturbed the air.

Then came a quick yelp, a few barks, silence and then a regular but unexcited baying. "That's Ring," thought Dan to himself. "She's found a fresh track but probably one made during the night." The baying continued intermittently, then changed quickly into a staccato of sharp barks followed by long, eager baying. "She's jumped him. Probably sleeping on that stone pile down by the big hemlock. Getting farther away — he's going out on the other side and up over Dave's hill. Wish I had gone over on the other side of the swamp this morning. Oh well, the day's young yet."

The barking grew fainter and fainter and finally disappeared altogether. The air grew still again and Uncle Dan patiently wiggled his toes in the warm felt boots. As he had said, the day was young and he knew that the fox was almost sure to circle back to the swamp before long.

MEANWHILE, the old he-fox was starting out to have some fun. Jumping off the stone heap, he had put on a quick burst of speed and quickly thrown a maze of circles and back tracks to gain time, then streaked for an open pasture south of the swamp to see how the dog would solve that puzzle.

Old Ring went into the maze of tracks, slowed, puzzled, and if she had been an ordinary dog would have slowly and laboriously, yard by yard, worked out the puzzle. But Ring was in-



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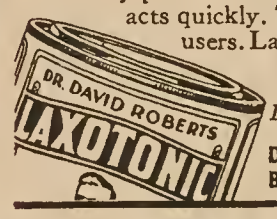
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telligent and she had experience; she had a genius for cutting across these tangles and unravelling them without loss of time. Raising her nose from the trail she quickly swung into a large circle aiming to cut the single trail where the fox left the maze. But her circle merely cut through the maze without clearing it. Again she swung around a larger circle outside of the first one. Still no result. But on the third circle she was clearly outside of the fox track puzzle and cut across the single track leading out to the pasture.

So it was that old white-tail nad scarcely laid down on a stump to rest when he heard those eager barks coming through the swamp straight towards him. A little startled, and somewhat less confident, he started in a straight away for three miles right up over the ridge, well ahead of the dog and maintaining his lead easily. That was when Uncle Dan ceased to hear Old Ring.

On the other side of the ridge, George Bennie had a well-kept rail fence running the entire length of one side of his farm. Old white-tail knew this fence. Many a time he had walked it and lost a dog entirely or put him so far behind that he never caught up again. So leaping lightly to the top rail he trotted down the fence for a considerable distance, leaped widely to one side and trotted back parallel to the back trail to lie down and watch the fun.

OVER the ridge came Ring running fast but not too fast and giving full tongue in a way that made music for the ear of any true hunter. The trail was fresh, clear, straight and easy to follow—then it disappeared into the air. Old white-tail chuckled to himself and waited to see this dog try to walk the fence, puzzle around under the fence and race back and forth in hopeless bewilderment. He had taken many a hound through this experience. But he didn't yet know his hound. Ring raised up and sniffed the top rail, paused only a moment, then trotted down one side of the fence, quickly leaped the fence to the other side, trotted a ways and back over the first side again. So whipping back and forth she rapidly worked down the fence line, lost the scent for a moment where white-tail had left it, circled a little, picked up the trail and had solved the whole crafty trick in little more time than it had taken white tail to lay it out.

Uncle Dan strained his ears. Yes, that was a bark, then another, now coming nearer and now Ring was coming down the ridge again straight for the swamp. Next time, he thought, the fox would come out on this side. Now if he follows the runway I'm going to get a shot. He looked carefully at the gun, cocked both barrels and slipped his right hand out of the mitten and around under his left armpit to warm and limber his trigger finger. Then he took another shotgun shell out of his pocket and held it in his left hand. Uncle Dan was one of those dexterous and remarkably swift persons who could sometimes shoot both barrels, break the gun open, eject the shells and slip in a third shell in time to get a third shot before the game got out of range.

Old Ring's barks were muffled in the edge of the swamp. "Now," thought Uncle Dan, "that redskin will soon be coming out on this side if he is running as far ahead as I think. I don't believe he will stop to mix up the trail this time."

Not a stir; nothing alive in sight—but a crow cawed just at the edge of the woods. That means the redskin is coming this way. Watch hard. Then, not on the fence line but over to the left comes a red spot, running fast. It's a long distance. You can't throw a handful of shot the distance you can shoot a bullet. Ten rods is a good shot, twelve is quite a ways, fifteen is a long distance, and this is even farther. But the old ten-gauge weighs ten pounds and has thirty-two inch barrels, five drams of powder and an ounce and a quarter of BB shot and that old grey eye can sight a gun with a steadiness that no excitement can shake.

Maybe the fox will turn this way—no, there he comes just parallel and a long ways off. Well, he'll never be any nearer. He's just about opposite. Up comes the gun, the sight is on that red fur, bang goes the old right barrel and there is no need for the left or for that extra shell in the left hand. Old white-tail is through. Ring comes out of the swamp and Uncle Dan starts on a run for the kill. He lets Old Ring shake it a few times, thinking she has earned that privilege, and then picks up the carcass and walks joyfully back to the barn to hitch up Old Tom and go home.

On the way Uncle Dan stopped at the village to buy a few groceries and of course displayed the fox. He didn't say much about the distance that he had shot but while he was there Tom Bird drove in. He had started out soon after Uncle Dan left and had stopped on his way to see where Uncle Dan had stood and where the fox was killed. He knew enough about shooting to appreciate the length of the shot. Being of a somewhat excitable nature he made so much of the story that two of the young men from the village drove out and paced the distance that afternoon. From the spot where Uncle Dan had stood to the place where white-tail had fallen was seventeen rods and four paces over. So the fame of Uncle Dan's shot and the hitting force of his gun, although not a world's record, nor remarkable perhaps in later days, became a real legend among the folks of the neighborhood.



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—Ferry Morse Institute Photo.

Corn hybridist at work. Pollen collected from choice stalks being dusted onto silks of ears of other selected plants to procure an improved strain.

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TRICKS *in the* Vegetable Breeder's Trade

By PAUL WORK

GARDENERS, — home and commercial, — witness arrival of new babies among the vegetable varieties every year. Where did Marglobe come from? What were the parents of Virginia Savoy Spinach? What pedigree history gave us Golden Cross Sweet Corn? Who saw the stork and what doctor officiated?

Well, it's a long story and it cannot be told first-hand by any one person. Crop growers, seedsmen-breeders, breeders on public pay, merchants and growers of seeds have all played their roles and each should, by right, relate his own part of the tale.

Sensational discoveries and remarkable hybrids, daring exploration in distant lands — these still occur but hard, time-killing, patient labor, long hours and precise skill are the major elements. 'Tis true spinach from Manchuria, melons from India, tomatoes from France have entered the picture, — not as great discoveries ready for use but rather as raw materials for crossing and selection to give us, after years of labor, the things that we need.

And there are many vegetables to work with, each with its own structures and characters and maturities to be understood, each with its own processes to be managed. Federal statistics cover 21 vegetables; my working list includes 40; Bailey's list 250. Even when plants belong to the same family as tomatoes and peppers, there are still important differences in ways of working with them. Happily, no one breeder tries to know them all, but think how many experts it takes to get around the list!

Some breeding operations are rather simple though every step must be guarded with meticulous care. With squash, where male and female organs are in separate flowers, where the parts are sizable, where the period of active maturity of pollen and pistil is short, crossing offers little difficulty. First, parents must be selected carrying the characters we want to recombine. Then bagging and tagging a day be-

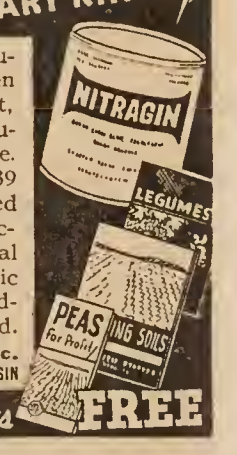
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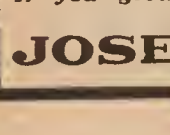
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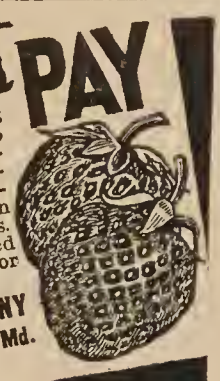
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fore flowers open, transfer of pollen and the trick is done — except for saving and planting the seed, examining each plant for many characters, saving seed from the good ones and repeating the process for several years. That is about all there is to making of a new squash.

The Lettuce Ceremonies

But, suppose we want to deal with lettuce, where several tiny flowers make up one flower head—oh—did you think that was just one flower? No, it is a cluster of flowers, the makings of a single seed in each. That's why they call the family Compositae — including daisies, sunflowers, chrysanthemum, asters, golden rod, thistles and countless others. Well, those little flowers are small and easily broken and the stigma which receives the pollen comes up through the ring of anthers which produce the pollen. So, the pollen is at the point where it is to grow, almost before the flower is open. And, the anthers cannot be removed because that would tear up the whole business. So, what do they do to cross lettuce? Well, some 30 years ago, a man named Oliver found that he could perform a little delicate surgery and then with a tiny jet of water, wash off the pollen grains, bring in other pollen from the desired male parent, bag the flower and watch the seed develop. Ivan C. Jagger, an upstate New Yorker, is still doing that in California to give them their fine New Yorks and Imperials and to find for us, a member of the Iceberg group that will make good heads under our summer weather. Imperial 44, now available for trial, may be it.

Sweet Corn Steps Out

Perhaps, sweet corn has stepped forward in merit during the past ten years more than any other kind of vegetable. That is due to progress in crossing inbred lines to yield the seed that we call crossed or hybrid corn. Of course, any cross is a hybrid but the term is now used to represent seed produced by this special process. First, many lines are subjected to inbreeding and selection, thus, in 4 or 5 generations, gaining uniformity but at the expense of vigor. Then, these lines are crossed in pairs to find which combinations will yield the best results. And, it takes many trys to find the best. Having chosen two inbreds the male parent, say Purdue 51, is planted in a single row and the female, say Purdue 39, is planted in three or four rows. When the first tassel appears, the job begins, for every female plant of Purdue 39 must be detasseled to insure pollination only by 51. New tassels persist in coming for a long time and as many as twelve trips through are required. If a few escape, the seed stock is contaminated. The seed from the female rows is harvested and we have Golden Cross,—doubtless the best sweet corn there is.

Now breeders are working for early hybrids and hybrids for freezing. Good canning hybrids have been here for some time.

But that job requires management and care and persistence and patience. What if pollen of one inbred matures a little late for the other? They'll have to be planted at different times. Anything else to look after? Yes, lots of things!

Maggots for Onions

Surely, maggots are bad actors on onions — when they get into the little plants soon after germination. That's why we have to use oil emulsion and things. But, if you go to a farm where onion breeding is going on, you may be greeted by a mighty stench — if you get down to the proper corner of the place. "What — did you lose a horse? Why didn't you bury him?" "Oh, that's where we raise our flies." And then, the breeder will show you a lot of beef lungs and swarms of maggots. When they pupate, they are gathered up and are put into little cloth cages, where onions are in bloom, to come out as full fledged flies to carry pollen from flower to flower.

So, one might go on describing the tricks of the breeder's trade. He must know the nature and the habits of his plants, the characters of existing stocks, how these are likely to behave on crossing. He must know what his public wants or needs. In some cases, where pollen tube growth is slow, he must open up the bud of a flower to get the pollen onto the stigma in time to complete the process of fertilization.

A Pollen Grain for Every Seed

Did you ever stop to think that on the tiny stigma at the center of the tomato flower, there must alight a pollen grain for every fertile seed in an entire fruit? And for every seed, a pollen tube must grow down through the threadlike style to the ovary or baby fruit — carrying with it, the microscopic nucleus that is to combine with the egg cell to start a new tomato plant.

So, these are some of the methods by which we get new varieties that resist disease and yield us better products, and do it more abundantly. Thus, we get peas for freezing or tomatoes for juice or lettuce for mucklands in August or carrots with tops tough enough to stand tying.

And there is still plenty to do but more people than ever, and with better training, are engaged in doing it.



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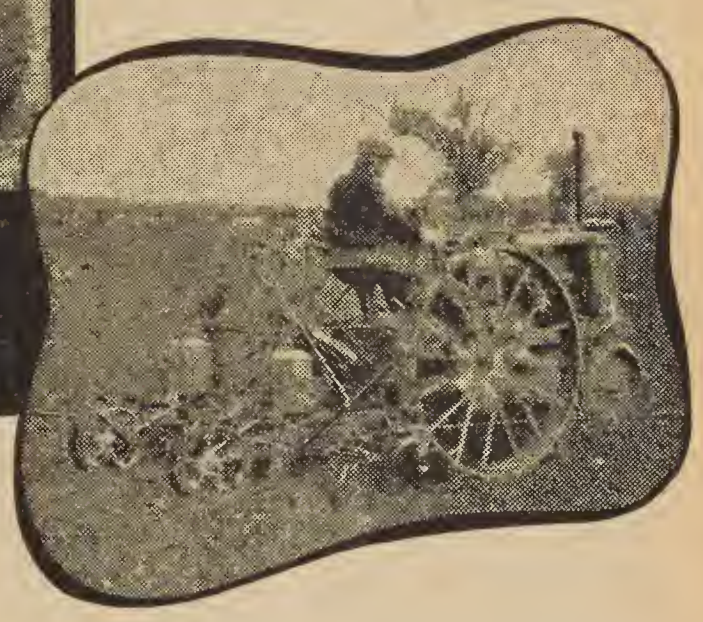
W. Atlee Burpee Co., 412 Burpee Bldg., Philadelphia.

HARDY recleaned Alfalfa seed, $13.90;
Grimm Alfalfa, $15.80; White Sweet Clover, $5.90; Red Clover, $16.80. All 60 lb. bushel, track Concordia. Return seed if not satisfied.
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PROVE F-12 Power, Performance, and Economy

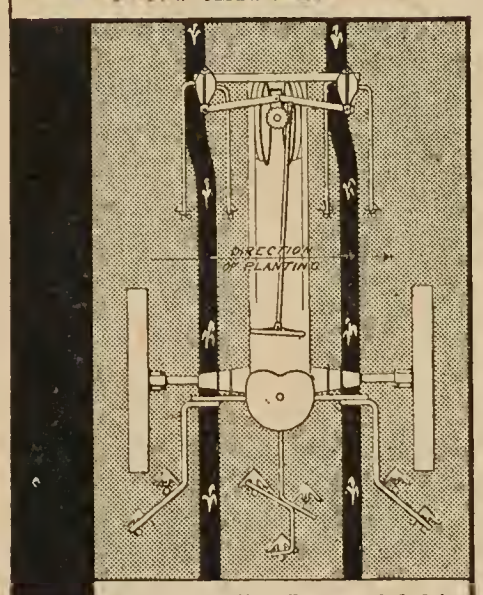


FARMALL 12 Now Reduced to $625 F. O. B. FACTORY
with regular steel-wheel equipment. Belt pulley $4 extra. Same reduction on F-12 with rubber tires.



REPLACEABLE CYLINDERS—When the original cylinders become worn, brand new cylinders and pistons—duplicates of the originals—can be quickly and easily installed. The power producing part of the engine is then actually made as good as new.

The Farmall 12 meets all row-crop power needs. Reversible wheels slide in or out on axles, providing tread adjustment from 44½ to 79 inches. New type cast wheels for pneumatics eliminate need for extra wheel weights in most cases. *Above*, Farmall 12 and No. F-110 Corn Planter.



The Farmall 12 *Patented Cultivator Gang Shift* permits good work in checkrowed corn at tractor speeds. Think what this feature means to you in closer cultivation, less hills plowed out and time saved. It's an exclusive patented Farmall feature.

• The McCormick-Deering Farmall has behind it more farm testing and more farm approval than any other tractor on the market. When the F-12 was introduced *the Farmall idea* was already well known. The F-12 brought all of the McCormick-Deering Farmall advantages into a new price field. The Farmall 12 was purchased from the very first by many men who really needed a larger Farmall.

It takes a lot of *extra value* in a tractor to stand up under such extra demands. And the Farmall 12 stands up! Owners of smaller farms can accept this as positive proof that the Farmall 12 will do all of their power work, day-in and day-out, and ask no favors of any kind.

Each successive year has seen the Farmall 12 improved, its great value generously increased. The Farmall 12 now on display is the best yet.

Ask the nearest McCormick-Deering dealer to show you the Farmall 12 and the *Quick-Attachable* machines that work with it. Remember, the larger Farmall 20 and Farmall 30 also offer all the genuine Farmall advantages, plus *extra power* for bigger farms.

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(INCORPORATED)
180 North Michigan Avenue Chicago, Illinois

McCORMICK-DEERING FARMALL 12

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New World's Standard Series

MANY of these new De Lavals have already been put into use and their owners are most enthusiastic about them. They will separate more milk in less time, produce more cream of better quality, and are the easiest of all separators to run, operate and clean. They have many new features, combined with improved design and finish, making them the most attractive and beautiful cream separators ever made. See them at your De Laval Dealer's. Made in four sizes; hand, electric or belt drives. Sold on easy payments.



HAVE YOU ENTERED THE $3500.00 DE LAVAL CONTEST?

Any farmer, or member of his family, having one or more cows is invited to enter this De Laval Contest, which runs until March 31, 1938. Prizes will be given for the best answers to a question shown on the "Official Entry Blank and Rules for De Laval Contest," which can be obtained only from local De Laval Dealers. Prizes will be divided as follows: $1000.00 for the best answer; $750.00 for the second best; $500.00 for the third; $250.00 for the fourth, and 10 additional prizes of No. 14 De Laval Separators.

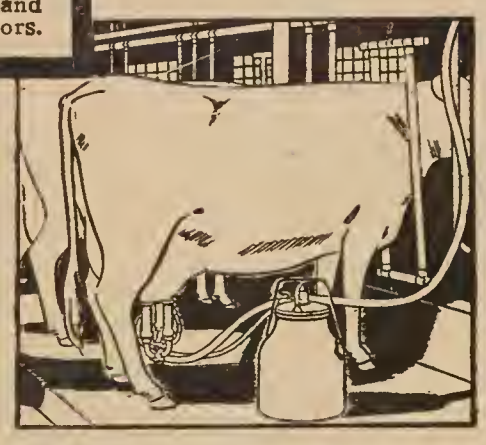
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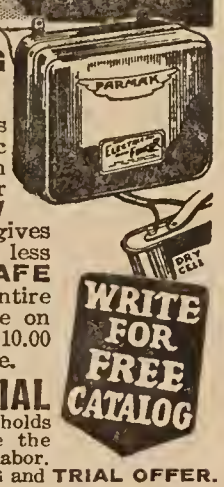
Important—Get Craine's *experience* on *right kind* of silo for *all* forage crops.

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8 Silo types for all forage crops.

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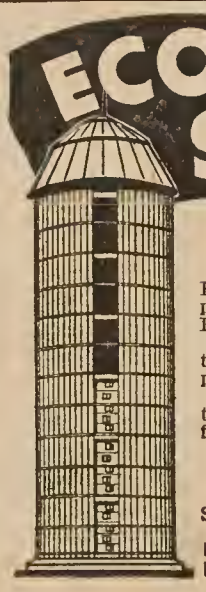
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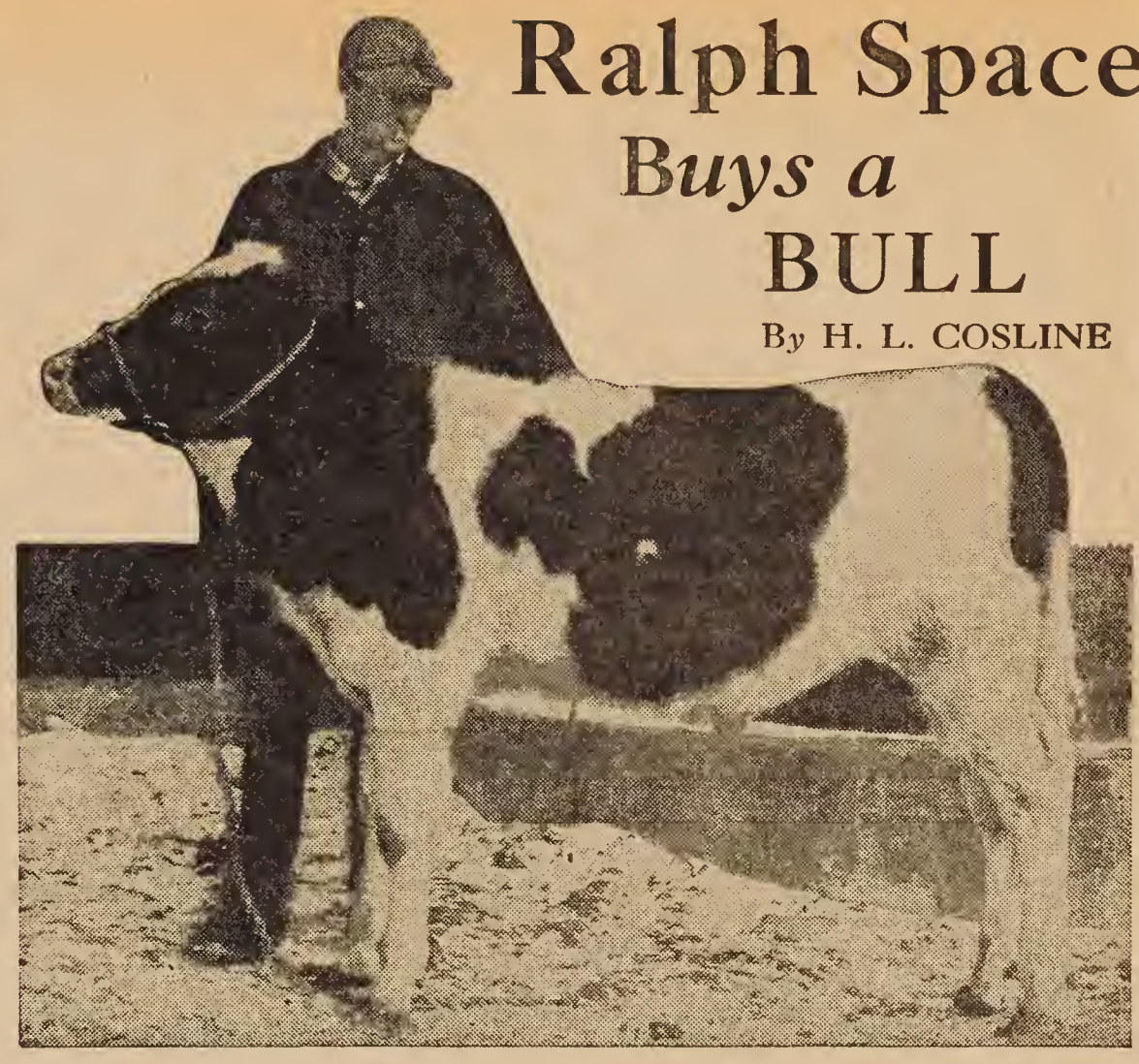
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Ralph Space Buys a BULL

By H. L. COSLINE



Royal Colantha Wayne Fifth and his owner, Ralph Space of Dryden, New York. Ralph hopes the daughters of this bull will be better producers than their dams. Read how he bought him.

"NO MATTER how it is done, there is a big element of chance in buying a bull. However, I decided to reduce the gamble as much as I could."

When Ralph Space made that comment, I began to ask questions. I had dropped into his barn for a friendly chat, hoping also to gain a bit of practical knowledge. I was not disappointed. In fact, I was so interested I asked him if I could pass his experience along to you.

Ralph continued, "Recently I attended a breeders' school conducted by the Farm Bureau, and while there I absorbed some new ideas concerning the kind of herd sire I wanted and how to go about getting him. In a broad sense I wanted just what every dairyman does, a herd sire whose daughters will produce better than their dams, but I realized that to merely buy a bull calf whose dam was a good producer was not enough.

"Fifteen years ago our herd average was 329 pounds of butter fat. During the year just past, because we had a lot of heifers, the average was 396 pounds, but it has been as high as 429 pounds.

"The first step I took was to get a list of Dairy Herd Improvement Association members who owned proven sires, that is, sires with at least five daughters with yearly records whose dams also have yearly records. That permits a comparison between dams and daughters to show whether or not daughters consistently produce better milk than their dams. I corresponded with about twenty men and finally visited seven herds located in several different counties.

"In the meantime, I had secured herd analysis figures on these herds from the College of Agriculture. I soon discovered that some of the bulls whose descriptions on paper sounded excellent did not impress me when I studied the analysis of the owner's herd."

At this point I injected a question. "What do you mean by herd analysis?"

"Any dairyman who has been a Herd Improvement Association member long enough to get a yearly production record on heifers and also on their dams can enlist the help of the tester to summarize his records, which on request are studied and analyzed by the College of Agriculture. The figures are of course for all individuals in a herd, rather than for a few that are outstanding. What I was looking for was a bull calf whose near relatives, particularly his sisters, were consistently good producers and whose records were higher than those of their dams. I was not interested in a bull whose pedigree contained one or two famous individuals several generations back.

"I finally bought from John F. Cobry of Arcade, New York, Royal Colantha Wayne Fifth. His ten sisters that had been tested averaged to produce 525 pounds of butter fat, and what was equally important to me, every one was a good producer. The poorest produced 436 pounds of butter fat and the best one 607 pounds, and the average butter fat test of the ten was four percent. The sire of this bull is Royal Colantha Wayne, now owned in partnership by Harold Shaw of Sanford, Maine, and Fred Nuttar of Corinna, Maine.

"Five years ago when I bought my present herd sire, I picked one from a cow with a good record. His sire had several daughters with good Advanced Registry records, but as far as I know, he may also have had a lot of daughters with poor records. The daughters of my own herd sire are now milking for the first time and I do not know how uniform they will be. The point is, there is less chance that this young bull will be disappointing. Another important point is that Royal Colantha Wayne Fifth cost me less money than was asked for some of the other bulls. Without herd analysis records I might have bought a more expensive but less valuable bull."

Because there is so much interest in Bang disease, I asked Mr. Space if he had bloodtested his herd.

"Yes I have," he replied. "When I began to consider a breeding program several years ago, I realized that I was losing too many promising young cows. I talked with Dr. Birch at Cornell and decided to bloodtest and clean up abortion. At that time, no indemnity was offered, so I had a private test made and discovered a good percent of reactors. I decided not to sell them immediately. I divided the stable and put a fence through the pasture so that reactors and non-reactors were kept entirely separate. When a reactor freshened, I kept her in a separate barn for thirty days.

Gradually as the young stock came on, I disposed of the reactors, and in a couple of years had a clean herd



This year, plan to put up your hay faster, easier, cheaper and at the same time store it in half the usual space. You can do all of this and more with a Papec Hay Chopper-Silo Filler. Chopped hay keeps in better condition over a longer period, feeds out easier and goes further because stock clean it up without waste.

This Papec without any change is also the best silo filler obtainable either for corn silage or for turning green, uncured hay crops into molasses silage. Moreover, it cuts and stores straw for bedding in the mow space saved by chopping hay. Shreds dry fodder. Has the famous Papec reliability that has led more farmers to buy Papecs than any other make of cutter. Nowhere but in the Papec will you find lower first cost, smaller upkeep expense or the time-tested Papec finger feed and non-clog design.

To help you decide just how much you can save, you will be interested in reading what men who have used Papec Hay Chopper-Silo Fillers for several seasons say about the time, labor, money, feed and storage space they are saving. A postal or your name on the margin of this ad will bring you this information by return mail. Papec Machine Co., 392 S. Main St., Shortsville, N.Y.



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Thursday, February 17th, 1938.

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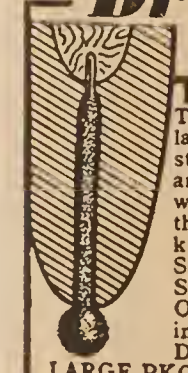
Many fresh and close springers; 15 bulls ready for service; a lot of choice heifer calves.

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GUARANTEED: Chewing, Smoking or Cigarette Tobacco. Five pounds $1.00, Ten $1.75. Pay when received. Pipe and box cigars Free.

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which is now on the State approved list. I realize that that method might not work for other dairymen, but it proved very satisfactory for me and did not prove excessively costly. I feel that a disease free herd is infinitely more valuable to me. Good cows stay in the herd longer, I can get more comparisons of records of daughters and their dams, and so can prove my herd sire more rapidly."

Before I left, I asked a few questions about herd management. I noticed that the stable floor had been liberally sprinkled with superphosphate.

"I try to use enough," said Ralph, "so that when manure is spread on the fields, I get about 500 pounds of superphosphate to the acre. It also keeps the cows from slipping in the stable; and a few weeks ago when I temporarily ran out of phosphate, it was not long before I noticed a distinct increase in barn odors."

In one corner of the barn was a molasses barrel and the cows were chewing away on hay which had been sprinkled with molasses.

"I have been giving the cows two pounds of molasses a day," said Ralph, "I have hot water in the barn and I mix the molasses with equal parts of hot water and sprinkle the hay both morning and night. The principal advantage I see is that the molasses makes the hay more palatable and induces the cows to eat more of it."

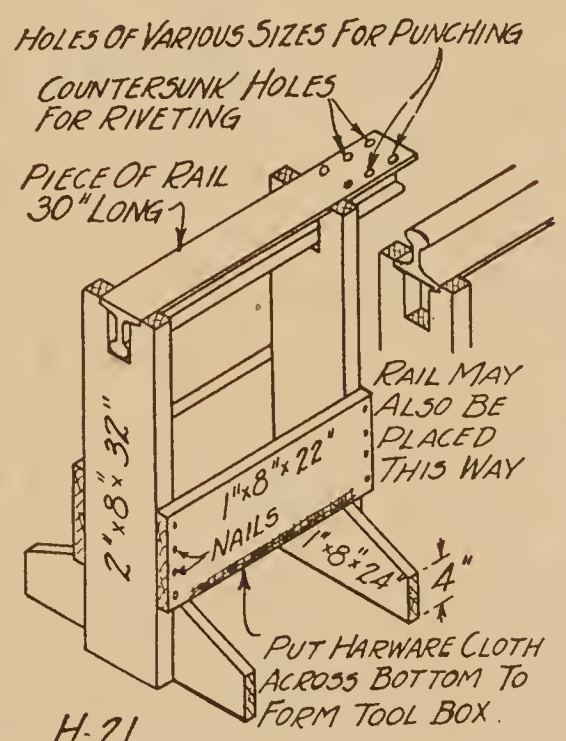
It was a cold day and as I buttoned up my overcoat and drew on my gloves, I said, "What experience have you had with pasture improvement?"

"My pasture responds to superphosphate. I turned some of my pasture back into woods, and divided the balance into four fields, all of which have been treated with superphosphate and in which the cows graze in rotation. I am well satisfied with the results. I notice in particular that young stock grown on fertilized pasture are thrifty and grow rapidly."

I came away with a comfortable feeling that I had learned something and made a new friend. That is why I am telling you about the visit.

Convenient Home-Made Anvil

A short piece of railroad or street car rail, which can be bought very cheaply from section foremen or junk dealers, makes a very satisfactory farm anvil when mounted as shown (H-21). It is fine for straightening,



HOME MADE FARM ANVIL

flattening, bending either square or rounded shapes, punching, riveting, knocking off and replacing mower sections, etc. The method of mounting shown makes an outfit which can be moved from place to place, or it can be mounted on a concrete base if preferred. The framework will be very much more rigid if the joints are brushed with casein or other waterproof glue before being put together.

—I. W. D.



CALF-MANNA, the feed that has raised many of the world's greatest cows, completely replaces milk for calves . . . at a cost of only 6 cents a day! Even in areas where milk is cheapest, $1 worth of Calf-Manna replaces $4 worth of milk. And Calf-Manna develops sturdy calves—with no setbacks from common scours! Saves time and labor, too! Just feed it dry as it comes from the bag. Ask your dealer—or write us!

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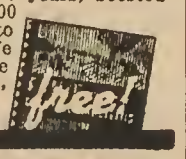
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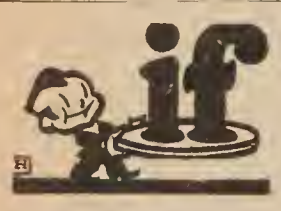
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Northeastern Slants ON THE NATIONAL NEWS

More Business Huddles in Washington

LAST week it was small business man's turn in Washington. Hundreds of them convened there, on invitation of President, to discuss their problems and to submit to him their ideas on how to end business slump. Previous conferences of President with "big business" were reported in our last issue.

Out of all of these huddles comes a sticker — How to cut prices to stimulate buying without cutting wages, one of biggest items in cost of production. Government officials have been insisting that high prices are partly to blame for present slump; that if prices were cut, business would pick up. Business replies, "We can't cut prices without cutting wages" (to which President Roosevelt is firmly opposed).

Many business men point out that with wages at their present levels, and with heavy burden of Federal and other taxes, price cutting in many cases would mean bankruptcy. They believe that lower wages would permit lower prices for goods, with resulting increase in consumer demand, greater production, better business, and employment for more workers.

Unfair Railroad Legislation

PENDING in Congress is bill which proposes to limit length of a freight train to 70 cars. Senate passed measure last July and it is now being considered by House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

This bill has aroused widespread opposition. On record against it are 15 national farm organizations, 46 state and county farm bureaus, and 83 state and county granges. National Grange passed resolution declaring that in times of heavy grain, potato or livestock shipments, this bill would "delay the free and rapid movement of those products, and in many cases might keep carloads of livestock or perishable food products waiting in yards or warehouses until a train came along with less than 70 cars."

Another objection to it is that it will add considerably to cost of railway operation.

SLANT: Farmers should fight this Train Length Bill. Railroads and agriculture have enough to contend with now, without having their troubles added to by this piece of useless and unreasonable legislation.

Congress Passes Housing Bill

ON FEBRUARY 1st Congress finally passed Housing Bill, which is designed to make home-buying easier and so stimulate vast home-building boom. Bill was voted minus Senator Lodge's "prevailing wage" amendment, which would have forced payment of current wage rates on housing projects insured by Federal Housing Administration.

Backers of amendment, who included President Green of American Federation of Labor, said that without it Housing Bill would depress wages in building trades. Opponents of amendment fought it on ground that it would defeat purpose of bill and, by leading to wage-fixing in other fields, carry this country toward Fascism.

Bill consists of amendments to existing Federal Housing Administration law, and cuts down-payments on homes costing $6000 or less to 10 per cent, with 25 years to pay balance. Interest charges will be 5 per cent, plus FHA mortgage insurance premium of one-fourth of 1 per cent of diminishing balance. On homes costing between $6000 and $10,000, FHA will insure mortgages covering 90 per cent of cost below $6000 and 80 per cent of remaining cost. Previously, FHA would insure only 80 per cent of cost of large or small houses.

"A Navy Second to None"

WARNING that our present national defense is not enough protection in this war-mad world, President Roosevelt on January 28th recommended to Congress long-range construction program for Navy, as well as a few improvements for Army. Total estimated cost — 800 millions.

Bill covering President's recommendations was immediately introduced by Representative Vinson, Chairman of House Naval Affairs Committee, who said, "It is absolutely imperative that we have and maintain a Navy second to none." Only 10 days earlier, House passed annual Naval Appropriation Bill of $549,227,842, largest sum set aside for Navy since 1920.

Protection, not aggression, said President, is our aim in entering armament race. He pointed out that one-fourth of world's population is now involved in war, and that other nations are piling up arms at alarming rate. Following is comparison of present strength of United States — military, naval, and aviation — with that of six other principal nations:

Men Under Arms

United States	178,000
Great Britain	216,000
France	708,000
Germany	725,000
Italy	600,000
Russia	1,300,000
Japan	1,000,000 (in China)

Vessels Built and Building

	Tonnage	*Ships*
United States	1,421,795	418
Great Britain	1,758,558	381
France	641,449	196
Germany	443,551	137
Italy	624,281	291
Russia	296,238	171
Japan	964,800	241

Air Strength

United States	3,850
(1,350 of these planes ordered but not yet built)	
Great Britain	3,450
France	2,900 to 3,400
Germany	2,525
Italy	3,800 to 4,100
Russia	4,200 to 4,700
Japan	2,100

SLANT: Trouble with aiming at Navy or Army second to none is that it only spurs on other powers to do the same. It's like a gigantic poker game, in which players continually raise each other until showdown comes.

Erie Railroad Has Eventful History

INTERESTING is history of old Erie Railroad, which for fifth time in its long life of 106 years has just gone into bankruptcy. Blame for its financial troubles is placed chiefly on present current business depression.

Chartered in 1832, Erie Company dreamed of building road from New York to Buffalo. Hampered by opposition of Erie Canal and lack of capital, Erie was not extended beyond Hudson River until 1851. Then it was world's longest railroad — 463 miles. Daniel Webster and President Fillmore were among passengers to take first trip from New York to Buffalo. Now Erie system has 2,284 miles stretching from New York to Chicago. Erie also has distinction of being first railroad to run trains by telegraph and to use excursion trains with brass bands and reduced fares.

Dairymen Conferring On Surplus Plan

REPRESENTATIVES of milk cooperatives in New York milk shed are holding meetings with officials of AAA and representatives of New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets to try to draft a surplus control plan for milk, to include all States in New York milk shed. If plan is accepted by representatives of cooperatives, it will be submitted to dairymen themselves at several hearings held in different parts of milk shed.

In asking the Federal Government for a marketing agreement, Metropolitan Milk Bargaining Agency representing now over one hundred dairy cooperatives, has agreed upon certain fundamentals to be included in any plan for surplus control. These fundamentals are summarized as follows:

1 — An equal purchase price to be paid by all dealers for milk for the same use.

2 — An equal share to each producer of the benefit of the fluid outlet.

3 — An equal share by each producer in the burden of the surplus and the expense of controlling it.

4 — Reasonable contribution to those having surplus facilities for the use of them seasonally for market protection.

5 — The application of the foregoing principles in such a manner as will perpetuate and encourage cooperatives.

If farmers agree that surplus plan should be tried, Federal marketing agreement will be put into effect and Federal Administrator appointed to supervise plan covering New York and parts of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Vermont and Connecticut in the milk shed.

More and more dairymen believe that only way to prevent constant, irritating milk marketing troubles is to work out some kind of surplus plan covering whole New York milk shed. Such a plan will give every dairyman producing fluid milk a chance to get his share of market, and will make it impossible for dealers to buy milk at lower prices and use it to cut prices in New York City.

Anthracite Coal Troubles

PRODUCERS of anthracite or hard coal have had plenty of trouble in recent years. Great Britain and United States lead world in production of anthracite; most of ours is mined in northeastern Pennsylvania.

Trouble started with less consumption. Manufacturers are burning more soft coal. Other fuels like oil have helped to drive out anthracite. Result, production has dropped from 90,000,000 tons in 1921 to 50,000,000 in 1936. In Pennsylvania, collieries have been closed, unemployment is rampant, mining towns are dead. Miners have been digging coal from idle pits, selling it to truckers, and this "bootleg coal" has been another thorn in flesh of operators.

Recently Governor Earl of Pennsylvania asked Federal government to buy

anthracite lands. Scheme provides for Federal ownership but private operation through leases. Both miners and private operators seem to favor proposal which may be put into effect.

Crop Insurance Coming Maybe

TO GET a start with a plan for government insurance of crops, conference of legislators was held with President Roosevelt at the White House other day. Plan would start with wheat, at estimated cost of about six million dollars first year. Insurance would be against drought, floods, frosts, insect pests, or other natural hazards. It is expected that present session of Congress may pass a law based on some such plan.

SLANT: Government crop insurance may be possible, but premiums should be paid by those insured, and not out of United States Treasury.

President Calls Nation to Fight Paralysis

FOR fifth time since President Roosevelt took office, his birthday—January 29th—was occasion for nation-wide celebration to raise funds to aid fight against infantile paralysis, the dread disease from which President was once a sufferer. In addition to money raised through hundreds of balls and special parties, dimes and dollars rolled into White House in a steady stream from individuals throughout the country. Many of the dimes came from children's banks.

Speaking over radio at 11:30 p. m., after a small birthday dinner at White House, President explained that money raised will be used to further work of National Foundation of Infantile Paralysis. He said Foundation expects to carry on its work through research, epidemic first aid, dissemination of knowledge of care and treatment, and provision of funds for centers combating the disease.

Goodby to Buffalo Nickel

INDIAN and buffalo will soon vanish from nickel and their places will probably be taken by likeness of Thomas Jefferson and his home, Monticello, according to recent announcement. Law of 1890 provides for changing coin designs every 25 years, and buffalo nickel has come of age.

Americans have been using five-cent pieces since 1792, at which time they were made of silver. Now they are about three-fourths copper.

Niagara's Honeymoon Bridge Destroyed

STEEL gave way to ice on January 27th, when Niagara's famous Falls View International Bridge (also called Honeymoon Bridge) was swept from its foundations by impact of huge moving cakes of ice. Cakes were piled up 100 feet high in one of greatest ice jams in history of Niagara River. Steel girders at bases of bridge, which was 200 ft. high and about a quarter mile long, were said by witnesses to have snapped with sounds like cannon shots. Bridge fell with deafening roar which momentarily drowned out sound of Niagara's mighty torrent. Workmen, who had been trying to brace the foundation against the ice, ran to safety as crash came.

Bridge was built in 1898, at site of three other bridges which have been destroyed. Plans for a new bridge are already under way.

Damage was also done to Ontario power station, making it impossible to illuminate the falls of Niagara for several weeks. This is first interruption of night display in eleven years.

Table Manners

WHEN an authority on etiquette puts her elbows on the dinner table and spills some food, that's news! Mrs. Emily Post, known for her famous book on etiquette, did both of these things at recent dinner of Gourmet Society in Brooklyn. What did she do when she accidently spilled her berries? She *laughed,* and said later that some people might think she was perfect, but she wasn't. Well, well! We're going to feel a lot better the next time we spill something on our hostess's tablecloth or in her lap.

Good Books to Read

Lords of Creation *K. D. Scott*

Many of you must have listened to this series of radio talks given by Mr. Scott over WGY, and perhaps wished you could have copies. Here is your opportunity. Mr. Scott has a few copies for sale, at the nominal price of 10 cents. Write to him at Norwich, New York.

Of all Places *Patience, Richard and Johnny Abbe*

This new book by the authors of "Around the World in Eleven Years," is interesting reading and will be enjoyed by all. It was inevitable that the Abbes should visit Hollywood, and their comments on the stars and other people they met are full of interest. J. A. Stokes Co., New York. $2.00.

Good Movies to See

Tovarich

Gay, stimulating social comedy of impoverished Russian aristocrats forced to become butler and maid in the mad household of a Paris banker.

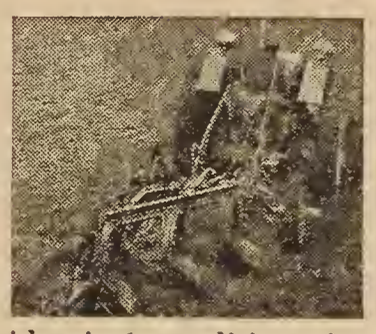
45 Fathers

Jane Withers as the orphan daughter of a big game hunter becomes the ward of forty-five elderly members of a club and provides plenty of hilarious entertainment.

You're Only Young Once

Entertaining family story of the problems arising with adolescents. Lewis Stone, Cecilia Parker, Mickey Rooney.

"A DIME AN ACRE"



"Pulling my Case Centennial plow at 4½ miles an hour my Case Motor-Lift tractor plowed 13 to 15 acres a day on exactly 1¼ gallons to the acre of 8½ cent distillate," writes Victor Daniel. "By actual test under identical conditions it uses less distillate than gasoline." That's a gait that gets things done. Look at the low cost . . . only a fraction over 10 cents an acre for plowing fuel . . . and he plows 6 to 7 inches deep.

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4 **Dust-Sealed Throughout** . . . for longer life—lower upkeep

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☐ Orchard Tractors
☐ Centennial Plows
☐ Sulky & Gang Plows
☐ Disk Harrows
☐ Seed-Saving Drills
☐ Precision Planters
☐ Cultivators
☐ Oil-Bath Mowers
☐ Hay Rakes, Loaders

Name_____

Address_____

Acreage_____



From SKEFF'S NOTEBOOK

By L. B. SKEFFINGTON

NEW YORK fruit growers know how to produce, but they have not demonstrated that they know how to sell, President George A. Morse of Williamson told the New York State Horticultural Society at its Kingston meeting.

"How many growers with five or more years' experience do not know how to grow good fruit?" he asked, suggesting a display of hands. "All right," he commented as not a hand was raised, "let us assume that we know how to produce, but let us remind ourselves that production is but half the battle.

"What are we going to do about it? I think our path is clear. We must devote the major part of our program to marketing."

Point the Way

Morse had prepared his address in advance and said it represented his careful judgment of the situation. He is chairman of the Wayne County Farm Bureau, president of the New York State Fruit Testing Cooperative Association, and operator of fruit farms in Wayne and Oswego counties.

"Already we have had a taste of what advertising and merchandising can do for us," he said. "The lesson is so emphatic that if we hope to stay in business and prosper we have no choice."

He said he believed the Horticultural Society too long had pursued the "custom of teaching by line and precept merely the methods of production." He suggested two steps:

"First we must continue and expand the good relations we have developed with chain and independent stores. The success which has attended the efforts of the New York and New England Apple Institute along this line should prompt every grower to support this institute of growers who are market-minded.

"Second, we now are faced with the fact that in order to supply the volume of uniformly packed fruit that the chains and large buyers want we must change our methods."

Urges Central Packing

To effect the necessary change in methods he urged central packing. He said that when each independent packer interprets the grades to his own satisfaction "the buyer who wants thousands of bushels of a uniform pack finds too much variation."

"Twenty years ago we had central packing in Western New York," continued Morse, "but we were 20 years ahead of the time."

He referred to the old Western New York Fruit Growers' Cooperative Packing Association, which at one time had numerous local units across the area and eventually disbanded. Many of the older growers have been against cooperative marketing of fruit because of their experience in this association.

"But," Morse said, "I believe we may have to come back to central packing, but not necessarily to a central sales agency."

The program of the old Joint Fruit Committee of the Horticultural Society and the State Farm Bureau Federation "still held good after 10 years," Morse said. "We must eliminate old trees and undesirable varieties. I have advocated for years that we never should have old trees. We should follow a policy of continually replacing them, and when we replace them we should be sure they are good varieties planted on proper soil."

Attendance at Peak

The Kingston meeting and show broke attendance records for the six years the events have been held in that city. Although the gunshed annex to the armory was utilized, Secretary Roy P. McPherson of LeRoy said all available exhibit space was disposed of before the show opened. Turnout of growers on the opening day took officers by surprise.

Albert Kurdt, Ulster County Farm Bureau manager, had arranged 350 chairs in the assembly hall for the first day and was astonished to see them all filled. Attendance the two following days was much larger. For the annual dinner 341 tickets were sold and late-comers had to eat in another room.

The annual meeting at Rochester two weeks earlier brought similar response on the part of growers. Officers attribute this great revival of interest to the fact that growers are more "market-minded" and that marketing was given an important place in both programs.

Ronald Neher of Hillsdale took first prize in the boys' speaking contest. His topic was "Rural Youth Weighs Rural Problems." Second award went to Edward Lockwood, Greenville, "The Development of Agriculture," and third to John Stark, Goshen, "Cooperatives and Their Value to American Fruit Growers."

How Central Packing Works

Here the writer wishes to record that he is 100 per cent in accord with the ideas of George Morse on fruit marketing.

Last December I had the opportunity of meeting with top men in 11 chain store organizations in New York. They were very much impressed by the work of the New York and New England Apple Institute. I have talked with a number of chain store executives and personally am convinced that the merchandising work of the institute is effective.

Frequently I have wondered at the patience of buyers for large store organizations, in accepting such widely varying packs. Some of this feeling has been getting over to the growers and during the past year or two there has been much discussion of a branding organization. I do not have too much faith in setting up a brand for apples. Rather, I favor fair enforcement of the grades. An indifferently packed lot of apples under a brand would be no different than an indifferently packed lot bearing a grade mark.

Nor do I see any need to set up expensive plants or equipment for central packing. Every community has its cold storage or loading station. The owner, perhaps with assistance of a growers' advisory committee, could do packing on a custom basis. State inspectors could make sure it was properly graded. The owner could retain his individual sales rights, unless perhaps he might wish at times to name the storage man or other person as his

Do Growers Know Grades

Sometimes one may wonder if growers know their grades. It is a well known fact that produce looks better to the farmer who grows it than it may appear to a buyer. I also remember a man from Michigan saying apple growers of that state favored "enforcement of apple grading laws on the other fellow's fruit, but not on their own."

A chain store executive went to the Syracuse potato and vegetable show last month. He announced that he wanted a continuous large volume of good potatoes. One grower offered to sell him and a deal was made on the understanding that the spuds be Number 1 grade. "Remember, they have to be good or I do not take them," warned the buyer. The grower assured him they would be good. When the first truckload arrived the buyer took one look and called for a state farm products inspector, who found the lot 22 per cent below grade.

I offer no explanation. I merely ask "what would you do if you were the buyer?"

* * *

Government Buying Apples

For the first week in February the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation jumped its purchases of New York apples from 100 to 200 carloads. All committments are on a weekly basis, and for the previous two weeks had been at 100 cars.

First buying was in Western New York at 75 cents per bushel. When a demand came for buying in the Hudson Valley a committee was formed with Weston Rider of Germantown to make allocations. Commander E. C. Little of Rochester, regional buyer for the F.F.S.C. appeared before the committee and explained the procedure. There was some criticism that government buying and distribution injured the market. Western New York spokesmen said they had found it otherwise and would take any of the allocations the Hudson Valley did not want.

There were reports that some of the F.F.S.C. apples had been peddled in New York city in competition with apples offered by the trade. Commander Little told me he had communicated with the head of the state welfare agency in charge of distribution and was advised that up to the time no free apples had been distributed. He explained that the receiving agency had been storing them, merely getting ready for distribution, so that if this information is correct the reports of competition are untrue.

* * *

What About Culls?

This season, with large apple and potato crops, there has been widespread discussion as to whether or not culls should be ruled off the markets. One man said: "When we are not sure we are going to move all of our Number 1 stock why push the culls? They merely kill the sale of good stuff."

I am reminded of a story. A man bought a barrel of good apples in the fall and through the winter consumed them, but never had a good apple. Explanation: He went to the barrel occasionally and picked out apples that were beginning to spoil and kept saving the sound ones. So scrupulous was he that he never ate a sound apple. Now one might ask: Why did he not eat the good apples, acquire a liking for them, and then buy another barrel? You tell.

* * *

Signs of Spring

Spring is in the air. I went to Kingston recently and heard much about the forthcoming Ulster County Apple Blossom Festival in that city May 6, 7 and 8. Suffice to say, folks in that area are getting steamed up about their initial venture.

Returning to Western New York, I attended a meeting at which preliminary plans were made for the eighth annual Western New York Apple Blossom Festival. Several counties and 74 communities participated last year. This year several more counties are expected to join. The festival proper will be staged May 21 and the following day will be Rural Life Sunday, with farm leaders occupying pulpits.



WGY Farm PROGRAMS

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 14
12:35—"Is Your Orchard Large Enough?" J. A. McKee, Agricultural Agent, Bennington County, Vt.
12:45—(The Parents' Court), "How to Help with Homework," Dr. Robert W. Frederick, N. Y. State College for Teachers.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 15
12:35—"Why Milk?" Dr. H. R. Varney, Vt. State College of Agriculture.
12:45—"A Play Room for the Whole Family," Dorothy Verdin, N. Y. Power & Light Corp.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 16
12:35—(Farm Electrification Mailbag), "Death by Degrees," Ed W. Mitchell.
12:45—(Countryside Talk), Robert Reinow.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 17
12:35—"Foreign Exchange Rates and the Farmer," G. W. Westcott.
12:45—Pete Ham and Cliff Hall. Farm Credit Administration, Springfield.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 18
12:35—"Farm Produce Prices and Why," H. D. Phillips, Dept. of Agriculture & Markets.
12:45—(The Women's Corner), Marguerite Pettee, Home Demonstration Agent, Hampshire County, Mass.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 19
12:30—(WGY 4-H Fellowsbip), 4-H Member, Albany County, N. Y.
12:45—"Death and Taxes," Washington County Pomona Grange.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 21
12:35—"Where Shall I Buy a Farm?" T. E. LaMont. N. Y. State College of Agriculture.
12:45—"Rural Education in the News," N. Y. State Dept. of Education.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 22—
12:35—"Birdsfoot Trefoil—Its Possibilities as a Pasture and Hay Crop," W. S. Mason, Albany County, N. Y.
12:45—"A Tale of Two Tubs," Laura Wing, N. Y. Power & Light Corp.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 23
12:35—(Farm Electrification Mailbag), "What Shall We Talk About?" Ed W. Mitchell.
12:45—(Countryside Talk), Mark Mobler.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 24
12:35—"Seeds That Grow," H. B. Little, Agricultural Agent, Saratoga County, N. Y.
12:45—To be announced

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 25
12:35—"Your State Department of Agriculture at Work," Emerson Markham, N. Y. State Dept. of Agriculture & Markets.
12:45—(The Women's Corner), Helen Buttrick, Home Demonstration Agent, Windbam County, Vt.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 26
12:35—(WGY 4-H Fellowship), A. L. Hoefer, Asst. State 4-H Club Leader, N. Y. State Club Office.
12:45—"Battery Brooding," M. H. Arndt, Trenton, N.J.

"Get Tent Caterpillars" Contest Going Strong

SINCE last fall when we announced our big Tent Caterpillar contest, hundreds of boys and girls throughout the Northeast have written to us to say, "Count me in." *American Agriculturist* is offering $60 in cash prizes to contestants collecting the largest number of egg masses by April 1st of this year.

Any boys and girls who have not yet joined this worthwhile contest are invited to do so now. If you belong to an organization which is sponsoring a similar contest you may join our contest also — as an individual, but not as a group.

Read the following rules and write us for registration blank, addressing Tent Caterpillar Contest, *American Agriculturist*, Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y.:

1. After you receive your registration blank from us, fill it out and return it to us, so that we will know you are entering the contest. Or instead of using the registration blank, you may just write us a postcard, giving your name, address, and age. Address as above.

2. From time to time, have the egg masses that you collect certified by one of your parents, or your guardian, or by some member of your family, and by some outside friend, like a teacher, pastor, boy scout executive, or 4-H club leader.

3. At the end of the contest (April 1st), report to *American Agriculurist* the total number of egg masses you have personally collected and destroyed, the report to be signed by yourself, a member of your family, and by an outside friend as mentioned above. A blank will be sent to each contestant by us about the last week in March. Use this to report to us your final count.

Remember that the things to look for are the grey egg masses about the size of a small bird's egg. These are easily located encircling the twigs of bushes and trees.

Warne Has License Revoked

Shippers who are unpaid for produce shipped to the firm of H. Warne & Company, 273 Washington St., New York City, since July 1, 1937, may file claims with the Department of Agriculture and Markets at Albany, N. Y., up to February 26, 1938. The firm's commission merchants license was revoked effective January 26, but claims may be presented against the bond filed for the license year beginning July 1, 1937, and ending June 30, 1938. Forms for submitting claims are available from the Bureau of Food Control, New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets, at Albany, N. Y.

Adjusting Milk Supply by Producer Quotas

The Eighth Article in a Series on Surplus Milk

By LELAND SPENCER.

ANY WAY you look at it, the task of keeping surplus milk out of trouble after it gets to a milk plant is difficult and expensive. Why not grapple with this surplus problem right at the farm? Why not give each farmer a chance to decide for himself whether he wants to produce milk at surplus prices or produce a smaller, more regular amount at the fluid milk price?



Leland Spencer

This thought deserves a hearing. It is not a new idea, though it may be a good one. It has been tried out in many different milk sheds during the past 20 years through the use of the basic-surplus or base-rating price plan. This plan was first introduced in the Baltimore market by the Maryland State Dairymen's Association in the fall of 1918, and has been used there continuously since that time.

The main thought behind the basic-surplus price plan is that failure of seasonal production of milk to follow the seasonal demand is one of the main reasons for surplus. The consumption of fluid milk is comparatively uniform throughout the year, rarely falling below 90 per cent of the year's average in winter, or rising more than 10 per cent above that average in the early summer. Production of milk is much more variable. In the New York milk shed, June production is nearly double that in November. This difference between seasonal trends of production and consumption is responsible for a large part of the surplus milk. The main object of the basic-surplus price plan is to level out seasonal production and bring it more nearly into step with the seasonal demand, thus eliminating as much as possible of the seasonal surplus.

Details of the basic-surplus price plan have varied a great deal in different markets, and in each of them many changes have been made in the course of time. Generally the plan is about as follows:

Each producer is given a quota or base allotment representing the daily quantity of milk he is entitled to sell throughout the year at a basic or fluid milk price. Quotas are computed in such a way that the total of all producer quotas is about equal to the total fluid sales.

Usually a certain period of the year is designated as a quota-forming period or base period. Most often this is the time of year when there is least surplus, for example, the months September, October, and November. Sometimes longer periods have been used. The quota for each producer is computed from his deliveries during the base period.

If the producer delivers more than his quota during any of the months following the base period, he is paid a surplus price for the excess quantity. Usually he is not penalized for delivering less than his quota unless the market is short of milk. Payments to producers for each month, except the base months, consist of two amounts, namely, the value of quota or base milk at the fluid milk price, and the value of surplus milk at the surplus price.

Let us take an example to show how payments to producers are figured under this plan. Let's say the quota price is $2.35 per hundredweight, and the surplus price $1.40. During the base months September, October and November, Bill Jones delivered 18,400 pounds of milk. This was an average of 200 pounds a day for the 92 days. That is his base or quota. Now if Bill Jones delivers 8000 pounds of milk in June, how will he be paid for it? Well, he is entitled to deliver 6000 pounds (200 pounds for 30 days) at the quota price. The extra amount will be figured at the surplus price. His statement for June will read about as follows:

Base milk, 6000 pounds at $2.35	$141.00
Excess, or surplus milk, 2000 pounds at $1.40	28.00
Total, 8000 pounds	$169.00

The average price for all the milk delivered by Bill Jones in June therefore was $2.11 per hundredweight.

If there is much surplus in the milk shed during the base months, it will be necessary to scale down the quotas accordingly. For example, if only 90 per cent of the milk delivered by producers during the base period is used for fluid sales, then the quota for Bill Jones would be only 180 pounds a day instead of 200 pounds, and his surplus in June and other months would be 20 pounds larger.

By keeping deliveries within his quota, any producer can get the fluid milk price for all the milk he sells. If he increases his production during the year, it will affect his own income only, and will have no effect upon the price received by other producers.

There is no question at all but that seasonal production of milk can be levelled out by use of the basic-surplus price plan. This has been demonstrated in a good many places. Another good feature is that a definite price for base milk can be stated in advance. But like most good things, it has a seamy side. This we shall take a look at in the following article.

Potatoes

A recent Government report shows 108,936,000 bushels of salable potatoes on hand January 1. This amount is about 1% smaller than the five year 1932-36 figure, but is 26% larger than the amount on hand January 1 a year ago. It is probable that at least a million bushels will be fed to livestock and that close to a million will be made into starch.

Just to refresh your memory, the following figures show the United States potato crop for the past several years in thousands of bushels: 1924—384,166; 1925—296,466; 1926—321,607; 1927—369,644; 1928—427,249; 1929—332,204; 1930—340,572; 1931—384,125; 1932—376,425; 1933—342,306; 1934—406,105; 1935—386,380; 1936—331,918; 1937—391,159.

The acreage of the early potato crop for 1938 is likely to be about 6% smaller than the harvested acreage in 1937. Some areas show increases and some decreases, but the second early states show an indicated decrease of 17% and the intermediate group of 6%. These figures show the present "intentions" to plant. Actual acreage planted may be above or below these figures.

Poultry and Eggs

During the fall months eggs in storage were considered an unfavorable factor but the situation worked out well and surplus of eggs in storage has practically disappeared. However, the supply of frozen eggs, that is those broken from the shell and frozen, is way above last year and the tendency to use frozen eggs in baked goods cuts down the use of storage eggs.

Recently fresh eggs have been selling from three to four cents a dozen less than last year and storage eggs from two to three cents less. This lower price has resulted in a slightly less favorable ratio between price of feed and price of eggs. The ratio, however, is more favorable than it was during fall months.

There are fewer hens in farm flocks than there were a year ago but they are producing more eggs per hundred hens. Probably high feed costs resulted in closer culling or it is possible that improved breeding practices are resulting in better hens.

Hatcheries have been setting more eggs. Up to date a high proportion has been for broilers but orders of chicks for future delivery are heavier than they were a year ago. The recent dip in egg prices below last year has dampened to some extent poultrymen's enthusiasm for heavy increases in orders, which, looking ahead to next fall, may be a good thing. However, it is generally believed that more chicks will be hatched this spring than were hatched a year ago.

Dairy

During 1937, 2.8% less cheese was manufactured than during 1936. With the exception of 1936, more cheese was manufactured in 1937 than during any calendar year on record.

The 1937 pack of evaporated milk was 186 million pounds, 9.1% less than 1936.

The 1937 production of butter was 1 billion, 611 million pounds, 18 million pounds (1%) below the 1936 production. 1937 saw the lightest production of creamery butter since 1930.

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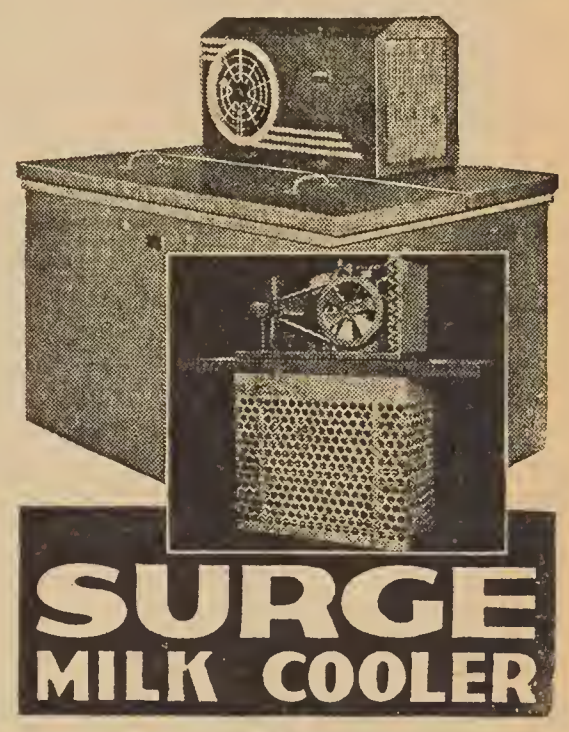
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NEARBY MARKETS *for* NEARBY POULTRYMEN

Winter Egg Markets

By J. C. HUTTAR

WE ALL can remember the time when we used to talk about high priced winter eggs and low priced summer eggs. My, how times have changed. Now we have low winter prices and increasing summer prices. I haven't taken the trouble to figure it out, but I believe if we stick to the calendar seasons (Winter, December 21st to March 21st and Summer, June 21st to September 21st) we'd find summer prices averaging about 5c more than winter prices. Even Spring prices are apt to be almost as good as Winter prices. And, of course, Fall prices are now the high prices. But even these no longer go up as high as they used to. The fact of the matter is that with lighting, heating, feeding, and breeding we are gradually evening out production for the entire year. No longer do we have cold snaps which cause egg famines. The big markets of the East now draw their supplies pretty evenly from the Pacific Coast, the Middle West, and the Nearby states. Even some of the Southern States have gotten into the business of egg production more and more. Winter doesn't strike in all of these places at one time. The result is that we have fresh eggs all winter. Pacific Coast production is particularly heavy in this season.



J. C. Huttar

From an egg dealer's point of view the month of January has become the toughest month in the year. With normal winter weather the pullets are usually laying heavy by this time and some of the old hens are over their moult and back in production. Of course, you take a mild winter, like we had last year, and then we really get a flush lay in the month of January. The reason this fresh production is so particularly distressing on price is because the people who store eggs are afraid of these winter eggs. They're afraid there might be some chilled or frozen eggs among the current arrivals. They know this hurts their keeping quality and they don't want to risk storing them. This brings on a condition then where production is too heavy for December price levels and eggs begin to accumulate. There is at first some hesitancy about breaking the wholesale price. The dealers who regulate market prices with their trading are the ones who have accumulated stocks of eggs. They hate to take a "licking" on these stocks as most of the eggs are paid for promptly and are quickly owned by the dealers themselves. Then, too, they keep watching the weather maps in the hopes that a cold snap will develop to decrease production and firm up the egg market. The past two years, however, these hopes have been in vain.

Last year the Federal Government had to step in and halt the price decline and this year prices have gone still lower. Because feed prices are quite a bit below last year's figures, the government hasn't felt there was as much need for supporting the market. Furthermore egg production is really much lighter than at this time last year and there's not nearly so big a load on the market at this time.

So after these dealers with heavy stocks begin to lose faith both in the government and the weather man they go right to work on wholesale prices. The idea then is to get wholesale prices way down, force down retail prices, encourage heavy egg consumption, and avoid further accumulations. In fact, they are then reconciled to their losses on their early accumulations and want to get these eaten up as well. The result usually is that the January or February price is apt to be pressed too low and spring prices are apt to be higher than the January low.

In the spring the quality of eggs as they arrive in the market is apt to be pretty close to its best. People who store eggs, either for speculation or against actual needs in the fall, feel these are the best eggs to store. We, therefore, find a double demand for eggs during the spring season. There is first the demand for immediate consumption and secondly for storing purposes.

I don't know exactly what the answer to all this is. But I sometimes wonder if a winter moult of the pullets is such a serious thing as we are apt to make it. I believe the eggs we lose in the winter through such a moult are often made up by the birds later in their laying year under normal management conditions. After all it's not so bad to have birds take part of their rest period when egg prices are apt to be at their lowest point.

Some people are attempting to meet this situation by hatching their chicks at different times of the year. I don't really know how this is working out.

As a matter of fact, I'm just out of touch with production conditions enough so that I wouldn't want to advise anyone on policies regarding the best way to handle a laying flock. I do think, however, that this seasonal price change has moved up on us kind of gradually and many poultrymen probably don't realize that it is here to stay. Some are still planning their poultry program on the basis of high winter prices. It looks to me, from a market egg price point of view, that we should be thinking more about summer shade and cool water rather than too much about expensive heating systems for winter production.

At the end of January, with practically none of last years storage eggs left and production none too heavy, the country's egg markets look firmer than they have been since the middle of November. I doubt whether prices will rise much except on pressure of severe winter weather all over the country, but at least this looks like the bottom. And we may see some small advance even under normal weather conditions.

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NEARBY MARKETS *for* NEARBY POULTRYMEN

An Interview with Mr. Ogle

By L. E. WEAVER

MR. R. C. OGLE, in case you did not know, is the man in charge of the two up-state New York laying tests. These tests for the past several years have stood among the leaders at the top of the list of the country's 16 laying tests. Mr. Ogle didn't know that he was being interviewed. I hope he gets a surprise when he sees this. We were riding across country on an extension trip and I was asking him questions about the laying test results. His answers were so interesting that I thought to myself, some of our poultrymen ought to hear this. Then came the thought, why not set it down as an interview? So I asked more questions with that thought in mind, and here is the result:

Question: Quite a number of poultrymen have written lately asking about the neck molt in their pullets. Some call it a winter molt. They want to know what caused it, etc. Do the pullets at the laying tests have that trouble?

Answer: No, not after they once get started. We do have a few birds each fall that molt soon after getting to the test. They were probably laying at home and moving threw them out. There is very little actual molting during the rest of the year, although egg production almost always takes a little drop along in February. I think that is because of cold weather. But speaking of pullets molting, just the other day a man came into my office and said, "I can't understand it, my pullets at home have gone all to pieces. They were laying above 60 per cent and have dropped to less than 40 and a lot of them are making a complete molt. But my pullets in the laying test are going right along at a 65 rate." Since then two other men have told me almost exactly the same thing.

Question: The explanation to that is just the difference in management, — the way they are handled, am I right?

Answer: It certainly look that way. Of course the laying test pullets are in small flocks and that has been suggested as the main reason for our results. I can't believe that that is an important factor because some of the poultrymen who are doing a real job of management at home come around and want to know what is the matter. Their pullets at home are beating their sisters in the test. Let me tell you about Mr. Lester, down in the Hudson Valley. He came to me at a meeting and told me that he had been following our methods as closely as he could, and he never had as good results before. I expect there are at least a hundred poultrymen who have asked about and adopted our plan, and I have yet to hear that it didn't work.

Question: Just how do the methods used at the laying tests differ from the regular Cornell plan?

Answer: Actually there is no difference. We use exactly the same principles and methods. We probably apply them a little more persistently. Here's what I mean. Our laying mash is one of the six or eight variations of the old Cornell formula that Dr. Heuser has worked out. We think that pullets won't stop laying and go to molting if we just keep them up in weight and in a good healthy condition. We think that it takes plenty of mash to keep them that way. You can read that in Dr. Heuser's feeding bulletin. We don't really restrict them on grain. We give them all they will eat, but we don't give it until in the afternoon. All the rest of the day we are doing our best to get them to eat mash. We put in all fresh mash every day. We stir it up during the day. We make a wet mash by pouring milk (just a little) on top of the dry mash. Some cold days we do that twice. Our records at the end of the year show that the pullets eat about 60 pounds of mash to 40 pounds of grain.

Question: What about lights?

Answer: We use all-night lights the year round. One 15 watt bulb in each pen. The pens are 8 x 12 feet.

Question: Our records from farm flocks seemed to indicate higher mortality in flocks under all-night lights. Did you notice any difference when you changed to all-night lights?

Answer: Not in that direction. Our mortality has been less and less each year of the test. The past 2 years under all-night lights we have had the highest production and lowest mortality we ever have had. Mortality last year was only 17% at the Stafford test.

Question: Then you don't feel that high mortality is due to forcing birds for high production?

Answer: Absolutely not. Just the fact that from many pens at the test we never lose a bird, and in other pens we may lose half the birds indicates that it is not due to management at the tests. The difference is in the birds themselves.

Question: What do you think makes the difference?

Answer: Probably there are different reasons. It may be poor rearing. The pullets have been crowded, or they picked up coccidiosis or tape worm. Or it may be just short-lived stock.

Question: Now, Mr. Ogle, there is just one more question. I have heard it said that you can't tell anything about a man's stock at home by the way his birds do at the laying test. They send only the very best. What is your opinion?

Answer: I suppose a few men may buy good pens to enter, but not if we know it. And a few probably do pick their pullets from one or two families that they are sure of. But a big majority of the pullets are picked from the general flocks and do accurately and truly represent the owner's stock. No man can predict what any pullet will do. Even from trapnested flocks poor layers are sent, and many of the best layers are left at home.



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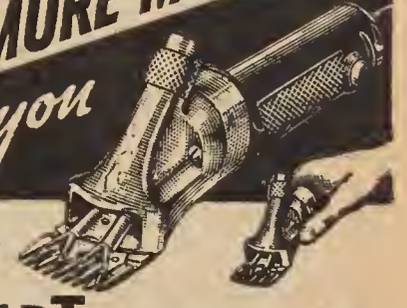
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BIG DISCOUNT Get the facts and low prices today. Our big Free book and CALENDAR CATALOG tells all. It explains cash prize contest. Send for your copy today.

$7.50 UP

SCHWEGLER'S HATCHERY
208 NORTHAMPTON • BUFFALO, N.Y.

$250 CASH PRIZES—WRITE FOR DETAILS

KERR CHICKS

HAVE QUALITY BACKGROUND

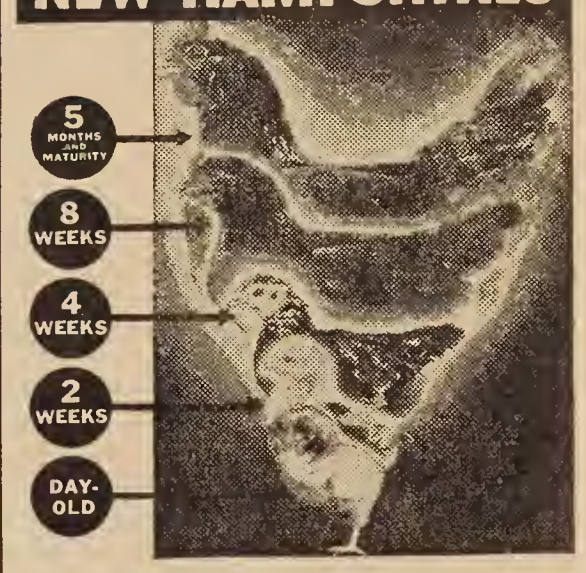
KERR'S — GUARANTEED LIVELY CHICKS — THE KERR CHICKERIES INC

QUALITY EGGS always bring top prices. Folks want them. A few cents more a dozen means a whale of a big increase in profits. Kerr Chicks for 30 years have been bred for heavy production of quality eggs. Farm of 8000 breeders. You want layers, not loafers! Every Kerr breeder tested annually for B.W.D. by "slow" tube agglutination method. 100 per cent live delivery guaranteed. Seek bigger profits for yourself this year with Kerr's Lively Chicks. Write for FREE Chick Book.

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Dept. 21, Railroad Avenue, Frenchtown, N. J.

BRANCH OFFICES: New Jersey—Paterson, Trenton, Woodstown; New York—Binghamton, Middletown, Schenectady, East Syracuse, Kingston; Pennsylvania—Lancaster; Massachusetts—West Springfield; Connecticut—Danbury, Norwich; Delaware—Selbyville. (Address Dept. 21.)

HUBBARD'S Profit-Bred NEW HAMPSHIRES



This year, lay the foundation for real poultry profits. Get Hubbard chicks—direct from the breeding source—from parents that have made good. Strong, vigorous, disease-free chicks—with a 30-day Full Satisfaction Guarantee. They grow fast, mature early, lay well and live under *continuous* heavy laying. Try a flock. Compare. Write.

FREE CATALOGUE SEND FOR YOURS

Hubbard Farms
BOX 1102 WALPOLE, N.H.
Branch Hatchery, Lancaster, Pa.

OFFICIAL BLOOD-TESTED CHICKS

PENNSYLVANIA STATE SUPERVISED

Every egg hatched in our plant from a breeder that has been selected by the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture and BLOOD SAMPLE Tested for B.W.D. by the Tube Agglutination test in the State Laboratory at Harrisburg, Pa.

ORDER NOW AT THESE SPECIAL PRICES	100
WHITE LEGHORNS "Big Type," "Bred to pound out Eggs"	$9.00
SPECIAL MATING WHITE LEGHORNS—No B. W. D. Reactors	10.00
BARRED ROCKS & WHITE ROCKS "True to Type"	9.50
WHITE WYANDOTTES — R. I. REDS "None Better"	9.50
SPECIAL MATING NEW HAMPSHIRES — No B.W.D. Reactors	11.00
HEAVY ASSORTED "No Leghorns"	7.75
RED-ROCK-SEX-LINK Pullets "95% Accurate"	12.75
RED-ROCK-SEX-LINK Cockerels "95% Accurate"	9.75
SPECIAL MATING BARRED ROCKS—Direct from Cove and Cobb	10.50
ROCK-HAMP BROILER CROSS — All Barred Color	10.00

Send 1c a chick, bal. C.O.D. 100% live arrival guar. Add ½c per chick for less than 100.

PENNSYLVANIA FARMS HATCHERY, Inc.
BOX A — LEWISTOWN, PENNA.
"Largest State-Supervised Hatchery in Pennsylvania."

Make BIGGER Profits THIS YEAR with FAIRPORT CHICKS

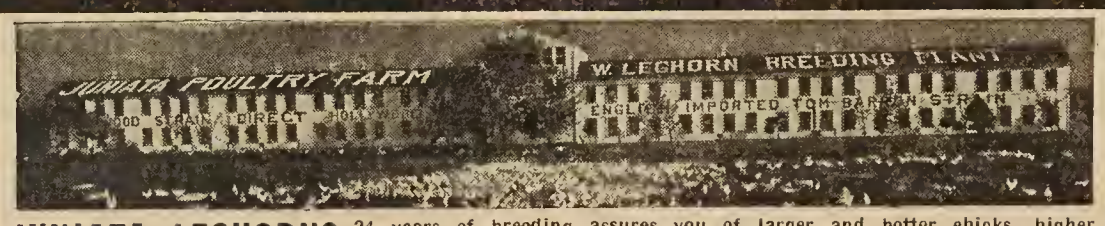
Every breeder blood-tested for BWD — you take no chances—it means faster growth, stronger resistance, better livability, backed by 15 years experience.

UNUSUAL EGG PRODUCTION

Our foundation flock—1400 birds—recently averaged 231 eggs per bird; next year average was 235 eggs! These wonderful layers developed from ROP males and Breeders with Pedigree records of 251 to 300 eggs. Mr. Bogart writes, "My pullets from your chicks averaged 195 eggs per bird last year". Our 1938 matings backed by high-powered egg-production breeders. Day Olds, Started Chicks. Sex-linked and Cross Bred Chicks. Big Catalog tells complete story of assured profits. It's FREE. Address

S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS
NEW HAMPSHIRES
BARRED ROCKS
WHITE ROCKS
WHITE WYANDOTTES
WH. MINORCAS
BUFF ORPINGTONS
BLACK GIANTS

FAIRPORT HATCHERY and POULTRY FARM,
Box 44 Fairport, N. Y.



JUNIATA LEGHORNS 24 years of breeding assures you of larger and better chicks, higher livability, pullets mature early, larger eggs and higher flock average. Breeders are 2 to 7 years old weighing up to 7 lbs. on free range. Write for FREE photos of our farm and stock, also price of Day Old Chicks, day old Pullets & Cockerels, also pullets 2 to 6 weeks old.

JUNIATA POULTRY FARMS BOX A, RICHFIELD, PA.

BABCOCK'S HEALTHY CHICKS



W. Leghorns, R. I. Reds, N. Hampshires, Barred Rocks, Rock-Red Cross, Red-Rock Baby Pullets and Cockerels.

100% Pullorum Clean

Reproducers of America's finest strains—Kimber, McLoughlin, Rice, Hanson Leghorns; Parmenter R. I. Reds; Twitchell N. Hampshires; Lake Winthrop Rocks. Every chick backed by many generations high record dams. Free catalog.

100% Satisfaction Guaranteed.

BABCOCK'S HATCHERY
501 Trumansburg Road, Ithaca, N. Y.

NACE'S QUALITY CHICKS

From Free Range Flocks — Safe Del. Guar. We Pay Postage. Circular Free.

	100	500	1000
HANSON OR ENGLISH LARGE TYPE SEXED PULLETS	$14.00	$67.50	$135.00
HANSON OR ENGLISH LARGE TYPE WHITE LEGHORNS	7.50	37.50	75.00
EVERPAY STRAIN BROWN LEGHORNS	7.50	37.50	75.00
BAR. & WH. ROCKS, R. I. & N. H. REDS, WH. WYAND. & BUFF ORPINGTONS	8.00	40.00	80.00
WHITE JERSEY GIANTS	10.00	50.00	100.00
DAY OLD COCKERELS—$3.50-100; $17.50-500; $35.00-1000. ASS'T. OR HEAVY MIXED	7.00	35.00	70.00

I. N. NACE POULTRY FARM AND HATCHERY — BOX A — RICHFIELD, PA.

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCK

BABY CHICKS.... $12. PER 100

EGGS FOR HATCHING.... $7. PER 100

Special Price on LARGE ORDERS

All Eggs used are from My Own Breeders. 100% State Tested (B.W.D. free.) Tube Agglutination. My White Rocks are early maturing, make Quick Growth on Broilers and Capons. Send for a free circular.

I SPECIALIZE. ONE BREED, ONE GRADE at ONE PRICE.

JOSEPH TOLMAN DEPT. B ROCKLAND MASS.

Leister's LIVE-PAY CHICKS

Hatched in Electric Incubators. Write for new 1938 Catalog or order direct from this ad. Cash or C.O.D.

	100	500	1000
LARGE TYPE ENGLISH SEXED LEGHORN PULLETS (90% guar.)	$14.00	$70.00	$140.00
Large Type English Leghorns	7.50	37.50	75.00
Barred & Wh. Rocks, R. I. Reds	8.00	40.00	80.00
N. H. Reds	9.00	45.00	90.00
Heavy Mixed	7.00	35.00	70.00

All Breeders Tested for B.W.D. by stained Antigen method. 100% live del. guar. WE PAY POSTAGE.

C. P. LEISTER HATCHERY, Box A. McAlisterville, Pa.

1910 1938

Keystone Old Hen Chicks

Pullet breeders are the trade-marks for present poultry ills. Buy less. Earn more. KEYSTONE NO. A Grade S. C. White Leghorns up to five years old., 24 to 28 oz. eggs pure white. Mountain bred. Open range over acres of clover fields. With vigor and stamina of years ago. Supply limited, 500 chicks to a customer. We also hatch Reds and Rocks. Catalog Free. Explains all.

The KEYSTONE FARMS, RICHFIELD, PA.
BOX 68

Reds - Rocks Pullet Chicks Broiler Chicks Crosses

AVERY'S CHICKS



U. S. ROP Mass. Certified Accredited. 17 years BWD free by Mass. State tube test. All eggs from our own three farms. Attractive 32 page catalog tells customer's records.

C. T. Avery & Son Route 7, Colrain, Mass.

ULSH FARMS CHICKS PAY

All Breeders carefully culled & Blood Tested. Order direct from ad or write for our new catalog. Satisfaction & safe arrival guaranteed.

Will Ship C.O.D.	50	100	500	1000
S. C. White or Brown Leghorns	$4.00	$7.50	$36.75	$70.
S. C. Black or Buff Leghorns	4.25	8.00	38.75	75.
Barred, White or Buff Rocks	4.50	8.50	41.25	80.
R. I. Reds or New Hampshires	4.50	8.50	41.25	80.
Black or White Giants	5.25	10.00	48.75	95.
Anconas or White Wyandottes	4.50	8.50	41.25	80.
Grade A, Wh. Leghorns & Bar. Rocks	10.00		50.00	100.
Grade A, N. H. & Sex-Linked Pullets	11.00		55.00	110.

ULSH POULTRY FARM, Box A, Port Trevorton, Pa.

BRENTWOOD NEW HAMPSHIRES

Day Old Chicks, Hatching Eggs, Crossbreds. N. H. State Accred. All breeders State BWD tested—no reactors! Money-back satisfaction guaranteed. Grand Sweepstakes Winner 1937 Concord Show both eggs and chicks. Free catalog. Prices attractive. Write

MELVIN MOUL, BRENTWOOD POULTRY FARM, Box A. EXETER, NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Only $7.40 PER 100 for White Leghorns

20th CENTURY CHICKS

Backed by 38 years breeding for big egg production, high vigor and heavy body weight. 90% sex guarantee on baby pullets. All popular varieties from bloodtested breeders. Write today for free folder and offer on early chicks. 20th CENTURY HATCHERY, Box R, New Washington, Ohio.

NOLL ENGLISH LEGHORN CHICKS

BARRON WHITE LEGHORNS We import direct from England. Pa. State Blood-tested for B.W.D. Hens weigh up to 7 lbs. Chicks bred for size and egg production. $9 per 100, $43 per 500, $85 per 1000 Prepaid. 100% live delivery guaranteed. 10% books order, can ship C.O.D. Catalog free.

MARVIN F. NOLL Box A KLEINFELTERSVILLE, PA

CLAUSER'S BARRON LEGHORN CHICKS

From Large Size, heavy production Barron English S.C.W. Leghorns. Hens weigh up to 7 Lbs. Mated with R.O.P. Pedigreed Cockerels. Extra quality chicks from Blood-Tested healthy, vigorous, selected stock. At $10. per 100, $48.50 per 500, $95. per 1000. Chicks 100% Live Arrival Guaranteed. 10% books order. Catalog free.

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We are direct importers of ENGLISH LEGHORNS Hens weighing up to 7 lbs. Chicks at $8.50 per 100. ENGLISH LEGHORN FARM Box 2, Richfield, Pa.

LONG'S Reliable Hatchery

CHICKS: large Type Wh. Leg. $7.50; Barred Rocks $8; N. H. Reds $9; Mixed $7. Personally supervised and Tested. Circular.

LONG'S RELIABLE HATCHERY, Box A. Millerstown, Pa.

QUALITY CHICKS

	100
White Leghorns	$6.50
AA Grade White Leghorns	7.75
New Hampshire and Rhode Island Reds	7.25
Barred, White & Buff Rocks, Wh. Wyandottes	7.25
Heavy Mixed	6.50

Plum Creek Poultry Farm and Hatchery, Sunbury, Pa.

Bingham's S. C. White Leghorns

Famous for vigor and real production. 20,000 layers, including 5,000 breeders. One grade of chicks to all. Folder free.

The Bingham Poultry Ranch, So. Edmeston, New York.

TOM BARRON CHICKS

Hens mated with R. O. P. Males. We buy no eggs.

PRICES: $7.00-100; $70.00-1000.

SPECIAL MATINGS: $8.50-100; $85.00-1000.

Also started Chicks and Pullets. Low prices.

NORTH SIDE POULTRY FARM, Box A, Richfield, Pa.

HAMPTONS BLACK LEGHORN CHICKS Live. Lay. Pay. No Disease, No Cannibalism in chicks or pullets. Circular free. A. E. Hampton, Box A, Pittstown, N. J.

All Pullets: Cheterosis day-old sexed chicks. 4000 guaranteed pullorum clean breeders. Hatching Reds, Rocks, Crosses, Sex-Linked every week. Catalog Free! Cheterosis Chicks, Feeding Hills, Mass.

SUPER CHICKS, Poults, Goslings, Ducklings, Guineas, Bantams, Hares, Pigeons. Guaranteed, Reasonable. PIONEER FARMS, TELFORD, PA.

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Say you saw it in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

BABY CHICKS

REDBIRD FARM

1st and 2nd High Pens
N. Y. STATE
1st and 3rd High Pens
Vineland HEN Test

Our two pens, entered in the 1937-38 N. Y. State (Farmingdale) Contest, now rate First and Second High Red Pens to Date . . . Our two pens entered at the 1937 Vineland HEN Test finished at First and Third High Red Pens. Such performance demonstrates wonderful laying ability plus rugged stamina and remarkable longevity.

Every Egg Incubated Is Produced on Our Farm.

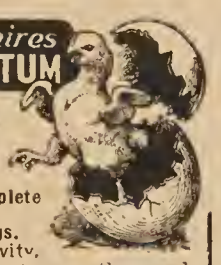
98% LIVABILITY
GUARANTEED FIRST 4 WEEKS
on all Special, Grade-A and Grade-B Chicks.
60,000 BREEDERS — 100% Pullorum Free. Official Mass. Agglutination Test. Not one reactor.

CHICKS — R. I. REDS — ROCK-RED CROSS

FREE Catalog pictures and describes the Largest Rhode Island Red Breeding Farm in the World. Write for your copy today.

REDBIRD FARM, Route 11, WRENTHAM, MASS.

CHRISTIE'S *New Hampshires* Burst Forth Full of SPIZZERINKTUM



AMERICA'S FOREMOST STRAIN
Bred for These Success Factors

1. Faster Uniform Growth—Complete Feathering.
2. More and Larger Brown Eggs.
3. Low Layer Mortality — Longevity.

Let Spizzerinktum Chicks start you on the road to quicker and larger poultry profits.

Straight NEW HAMPSHIRES
CHRIS-CROSS BARRED HYBRIDS

35,000 Pullorum passed Breeders are keeping our incubators busy, yet demand is outstripping supply. Place your order at once for Chicks with SPIZZERINKTUM.

Send for our Catalog and Price List . . . today.

Andrew Christie, Box 55, Kingston, N.H.

CLEMENTS BROS. FARMS CHICKS

4 FARMS Cooperating FOR YOUR BENEFIT

Unusual REDS— bred for exceptionally profitable results. Maine bred—to LAY—to PAY—to "stand the Gaff." Maine Accredited Pullorum Clean. Also Clem-Rock Chicks and Clem-Cross Baby Pullets, Wh. Rocks and Wh. Leghorns. Free catalog tells about "4 farm" economies. CLEMENTS BROS. FARMS, Route 24, Winterport, Maine.

NEW HAMPSHIRES *By Gadd ~ They're Good* BRED the BEST for BUSINESS

Good for early maturity, rapid feathering, livability, heavy production and large eggs. 14 year Scientific breeding progress. 14 years Pullorum Clean Accr. by N. H. State College. Chicks and Hatching Eggs all Year. Write for prices and catalog.

THE TERRACES

THOMAS B. GADD, Box 9, **PLYMOUTH, N.H.**

THE HISCOCK HATCHERY

OFFERS

NEW HAMPSHIRE RED *and* S. C. WHITE LEGHORN

CHICKS FROM BREEDING FLOCKS BLOODTESTED FOR PULLORUM.

Circular on request.

L. H. HISCOCK, Skaneateles, N. Y.

MAPES POULTRY FARM

CHICKS Sturdy New Hampshires — amazing for growth, feathering, large eggs — they all mean better, quicker PROFITS. Also Leghorns, Barred Rocks. All from Mapes Certified Bloodtested Breeders.

Red - Rock Cockerels -- vigorous, speedy growth, quick feathering — make excellent broilers at nice profit margin. Get folder and prices NOW.

WILLIAM S. MAPES, Box A, MIDDLETOWN, N. Y.

ALGER CHICKS

REDS & CROSS direct from a BREEDER, not a hatchery; stock 100% Pullorum free; 95% Livability guarantee. Send for free catalog. **$12.** PER 104 QUANTITY REDUCTION

ALGER FARMS, Box 5, Brockton, Mass.

BARRON LEGHORN CHICKS
from high record trap nested stock; imported and bred this strain for 23 years.
DAVID M. HAMMOND, Rt. 3, CORTLAND, N. Y.

Grange Gleanings

(*Continued from Page 2*)

form on a large class of candidates, designated as the "Governor Aiken class." The Vermont chief executive has been a member of the Grange ever since he was 14 years old, is very enthusiastic in its work, attends many meetings throughout the state, and will be the guest of honor at the February 21st event of Chittenden County Pomona.

With American Agriculturist Advertisers

The W. F. Allen Company of Salisbury, Maryland, is interested in not only selling you plants, but having them grow and produce satisfactorily. Therefore, several pages of their new 1938 catalogue, "Allen's Book of Berries," is used for pictures and directions on setting out strawberry plants and taking care of them. You will find the information interesting and helpful.

* * *

"Caterpillar" track-type Tractors at work in the growing and harvesting of beets and potatoes is the subject of a new booklet, just issued by Caterpillar Tractor Co. Illustrations show the use of tractors in this work in all parts of the world. A copy of the booklet may be obtained free of charge by writing Caterpillar Tractor Co., Peoria, Illinois and mentioning Form 4390.

* * *

A pamphlet on "Explosives for Field Clearing" has been prepared by the Agricultural Extension Section of *E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Company*, giving a description of practical methods of blasting stumps and boulders. The proper methods for placing the explosives charges for different types of stumps and boulders are described and illustrated with diagrams. Instructions are given for cribbing a blast to protect a farm building near a stump or boulder to be removed. Copies of the pamphlet may be obtained from the Agricultural Extension Section of the du Pont Company at Wilmington, Delaware.

* * *

The John Deere gold medal has been awarded to Samuel H. McCrory, chief of the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Engineering. The medal is a memorial to the man who hammered a piece of saw blade into the first all-steel moldboard. Beginning this year, it will be awarded annually for "distinguished achievements in the application of science and art to the soil." Formal presentation of medal will be made next June at the annual meeting of the American Society of Agricultural Engineering.

* * *

"How To Get More Tractor Power" is a little booklet available to subscribers and printed by the *Ethyl Gasoline Corp.*, Chrysler Building, New York City. Every tractor owner is interested in more power, and here he will find priciples of tractor operation explained in everyday language.

* * *

Swift and Company's 1937 Year Book will be sent to you if you will just drop a request by postcard to Swift and Company, Union Stockyards, Chicago, Illinois. It contains an article on price trends during the year and gives a considerable amount of information relative to Swift and Company's place in the meat packing industry. It is well illustrated and readable.

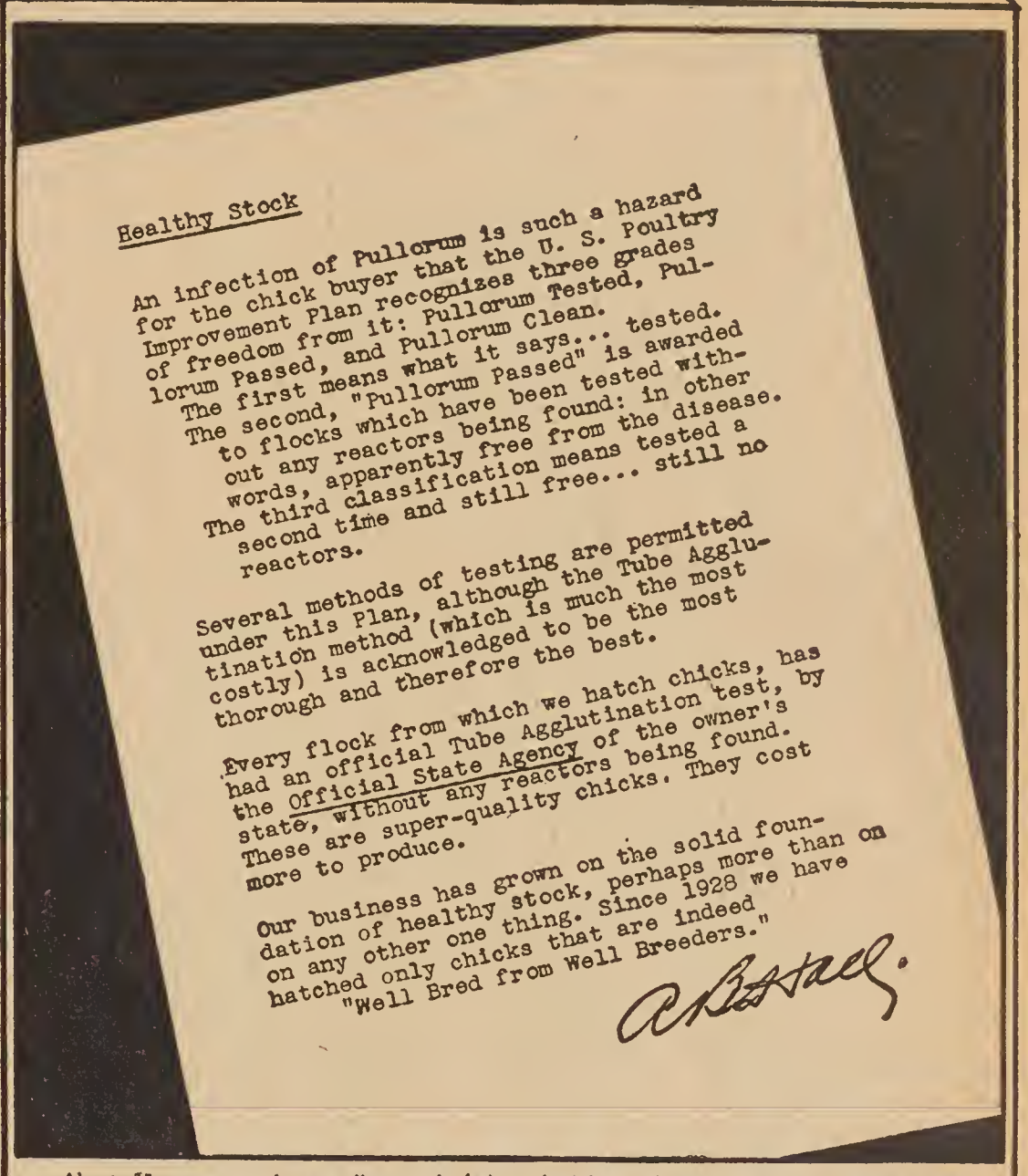
* * *

Under the title of "Old Reliable Houses," *Hunter, Walton & Co.*, 164-166th St., New York City, have compiled information that will help poultrymen receive better returns for eggs. The booklet gives instructions on grading and packing, gives requirements for U. S. grades, and contains valuable statistics on eggs.

Hall's Chicks
Leghorns ~ Reds ~ Rocks ~ Wyandottes
New Hampshires ~ Hallcross (Crossbred) Chicks

All chicks produced from flocks tested for Pullorum Disease (B.W.D.) by the Official State Testing Agency of one of the six New England States, with NO REACTORS FOUND Tube Agglutination tested, within the preceding calendar year

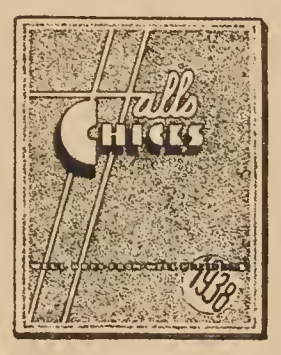
"WELL BRED FROM WELL BREEDERS"



About 27 years ago it was discovered that a germ causes Pullorum Disease (B. W. D.), that terrible disease which killed young chicks by wholesale, and drove many poultrymen out of business.

More than any other section of the country, New England saw the importance of identifying flocks free from this disease, and all the Experiment Stations in New England collaborated in the means and methods of identification and control. For some years they have all used a uniform, standardized method and testing fluid.

Back in 1928 there were not nearly as many known-to-be-free flocks as there are today, but we felt that for poultrykeeping to be profitable, there must be healthy stock first—no other qualities were of any value or the stock wouldn't live well The wisdom of this progressive step 10 years ago has been amply proven, but even yet this high quality chick is not common



Our Catalog is not like other chick catalogs. We are sure you will find it of interest.

CUT OUT THIS COUPON AND MAIL
Hall Brothers Hatchery, Inc.
Box 59, Wallingford, Conn.
Please send NEW PRICE LIST and 1938 Catalog.
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We ship PREPAID and Guarantee 100% Delivery
"Never a Week Without a Hatch" since 1927. Tel. Wallingford 645-5

Hall Brothers Hatchery, Inc.
BOX 59, WALLINGFORD, CONN.

TAYLOR'S CHICKS
Dependable High Egg Producers
Free Catalog fully covers our seven popular breeds, including White Leghorns mated with pedigreed males. Hatched from pullorum tested old hen breeders. Baby Chicks—Started Chicks—Crossbreds. Guarantee protects you. Early order discount. Write today.

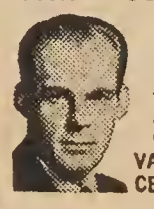
TAYLOR'S HATCHERY,
Box A, LIBERTY, N. Y.

HOLLYWOOD AND BARRON S. C. WHITE LEGHORN Chicks AA Mating, $85.00-1000. Postpaid. 14-day Livability Guarantee, Free Catalog of Chicks, Ducklings and Pullets. New Low Prices. MEADOWBROOK POULTRY FARM, R. 3, RICHFIELD, PENNA.

WHITE LEGHORN AND NEW HAMPSHIRE CHICKS. Bred from my own State Blood-tested and Supervised Flocks. Circular FREE. E. L. BEAVER'S POULTRY FARM, Box A, McALISTERVILLE, PENNA.

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VAN DUZER'S CERTIFIED CHICKS
WHITE LEGHORNS -- R. I. REDS
BARRED ROCKS -- NEW HAMPSHIRES



- 95% Livability to 3 weeks Guaranteed. Famous for health and large market eggs. Certified matings headed by 200-314egg males. All breeders blood-tested. Discount on early orders. Write for prices and folder.

VAN DUZER R.O.P. BREEDING FARM AND CERTIFIED HATCHERY, Box A, Sugar Loaf, N.Y.

THINGS *New and Useful*

OUR HOME EDITOR GOES SHOPPING

1. This "pin-it-up" lamp, in classic design and adjusted for better sight, fits in where it is not possible to use a table or floor lamp.—*Railley Corp., Cleveland, Ohio.* Retails around $3.00.

2. A plant shelf which attaches either to window sash or window sill. The enamel pot and sun shelf usually retail at 85c per set, or each pot at 40c and the sun shelf at 45c. Pots come in brown or red with white stripes, or white with brown stripes.—*West Bend Aluminum Co., West Bend, Wis.*

3. You can use this aluminum serving oven for reheating rolls, crisping crackers, or keeping baked goods hot. It also bakes potatoes nicely. Photo shows it being used for freshening corn bread. Retails at $2.75.—*From West Bend Aluminum Co.*

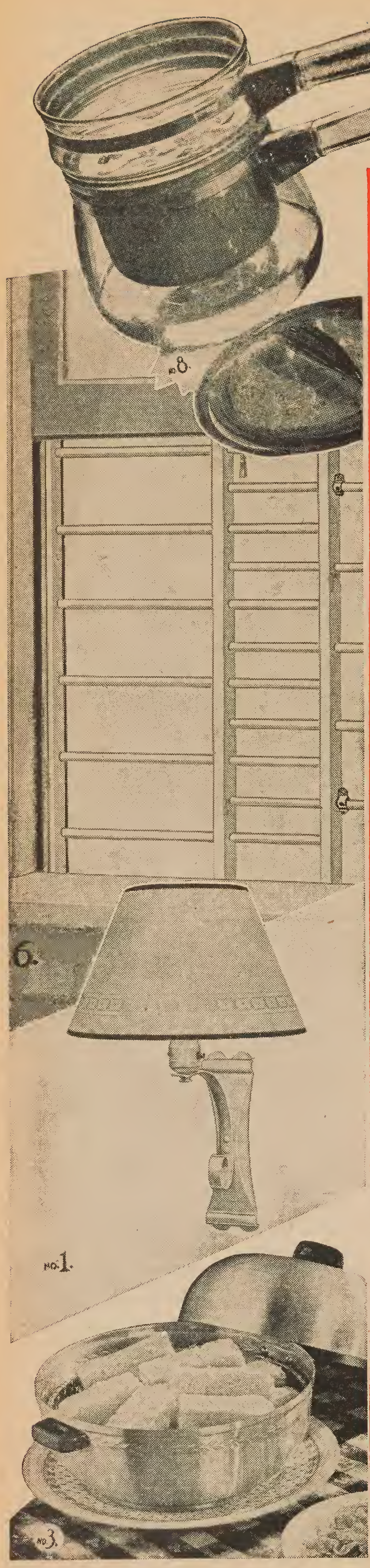
4. Gardeners, especially those responsible for a lawn, will like to tote in their pocket this Greenskeeper's knife which is all ready to end the life of that troublesome weed. Besides the regular blade, it has one with a fishtail notch in the end, which gets the weed 3½ in. below the surface without injuring the grass. Price $1.50.—*Shrade Cutlery Co., Walden, N. Y.*

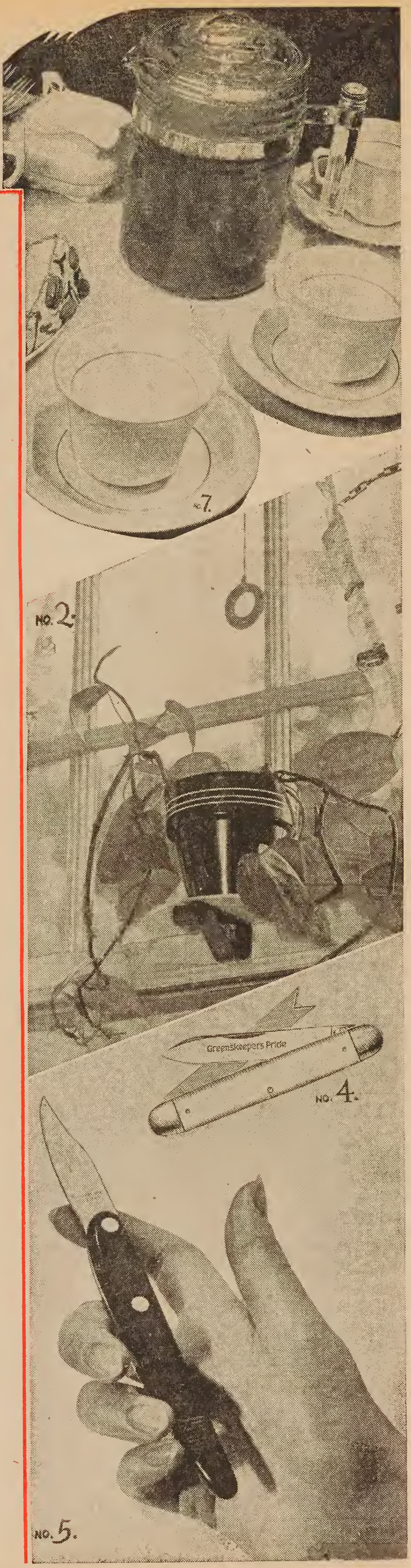
5. This streamline kitchen paring knife has a hard black rubber handle and stainless steel blade. Samples of it were submitted to 500 different women in all parts of the country, and changes suggested by them were incorporated in it. Knife is perfectly balanced, has a curved "stop" on the blade to prevent cutting fingers, and the handle is tapered to permit a comfortable grip. Retails around 39c.—*From Remington Arms, Bridgeport, Conn.*

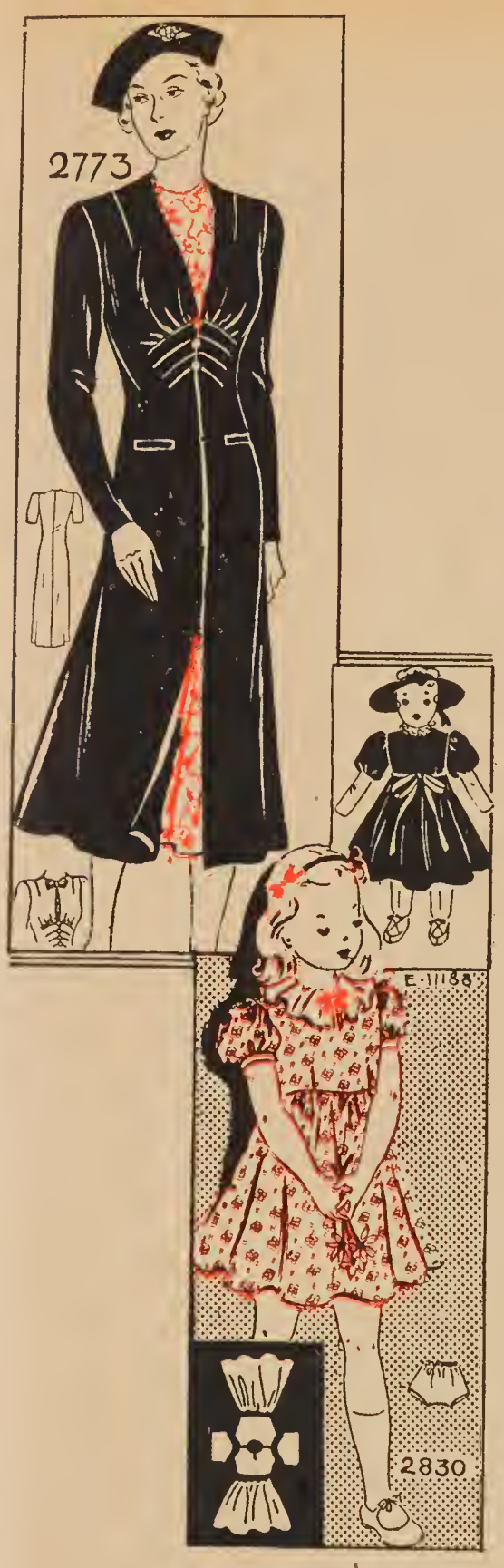
6. An adjustable wooden window guard that prevents children or sleep walkers from tumbling out the upstairs window. It fastens in position without hindering the raising or lowering of the sash. Size which retails at $1.00 is suitable for windows up to 30 in. wide. Larger size opening up to 48 in. retails at $1.50.—*Gem Mfg. Corp., Bascom, Ohio.*

7. This six-cup crystal percolator can be used directly on a low flame, and you can have the fun of seeing it "perc". Minus its metal insides, it becomes an elegant glass pitcher. Retails at $1.79.—*Corning Glass Works, Corning, N. Y.*

8. The lower part of this heat resistant glass double boiler need never go dry, for you can always see what is going on inside it. Comes in various sizes.—*Corning Glass Works.*







material with 1 yard of 27-inch contrasting.

CHILD'S PARTY DRESS PATTERN No. 2830 is full skirted with brief French bodice and softly rippled collar. With its knickers it might be made up in pretty percale prints for daytime wear. Pattern sizes are 2, 4 and 6 years. Size 4 requires 2 yards of 39-inch material with ⅛ yard of 35-inch contrasting for dress and pantees.

PATTERN No. E-11188 is for Dolly Alice. She wears a cute dress which can be taken off at night to go to bed.

TO ORDER: Write name, address and pattern size and number clearly and enclose 15c in stamps. Address Pattern Department, *American Agriculturist,* 10 North Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, New York. Add 12c for copy of our new Spring Fashion Catalog.

Today in Aunt Janet's Garden

How My Neighbor Grows Amaryllis

ALTHOUGH I can boast of no amaryllis blooming in my own window, I at least can envy my neighbor's. I am told that one of these bulbs and its children have been in my neighbor's family for a great many years and have come to be regarded with almost as much affection as a member of the family. Her method of bringing her beautiful giant red amaryllis into flower is something like this:

After it blooms — sometimes for the second time that season — and dies down, she allows it to become thoroughly dry. In August, she pots it in rich soil, leaving one-third of the bulb protruding above the soil level.

When frost threatens she brings it into the cellar and keeps it there, still dry, until the middle of December. Then when it sends up a shoot, she begins to water it regularly and brings it up to the living room. Within four to six weeks it is in flower. She encourages growth and good flowers by watering lightly with liquid manure once a week or with liquid commercial fertilizer once every two weeks.

Different growers vary somewhat in their recommendations for growing amaryllis. One man got much better foliage at the time of flowering by keeping the soil slightly moist all through the resting period, while others say that their bulbs do not bloom unless completely dried out. All agree, however, that the foliage after flowering should be fed until it dies down naturally if one expects the bulb to flower next year. Some people pot theirs as late as December, instead of in August as my friend does. The main thing is to realize that the amaryllis comes originally from the Cape of Good Hope and must have its resting period. Also, the normal flowering period is from February to May and the bulb should become well established before that period begins.

for Charm *and* Comfort

THE WOMAN who sews will be busy as a bee these late winter days. She knows better than to wait until the spring rush starts if she expects to get clothes in order for herself and her family.

For the matronly figure, nothing is better than the redingote in plain, dark colors, with its slenderizing lines and a glimpse of flower print showing through. The newer versions of the redingote have fullness high in front and an unbelted waistline.

REDINGOTE PATTERN No. 2773 has inverted tucks which accent this flattering "corseted" style. It is really a coat-like costume with patterns coming in sizes 14, 16, 18, 20 years, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44-inches bust. Size 36 requires 3⅞ yards of 39-inch

Aunt Janet's Favorite Recipe

OF THE ENGLISH desserts, I like best their puddings. Here is a pattern recipe for puddings which may be varied by adding dried fruits, nuts or marmalade. It is a particularly good winter dessert when you have your fire going anyhow:

MARGUERITE PUDDING

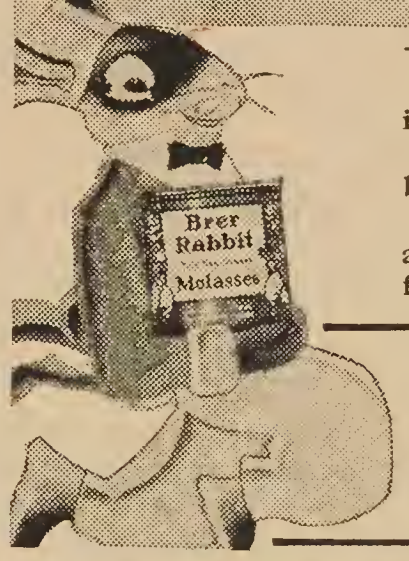
1 cup flour	⅜ cup milk	1½ teaspoons baking powder
¼ cup sugar	1 egg	¼ cup butter

Cream butter and sugar together, add dry ingredients sifted together. Beat the egg and add milk to it and blend with the dry mixture. Put into a buttered pudding dish, cover with a greased paper and steam for one hour.

A good sauce is provided by putting a tumbler of marmalade or jam into the bottom of the bowl before pouring in the batter. Then after cooking, turn out the pudding on a platter and the sauce streams down the sides.

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gives you a helping hand on
Baked Beans





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And with those baked beans, serve rich, hot brown bread—made with Brer Rabbit Molasses.

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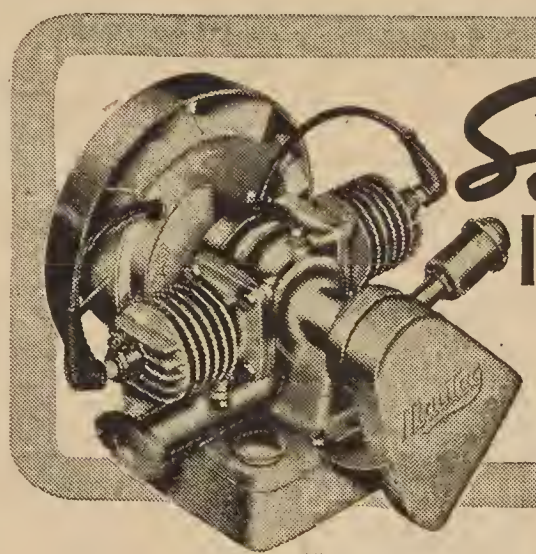
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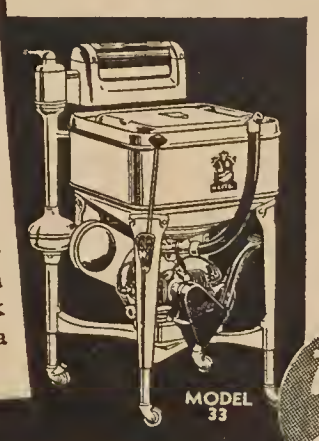
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Very easy Terms

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THE MAYTAG COMPANY • MANUFACTURERS • FOUNDED 1893 • NEWTON, IOWA

To Relieve Bad Cough, Mix This Recipe, at Home

Big Saving. No Cooking. So Easy.

You'll never know how quickly and easily you can overcome coughs due to colds, until you try this famous recipe. It gives you four times as much cough medicine for your money, and you'll find it the finest thing you ever tried, for real relief.

Make a syrup by stirring 2 cups of granulated sugar and one cup of water a few moments, until dissolved. No cooking needed—it's no trouble at all. Then put 2½ ounces of Pinex (obtained from any druggist) into a pint bottle. Add your syrup and you have a full pint of medicine that will amaze you by its quick action. It never spoils, lasts a family a long time, and tastes fine—children love it.

This simple mixture takes right hold of a severe cough. For real results, you've never seen its equal. It loosens the phlegm, soothes the inflamed membranes, and quickly eases soreness and difficult breathing.

Pinex is a compound of Norway Pine, in concentrated form, famous for its prompt action in coughs and bronchial irritations. Money refunded if it doesn't please you in every way.

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You can paper the average room with high grade, artistic wall paper for as little as 90 cents—by buying at lowest prices. Send for big free catalog. Not the usual small mail order catalog but a large book showing scores of artistic designs for ceilings and borders as well as walls. Write today.

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— and you don't have to drive it! For only $2 a day you enjoy a comfortable, outside room with radio and deep-slumber bed and live right in the heart of New York, in an atmosphere of real friendliness. For convenience there is nothing better.

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Valley Oil is refined from 100% pure paraffin base crudes, best that can be made. That's why this 62 year rated firm can ship to you ON LONG CREDIT and on NO-RISK TRIAL.

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Dept. 135 Cleveland, Ohio

The Price of Mercy

by "Henrietta Crosby"

— C. A. STEPHENS —

THE LITTLE thermometer girl had on her pink skirt, for snow, that morning; but she sometimes told us fibs. The sun had risen clear, the sky looked promising, so I set off for the railway-station with eighty-four dozen eggs and three crates of broilers.

In fact, I had to go, fair or foul, for the consignment was promised in Boston on that date; and when you deal directly with hotel customers, you must be on hand with the goods. And just because one is a girl, one must not expect to receive any special favors in business dealings.

During the first year that Wilma and I raised poultry at our old farm in New Hampshire we had an arrangement with our nearest neighbors, the Bartletts, by which, for a dollar a trip, we could take their team every fortnight and go to the railroad station, eight miles away. The horse and pung had been bespoken in advance for that March morning, and punctually at six o'clock little Jimmy Bartlett came driving into our yard with it.

I set off, therefore, leaving Wilma to keep house for the day, feed the poultry, bring in the eggs from the nests at eleven and three, and keep a sharp eye on the incubator lamps; for we had set four incubators, with six hundred eggs, on Monday of that week. She would be alone all day; but few tramps ever came up that remote road, and practically none in winter.

The little thermometer girl was right, after all. Her pink skirt presaged several kinds of foul weather that day. Long before we reached the station the sky was clouded over. At one o'clock it was snowing fast, huge flakes as large as feathers; but by three the snow had changed to rain and sleet.

When I finally reached home, very wet, at six that afternoon, Wilma had a joyous fire in the kitchen stove.

"What a shame, Etta, that you have always to do all the hard part!" she exclaimed, affectionately, as she helped me off with my wet garments. "I'm of so little use in our business, and am always doing the wrong thing!"

I noticed then that her cheek had an unusual flush on it. "Nothing has gone wrong today, has there, Willy?" I asked. "The incubators, they are all right?"

"All right, sister dear. Nothing gone wrong—except me! Etta, I've paid out a dollar and a half of our money today!"

"What for?" I exclaimed. For we are economical in money matters, because we have to be—till our business is more firmly established. We think twice, and many times, before spending a dollar and a half for anything, save our necessities. I could not imagine what it was for, unless —

"Wilma," I said, "has there been a pedler along today?"

"No, Etta, no! Worse than that! I know you will blame me, but I just couldn't stand it to see the poor thing so helpless and so hard-pressed!"

"What in the world do you mean, Willy?"

And standing at the other side of the stove, Wilma told me.

"At a little past three this afternoon," she said, "just after I had come in from looking to the incubator lamps and had brought the eggs, — they've laid thirty-eight today, — I heard hounds barking close by. I looked out of the back window, and saw them leaping over the wall down at the lower side of the field, two of them, the same hounds we have heard so often all winter. They came up across the field, and then I saw what I hadn't noticed at first — a little creature with its back all white with snow and sleet, toiling on, a little ahead of them.

"It was a small fox, and it came right up toward the house. I stood and watched it, Etta, and oh, you should have seen the poor little thing! It slumped into the soft snow at every step, and it was so tired it could hardly crawl along. Its great bushy tail was just a mass of sleet.

"The poor thing gave a look back at the hounds and tried so hard to run! The hounds, too, slumped, and were so tired themselves they could only walk.

"The fox plodded on as far as that little blackberry bush by the spring, then gave a kind of despairing look at the house, and turned aside to run past the barn.

"But just then it spied that small hole in the underpinning stones, where that stone has fallen out, you know. It looked that way a moment, then waddled up to the hole, and by a great effort crept in, just as the foremost hound came up!" And Wilma paused, much affected by her narrative.

"Well," I said, "what has that to do with the dollar and a half? Is the fox still under the barn?"

"Yes," said Wilma, very reluctantly, "it is. The hounds could not get through the hole, but they stood there, baying savagely; and pretty soon two men with guns came across the field on snow-shoes. It was that Harney Judkins who hunts so much, and another man with him. They strode up and looked into the hole; and then Harney, seeing me at the window, came and asked permission to take down enough of the underpinning to get in and shoot the fox.

" 'Oh, don't kill the poor thing!' I said. He laughed. 'We want to get that foxskin,' he answered. 'We've been after it ever since four o'clock this morning.'

" 'Oh, but the poor thing is so tired!' I pleaded with him. 'It is too cruel to shoot it. What is its skin worth, Mr. Judkins?'

" 'About a dollar and fifty cents, I guess,' said he."

"That's enough, Willy," I said. "I know just what you did. A fox, too! The greatest enemy to our poultry that we have to contend with!"

"Yes, Etta, I know it," Wilma replied. "But I couldn't bear to see it killed. I gave him the money, and they laughed and went off."

"Is the fox under the barn now?"

"I'm sure it is. It was too tired to come out."

"Well, then, since you have bought a fox, we had better secure our property." And putting on my rubbers

The Amateur Poet's Corner

Because of the number of contributions, we do not return poems not published. Keep a copy of your poem.

The limit in length is sixteen (16) lines, and poem must be original and written by an amateur. $2.00 will be paid to the author of each one printed. Check will be mailed on or about first day of month following publication.

Send poems to Poetry Editor, *American Agriculturist,* P. O. Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y.

Embers and Flame

Youth is a fire whose leaping flame
Burns at altars of Love and Fame;
Fire that is lovely, quick and high —
Fire that will scorch, then pass you by.

Only the glowing embers last
After the years of youth are past;
Embers that warm with lasting peace,
After waiting has brought release.

—Mabel V. Jocelyn,
Grahamsville, N. Y.

The Song of the Lazy Farmer

MY NEIGHBOR says all college boys are learnin' is to make a noise, they holler over basketball and never learn to work at all. They analyze the vitamins but never learn to slap the lines on Dobbin's rump and haul in hay; they'll never make the old farm pay with Chemistry and English Lit., or superphosphate put on it. My neighbor says he's mighty sure that all he needs is horse manure to make his crops give better yields, and so he cultivates his fields; he starts to workin' with the dawn, and toils until the sun has gone. For calories and carbonates he ain't got any use, he waits until the moon is right to plant potatoes, for the bugs he can't apply a scientific spray, but picks 'em off the same old way grandfather did in days before the college profs, with all their lore, discovered how to kill a worm inoculatin' with a germ.



Them college men have good ideas, 'bout how to rid a dog of fleas by feedin' scientific juice; in these here days it ain't no use to keep on farmin' with our back and have our crops et up for lack of knowin' how to 'lectrocute the bugs upon each leaf and root. Not all my neighbor's work and sweat can keep him sound and out of debt, if he would learn to use his head, and sit and think like me instead of wearin' out his life and strength, perhaps he'd realize at length that what they teach the boys in schools might be of use to us old fools; if we'd just call them profs to aid we might be settin' in the shade and restin'. So ere it's too late, let's all start in to educate ourselves and make our lives a joy as it is for the college boy.

CONSTIPATED?

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again, I went out behind the old barn and put the stone back in the hole.

Nothing more was said about Wilma's fox that night. At four the next morning, however, when I went out to look at the incubator lamps, I heard a faint little whining noise beneath the barn floor, and wondered if it were that fox.

We heard this faint whining again during the forenoon, and so persistently that at last after much exertion, we raised three planks of the old barn floor to learn what ailed the fox.

There was a dark space of considerable depth under the floor, where the ground fell away. I lighted our lantern and investigated.

A humble tragedy had taken place there during the night. Whining feebly in the chaff were three tiny fox cubs, while hard by them lay the little vulpine mother, quite stiff and dead. Poor hunted creature! Her still wet fur and great bushy tail were frozen hard.

I passed up the cubs to Wilma. We put them in an old basket and took them to the warm kitchen; and that afternoon Wilma contrived a little device through which the orphaned cubs drew nourishment in the form of cow's milk. One of them was yellowish in color, like the mother fox; the fine fur of another was gray, mixed with white; while the third was nearly black—an odd-looking little creature.

We kept those cubs in our kitchen for twelve days, then made a pen for them in the barn. The little dark one continued quite black, even after shedding his first thin natal coat. In April we were dressing poultry for market every few days, and there was considerable waste, which these fox cubs were now large enough to devour.

All three were alert and cunning. The yellow one was constantly scuffling with the black one, which had a streak of whitish fur on the under side of its body. There was also a few white hairs at the tip of its bushy tail. The gray one turned an odd pepper-and-salt color.

Neither Wilma nor I had any practical knowledge of foxes or fur. But an agent for a new kind of poultry food who visited our farm in May, informed us that this dark-colored fox cub was a true black fox, much more valuable than an ordinary red fox.

"Do you want to sell that fox cub?" he asked us, as he was leaving. "If you do, I will send you a customer—an acquaintance of mine, named Verrill, who is starting a fox farm."

We bade him send along his acquaintance; and about three weeks later, in June, this person came to our place. He proved to be a very smooth-tongued and skilful bargainer, and began with an offer of ten dollars for our three young foxes.

But meanwhile some of our good neighbors, including the fox-hunting Harney Judkins, had posted us as to the value of black and silver-gray foxskins; and after hearing all our visitor had to say, Wilma set our price. "Just an even hundred dollars, Mr. Verrill," said she, genially. "Nothing off."

He demurred for a time, but ended by paying it and taking our fox brood away with him.

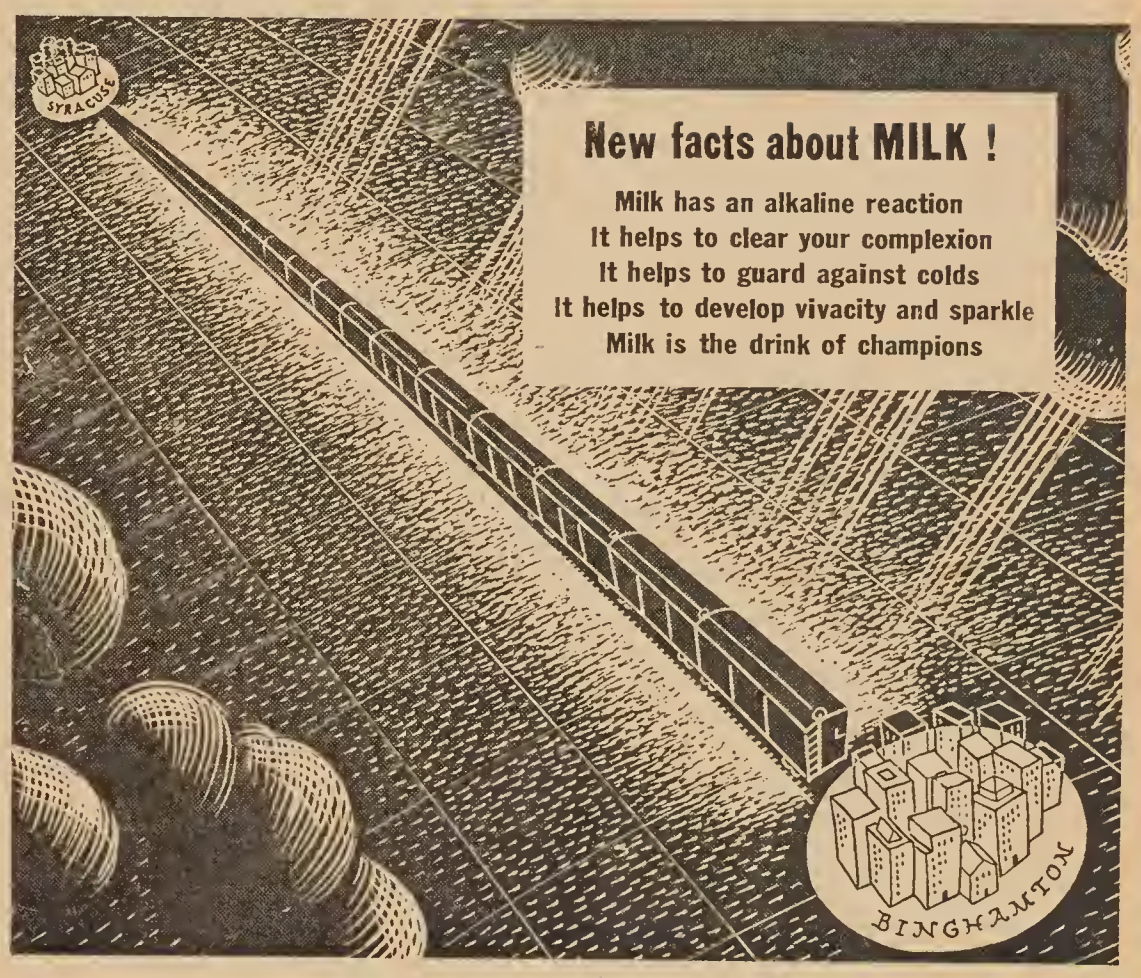
My sister's merciful little investment had come back to us well-nigh a hundredfold. I am now of the opinion, however, that we let our black fox go at too low a figure. Yet that hundred dollars came very opportunely. We purchased with it a steady, if not handsome, horse and a second-hand wagon, for transporting our poultry products to the railway-station.

The incident seems to establish a fact as to the ancestry and parentage of black and crossed gray foxes which may be of interest to students of natural history.

THE INCREASE

in fluid milk consumption since the present type of advertising began

WOULD FILL OVER 7000 MILK CARS



ACCORDING to U. S. Department of Agriculture figures for metropolitan New York, fluid milk consumption has increased 179,492,200 quarts during the 27 month period from August 1, 1935 to October 31, 1937, during which time the present type of advertising was running. This means that every day during this period, New Yorkers drank an average of 221,036 *more* quarts of fluid milk. Every day almost 9 *carloads* of milk were diverted from lower classifications to class one, helping to cut down the surplus, raise the blended price and stabilize the entire industry.

This huge increase would fill a solid train of double-deck milk cars stretching over 71 miles . . . the approximate distance between Binghamton and Syracuse, New York. And remember this increase is for metropolitan New York alone — no figures are available on the increases in upper New York State.

During this period while New York fluid milk consumption increased six per cent, consumption in Boston *decreased* four-fifths per cent . . . and in Philadelphia it was only up one per cent. These are milk markets comparable to New York . . . and if the increase had been due to improved economic conditions alone, these other markets would have shown increases similar to New York's. Here is *proof* that the increase in New York, with consequent larger profits to farmers and dealers, is directly traceable to the new facts about milk, the new type of milk advertising which was used *only* in New York. *And here is a very definite indication that as the public is educated to these facts milk consumption in New York will continue to soar.*—The Bureau of Milk Publicity, Albany.

THE STATE OF NEW YORK

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(Dam) Winterthur Don Segis Ormsby Jane 1286145. Class C Record 711 lbs. fat, 18,477 milk, 3.9% test. Bulls of serviceable age and bull calves from dams with high C.T.A. Records.

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Young son of Sir Inka May from a daughter of Matador Segis Ormsby. Herd average: Milk 13,977 lbs., Butterfat 482.7, 3.5 test.
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For Sale 10 Young Registered
HOLSTEIN COWS
and eight first calf heifers to freshen soon. Two yearling Holstein bulls ready for service. A few calves; Sire, King Bessie Ormsby Pietertje 59th, Sire Record. Herd Accredited and blood tested.
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MAY ROYAL'S HOLLISTON, 66 A.R. daughters, 15 others under test, 50 more in our herd yet to be tested.
JUNIOR HERD SIRES
Foremost Peacemaker, a son of Langwater Valor.
Foremost Combination, a grandson of Langwater Valor and Mixter Faithful.
Tarbell Farms Royal Marvel, a son of May Royal's Holliston.
FOR SALE: bulls one month to one year of age — also a few heifer calves. Out of real producing A. R. dams and by the above bulls.
Prices reasonable. Visitors always welcome.
TARBELL FARMS, SMITHVILLE FLATS, NEW YORK.

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Make Friends
Our number of repeat sales during 1937 are very gratifying to us. We are all sold out of males, but can still offer females of the repeat order quality.
Vallyvu Farm J. Earl Scott DANSVILLE, N. Y.

Jerseys WITH 30 YEARS OF CONSTRUCTIVE BREEDING WITH PROVEN SIRES! LARGE, VIGOROUS INDIVIDUALS, AVERAGE OVER 6% TEST, THAT HAVE ALWAYS BEEN FREE FROM T.B. AND BANGS DISEASE.
ACCREDITED AND APPROVED.
E. A. Beckwith & Son, Ludlowville, N. Y.

Several Young Jersey Bulls
combining high production and show type from sires and dams proven by 7 years testing and classifying. Guaranteed free from all disease and most reasonably priced.
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Surplus of Young Purebred JERSEYS
with herd records over 400 lbs. Mature equivalent. Accredited, Blood-tested, Mastitis free.
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ONEONTA, NEW YORK

Sisson Jerseys
PRODUCTION plus CONFORMATION
CHARACTER FIXED by 40 years constructive breeding. Many generations of PROVEN ANCESTRY behind our young bulls, reasonably priced. Tell me your problem and I will quote. Herd full accredited.
GEO. W. SISSON, JR.
POTSDAM, NEW YORK

DOWN THE Alley



By J. F. "Bee" ROBERTS

HORSES are not coming into the Northeast at the rate they did last winter. Dealers are not stocking up as they did a year ago — probably because demand and price did not come up to expectations last spring. Among horsemen there is a saying that horses cannot be placed on farms following a prosperous season (the tractor then gets the call); but following a poor season, horses always meet a good farm demand. Does this prove anything? Perhaps it does deserve a second thought. Anyway, with horses selling from $25 to $50 a head lower than they have for the last few spring seasons, if you are planning to do any horse trading, maybe you ought to be at it. It will be another two years before the increased horse breeding will have much effect on price.

* * *

Top cattle have dropped from better than $19 a hundredweight to around $9; lambs from $12.50 to $8.50; hogs from $14 to $9. What are some of the lessons we in the Northeast can learn from such price depreciation? The man who bought low-costing, light cattle this fall, and has fed them what he had on his own farm, will at least not lose anything on his cattle operation this year. On the other hand, if he bought a high-costing, heavy steer and had to buy grain in order to make him choice enough to compete with the corn-belt cattle, he will show a heavy loss. The man that bought light, low-costing lambs, with a little prospective improvement in the market, and where he had his own roughage, and has fed with the idea of getting a low-costing gain, is not going to be in a bad position; whereas the man that bought a heavier weight lamb, and a heavy grain-consuming lamb, and especially if he did not have an abundance of his own roughage, is going to show a heavy loss on his lamb-feeding operation. At the present prices of grain, hogs at 9c are money-makers, but those feeders that went out and paid high prices for 100 lb. feeding pigs, are going to show a heavy loss. As the horse population increases, young horses are going to assume their rightful place, and the older, smooth-mouthed horse is going to sell down where he belongs. In all your replacement operations this spring, bear in mind the young animal which you can mature with the feed that you are growing. For if you get away from this general principle, you are almost surely headed for losses.

* * *

Will be seeing you in Ithaca in Farmers' Week. Wednesday, and Thursday, February 16th and 17th, are the big livestock days, and Thursday evening, for a personal inspiration, and to re-establish my faith in my neighbor, our young people, and my country, I am going to attend the *American Agriculturist* Master Farmer banquet.

Junior Yearling Bulls
L'Alva Pretty Boy, not misnamed, went to the top. He won grand champion over the Jersey Island in the recent autumn show. He is a son of my imported herd sire, Samaritan, No. 6778.
H. C. ANDREWS
Phone 14 Waterloo, N. Y.

Ayrshires
Correct type and bred for production. Grand Champion Valmount Heather Boy for sale.
Valmount Farm
H. J. TEETZ Esperance, N. Y.

Oakhurst Farm Ayrshires
A few choice heifer calves sired by a bull from one of the breeds most celebrated families — price $40 each at 10 days old.
Two young bulls sired by Macdonald Mintmaster. His grand dam, Macdonald Dorothy, record 154,081 lbs. milk, 6452 lbs. fat, places her as the world's greatest Ayrshire cow.
OVER 100 HEAD ALL AGES.
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Ayrshire Heifers 1-20 mo. old, yearling bull and bull calves by Strathglass Henry Douglass, son of Lyonston Douglas, noted imported bull, and Strathglass Hannah Lady, with 6 Herd Test records aver. 10,399 lbs. 4.27 % milk, 445 lbs. fat.
70 registered Ayrshires, 40 of milking age, 32 are now producing over 1000 lbs., testing 3.8-4.00.
Accredited — Negative.
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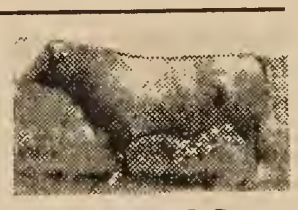
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SOME 1936 HEIFERS
ALSO 1937 HEIFER CALVES.
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FOR SALE: Registered
Hereford Bulls . . .
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NINETY DAY RETEST GUARANTEED.
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We offer six scotch and scotch topped cows from 4-10 years old. Desirable for Baby beef mothers.
Priced from $100-$200 Each
Guarantced breeders.



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FOR SALE: 7 good heifers and cows in milk or near. Also 1 roan bull, 1 year old.
Will blood test and are T.B. accredited.
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Aberdeen-Angus
Calves and Matured Foundation Stock.
High Quality — Priced Reasonable.
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You can raise good beef from Holstein cows by using a pure-bred Aberdeen-Angus bull. We have good young bulls at $90 each.
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BUILT-RITE, BRED-RITE, PRICED-RITE.
CERTIFIED RURAL SEED POTATOES AND LENROC SEED OATS.
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We Have Sold 44 Head of Aberdeen-Angus
cows, heifer and steer calves, bulls since inserting our advertisement last October.
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Remember, we breed and sell Percheron Horses too.
Fuerst Stock Farm
Property of MYRON M. FUERST.
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THERE'S A REASON
With a great amount of roughage available, THIS FALL is a good time to buy bred females and heifer calves.
Booklet on breeding and feeding free on request.
The Eastern Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Ass'n
Ithaca, New York

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TEAMS, COLTS, STALLIONS AND MULES — over 50 head to choose from.
If it is something good you are interested in, write me your wants and will let you know if I have what you want, and price, as I only handle the good ones. Would be glad to have you come to the Farm and see for yourself. Also bring your own veterinary. Groom, harness and work the horses yourself.
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Phone—Geneva 21F23. SENECA CASTLE, N. Y.

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Big Black Spanish Jacks. Guaranteed Breeders. Jenny's in Foal. Write for prices.
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Baled Hay and Straw
ALL GRADES MIXED HAY AND ALFALFA.
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Write or telephone your needs.
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GOOD TYPE RAMS AND A FEW EWES FOR SALE — ANY AGE.
Original Fillmore Farms Flock
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6-8 week Boars or Sows. Both State College and Cornell Strains. Bred Gilts and Sows.

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Service Boars, Bred Sows, Pigs.

PURE WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS.

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THE MOST POPULAR HOG.

Boars all ages, bred gilts, and some extra fine open gilts. Best of breeding. Papers furnished.

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White Collie Pups

REGISTERED PUREBRED.

BRED FROM GOOD CATTLE DOGS.

The Chas. O. Edwards Stock Farm,

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REGISTERED COLLIES - Puppies, Brood Matrons

3 Males at Stud — White, Tricolor, Sable & White.

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Foundation stock from tuber unit selections.

Smooth White Rurals (Heavyweight Strain); Rural Russets, Katahdins; good uncertified Chippewas. You can not find any better seed than put out by

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Warba, New Golden, Chippewa, Katahdin, Mountains, Cobbler's, Rurals, Burbanks, Peachblow's, Hebron's, Gold Coin and others.

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3000 Bu. Certified Chippewa and Green Mountain

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Lake Placid Club, New York

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BEST BOTH IN TYPE AND QUALITY FOR EITHER RETAIL OR WHOLESALE MARKET. HIGH YIELDING, CLEAN SEED FOR SALE.

GARDNER FARMS,

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LIVESTOCK Sales Events

Cattle Sales

Feb. 17	90th Earlville Holstein Sale, Earlville, N.Y.
Feb. 18	Cattle auction at Cornell University.
Mar. 24	Enos H. Hess, Dispersal Sale of Holsteins, Mechanicsburg, Pa.
Mar. 26	Hubert S. Miller, Holstein Sale, Myerstown, Pa.
April 23	Sycamore Farms Ayrshire Sale, Douglassville, Pa.
May 12	New England Ayrshire Sale, Springfield, Mass.
May 12	Guernsey sale at Waldorf Farms, North Chatham, N. Y., managed by Dunn & Harwood, Schoharie, N. Y., and Cordaville, Mass.
May 14	New York Federation Ayrshire Sale, Iroquois Farm, Cooperstown, N. Y.
May 18	Gayhead Farms, Guernsey Sale, Coxsackie, New York.
May 19	Pennsylvania Guernseys at Auction, Doylestown, Pa. Sale managed by the Pate Sales Co., Chadds Ford Junction, Pa.
May 20	Coventry — Florham Guernsey Sale, Trenton, N. J.
May 21	Waldorf Farms, Guernsey Sale, North Chatham, N. Y.
May 23	New York Guernsey Sale, managed by Dunn & Harwood, Schoharie, N. Y., and Cordaville, Mass.
May 30	Meridale Farms, Jersey Sale; Meredith, New York.

Coming Events

Feb. 14-19	Thirty-first Farm & Home Week, Cornell.
Feb. 15	Meeting of N. Y. State Dairy Goat Assn., Wing Hall, Cornell University.
Feb. 17	Annual meeting, N. Y. Brown Swiss Breeders' Assn., N. Y. State College of Agriculture, Ithaca, N. Y.
Feb. 17	Tenth Annual Master Farmer Banquet, Willard Straight Hall, Ithaca, N. Y.
Feb. 23-24	Annual Meeting, Eastern States Farmers Exchange, Springfield, Mass.
Feb. 24	Annual meeting, Massachusetts Guernsey Breeders, Boston, Mass.
Feb. 24	Annual meeting, Maryland Ayrshire Club, Towson, Maryland.
Mar. 1-2-3	Mohawk Valley Baby Chick and Egg Show, Gloversville.
March 17-23	New England Spring Flower Show Boston, Mass.
May 11	Annual meeting, American Guernsey Cattle Club, Chicago, Ill.
June 21-24	Annual Summer Conference of Northeastern Poultry Producers' Council, Cornell University.

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500 BU. CERTIFIED WISCONSIN NO. 38

BARLEY

GERMINATION 99% — PURITY 99.97%

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Honey

60	lbs.	best clover $5.40
"	"	amber 4.20
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28	"	Clover 2.70
28	"	Buckwheat 1.95

Above not prepaid.

10 lbs. clover post paid, $1.60. Satisfaction guaranteed. Honey is the health sweet. Nature's best.

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Pure Clover Honey

POSTPAID

5 LB. PAIL, 75c.

COMB, 5 BOXES, $1.00

MAPLE GROVE FARMS

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Choice Table HONEY

10 lb. pail $1.50 Postpaid. C.O.D. $1.68.

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PEDIGREED LEGHORNS

New York State's largest U.S.R.O.P. Breeding Farm.

Official average body weight of birds 4.63 lbs. Heaviest in New York State.

Official average production of birds 248.49 eggs. Third highest in New York State.

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Write for price list and circular.

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Last Two Years R.O.P. Average: 230 eggs per bird, weighing 26.47 ounces per dozen. Average body weight 4.5 lbs. B.W.D. tested for ten years. No Reactors found for past two years.

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Backed by 24 years of continuous service to customers.

Buy success of the successful. W. Leghorns, Reds & N. H. Reds. Pullorum Free. Circular.

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S. C. W. LEGHORNS and NEW HAMPSHIRES

— A strong, hardy stock —

95% livability. Guaranteed to 3 weeks. B.W.D. Clean. Write for Details.

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HOLSER'S VALLEY FARM

Leghorns ——— New Hampshires

Watch our contest records.

B.W.D. Tested — Proven Producers

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S. C. W. Leghorns and genuine New Hampshires. 100% Pullorum clean. Place your orders early. Write for circular of prices.

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New Hampshires

State accredited pullorum clean, your guarantee. Exceptionally high livability and egg production from mature breeders. Prices reasonable.

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S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS

Big Birds - Great Layers - Nice Eggs

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17 yrs. all breeders N. Y. State Officially Certified.

8 yrs. used only high record pedigreed males.

Entire flock ALWAYS 100% clean on blood test for B.W.D. (tube test).

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Pedigreed White Leghorns

which are the result of three Generations of poultry keeping. 92% livability New York State egg laying contest. 100% livability, 1935-36 contest.

Fine Pullets and Breeding Cockerels

Directly Related to Egg Laying Contest Birds

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noted for health, vigor, vitality and laying qualities. Established 1910. Write today for colored Poultry Calendar. Explains all.

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Largest Certified Flock in New York State

Real production poultry — Write us your needs.

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LARGE BIRDS — CHALK WHITE EGGS

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STARTED PULLETS & COCKERELS

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WINNER "Hen of the Year" Trophy Neppco Exposition

Lady Bountiful II, selected as the most outstanding Hen of 1937 for ALL-AROUND quality. Official Record, 324 Eggs; 332 Points.

Direct Breeding of my World Record Hens. Sired by Males from 270 to 348 Egg Hens.

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Breeders of

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All breeders are blood tested.

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R.O.P. Pedigreed and Progeny Tested

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BREEDING COCKERELS

Write for Circular.

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LARGE LAYING LEGHORNS

BETTER BUILT BY BALANCED BREEDING

N. Y. Certified and U. S. R. O. P. HATCHING EGGS.

Also Stock for commercial use.

JAMES E. RICE & SONS

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Hartwick QUALITY **Pedigree S. C. W. *Leghorns***

Bred from strong, healthy, high producing hens that lay large pure white eggs.

PULLETS AND BREEDING STOCK FOR SALE.

All birds are B.W.D. tested and reactors removed.

HARTWICK HATCHERY, Inc.

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Wanted--Single Man

GOOD MILKER, TEAMSTER, GENERAL FARMER, BOARD AND ROOM.

$25 PER MONTH YEAR AROUND.

ARCHIE DEAN,

Sullivan Co., Neversink, N. Y.

Kernels, Screenings *and* Chaff

By H. E. BABCOCK



Hank gives Old Mama some of the personal attention she has craved ever since she graduated from the College of Agriculture as a demonstration sheep.

WHILE on the average my days are pretty full and often crowded with interesting experiences, the hour which I prize above all others comes between nine and ten o'clock at night on those evenings when I am fortunate enough to be at home. Then it is that I go down alone to our big barns and systematically inspect their contents.

THE HEIFERS REVOLT

Usually I stop first at the shed where we feed sixteen Angus yearlings and our little herd of hogs — a boar and four brood sows. On most nights the shed is empty except for the five hogs which have pre-empted the warmest corner of it and built themselves a fine deep nest in the straw. The other night, however, when it was ten below zero, I got a real surprise. The Angus heifers were all bedded down in the end where the hogs usually sleep and the hogs were moving around squealing and grunting unhappily.

The next morning the boys told me that at about six o'clock the evening before, when the thermometer had dropped well below zero, they had seen the heifers filing in from the pasture where they usually spend the night. A little later they heard a great squealing and uproar in the shed. They rushed in there and found the heifers busily engaged in driving the hogs out of their nest, despite strenuous and noisy protests. Evidently the heifers had gone out to the pasture as is their custom, decided that it was too cold there, and after a council of war had returned to the shed and told the hogs where they got off.

The next night, when the temperature was only zero, I found the hogs back in their accustomed place and the heifers sleeping as usual on a knoll in the pasture. From this little experience it would seem that when the thermometer drops much below zero an Angus heifer would rather sleep indoors and she will even fight to do so, but down to zero she really prefers to sleep out in the fresh air with only the sky overhead.

SHEEP LIKE FRESH AIR

My second stop on my evening inspection is in the basement of one of the barns where we keep our fall-lambing ewes which either haven't lambed yet or have raised their hothouse lambs and have been returned to the flock. This is a particularly interesting stop because often I find a baby lamb.

By the time I visit them, the ewes are all bedded down and when I snap on the lights they lie there and look up at me drowsily. No matter what the temperature is, we always leave one outside door to this sheep pen open. Most of the flock I notice bed down around this doorway. Some even go out into the yard to sleep. Occasionally I find a new-born lamb in the yard itself, and if it has a good mother it seldom suffers any ill effects from the exposure.

SUMMER COATS ON WINTER HORSES

Before I go upstairs in the barns to continue my inspection, I take a look at our young horses. This winter we have fed these three-year-olds and four-year-olds quite liberal quantities of soybean ensilage put up with phosphoric acid. In addition, they have had corn on the ear and timothy hay. ***Something in their diet has given us the best results we have ever had in feeding horses.*** The coats of some of our colts shine and glisten when I turn on the electric lights like those of colts on grass. We feel pretty sure that it is the phosphoric acid ensilage which has given us this result.

WHOLE CORN SATISFACTORY

On the next floor above our sheep, I find five hundred crossbred pullets, hatched about September first. Regularly I pick up and handle a few of these birds as I pass through their pen. They are big and heavy but have seemed to me to be too thin. A month ago I felt I had to do something to get them to eating. Fortunately, we had some cold days and that seemed to snap up their appetites. Also, I carried out an intention I announced on this page a few weeks ago and began to feed them some ensilage. They are now getting a packed bushel basket of our soybean phosphoric acid ensilage once a day. They eat this up in about five minutes. Feeding it seems to have given them a new interest in life. Now I note when I handle them that their crops are crammed full of whole corn even as late as ten o'clock at night. ***The fact that this experimental pen has come to eat whole corn so freely and to store away such quantities of it at night convinces me that it is going to be all right to train all of our young birds from now on to a whole corn diet.***

PHOSPHATE IN THE MANURE

Passing from our pen of crossbred pullets I go to our pen of ewes which are nursing hothouse lambs, and to our Guernsey cows and heifers. Hank takes such good care of his hothouse lambs that about all I can do is to look at them. I do note, however, that he is getting extremely rapid growth this year and that the ewes seem to be milking very heavily.

I also note the same grass shine in the coats of our dairy cows and heifers that I have already described in the coats of our young horses. Again, I credit the phosphate ensilage.

Twice I have had analyses made of the manure of our dairy cows and sheep to which we are feeding phosphate ensilage, to check on the theory that the phosphorus we put in the silo in the form of phosphoric acid to preserve the soybeans goes on through the silo and the animal and shows up in the manure. Here are my results to date:

Manure from cows and sheep not getting phosphate ensilage showed on a dry weight basis a P_2O_5 content of 1.57 per cent in the cow manure and 1.38 per cent in the sheep manure.

Two samples of manure taken from animals eating phosphate ensilage and analyzed show the following P_2O_5 content: Sheep manure 2.47 per cent and 3.65 per cent; cow manure 2.22 per cent and 2.12 per cent. I think that you will agree with me that these figures are most gratifying. Is it any wonder that I catch myself speculating on whether or not the extra phosphorus in the manure I am using to top dress a twenty-five acre field of wheat will show up in the crop?

LAYING HOUSE MORTALITY NEGLIGIBLE

On the third floor of the barn are three pens of Leghorns. This year we are having by far our most satisfactory experience with them. They have produced well ever since they went into the laying pens. We have gotten by without any serious breaks in production. As I handle the birds every evening I am pleased with their weight and with their full crops. These full crops we think we have gotten by putting in an extra feeding of scratch in the afternoon. Lately we have been feeding scratch grain twice — at three o'clock and again just at dusk.

Most satisfying of all, however, is the fact that this winter for the first time in years our laying house mortality is negligible. So far it has been running from one to two per cent a month. Besides constantly improving our care, the only thing that we have done differently which might account for this most pleasing cutting down of laying house mortality was to raise all of our young birds on clean land last summer. In fact, we raised them on a farm where there had been no mature birds for several years.

I usually stand for a moment or two in each pen and listen to the birds breathing. There have been some colds in one pen. I have pondered about what we might do to remedy this situation, but to date haven't done anything. Such advice as I have sought and received has been conflicting. What do readers of this page do when colds show up in a pen of birds — dope or let nature take its course?

PERSONALITY IN ANIMALS

I have written before of personality in animals. On my nightly inspections these personalities come to the fore. They amuse and delight me. Among the horses, the sorrel gelding, Silver, always maneuvers so he can nip my shoulder to attract my attention, if he can get near enough. Among the sheep, Old Mama — she has a good chance of having her twenty-fifth lamb soon — walks up to have her head scratched. In the cow stable the little Jersey cow we had to buy because we were short of milk, and which evidently has had show ring experience, looks up and stands at attention just as though she were saying to me, "See how nice I am." And so on down through the rank and file, a peculiarity here and a peculiarity there establishes the identity of dozens of animals and, even to my untrained eye, of an occasional bird. It is all very interesting and satisfying.

Sometimes I am caught for overnight in Washington or New York or Chicago. I walk along Pennsylvania Avenue or Broadway or Michigan Avenue. On these famous streets are thousands of human beings. I suppose if I knew them as well as the sheep and hogs and horses and cattle at Sunnygables, they would be as interesting. As they pass by, I scarcely see them. I am longing for the big barn at Sunnygables and wondering whether Jake closed the windows on the north side of the laying pens; if Old Mama has her lambs yet, and whether the pullets are getting over their colds.



Protective SERVICE BUREAU

MEMBER AMERICAN AGRICUTURIST PROTECTIVE SERVICE

Conducted by H. L. COSLINE

Old Violins

SUBSCRIBERS frequently write in to ask our opinion of the possible authenticity of supposedly old violins which they have in their possession.

Although some think that the master who made these violins from 1666 until his death in 1737, made more than 1,100 instruments, it is generally conceded that he made no more than seven or eight hundred. There are at this time nearly 500 known Stradivarius violins, eleven violas, and fifty cellos. Not more than a third of them could have been lost or destroyed due to the fact that they were originally in the hands of people who cared for them. There are 163 Stradivarius violins in the United States, of which sixty-five are in New York City. Of those in New York, twenty-nine are in the hands of professional artists and the rest are owned by amateurs or dealers. There is a possibility, of course, that a real Stradivarius now unknown may be discovered. However, thousands of violins have the word "Stradivarius" on them. They are copies of originals and are worth about what the owner paid for them.

* * *

Provisional Sales Contracts

I purchased an electric light plant and was to pay for it through a finance company. The plant was not satisfactory, and I refused to continue payments so they repossessed the plant. Now I am out the money that I paid in.

When dealers sell equipment, the contract which the buyer signs with the finance company states that payments must be made as provided, otherwise the finance company can repossess the goods up to the time the last payment is made. In other words, the finance company makes no allowance for dissatisfaction or lack of service on the part of the seller. It sometimes makes an unsatisfactory situation for the purchaser because he can bring little pressure to bear on the dealer, though, of course, most dealers do want to give satisfaction in order to protect future sales. The point to keep in mind is that, if you refuse to make your payments, you only complicate matters and run the possibility of losing your money as well as the goods.

* * *

More About Old Coins

Commenting on the item in the December 18 issue entitled "Scarcity Sets Old Coin's Value," C. F. Clarke of LeRoy, N. Y., says:

"We have been in business for over 31 years, and we have never made a charge to examine a collection unless it was a very large one that took a day or two to look over. Even then we made no charge if the collection was sold to us. We have examined thousands of collections free of charge.

"It is true that a number of questionable coin firms have been operating of late and that they try to make money by an unjust charge for appraising coins or by selling an unreliable list of coin values.

"Recently it has been very hard for honest dealers to keep going because so many publications have accepted misleading coin advertisers. However, we feel that most of the new firms are fast going out of business, and then the old reliable firms can continue."

We are glad to give this additional information to those interested in old coins.

* * *

Seed Time

This is the time of year when salesmen for some seed houses travel the roads soliciting orders for seeds. Some houses that sell this way are entirely reliable, but some are open to question. The point to keep in mind is that when you put your name on the order for delivery you have signed a legally enforceable contract. Later if you discover that you can buy seeds locally for less money or if you learn that the reputation of this company does not please you, you will find all sorts of difficulties in breaking the contract.

* * *

Suggests Revoking Hunting Licenses

There is definite evidence that the relations between sportsmen and farmers are improving. The real sportsman values the cooperation of the land owner and does just as much "cussing" about the poor sportsman who tears down fences and is careless about shooting near buildings as does the farmer himself.

When a man drives an automobile and disobeys a law, there is a possibility that he may have his license revoked. Why isn't it equally as sensible that a sportsman with a hunting and fishing license should face the danger of having his license revoked if he hunts on posted property without permission of the owner, discharges guns in close proximity to farm buildings, or, in fact, if he violates any provisions of the hunting and fishing law. At present, a New York State hunter has to kill somebody before his license can be revoked. The law will have to be changed before a hunting license can be revoked for minor infractions of the law. Doubtless if farmers want the law changed it can be done.

We would be glad to have your letters expressing opinions either for or against the idea.

* * *

Old Books

I am sending in a clipping of a book company and would like to know if it is a reliable company. As I have several books that they list, am very much interested. I would be grateful for any information you could give me.

There is at least one reliable company, and doubtless many others that deal in old books. However, the chances are the writer does not have the book. Obviously a small advertisement cannot give complete details. The ad says "we will pay cash for the following books as described in our price list." The price list refers to a particular edition, (usually the first edition) which is rare and therefore valuable. The chances of any individual having any of the books are small, but there is always the chance.

* * *

If any of our readers know where we might reach Mr. George or Mr. Olin Stanton, formerly of Ballston Spa, New York, we would appreciate it if they would drop a line to the Service Bureau.

Recent Claims Settled By the Service Bureau

NEW YORK	
Doris P. Todd, Woodburne (adjustment on mail order)	$ 4.50
Clyde Morrissoy, Apalachin (adjustment on order nursery stock)	3.45
E. P. Smith, Sherburne (balance on hay sold)	229.81
Alex Koski, Van Etten (returns for eggs sold)	25.28
Mike Liner, Van Etten (returns for eggs sold)	22.60
E. V. Smith, Marathon (rebate on installation of equipment)	44.00
Donald Miner, Sherburne (account settled)	55.30
Perry Briggs, Pleasant Valley (adjustment for loss of livestock)	20.00
PENNSYLVANIA	
Charles L. Harris, Union City (adjustment on mail order)	2.69
NEW HAMPSHIRE	
E. F. Hammond, Plymouth (returns for hatching eggs)	162.00
TOTAL	$569.63

☒ for Productive

VIGOR

AND TO WARD OFF

Calving DISORDERS



The wise dairyman votes first of all for cow vigor! It is a sad fact that during the winter and spring months more than HALF of the dairy cows in this country fail to make a profit—and probably a THIRD actually board at the expense of the more vigorous animals in the herd. This condition is due to lowered efficiency of the digestive and assimilative organs which are unable to function effectively under housed-in conditions and the task of converting dry, rich-protein feeds into a paying volume of milk. Breakdowns occur and instead of income there is outgo. Successful dairymen are now making CONDITIONING as definitely a part of the winter dairy program as feeding. They are adding Kow-Kare to the grain, so that its potent Iron, Iodine and medicinal ingredients can promote extra vigor when extra strain would be damaging. Strong functioning of the digestive, assimilative and genital organs will eliminate poor producers, and minimize the losses from disorders commonly occurring.



When Cows Freshen

At this critical period extra vigor is definitely needed—especially when calving comes in late winter or spring. The use of Kow-Kare for a few weeks with every feeding will prove its worth—already so well established by thirty-five years of growing use by cow owners who refuse to leave cow health to chance. Kow-Kare is sold by feed, drug and general stores; $1.25 and 65¢ sizes. Send for free veterinary book, "First Aid for Dairy Cows."

DAIRY ASSOCIATION CO., INC.
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THE Iron AND Iodine CONDITIONER

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Write me today for opportunities.

E. C. WEATHERBY, *Circulation Mgr.*
Savings Bank Bldg. Ithaca, N. Y.

An Important Message to G.L.F. Patrons Who Plan to Use

LIME & SUPERPHOSPHATE

This Spring

NEARLY 60% of all the lime and superphosphate used in G.L.F. territory is put on the land during April and May. This spring rush places a tremendous load upon producers and handlers. Thousands of farmers who wanted lime and superphosphate last spring had to wait weeks for their supplies. Many could not get any at all. There is every indication that the situation will be even worse this year.

The one way to avoid delay and disappointment is to **order your lime and superphosphate now and have it delivered to your farm within the next few weeks.**

This will accomplish two things:

1. It will assure you of supplies when you need them.
2. It will reduce the spring burden of your G.L.F. Service Agency and enable it to serve you better on other spring needs such as seeds, Starting & Growing Mash, and mixed fertilizers.

Patrons who wish to make sure of their spring supplies of lime and superphosphate by taking early deliveries should get in touch immediately with their G.L.F. Service Agency.

COOPERATIVE G.L.F. EXCHANGE, INC.
ITHACA, N. Y.

FEBRUARY 26, 1938

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

FIVE YEARS FOR $3.00 — THREE YEARS FOR $2.00 — PUBLISHED EVERY OTHER WEEK

Potatoes have always been thousands of farmers' main cash crop. Will they continue to be? Read the challenging article on this page.

Up-state New York's ..... Vanishing POTATO Market



THE TWO principal potato producing sections of New York state have met very different fates in the last twenty years. High prices for Long Island Green Mountains and Cobblers have increased their production from 2,887,000 bushels in 1899 to 10,201,000 in 1937. Our central and western New York counties have seen their potatoes driven out of one city market after another by low prices until the 1937 up-state crop was only 18,174,000 bushels. From 1890 to 1924 only three New York potato crops were smaller than last year's, the record being 48,462,000 bushels in 1909.

The 11,000,000 consumers in New York and its near-by New Jersey cities eat Long Island potatoes as long as they last and finish out the year with Maines, Idahos and southern new crop.

As a young farmer, from 1904 to the World War I shipped most of my potatoes to Newark, N. J. Railroad yards then held more cars of "state and western" potatoes than of Maines. The first thing every commission man did after receiving a car to sell was to take a sample home and cook it. On that basis mine always sold at the price of Maines, netting me 10 to 25 cents per bushel above prices to western New York growers.

Within a few years after the World War, Long Island and Maine potatoes had driven "state and western" potatoes out of New York city. Our dealers used to ship many cars to Philadelphia, Pittsburgh and Cleveland. Now Maine has practically driven our potatoes out of these cities, and is fast crowding into our own up-state cities. About the only outlet left for western New York cars is in the south, where a poor trade wants cheap potatoes.

Why have we lost our trade, while Long Island breaks records? And what can we do to help ourselves?

One popular belief is that marketing potatoes by truck hurts prices. But New York city stopped buying "states" before trucks became common. And the highly successful Long Island section ships 80 to 90 per cent of its crop by truck.

Another belief is that Maine potatoes sell better because better advertised. But Maine only started advertising last fall—and our best markets were lost years ago.

A third belief is that Maine and Idaho potatoes sell better because better graded. Hundreds of my grower friends in a dozen states from New Hampshire to North Dakota all agree that their potatoes are as good as any from Maine or Idaho. Many honestly believe that if their potatoes could be graded to a certain standard called U. S. No. 1 grade, consumers would pay as much for them as for Maine or Idaho potatoes. So they want stringent laws to force every one to grade.

Michigan has had such laws for about a dozen years. Detroit had bought 358 cars of 1937 Maine potatoes to Jan. 1st, 1938, and a recent survey showed 123 out of 125 Detroit groceries handling Maines.

After thirty-four years of experience marketing potatoes from Boston to Cleveland, I believe that the best way to find what consumers want in potatoes is to go to the big cities and see what they are buying. Money speaks louder than words.

The Chicago wholesale carlot potato market is the largest in the United States, and is regarded by dealers every- (*Turn to Page 2*)

By DANIEL DEAN

New York State Master Farmers Honored, See Page 14.



A 3-furrow McCormick-Deering Little Genius Plow and Farmall 30 Tractor at work.

Farmall 12 Tractor and No. 90 Quick-Attachable Plow

Lick the Toughest Plowing With McCORMICK-DEERING Plows

McCormick-Deering Plows tackle the toughest plowing conditions and do a good, clean job every time. That's the kind of performance you get as a result of the skilled workmanship, sound design, and carefully tested materials that go into McCormick-Deering Plows.

The McCormick-Deering dealer in your community carries the right plows for your fields. Insist on plows that bear the McCormick-Deering name. They have bottoms of finest steel and quick-detachable shares, and are built for years of good work. Ask the nearby dealer for details.

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The light-draft McCormick-Deering Diamond Gang is a quality plow through and through—like all the other McCormick-Deering Gang and Sulky models.

McCORMICK-DEERING PLOWS

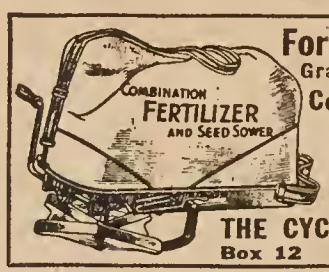
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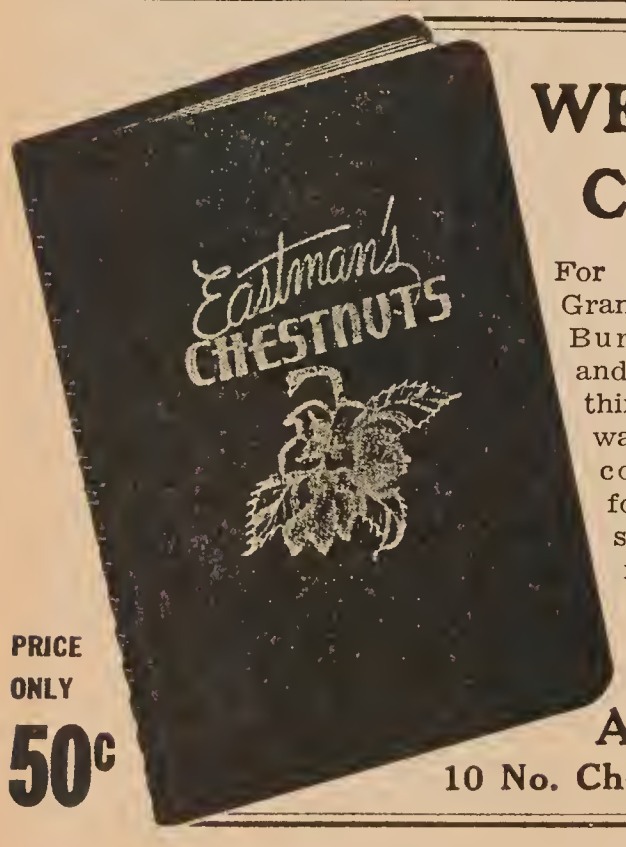
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GOING, GOING, GONE?

(*Continued from Page* 1)

where as the barometer market of the country. Roughly half the 30,000 carloads received annually are unloaded, the balance diverted to other cities.

For many years late crop varieties from Wisconsin and Michigan, mainly of the Rural type, formed the bulk of Chicago's supply. Some come yet by truck, but the Rural carload sales for last November were only 24 out of 696 cars. 464 cars were high-priced Russet Burbanks and Red McClures. Of the lower priced cars 200 were early varieties, mostly from Red River valley.

Chicago consumers must have strong ideas of what they wanted in potatoes when they paid an average of $1.41 per 100 lbs. for 276 carloads of Idaho Russet Burbanks and $1.46 for 97 cars of Colorado Red McClures, when at the same time they only bought 8 cars of Wisconsin Rurals at $1.09 and 11 cars of Michigan Russet Rurals at $1.00 per 100. These prices for the same grade, U. S. No. 1.

Grown under irrigation, Idaho's Russet Burbanks form many knobs and growth cracks. What is worse, many develop a disease called jelly-end rot. The rotten ends are clipped off, and these potatoes together with the rough tubers are shipped as U. S. No. 2 grade. Inspection reports for the 1936 crop showed 13,049 cars of U. S. No. 1 and Extra No. 1 and 9,858 cars of U. S. No. 2. So we see that Idaho shipped three cars of what New York growers call pickouts for each four cars of U. S. No. 1.

Appearance Alone Does Not Count

Thousands of New York state growers sincerely believe that consumers buy potatoes on the basis of how they look upon the grocer's counter. They think that outside appearance and grade are everything — that their own potatoes are so good inside that nothing but strict grading is needed to make consumers want them.

If that **belief** is true, then there would be no difference in price between cars of the same grade but of different varieties. And there would be a big difference in price between different grades of the same variety.

Because it seems to me that the best test of what consumers want is what they pay their good money for, I have included here a table of all the carlot sales reported in the Chicago market last November. Judged by this test, Chicago consumers cared much more about the table quality of the part of the potato that is cooked than about what went into the garbage can.

Maybe those Chicago consumers are crazy, but they paid 10 to 19 cents per 100 lbs. more for 89 cars of those 100 per cent Russet Burbank pickouts (U. S. No. 2) from Idaho than for the U. S. No. 1 Rurals from Wisconsin and Michigan.

33 cars of Cobblers, Early Ohios and Triumphs were graded to U. S. No. 1. 163 cars were sold as "commercials", containing 75 to 94 per cent perfect tubers. 4 cars were U. S. No. 2.

Grading Not the Answer

The top price for these varieties was for 9 cars of "commercial" Triumphs from Nebraska and Wyoming, at $1.25 per 100 lbs. Comparing U. S. No. 1 cars against "commercials" from the same states, the average differences in price were 4½ cents more per 100 lbs. for Cobblers, 1 cent more for Early Ohios, and 4 cents more for Triumphs. The 3 cars of Wisconsin Rural Commercials showed the largest difference, 16 cents, the Michigan Russet Rurals 2½ cents.

Grading, inspection and marking can raise the price of either good or poor potatoes, but it cannot put anything inside the skin that Nature did not.

THIS TABLE OF CARLOAD SALES AND AVERAGE PRICES OF POTATOES AT CHICAGO FOR NOVEMBER 1937 PROVES THAT CONSUMERS WILL PAY FOR QUALITY

Variety	Grade stated	Source	No. sold	Aver. price 100 lbs.
Russet Burbanks	U. S. No. 1	Idaho	276	$1.41
(2 odd cars)	U. S. No. 2	Idaho	89	1.19
Red McClures	U. S. No. 1	Colorado	97	1.46
Irish Cobblers	U. S. No. 1	N. D.	11	1.09
	75-90% No. 1	N.D.-Minn.	96	1.045
	U. S. No. 2	Minn.	2	.92
Early Ohios	U. S. No. 1	N. D.	5	1.08
	80-90% No. 1	N. D.	38	1.07
Bliss Triumph	85-90% No. 1	Nebr.-Wyo.	9	1.25
	U. S. No. 1	N.D.-Minn. Wis.	13	1.16
	80-90% No. 1	N.D.-Minn.	24	1.12
	U. S. No. 2	Minn.	2	.80
Russet Rurals	U. S. No. 1	Michigan	11	1.00
	Commercials	Michigan	1	.975
	U. S. No. 2	Michigan	1	.975
Round Whites	U. S. No. 1	Wisconsin	8	1.09
(White Rurals)	Commercials	Wisconsin	3	.93
Misc. Varieties	U. S. No. 1	Michigan	8	1.11
Total all varieties			694	

Grading cannot make a Ben Davis apple into a McIntosh, or a Cobbler or Rural potato into a Russet Burbank.

Rural potatoes grown on good soils in good seasons are as good as Russet Burbanks or Green Mountains. What drove the Rural out of New York and is now driving it out of Chicago is that Rurals are not always good. When a Rural vine is killed early by blight, by heat and drought, or by an early frost, the outside of the tuber cooks away and leaves a hard center.

Central and western New York growers have two separate problems in 1938. The first is to look for better ways to sell our present varieties. Maine, New Hampshire and other states have potato selling cooperatives that are trying out new marketing methods. These include: (1) Selling by contract to large chain stores. These are anxious to get farmer support against chain store taxes. (2) Central grading stations in either city or producing sections. Personally, I believe these will work best where a state department inspector checks to keep all shipments up to grade. (3) Brushing or washing. Best for fancy trade. (4) Use of "consumer size", 10 or 15 lb. sacks. To date these have sold best to the fancy trade.

All of these practices work better with high quality potatoes than with medium quality.

The Most Important Job

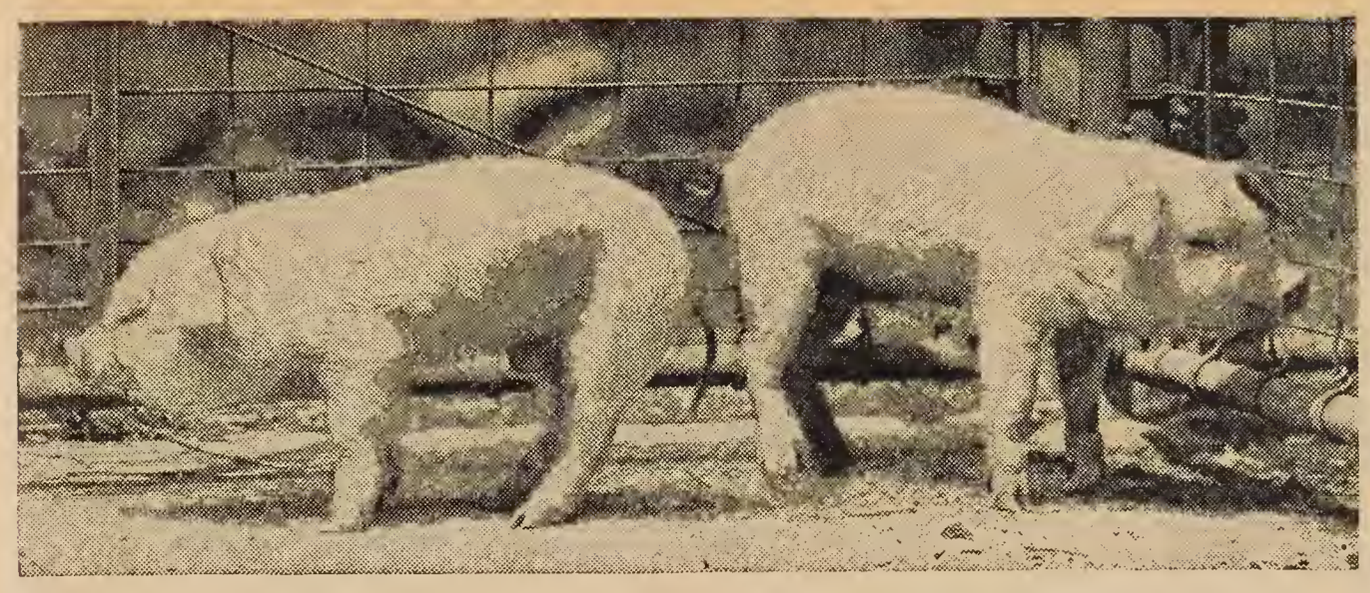
The second and most important job is to find or get varieties for which consumers will pay the prices they pay for Idaho Russet Burbanks or Long Island Green Mountains.

Twenty years ago, the Model T Ford car, the Baldwin apple and the Rural potato perfectly suited millions of buyers. Now they want cars that go eighty miles an hour, McIntosh apples, and better potatoes.

The apple producers are lucky. They are fast shifting over to McIntosh, Cortland and other new varieties.

Four years ago I interested Dean Ladd of Cornell in breeding new potato varieties of high table quality for our often hot and dry conditions. Now we have three years start in breeding. No one can tell how long it will take.

From 1860 to 1890 the old amateur breeders brought out Early Rose, Green Mountain, and the Burbank and Peachblow from which Russet Burbank and Red McClure since sported. At the rate Maine and Idaho are taking our potato markets away from us, our plant breeders will need to work fast if we are to have new varieties good enough to sell against Long Island, Maine, and Idaho before we have been driven out of the potato business.

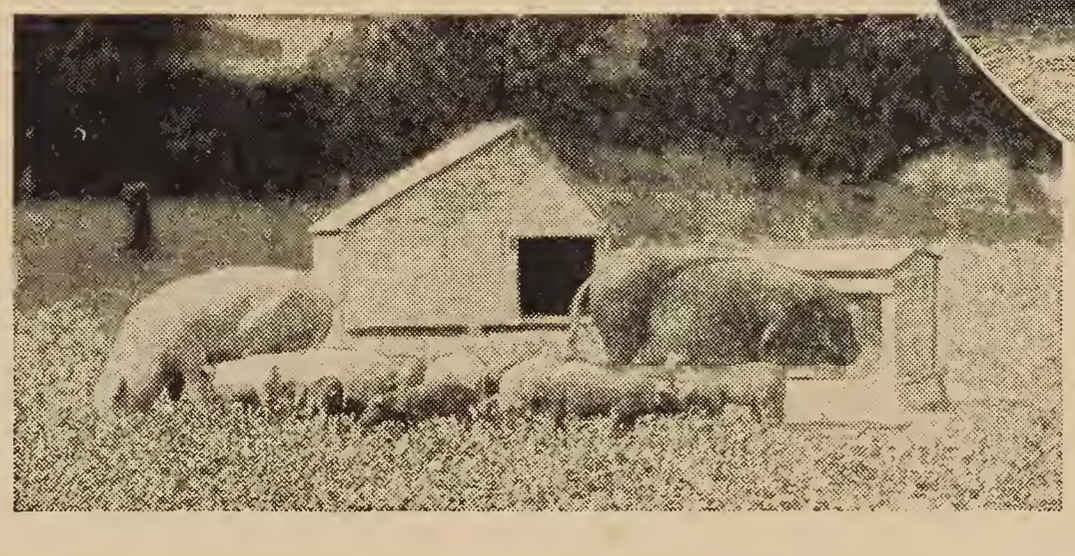


AN ANEMIC PIG (LEFT) AND A HEALTHY ONE.

These suckling pigs are litter mates, but the one on the left received no iron in his diet while the pig on the right did. The anemic pig looks soft and flabby, and has a heavy jowl and crooked hind legs.



Swabbing a sow's udder with a solution of ferrous sulfate.



These sows and their litters of pigs were raised the "clean" way. These pigs are not "wormy". Clean sows, clean pens and clean pastures help prevent round worm infestations.

No Pig *wants to be* a "Runt"

by
JOHN P. WILLMAN,
CORNELL UNIVERSITY

PERHAPS because they excel other farm animals in the economy with which they convert feed into edible flesh, swine are sometimes referred to as "mortgage lifters." Not only do they make good use of grain and other concentrates; but they also utilize to good advantage a number of feeds that have little or no cash value, or that otherwise would be wasted. Among these are dairy by-products, bakery refuse, garbage, cull beans, cull potatoes, and waste from the garden. They are able also to utilize grain that is not thoroughly digested by fattening cattle, and the pork which is sold often means the difference between profit and loss in cattle feeding operations.

Good Pigs Essential

The ability of a pig to give good results in the feed lot is largely determined by his care during the first eight or ten weeks of his life. Wormy pigs, or pigs that become anemic, cannot grow rapidly and efficiently. Pigs that are weaned at eight weeks of age and have had access to their own feed supply since they were three weeks old should be preferred to those weaned earlier and that had to steal feed from the sow. Healthy pigs that were given a "running start" are the kind every feeder should want.

Avoid Worms in Pigs

When the pigs get "wormy" many of them are permanently stunted and the growth of others is slowed up considerably. Pigs may be raised the worm-free way if the sows are clean when they are put into a clean pasture and are allowed to farrow and raise their pigs in clean colony houses in this pasture. If the sows farrow during cold weather the following plan will give you worm-free pigs:

1. Clean and scrub the floors and side walls of the farrowing pen with scalding hot water and lye. Disinfect the pens with a good disinfectant to kill the germs of filth borne diseases. (This washing does not kill the round worm eggs, but it removes them from the pen.)

2. Wash the feet, legs, sides and underline of the sow with soap and lukewarm water before she is driven into the farrowing pen. This is done to remove dirt which may contain round worm eggs. A small amount of this dirt swallowed by a young pig may cause him to become a runt.

3. Haul the sow and litter to a pasture which has had no swine on it for at least one year, and preferably one that has been plowed since last used by hogs. When pastures are not available, the pigs may be turned into a small clean pen adjoining the farrowing pen. If the floor of this pen is concrete or wood it may be washed, but if not covered with such a floor, remove several inches of the old dirt to take away the worm eggs dropped in the manure of the hogs that used it before. Replace this dirt with cinders, gravel or a new supply of clean soil. There is little or no danger from loss due to worms after the pigs weigh about 125 pounds each if they have been kept in clean quarters up to this time.

Prevent Anemia

When pigs are raised indoors where they do not get access to the soil during early life, they are apt to become anemic. Anemia is due to a deficiency of iron in the ration of the pig. At birth the young pig has a small store of iron in his tissues, but the sow's milk is extremely low in this mineral, and it seems impossible to increase the iron content of the milk by feeding iron to the sow. Therefore, unless the suckling pig can get it from other sources, he will not obtain sufficient iron for the formation of the haemoglobin (or red coloring matter) in his blood, and anemia will result. When the suckling pig is on pasture, he usually obtains sufficient quantities of iron from the soil and vegetation.

Experiments have shown that anemia may be prevented by swabbing the udder of the sow or by drenching the pigs once a week with a saturated iron solution. This solution may be prepared by dissolving as completely as possible one pound of dried ferrous sulfate, (or an ordinary grade of copperas) in one quart of hot water. A two-day-old pig needs 1/3 of a teaspoonful, and as the pig grows the amount can be increased to one teaspoonful. Swabbing the udder of the sow with this solution once daily, or administering the iron solution to the pigs by drenching them once a week until the pigs are six weeks old, have proved to be very satisfactory treatments. When the udders are swabbed the pigs seem to get sufficient iron when they nurse.

Pasture for Pigs

Pastures are the foundation of profitable pork production. A summary of numerous feeding experiments shows that an acre of good clover or alfalfa pasture, properly grazed by growing pigs, will save in feed over 1100 pounds of corn and about 450 pounds of tankage. In addition, some of these pig pastures will yield a fairly good hay crop even though they are grazed by pigs. This is a greater return than such land usually shows per acre when not grazed by hogs.

Alfalfa, clover and dwarf Essex rape or broad-leaved rape are the best pig pastures for this area. Rye, wheat, or a mixture of rye, wheat and vetch may be used early in the spring. Rape is an annual crop and may be sown from oats planting time until early July. Rape needs fertile soil, may be broadcast at the rate of eight to ten pounds of seed to the acre, and is ready for grazing about seven or eight weeks after it has been sown.

An acre of a good stand of alfalfa, clover, or rape in normal seasons should furnish enough pasture for 18 to 20 pigs from weaning time until the late fall. Of course, more pasture is needed when the pigs are not full-fed. A good stand of such pasture will supply two-thirds to three-fourths of the feed needed for open or bred sows in summer. An acre of good pasture will supply sufficient grazing for five to eight sows.

Legume hay can be included in the rations of swine that do not have access to pasture. For growing and fattening pigs, add about five per cent of good leafy legume hay to the ration. As much as 15 per cent may be added to the rations fed to the breeding herd.

THE Editorial PAGE

BY E. R. EASTMAN

Address all mail for Editorial or Advertising departments to American Agriculturist, Savings Bank Building, Ithaca, New York.

Death of a Great Man

IN THE recent death of Harvey Firestone, tire manufacturer, the world lost not only a big industrialist but a great man. Mr. Firestone is another example of a farm boy who, perhaps largely because of his country background and the opportunities which America offers to young men and women, rose to great success in the business world. He was one of the first to believe that the future of transportation depended upon rubber, and he had the initiative and ability to put that belief into practice.

Like all big men, Firestone had other interests entirely aside from those concerned with his business. Years ago Mr. Firestone, Henry Ford, Thomas Edison, and the great naturalist John Burroughs, developed a very fine and lasting friendship. In the early days of the Ford car, those four men would pile into an old Model T open Ford and hie themselves away to secret places, where they camped, fished and visited, and forgot the pressing, harassing duties of business life.

Burroughs was the first of the four to die; then Edison and now Firestone, leaving only Henry Ford. Somehow I like to think that gathered on the banks of some pleasant woodland stream in the Land of Somewhere, are Firestone, Edison, and Burroughs, swapping yarns and waiting patiently until the other friend joins their quartet again.

State Taxes Are Not Your Trouble

"I have found in talking to farmers in various and many parts of the State that they believe that most of their land tax goes to Albany. In the spirit of truth and fair play, for which you and your paper have long been noted, won't you please, at this tax conscious time of the year, explain or call attention to the fact that a very, very small part of the land tax money is spent by or goes to Albany or State units anywhere in N. Y. State."

—W. H. D., N. Y.

I AM VERY glad to repeat what has been said in *American Agriculturist* many times, that upstate rural counties receive far more in State aid than they pay directly to the State in taxation. That is the reason why farmers should watch carefully to see that aid from the State, particularly for schools and highways, is not reduced. Any reduction in State taxes *would mean increase in the farmer's tax,* because then he would have to pay more toward the support of his roads and schools.

To make any real reduction in the farmer's taxes, there should be reduction first in your own town and county taxes, and second, in Federal taxes; and the chief way to bring about such tax reduction is to *stop asking for so much government service.* Citizens, far more than government officials, are to blame for high taxes, for the politicians only try to give you what you want.

Don't think because United States taxes are indirect that they do not affect you, for what may be called "phantom taxes" are very much present on practically everything farmers buy. Take railroad freight, for example. The farmer's freight bill is a comparatively large one. It enters into the cost of nearly everything you buy and of nearly everything you sell. Railroads at present are having serious trouble, one chief cause of which is high taxes. Railroads, like farmers, are heavy holders of real estate, and in addition to real estate taxes they pay dozens of others which are increasing all of the time. To meet this increasing expense, they are asking for higher rates, which you, Mr. Farmer, will have to help pay.

Increased transportation costs are only one example of what Federal taxes do to your business. In a recent study of indirect taxes, chiefly Federal, it was found that one average city family of small income paid total taxes amounting to $349.81, of which $184 were visible taxes and $165 *were completely hidden.* And your phantom taxes, Mr. Farmer, are higher than the average city man's, because in addition to the things that you buy for your family, you also buy large quantities of supplies to run your business and all of these are heavily burdened with indirect taxes.

Every Apple Has Its Day

DR. G. H. HOWE of State Experiment Station at Geneva says that fruit styles change just as everything else does. Lucky the farmer, then, who when he plants an apple tree guesses right as to the kind of an apple the consumer will want when that tree matures.

Just now red apples sell better than yellow ones, and McIntosh and Delicious types are having their day. Dr. Howe points out that outstanding new apples showing great promise are Lodi, Early McIntosh, Milton, Cortland, Macoun, Kendall, Sweet Delicious, Orleans and Newfane. Among the pears there are Early Seckel, Gorham, Cayuga, Covert, and Ovid. Cherries that look promising are the Seneca, Emperor Francis, Gill Peck, and Royal Duke. Among peaches are Marigold, Eclipse, Vedette, Valiant, and Veteran, and the new varieties of plums include Stanley, Hall, and Albion.

Get Lime and Superphosphate Now

IF YOU are figuring on using lime and superphosphate this spring — and I certainly hope you are — you will need to get in your order immediately or you may be disappointed. Indications are that dealer shipping and storing facilities for both lime and superphosphate will be nowhere near large enough to take care of the demand. In many places, dealers have no facilities for stocking up early.

A friend very close to the situation says that unless farmers will purchase and have delivered on their farms before April 1, at least 35 per cent of the total lime requirements, some will go without lime in April and May. The situation is not quite so bad with superphosphate, but even with this the margin of safety is narrow, and any farmer who can possibly take his superphosphate before April 1 will do well to do so.

A Modern Fable

ONCE UPON a time there was a farmer who sold two hens and with the proceeds bought two shirts. So the farmer had two shirts and the city man had two hens. Then along came a theorist who told the farmer he should get more money for his hens by making them scarcer. He must kill one of his hens and bury it, or at least he must not raise so many and then he would get more income.

The theorist then went to the city and told the working man that he must work fewer hours so he could get more money. That of course caused all manufactured products to cost more. So after a while, the farmer brought only one hen to market and he got as much money for his one hen as he had previously gotten for two. He felt fine. He then went to buy some shirts, but found that shirts had also doubled in price so he got only one shirt. Then he didn't feel so fine. Now the farmer has one shirt and the city man has one hen where before the days of modern theorising the farmer could have had two shirts and the city man two hens. This theory is called *"The More Abundant Life."—E. A. R., N. Y.*

Death to Tent Caterpillars!

"Sing a song of battle
And gather in the eggs,
Every worm that hatches
Has at least a dozen legs;
Every leg on every worm
Would crawl, crawl, crawl,
So, sing a song of battle
And exterminate 'em all!"—R. L. C., N. Y.

ALL UP and down the whole farm country where *American Agriculturist* circulates thousands of boys and girls are hunting the eggs of the tent caterpillar in order to gather and destroy them. We are proud of this splendid work that you young people are doing to help rid the country of this nasty, injurious pest. And here's hoping that you will not let up in the battle until the contest ends on April 1, or until you have found, counted, and destroyed every egg mass in your community.

The rules of the contest are simple. Any boy or girl under 21 is eligible to join. Simply send your name, address, and age to *American Agriculturist,* collect the egg masses, count them, have the count certified by your parent or guardian and by a responsible person like a teacher, minister, or scout executive, keep the count until the contest ends, and then send us a record of the total number that you have collected and destroyed. Just before the end of the campaign we are planning to send score sheets to all contestants on which the total counts may be listed.

World's Best Literature

"Your editorial last time about seed catalogs brings to mind the saying of an old friend who was very fond of flowers. He said: "The greatest luxury of my life is getting into bed and reading the world's best fiction — the latest flower and seed catalogs."

—F. J. L., N. Y.

WE ALL like to dream, and the seed catalogs help us to dream, hope and plan for the days to come when the sun will shine on the right side of the fence again. A part of my philosophy is that folks should plan to get some fun or happiness out of life as they go along. I believe that a good garden with a lot of flowers helps to do this, and therefore is worth all the effort that it takes.

Eastman's Chestnut

IN EVERY community, no matter how small, there is always one person who is regarded as the essence of everything that a man should not be. We have such a person in ours. He has no shame, lives openly with a woman, takes everything he can get, and gives nothing. He takes absolutely no care of himself nor his property. He has no civic pride, cares nothing for clothes, is anti-social, has no opinions on current topics, never votes, cares nothing for the radio, makes all the noise he cares to without regard for others' feelings, eats like an animal but never buys any food. He has none of the attributes of a gentleman, and is very careless about his person. But in spite of all this we love him — for he is our baby son.

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A Day in AUBURN PRISON

By E. R. EASTMAN

PHOTOS by EWING GALLOWAY, N. Y.

BEHIND high stone walls and steel bars, in the little city of Auburn, New York, there is another little city where tragedy reigns supreme. Here in Auburn State Prison live, or rather exist, 1500 men, deprived of their liberty because they are dangerous enemies of society.

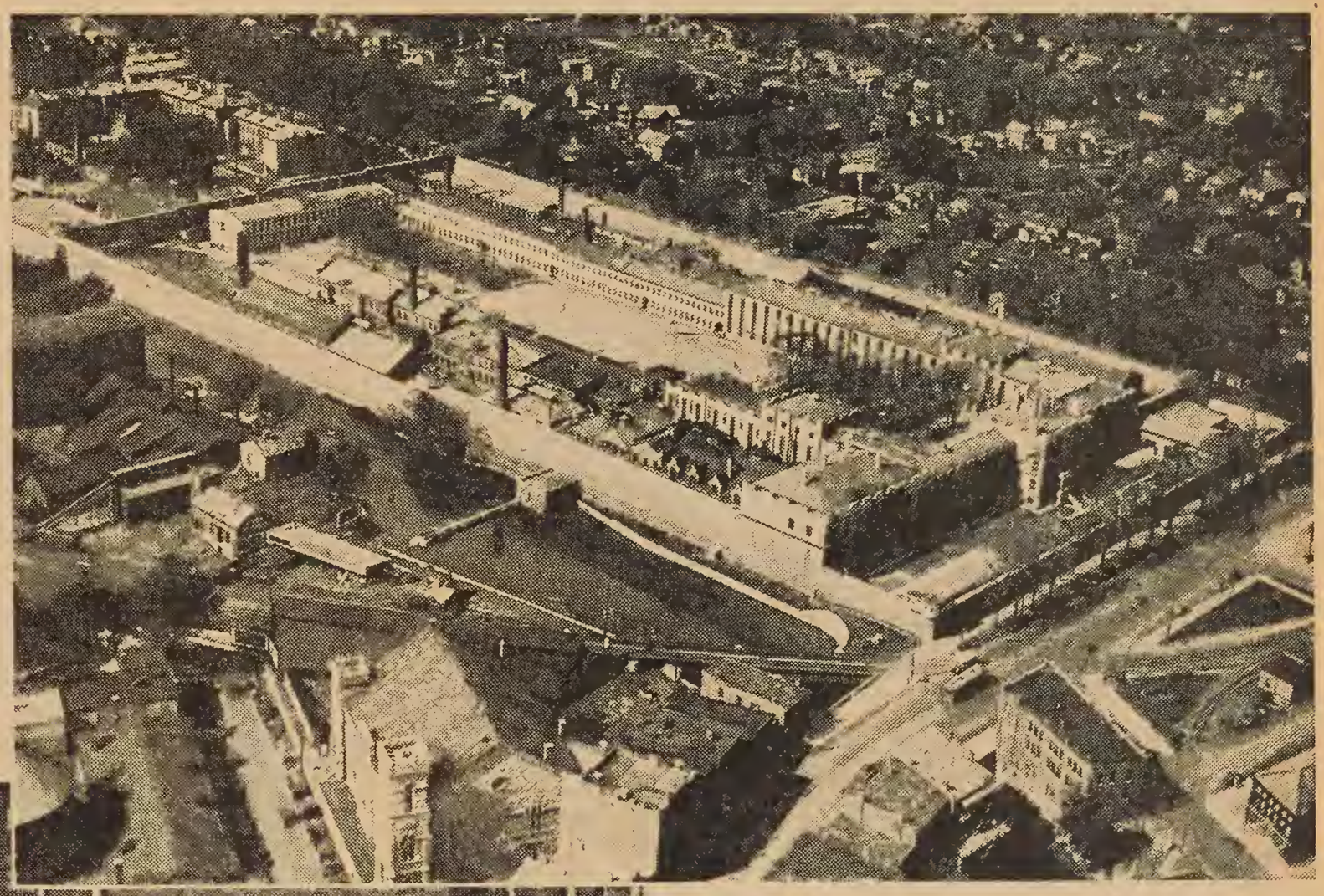
At the invitation of my friend, the Honorable Joseph J. Canavan, one of the three members of New York State's Parole Board, I went up to Auburn Prison the other day (voluntarily!) to listen to the examination of prisoners who came before the Board to ask for parole.

Properly to care for New York State's 11,000 prison population, to safeguard their families and society, and to give these men a start in life again when their sentences expire, is one of society's greatest and most baffling problems. Probably no public work is less understood than the parole system, and because it is not understood, the average citizen is extremely critical, believing that criminals are dumped back upon society more quickly than they should be and left to their own devices. Nothing could be farther from the truth. In the first nine months of 1937, parole was denied on their initial appearances to 71.6% of all the men who were placed by law before the Parole Board for consideration as to release on parole. As a matter of fact, a good modern parole system protects both society and the released prisoner.

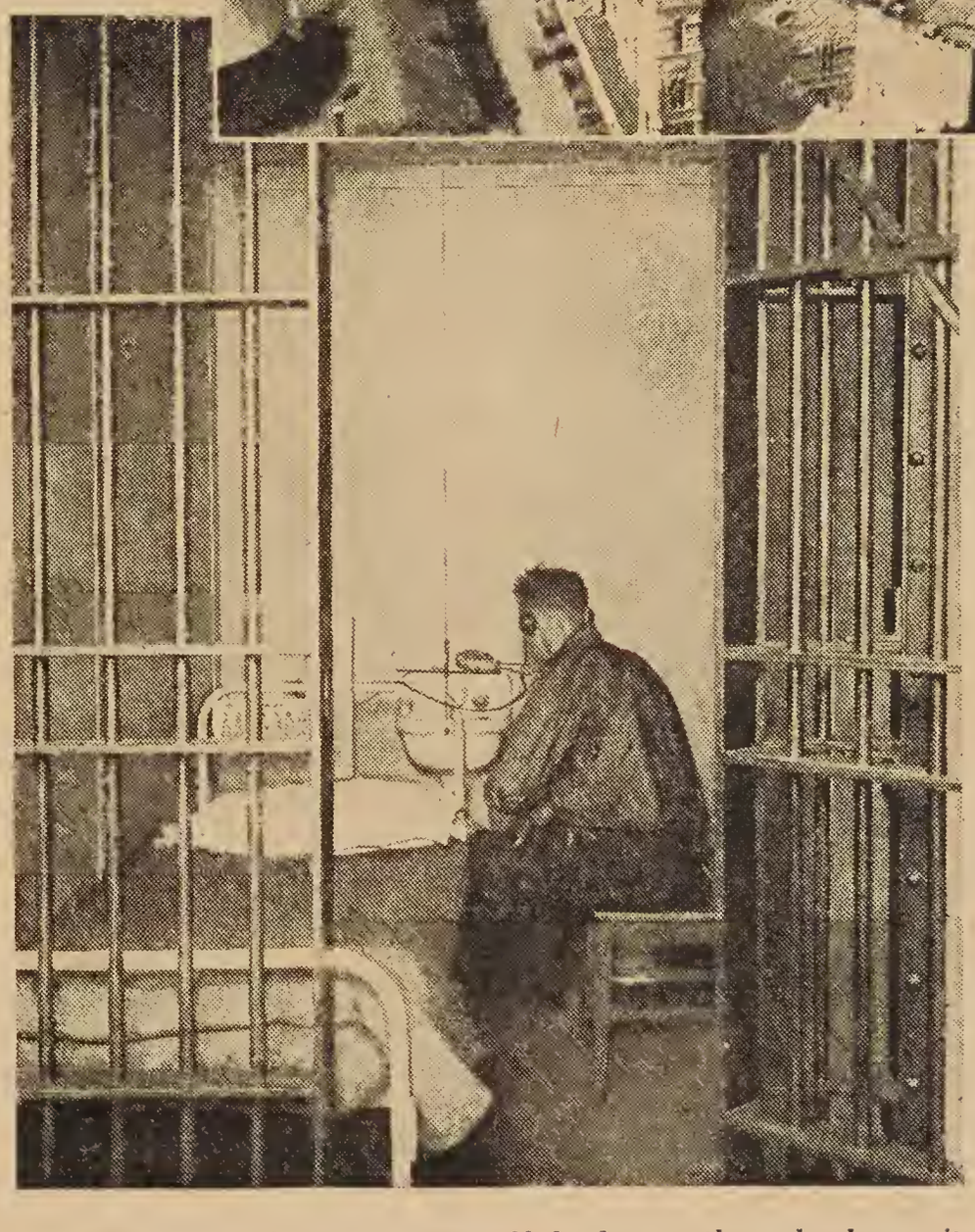
As you may know, prisoners are now sentenced for indeterminate terms, as for example, not less than five nor more than ten years. Under the old law, the second and third offenders — habitual criminals — were given a definite sentence which corresponded to the present minimum term. When that term expired, the prisoner was released with no further supervision. Under the new law, the Parole Board cannot release a prisoner until he has served his minimum sentence, less allowances for good behaviour, and after he is released he is under the constant supervision of the Parole Board until the expiration of his maximum sentence. Nor is the Board obliged to release a prisoner at the end of his minimum sentence. More often than not he is held longer. The parolee must have a job, approved by the Parole Board, he must live in a good neighborhood and have home conditions conducive to good behaviour before the Board will let him go. He can be and frequently is returned to prison for violation of parole. The law prevents the Parole System from shortening the sentence of any prisoner, but makes it possible for the Board to lengthen the time spent in prison under the sentence.

Because of statements to the contrary sometimes seen in newspapers, it is interesting to note that Parole Board records show that none of the men who committed any of the sex murders in New York State in recent years was on parole to the New York State Board of Parole at the time he committed the murder, nor has any of them been released from prison.

Perhaps the most interesting way to show you how the parole system works is to tell you about some of the individual cases that came before the Board while I was present.



Auburn State Prison from the air — a tragic city within a city.



Did you ever cross off the days on the calendar waiting for something nice to come? Then you know how a prisoner feels locked for years in a cell like this.

The Case of William

William is a negro who has been in jail five years for robbery. His family is respectable and William himself is all right when he leaves booze alone. It will be a long time before I will forget the earnestness of this negro boy when he told the Parole Board that if they would release him he would never touch drink again. But he was held for some time longer because he had no job.

Mitchell, the next case, was a Porto Rican negro, serving a sentence for a robbery. Back of him was a long record of minor crimes. "One of those boys," as a Board member put it, "just naturally born wrong." He had a common-law wife, but was told very sternly by the Board that if released he could not live with a woman not his wife, would not be allowed to marry without permission of the parole officer, must have a job, could not drive an automobile or a truck, could not leave his community without permission. All these requirements are a part of the law, and are strictly enforced by the Board in every case. Incidentally, Mitchell was not released until he could find a job, or the parole officers could find one for him, and until they could find a better place for him to live than the one in New York City from which he came.

The next man, John, was also a Porto Rican, in prison for carrying concealed weapons without a license, but with a long criminal record back of him, and at least six previous arrests. He was 48 years old, which was unusual, *for the average prison age is only 23.* Many of the prisoners are even younger than this, just boys.

John is a bad actor, and several other members of his family are notorious criminals and racketeers in the City of Brooklyn. Crime, like good characteristics, often runs in families. John had no home, no job. Said one member of the Board: "He is a dangerous enemy of society." He was held without parole for his full maximum sentence.

Good Face — Bad Boy

Next case was that of Raymond, 27, who interested me because he had a good face and apparently was very intelligent. In looking over the record, however, I found that he was a habitual delinquent and had been since a small boy, having a record of more than a dozen arrests. By the way, I never saw a more detailed or more careful record than is placed before the Parole Board on every case. It would seem that there is almost nothing about these men that has not been found out and set down in black and white. The Parole Board is certainly not acting in the dark when it makes a decision.

As the Board questioned Raymond, I changed my mind about his being a good boy. He apparently had been a member of some kind of a gambling racket gang in New York. His prison record was bad also, for he had been segregated for fighting. I whispered to Commissioner Canavan to ask the prisoner how much schooling he had had, and he said he had quit school in the fifth grade. That seems to be the educational record of almost all (*Turn to Page* 23)



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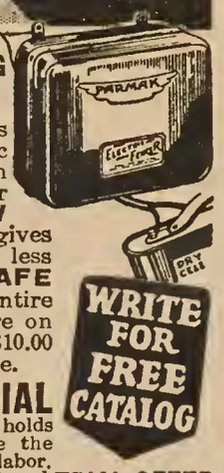
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Stanley Bardwell and one of the thrifty calves he is raising by the calf pellet method.



Cow Barn CHATTER

By H. L. COSLINE

STANLEY BARDWELL of Tully, Onondaga County, New York, believes in growing calves well. When I stopped in for a chat with him the other day, I noticed two pens of thrifty looking youngsters and inquired about his calf raising methods.

"I do not plan to raise calves that are born after January 1," he replied "and I prefer to have them born before December 1. I have been trying the calf pellet method, and it has been quite satisfactory. However, I like to give the calves a little milk for a somewhat longer time than the manufacturers of the calf pellets claim is necessary. I give the calves 3 quarts of milk a day for the first week, gradually increasing the amount until they are getting 8 or 9 lbs. Then, when they are about two months old, I begin to taper the milk off, and discontinue it entirely when they are 2½ or 3 months old. I begin to put calf pellets in the pail when they are a few days old, and before long each calf is getting a pound a day. Soon the calves are eating hay and silage. They have water buckets in the pens so they can drink any time they want to.

"I turn the calves out on pasture in the spring but the pasture must be good. I would rather have them in the barn than have them running on poor pasture. I am planning to turn this bunch into some new seeding where there is an old barn handy so they can run in during hot days to get away from the flies."

Milking Cows Before Freshening

At one end of the barn there was a wobbly calf just a few hours old, and the dam's udder would have brought a look of envy to the eyes of many a dairyman.

"This cow," said Mr. Bardwell, "produced 514 lbs. of butterfat in her last lactation period. When she freshened a year ago, she ran over her time a week or ten days, and I began milking her before she freshened. In fact, the day before she freshened she gave a pailful of milk. Had she not freshened today, I had planned to begin milking her."

I was interested in this comment because of a story by Charles Dickinson which appeared in *American Agriculturist* about a year ago. Mr. Dickinson believes in massaging a cow's udder and milking for some time before she freshens, regardless of whether or not she freshens on time.

Sweet Clover for Pasture

For the past two years Mr. Bardwell has been growing sweet clover for pasture.

"My brother, Roy, tried it first, and seemed to like the idea so I thought I would follow his example. In the spring of 1936 I seeded 9 acres. I used a bushel each of oats and alpha barley to the acre, plus 8 quarts of sweet clover, and a quart each of alsike and timothy as a sort of insurance in case the sweet clover didn't catch. That particular field had had some lime, so I didn't add any. I sowed about the first of May. The catch was good, and I pastured the field about 3 weeks in the fall, being careful to see that the cows didn't graze it down too close. I turned them in when the clover was about 6" high.

"Last spring I started using it as a night pasture for 18 cows, but before long it began to get ahead of them so I had to turn them in during the day. Some people say that cows do not eat sweet clover, but I didn't have any trouble that way. Last spring I seeded another field for pasture this coming summer, and I intend to put some more in this year for next year's pasture."

Mr. Bardwell keeps about 20 producing cows and, with his young stock, has a herd of 29 or 30 purebred Holsteins. Dairy Herd Improvement Association records show that the herd has been averaging around 500 lbs. of fat for a number of years.

Animals Respect Electric Fences

YOU recently asked for farmers' opinions of electric fences. I am glad of an opportunity to give mine, and would say it is best to have nothing to do with home-made units. Many accidents have resulted from such contrivances, and they are largely responsible for the bad opinion of some farmers toward any electric fence.

A unit manufactured by a reputable firm, and properly connected with a well-insulated wire, is the cheapest and most effective fence I ever saw or ever expect to see. One wire at the proper height will hold any stock, except hogs and sheep (for which 2 wires are used).

I had a cow who for 5 years had had the fence jumping habit. I have seen her jump a fence two feet higher than the electric wire; but after her first shock she never tried to jump any fence. A mule had a similar lesson. It is also effective in keeping deer out of grain fields, foxes and dogs out of the hen park, and one wire around shrubs keeps all dogs away. Any animal from a mouse to the largest horse has an almost unbelievable respect for this fence. There is almost no end to its usefulness.

It is absolutely harmless to any living being. I am thoroughly convinced of that. Many times I have held one hand on the wire and the other on the wet ground to prove this, and have even held cats, dogs, and mice on it and grounded them. None were injured in the least. It is painful for a second, but perfectly harmless and very effective.—*L. B. S., New York.*

Grange GLEANINGS By

CHARLES M. GARDNER

Editor of the National Grange Monthly and High Priest of Demeter of the National Grange

A RECORD Grange officer in the state of Connecticut is Mrs. Mary Luce Carpenter, who started 38 years ago as treasurer of the subordinate Grange at Plainville and has filled that station continuously ever since, having recently been installed for the year 1938. On this occasion Mrs. Carpenter received a Golden Sheaf certificate from the National Grange, signifying 50 years of continuous membership, and her Plainville Grange associates presented her with a beautiful 50-year pin.

* * *

BURLINGTON COUNTY Pomona in New Jersey won first place for 1937 in the contest supervised by the State Grange Home Economics Department, having carried out for the year a noteworthy program of work. The State Grange banner was accordingly presented to this Pomona, with honorable mention to Warren County Pomona, a very close rival.

* * *

GREAT ENTHUSIASM among Grange lecturers in New York State is being aroused over the coming session of the Middle Atlantic Lecturers' Conference, which will be held at the College of Agriculture in Ithaca about August 10. The workers from at least a half-dozen states will be present, with a four days' complete program carefully mapped out.

* * *

GUIDING STAR Grange, No. 1, in Massachusetts, is very proud of the fact that it has more than 50 members who are holders of Silver Star certificates issued by the National Grange. Such awards signify a full quarter century of Grange membership and service and further additions are likely to follow in the near future in Guiding Star Grange, which was the first subordinate organized in Massachusetts and owns, free of debt, one of the finest Grange hall properties in the United States.

* * *

IN VERMONT the Fraternity Chain idea is being actively pushed among the Granges and proves a source of great interest. Similar plans in other New England states, following the lead of New York, have accomplished much in building membership and stimulating enthusiasm. In the Empire State great credit is due to the lecturer of the State Grange, Mrs. Stella F. Miller of West Chazy, for her activity in promoting the Fraternity Chain idea.

* * *

THE OLDEST Grange master in Maine this year is believed to be Henry Wilson Merrill, who heads Mt. Cutler Grange at Hiram and makes a vigorous leader, although he has just passed the four-score year mark. Mr. Merrill is the "village blacksmith" at Hiram and his shop is noteworthy for ingenious creations of many sorts, particularly in hand-wrought iron work. Hundreds of tourists within and outside the state stop at his blacksmith shop every year and always learn much during their stay. He is an ardent worker in the Grange and exerts every effort to make his subordinate one of the best.

* * *

THE SERVICE and Hospitality Committee of the New York State Grange has a new set-up this year, with Mrs. Leslie Tanner of Medina as chairman and her associate members Mrs. Nehemiah Andrews of Montgomery and Mrs. Katherine Dillenbeck of Little Falls; the latter this year's new member of the committee. The retiring chairman is Mrs. Hazel Bixby, of Norfolk, N. Y. The amount of work which this group of New York Grange ladies performs every year is almost beyond belief and in consequence the Grange in New York State ranks very high in this department of the work of the Order.

* * *

CAPITAL GRANGE, located at Concord, New Hampshire, at a recent meeting paid tribute to a past master, Irving T. Chesley, when he received his Golden Sheaf certificate from the National Grange, proving his active adherence to the Order for more than a half century. Many officers of the New Hampshire State Grange were present and greetings came from a wide area, including a congratulatory message from United States Senator H. Styles Bridges.

* * *

AT NORTH YARMOUTH, Maine, a member of Wescustogo Grange was seriously injured by a fall recently and therefore incapacitated for work for several months. His fellow Grange members sympathized with his plight and one day a score of men appeared armed with working tools. Before night they sawed, split and housed 11 cords of wood, enough to last the family the entire winter. The Grange women came also and stocked up the home with a great variety of canned goods, fruits, etc., and it was a happy family when night fell.

* * *

CHARLES H. RUBENCAME, one of the oldest Grange members in Delaware, has just passed away. He was 93 years old, and a member of Harmony Grange, No. 12, in New Castle County, since its organization in 1874. He was the last affiliated charter member of that subordinate and was both a past master and a past treasurer.

* * *

COLUMBIA COUNTY Grange (New York) recently honored a veteran Patron, Frank Sherman of Copake, on the occasion of the golden wedding anniversary of Mr. and Mrs. Sherman. Mr. Sherman was the first master of Copake Grange, served for some time as master of Columbia County Pomona and was county deputy for a long period. His leadership in Columbia county was very effective and two subordinate Granges were organized by him, Mellenville and Elizaville.

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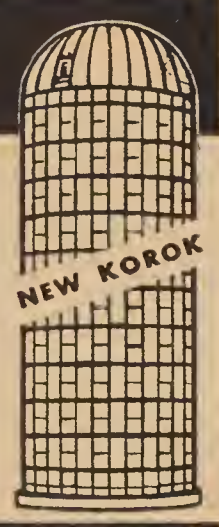


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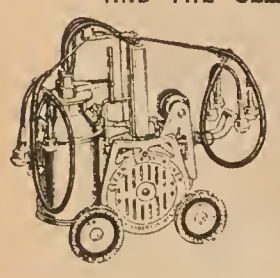
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The Best CLIMATE *for* APPLES

By WILLIAM KLING

Schoharie County, N. Y., Fruit Grower.

I DO NOT wish to give any reader a wrong impression. I refer to my picture and the comments which appeared on page 2 of the January 15 issue. I believe that it is of the greatest importance to locate not only apple trees, but all classes of fruits, on deep well drained soils with permeable subsoils. But I think also that a favorable climate is of *paramount* importance and, with apples especially, the climate must fit the particular varieties grown.

As the market now demands or at least pays a large premium for McIntosh and Northern Spy apples, and as they are both hardy varieties, it is not necessary, or perhaps for their best development not even desirable, to locate them adjacent to large bodies of water.

However, here in the Mohawk Valley the natural climatic conditions are such as I am sure no other section of N. Y. State can excel (and perhaps not equal) for the two varieties mentioned, and are favorable for all the varieties grown for market in this state.

As I understand it, a favorable climate for apples has the following factors:

Winter minimum temperatures, high enough so no wood injury will result.

Dependable heavy snowfall to protect the root system from severe freezing.

Average date of last killing frost in spring to be at least 2 to 3 weeks before period of full bloom.

Relatively high daytime temperatures during the blooming period to insure good pollination.

Copious, dependable rainfall during entire growing season.

Clear cold nights during coloring and maturing period.

Now as Al. Smith would say, let us look at the record, based on the records of cooperative stations of the U. S. Weather Bureau. The winter of 1933-34 gave the lowest temperature records and the greatest damage to apple orchards throughout N. Y. State in half a century.

The lowest temperatures throughout the state were registered Feb. 9, 1934. Lake region, Lockport—24° F., Brockport — 25°, Scott — 25°; Central Lakes, Geneva — 31°, Ithaca in university orchard — 33°; Hudson Valley, Albany — 20°, Walden (Orange Co.)— 24°; Champlain Valley, Keesville, just south of Plattsburg — 33°; Sharon Springs — 22°.

Snowfall. Appleton, Niagara Co. 44 in. Lockport 52 in. Sharon Springs 72 in. Albany 52 in. Rhinebeck 49 in.

Average dates of last killing frost in fruit regions of N. Y. State. Lake Region, Appleton, May 4, Sodus, May 8, Brockport, May 4; Hudson Valley, Rhinebeck May 3, Kinderhook May 7; Central Lakes, Geneva May 6, Ithaca May 4; Champlain Valley, Harkness May 11, Plattsburg May 8; Sharon Springs May 4.

The most severe damage in 25 years or more by late spring frost occurred May 16, 1936.

Minimum temperatures in the various fruit sections: Lake Region, Lewiston — 29° F., Lockport — 29°., Brockport — 29°; Central Lakes, Geneva — 28°., Ithaca (in orchard)— 26°; Champlain Valley, Chazy — 26°., Willsboro — 29°., Dannemora — 23°.; Hudson Valley, Voorheesville (6 mi. from Albany)— 28°., Cairo (Greene Co.) — 32°., Sharon Springs — 29°.

As to rainfall during growing season here is the record: Lake Region, Appleton 12 in.; Sodus 15.5 in.; Central Lakes, Geneva, 16 in.; Champlain Valley, Chazy, 15.5 in.; Hudson Valley, Rhinebeck 18.17 in.; Sharon Springs, 18.61 in.



The consumer is willing to pay a premium for McIntosh and Northern Spy apples.

Now as to night minimum temperatures, I find by the records that the minimum temperatures average 3 degrees lower here than the average of the Lake Ontario stations, and three to five degrees lower than the Hudson Valley stations and almost the identical minimum temperatures of the Champlain Valley.

Now what does all this sum up to. Logically this:

Here is as favorable a location for apples as directly along the shores of Lake Ontario, when winter temperatures are damaging. It is superior in snow protection.

No other section has a longer interval before bloom after killing frosts have ceased.

Only the Hudson Valley has an equal growing season rainfall.

No other section except the Champlain Valley has such favorable temperatures properly to color apples.

It combines more favorable climatic factors than any other apple growing region in New York State.

So finally, in apple growing I am merely taking advantage of all these favorable climatic factors. However, I do not, under the conditions here, think it makes any particular difference as to location whether orchards are on hilltops or in valleys.

Measuring a Farm Business

EDITOR'S NOTE: This is the first of a series of nine articles on measuring farm business. The information on which these articles are based was given the writer by Dr. Van Hart of the Department of Agricultural Economics & Farm Management at Cornell University.

Five Factors Tell the Story

IT IS FAIRLY simple to take a tape line or square and measure the length of a board. It is not so easy to look at a cow and tell how much milk she will give, but some men have the ability to do this better than others. Or a man who couldn't tell a world's champion cow from a scrub might be able to pick up a hen and guess somewhere near how many eggs she would lay in a year.

More complicated and difficult than any of these measurements is looking at a farm and estimating somewhere near the yearly returns to the owner. But with a few figures to work on, the man who has the training and the "know how" can make a surprisingly good guess. He looks at five sides of the business, commonly called by the somewhat technical name of factors. They are: size of business, diversity, crop production, animal production, and labor efficiency. In coming issues of *American Agriculturist* each of these will be discussed briefly in order that you may measure your own business.

Naturally, there are a few farms that measure up 100 per cent in all of these five factors, but usually if a farm meets three of them in good shape, you will find that the returns are considerably above average. Careful records kept on 100 grade A dairy farms in Cortland Co., N. Y., showed the following facts: farms with none of the above five factors better than average had a labor income of $35; farms with one factor better than average had an average labor income of $98; with two better than average $794; with three better than average $1,360; with four better than average $3,387; and with all five better than average $4,402.

Labor income is the pay a farmer gets for his year's work after paying all farm expenses and allowing interest on the money invested in the farm business. In addition to labor income, a farmer has a home to live in and farm products from the farm.

Perhaps if the returns from your farm are not all you could wish, you will find it possible to make some changes that will increase them. Watch this series in coming issues for further information.—*H. L. Cosline.*

Don't Miss Any Bets

PERUSING your excellent paper for new ideas and food for thought, I was impressed recently with your competition for the best letter on making over one's barn to make chores easier.

Every one has that very human failing of getting into a rut and pursuing a train of thought 'till one becomes narrow and "sot in his ways." It is lots of fun to map and plan one's farm, buildings, and crops. Also it is interesting—but sometimes painful—to go over the accounts and figure up the year's profit and loss. Where most of us "miss a bet" is in not calling in some outside advice on these things. I have benefitted many times from either the different point of view I got from the County Agent, or some other advisor, or the stimulation and change of direction given my own thinking from discussing things with them.

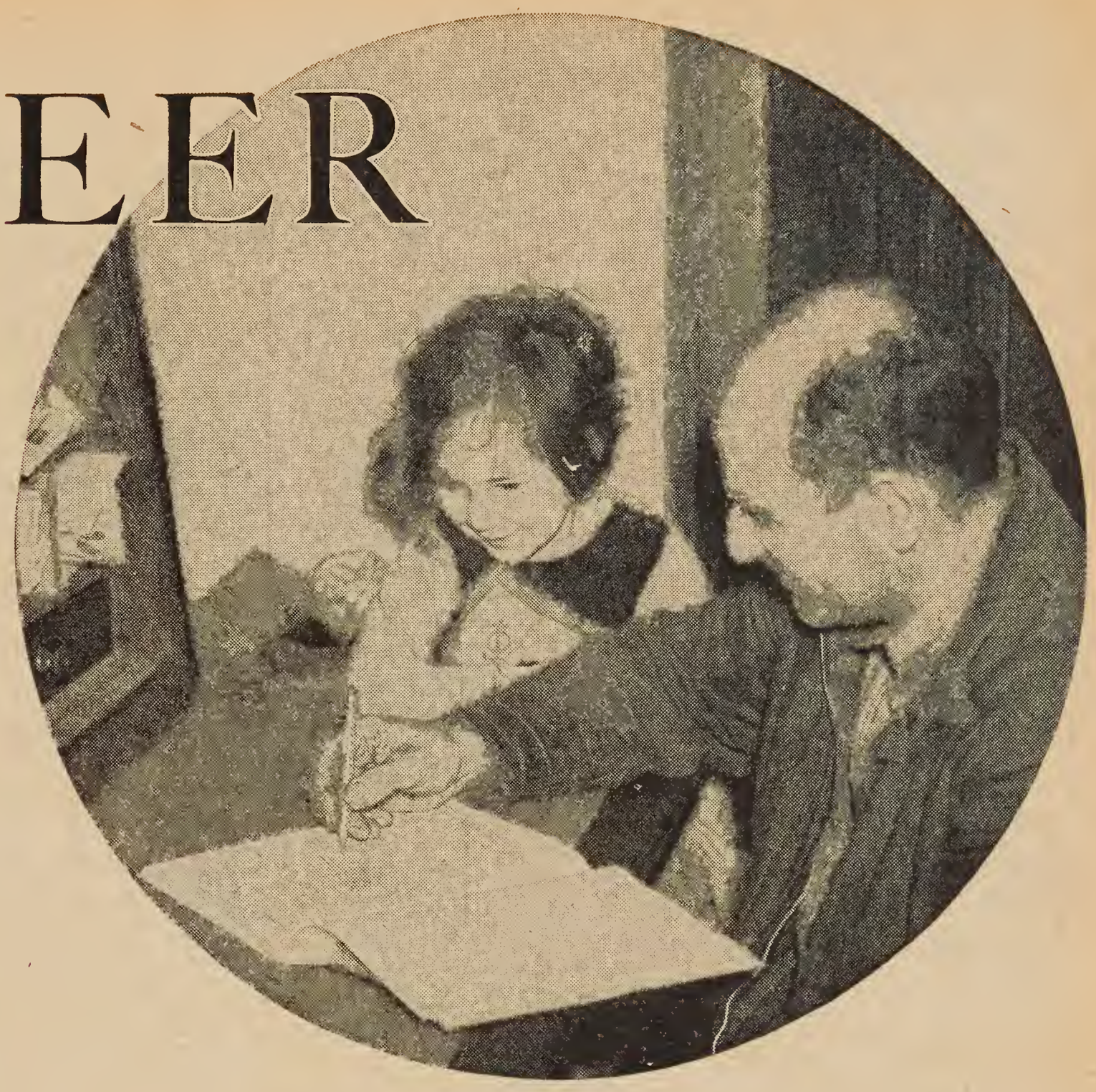
So many people buy a new farm, build a barn, try new crops or methods without talking things over with any of the many free and willing advisors available in every neighborhood and from outside sources. Advice is like castor oil: every one likes to give it, but no one likes to take it. We can take or refuse as much of such advice as we think best, but I do believe it is smart to comb the market for new ideas and talk things over with other people. — *Ed. Mitchell, Stuyvesant Falls, N. Y.*

(*Editor's Note*: Don't miss Ed. Mitchell's practical, well-written talks to fruit growers, which will appear from now on in at least every other issue of *American Agriculturist*. Mr. Mitchell, well-known to thousands of farm folks through his connection with WGY'S farm radio programs, is our new fruit editor. He will discuss current apple and other fruit questions from a practical grower's standpoint, and will answer questions on fruit production and marketing problems.)

Common Insects — The N. Y. State Agricultural Experiment Station at Geneva has published a series called, "Common Insect Pests of New York." Each gives in brief form the life history and control measures of pests. Here is the list: (1) the cabbage worm (2) the Mexican bean beetle (3) the striped cucumber beetle (4) the apple maggot (5) the spruce gall ahpids (6) the cabbage root maggot (7) the codling moth (8) the pear midge (9) the asparagus beetle (10) the peach borer (11) the Japanese beetle (12) the European corn borer (13) the elm leaf beetle.

PIONEER

A German Farm Boy in New York's North Country



PHILIP ZANG was 25 when he bought 228 acres of good Jefferson County land—a dairy farm in Northern New York's dairy country. That was in 1929, only six years after he'd come here as a boy from Germany.

In those six years Zang had saved his money and learned how they farm in the North Country. He had worked by the month on three adjoining farms—farms with good land and good cattle, owned by good farmers.

Zang had seen two countries and he liked it here. His one ambition was to buy his own farm and start for himself. So, with the wages he'd saved and a few hundred dollars he brought with him, he married a La Fargeville girl and made a down payment on their farm—land and buildings, stock and tools. That was 1929.

No sooner were the Zangs beginning to feel at home than times began to change. In two years they could have bought as good a farm for about half what they agreed to pay for this one. Discouraging times were here and more were to follow. The price of milk soon went lower than anyone had dreamed of. But Philip and Rowena Zang were not to be licked. They knew they could meet hard times with hard work, and low prices with low expenses.

* * *

The first year Zang's farm didn't produce enough feed to carry its thirty-five cows, so he sold off some, rather than buy hay. Right then he started to build up his land—to feed it, so it would feed him. He bought lime and phosphate for his meadows and he sowed alfalfa with his grass seed.

Soon he added a flock of hens. He kept records on his cows, got rid of the poorest ones and fed the others better. Each year he raised the good heifer calves. As the price of grain went up he grew more of his own. He and his wife kept accounts and figured new ways to make ends meet.

Philip Zang was on his way.

* * *

This year, with twenty-four milk cows and twenty-odd head of young stock, Zang has plenty of ensilage and more hay than he'll need—good hay with alfalfa in it. Although his oats and barley were light, he has buckwheat and a few soy beans to help out. "We grow as much as we can of what it takes to feed our stock and our family," he says. That's one way Zang cuts expenses. Another way is by taking good care of his stock and his tools, and doing his own carpentry and repairing.

Such is the kind of farming that has helped Philip Zang to whittle down his mortgage and improve his farm. His buildings need more paint than he can afford just now, but he'd rather put the money into a comfortable home for his young wife and two small daughters. Philip Zang has learned how to live, as well as how to be frugal and make a living.

* * *

What the Zangs are doing on their Jefferson County farm, countless other young couples are doing in every section of the Northeast. They aren't waiting for an up-swing to start them on their way.

Farming has never favored the shiftless and the lax, but it seldom fails to reward thrift and hard work.

Particularly in the Northeast with its good soils and dependable climate, man's limits, this year or any year, are set mostly by himself. For here are the markets, the industrial wealth, the people to buy and use what he produces for them. Right here, right now, is his land of opportunity.

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All that's sowed is *Not* SEED



By M. T. MUNN, *Seed Analyst,*
New York State Experiment Station, Geneva, N. Y.

EACH SEASON certain kinds of seeds purchased upon the open markets of New York State are planted in the Station's control fields and grown to maturity to check varietal purity and identity. When these sealed samples arrive at the seed testing laboratory, they are critically examined for purity and viability and more particularly as to their trueness to variety name. In order to prove or to check varietal purity, it is often necessary to plant the seed in the field and to grow the plants to maturity in order to be able to see all of the actual plant characters which will reveal the true variety of the stock in question.

During the season just closed 847 samples of seeds were planted in the control fields and grown to maturity.

The Oat Samples

There were 131 samples of oats planted in rod rows. These represented actual stocks of oats purchased by farmers from seedsmen, seed or feed stores, elevators, and other sources. Upon these 131 stocks were tags bearing at least 53 distinct and different variety names or designations. Some of these stocks were excellent and were a credit to the vendors who sold them.

Unfortunately, however, a large proportion of the samples, representing a huge volume sold for seed under various variety names, proved to be a hopeless mixture of varieties, or, more properly, were just "oats", with no particular varietal characters which oat specialists who studied the mature plants could distinguish. These stocks bore names such as "Swedish Select", "Swedish Type", "Swedish Select Type", "Improved", "Fancy Selected", "Fancy Recleaned", "Heavyweight", "Northwest", "Fancy Oats Suitable for Seed", and "Seed Oats".

Some of these attempts at variety names were entirely meaningless, as the matured crop so strikingly showed, while others proved to be pure out-and-out frauds or deceptions. They were plainly mixtures of oats of several varieties such as would be found in feed or elevator oats.

Although no attempt was made to obtain comparative yields of grain on these rod rows, it was very plain to be seen that the stocks which were true to name and represented some care in breeding and growing were vastly superior to many of the other nondescript stocks. The greatest amount of deception or uncertainty occurred among those lots of oats sold under the name of "Swedish Select", "Swedish Type", or some form of that name which was used to lead the buyer to believe he was getting an oat of the Swedish Select variety or of some of its closely related varieties, such as Star and Victory.

Investigation has plainly indicated that the practice of selling oats of unknown variety or elevator-run oats and other cereals under definite or implied standard variety names is one of the greatest offenses against good agriculture.

The Barley Samples

From the barley samples representing large stocks actually sold for seed, 56 were selected for control field planting. Thirty-three of these were labeled "Alpha" and were sold in considerable volume to farmers under that well-known name. When these 33 barley stocks were grown to maturity, however, it was found that only half of them were the genuine, high-yielding, two-rowed, rough-awned variety Alpha which has a distinct value in this State. The other half were mixtures of two-row and six-row sorts of which the two-row sort, in some instances at least, was possibly the variety Alpha in part, or they were out-and-out misrepresentations because the barley proved to be entirely a six-row sort.

The remaining samples were sold under the name of "2-Row Barley" or "6-Row Barley" and often with no definite variety name given. Some of these proved to be mixed varieties and mixed stocks of two-row and six-row sorts.

The Corn Samples

From the stocks of seed corn sampled 200 lots were planted in the field. The matured crop showed plainly that, as in the case of barley and oats, excellent stocks of seed corn were offered which were true to name and fully adapted to use in certain sections of this State; while, on the other hand, there were stocks which, although sold under standard variety names, could not be recognized as those varieties.

For instance, under the names of both "Pride of the North" and "Leaming", there were found stocks which were vastly different in kernel characters and which in the field varied from a uniform height of 5 to 6 feet to plants which were uniformly 8 to 10 feet high and which varied fully 3 weeks apart in date of maturity.

The Remedy

The situation is plainly one that can be remedied. First of all, the major responsibility rests with the seedsman or dealer. He can find out, if he will, the exact variety of the seed stocks he offers for sale. If he cannot learn with certainty the exact identity of the stock, he should not offer it as "seed"; or if he does, he should offer it as "Variety Unknown". Then the buyer acts with full knowledge of the facts and he alone is responsible if he gets seed which is of poor yielding ability.

The remedy for the sale of seed of unknown variety rests entirely with the buyer who should refuse to purchase seed of unknown parentage. Investigations show that already this year carload after carload of grain from outside the State has been ordered or has already been delivered for sale for seed this coming planting season. Every farmer who plans to plant barley or oats this coming spring should give careful attention to the seed he plans to use and he should do it just as soon as possible.

Still Time to Enter Seed Contest

THE American Agriculturist mail box has been full of entries in the Seed & Garden Contest, but there is still time to compete. If you will refer back to page 6 in January 29 issue, you will find complete instructions and rules, one of which is that entries must be postmarked not later than March 1.

In addition to $60 in cash, American Agriculturist advertisers are offering merchandise prizes which will be distributed among the writers of the 50 best answers to the contest. If you haven't already sent your entry look back to the January 29 issue and read the rules and list of prizes. Then plan to have your entry in the mail before March 1.

Interesting FOLKS



Left: Adelaide Litzenberger, a Seneca County, New York, farm girl and her pet woodchuck, Brownie. He weighs 7½ lbs., likes milk and cookies, and sleeps during the winter like any groundhog. Her other pets, two cats and a dog, consider Brownie as one of the family.



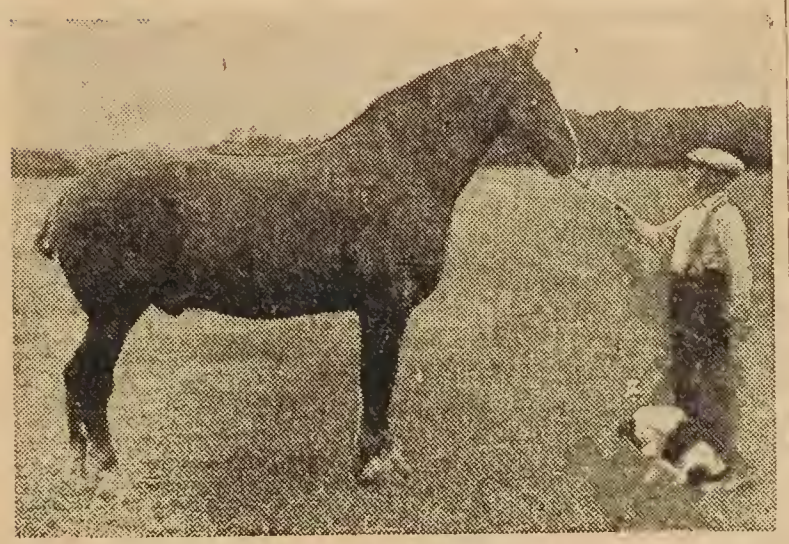
Above: Mr. and Mrs. Archie Bingham of the Bingham Poultry Ranch, South Edmeston. N. Y. Mrs. Bingham keeps the books and accounts, and, as a side line to one of the biggest poultry flocks in the state, Mr. Bingham dries, mixes, grinds, and sells, mostly to local pea and bean growers, about 300 tons of reinforced poultry manure (pep-to-lizer) a year.

Last fall Mr. Bingham had 1200 pullets in one pen without partitions and with no mechanical device to prevent picking. "If I feed and handle them right," says Mr. Bingham, "they will not eat each other up."

Below: Benjamin Miles, a student of vocational agriculture in the Albion, New York, High School. Ben, speaking on the subject "Cooperative marketing of fruit," won first prize in the speaking contest conducted by the New York State Horticultural Society at Rochester, recently.



Right: R. J. Connors of Phelps, New York, and Pat, 8 years old, believed to be the largest horse in the world. Pat is 19 hands 3" tall, and weighs 2800 lbs.





Left: Mr. C. P. Hamlin of East Wilton, Maine. Mr. Hamlin is a great lover of sheep and is particularly fond of Shropshires. While extensive sheep growing is seldom recommended for the Northeast, there appears to be a growing number of farmers who look upon sheep as a profitable side line.



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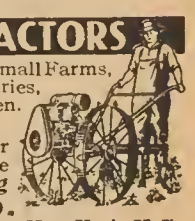
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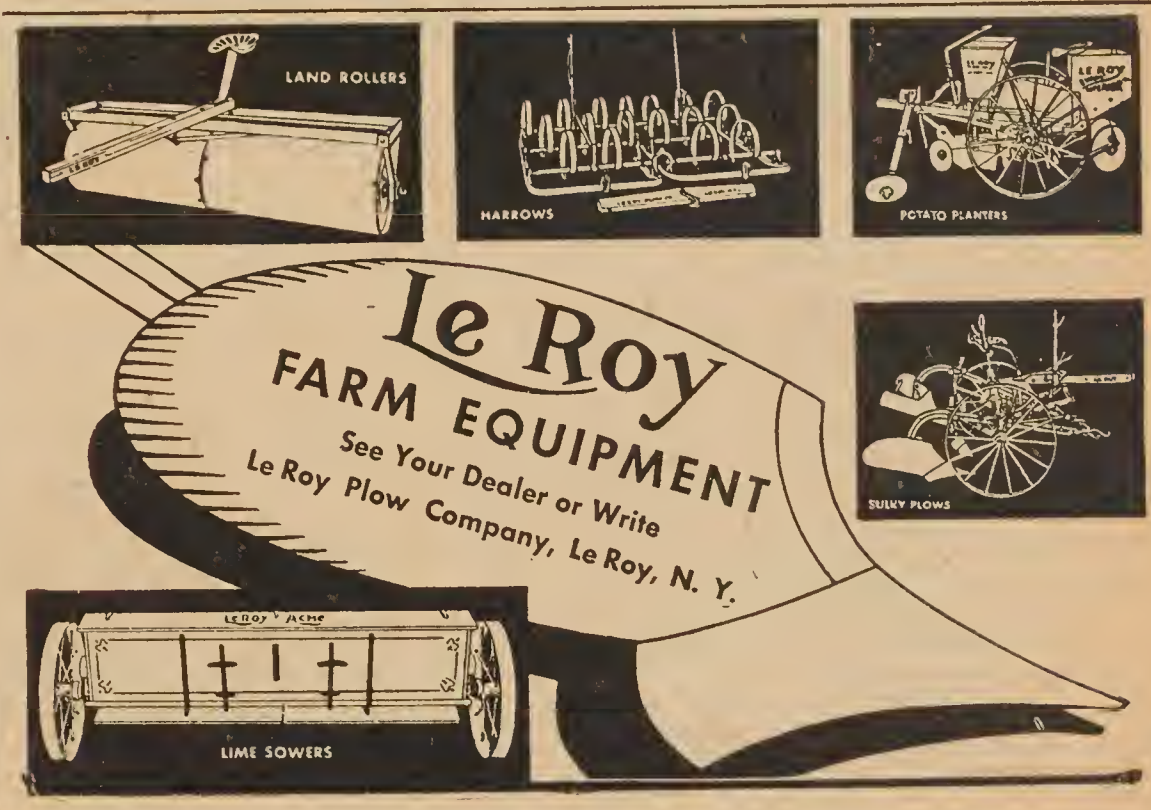
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Northeastern Slants ON THE NATIONAL NEWS

New Farm Bill Passes

PASSED by both houses of Congress and signed by President is new farm bill. Just to get this law down in black and white required 25,000 words and hundreds of pages.

Sponsored and supported by American Farm Bureau Federation, it was opposed by National Grange and most other farm organizations and cooperatives. Purpose of new law is "to stabilize production and price of cotton, wheat, corn, tobacco and rice." To prevent farmers forbidden to grow above crops from turning to dairying, an amendment was supported by dairy industry, discussed at length in Congress, but finally defeated. So there is nothing in present law to prevent acres forced out of wheat, corn or other crops from being used to produce more milk. Important provisions of new farm law are:

1. Continuance of present soil conservation program.
2. Compulsory marketing quotas controlling sales during surplus periods.
3. Commodity loans on a generous scale.
4. System of crop insurance for wheat.

Upwards of half a billion dollars is appropriated to carry out program. Payments to farmers are intended to pay for difference between prevailing market price for five major crops mentioned above and purchasing power of these crops during a representative pre-war period. Payments, however, will be made only to farmers who voluntarily cooperate in program. This in itself is a compulsory feature.

If two-thirds of farmers raising a crop agree to compulsory marketing quotas, then law provides that marketings in excess of prescribed amounts will be *punishable* by fines of 15 cents a bushel, 2 cents a pound on cotton in 1938 and 3 cents in 1939, 1 cent a pound on rice, and 50 per cent of market value on tobacco. Secretary of Agriculture is required to proclaim a national acreage quota for each crop, and this will be applied in proper proportions to each farm.

Commenting on passage of farm bill, a Washington legislator said:

"This is the wildest piece of legislation ever put on the books."

Said Senator Johnson of California: "This bill is the beginning of regimentation that will spread to all industry.

"Those who favor it say the law is not compulsory, but nevertheless it taxes the farmers who don't cooperate. There are heavy fines and penalties also for farmers who sign up who exceed their quotas. This bill alters the economy of this country, alters democracy itself."

Senator Charles L. McNary said: "The bill gives the Secretary of Agriculture power of an emperor or a czar. He can regulate food supply of the nation, from the fruit we eat at breakfast to the dessert at night."

Biggest and best of farm organizations, National Grange, said farm bill should be defeated if compulsory phases were included, and continued:

"Under this legislation a farmer is asked to sell his birthright for a mess of Federal pottage that he doesn't even get. No emergency, however great, could justify Congress in passing bill in its present form. It is playing the shabbiest kind of a trick on the farmer if Congress, under the guise of doing something to help in the solution of his problems, should bind him hand and foot and deprive him of his fundamental and constitutional rights."

Business Speaks

WASHINGTON meeting of "small business men" turned out to be eye-opener for President Roosevelt. The 23 resolutions which they approved and sent to White House proved that they were as critical of New Deal policies as is "big business." They demanded repeal of undistributed profits tax and capital gains tax, revision of social security taxes, repeal of Wagner Act, a halt to Federal spending and to attacks on business, broadening of income tax base, and an end to Federal regulation of business and industry. They did approve Federal aid to building and more ample credit for small business.

Arthur Krock, writing in New York Times, points out that before small business men's meeting, President Roosevelt had been confident that they were back of him. "What the President has heard in the past few weeks from big and small business", says Mr. Krock, "must finally persuade him that at least 90 per cent of American business men are severely critical of the methods of the New Deal."

Following are some quotations from resolutions adopted by the small business men:

"Unwarranted and malicious attacks on business by Administration representatives should be permanently stopped."

"The income tax base should be broadened to include a larger number of taxpayers."

"All Federal forms of wages-and-hours legislation should be rejected."

"Government should abandon all attempts to regulate or control the operations of private business or industry."

"The Wagner Labor Relations Act should be repealed and the NLRB investigated to make labor equally responsible with business in contracts and to balance legal protections."

"Federal spending should be curtailed because the present rate of outlay is greater than the ability of the people to meet."

Small business also recommended to the Federal Government that it "light some place and maintain a constant perch, rather than flit about like a canary."

Bigger Men-of-War

A "SKY-IS-THE-LIMIT" naval building race is predicted as result of Japan's refusal to give out information on her own naval construction plans. It has been rumored that she was building battleships bigger than those of Great Britain, United States, and France, limited by 1936 treaty to 35,000 tons. Asked by the three powers to reveal whether this was true, Japan replied that it was none of their business. She further declared that she will match any ships built by them or other nations.

Japan's refusal to give any information comes at time when Washington is full of arguments for and against President Roosevelt's proposed $800,000,000 program for bigger U. S. Navy. Hearings are being held before House Naval Affairs Committee to find answers to questions, "Why do we need a bigger Navy?" and "What is our foreign policy?"

"Millions of citizens," declared Senator M. LaFollette of Wisconsin, "want to know what occasions this increase of naval armament and what foreign policy the navy is intended to implement." Representative Vinson, chairman of committee and father of bill covering President's recommendations for bigger Navy, outlined program which proposes to maintain a Navy not only large enough to protect our coastline, "in both oceans at one and the same time", but also to protect Panama canal, Alaska, Hawaii and our insular possessions, and our commerce and citizens abroad.

It is feared by opponents of naval expansion that Administration wants bigger Navy to back up some secret foreign policy which may drag this country into war. Rumor that United States and Great Britain have secret understanding caused Senator Hiram Johnson of California to introduce resolution into Senate asking State Department whether naval pact exists with any nation. Secretary of State Hull's answer was "No". Senator Johnson, while saying that he favors bigger Navy, asserted: "I am not for any alliance with any country on earth. I am not for any agreement or any understanding, express or implied, which will take us into that which will mean war."

Railroads Carry Heavy Tax Load

STATISTICS recently released show that railways of America paid 7½ times as much in taxes as they earned for their stockholders in the seven years ending with 1937. Putting it another way — for every dollar the railways paid in dividends to the folks who own them, they paid $7.50 in taxes.

Serious situation which railways now face is of great importance to every citizen, for they are among the largest customers of other branches of business. They use 23 per cent of the bituminous soft coal mined in the country, 19 per cent of the fuel oil, 17 per cent of the iron and steel, and 20 per cent of the timber. They provide employment for millions of workers, and their securities affect the safety of savings of every bank depositor and every life insurance policy holder.

Committee Opposes Hawaii Statehood

SOME DAY Hawaii may become our forty-ninth State — but not yet, if Congress follows advice of committee which has been considering Hawaii's request for admission to Union. Committee urged Congress to defer action on the proposal because of international unrest, and pending a possible vote on it by entire Hawaii population to determine if there is complete unity on the matter.

Meantime, Committee suggests granting Hawaii equality with the 48 States in national legislation and treatment of its products, together with greatest possible freedom in self-government.

Should Hawaii be admitted later, it would be a departure from custom, as it would be the first "non-contiguous area" to be added to the Union and would be all of 2,000 miles away from her sister States.

Farm Credit News

Farming Fundamentals Remain Same

NORTHEASTERN agriculture has undergone marked changes in past two decades due to new methods of transportation, shifting demand for farm crops, and new competition from other areas, said Pres. E. H. Thomson of Federal Land Bank, Springfield, Mass., at recent Cornell Farm and Home Week.

"Most important factors bearing upon the soundness of farm investments are long-time trends in type of agriculture and farm values. Farming is a business that most men measure in terms of a lifetime and it makes a great deal of difference to an individual whether the trends of value are with him or against him.

"Farm practices change, but fundamentals to succeed in farming are no different from what they were generations ago. There is still no substitute for character, integrity, thrift, and hard work. A young man who is starting now needs a substantial background of actual experience because farming is becoming more and more a business of skillful management and technical knowledge. Competition is keener and it takes a better man to succeed than a generation or two ago. But good farmers on good land can pay for their properties easier today than at any time in the past," he asserted.

Explaining aims of various farm credit units, Thomson said, "Safe financing for the farm home is objective of cooperative credit agencies."

1937 Saw 17 per cent Increase in PCA Loans

Membership in production credit associations rose during 1937 from 10,761 farmers to 12,505, and volume of loans handled for them increased 17% to $16,517,000, according to H. B. Munger, head of Production Credit corporation — FCA unit which supervises 34 local credit cooperatives in Northeast.

Increased volume of short-term financing by production credit associations came chiefly from accounts formerly carried by dealers and merchants, Munger said. "This enables farmers to buy for cash and keep away from book accounts and installment notes, so that both the farmer and the dealer benefit. More dealers are anxious to do business for cash and many of them are cooperating with the production credit associations and their members to that end."

SLANT: In long run, credit program that's good for farmers is good for dealers too.

Relief Picture Worse

NOW BEFORE Congress is bill carrying emergency relief appropriation of $250,000,000, drawn to take care of vast number of new relief cases resulting from latest depression. This sum is in addition to billion and a half dollars voted for relief for current fiscal year ending July 1st.

According to report of House Appropriations Committee, WPA rolls increased from 1,464,000 in October to 2,000,000 today. Altogether there are said to be 3,000,000 more workers out

of jobs since last August. More than a million lost jobs last month. Next year's relief load, which previous estimates had put at one billion, is now figured at twice that amount.

Relief control without politics was called for last week by Senator Josiah W. Bailey, a North Carolina Democrat, who introduced resolution in Senate for a "non-partisan" administration of relief funds by a Federal Board of five members. Board would take over all relief activities except those of CCC and WPA.

Senator Bailey's resolution declared that there is "grave danger" that relief funds may be used for political purposes, and calls for heavy fine or year's imprisonment in cases where votes of persons on relief are solicited, or where any relief office is used for political purposes. Resolution also calls for an investigation, State by State, of past relief spendings.

Hitler Increases Power

GERMANY'S master, Adolf Hitler, recently shuffled the cards and dealt himself a good hand. Early this month, he announced:

"Henceforth, I, personally, will exercise direct command over the entire armed establishment."

At same time, he fired Minister of War von Blomberg and Commander-in-chief von Fritsch, dismissed thirteen others among Army's foremost generals, shifted 30 other generals and colonels to other commands — replacing all with party men (Nazis). Similar changes were made in German Foreign office.

This "purge" is only one more step toward total control of Germany by Nazis, who in the five years elapsing since Hitler came to power, have done away with all other political parties in Germany, turned labor unions into party tools; tried to regiment church; have set up economic dictatorship to control commerce, banking, and big business; suppressed freedom of speech, of the press and of assemblage. Now going on in Germany is trial which is drawing attention of whole civilized world. Rev. Martin Niemoeller, popular German pastor arrested seven months ago by Nazi government, is being tried secretly for sedition. His real crime was his courageous fight to preserve freedom of the pulpit.

European Elms Doomed

FORESTERS returning from Europe report that European scientists have given up trying to control Dutch Elm Disease and are resigned to sad fact that all elms in Europe are doomed within a few years. After 18 years of unsuccessful efforts to fight it, the disease finally won. Control was started too late.

SLANT: In this country Dutch Elm Disease is apparently at least temporarily under control. That it will remain so is hope of every one who loves this fine tree.

Farmers Help "Raise" Automobiles

YOU probably never thought of your flivver as a farm product. Well, it isn't in one way, and in another way it is. To prove this statement, here's a list of farm products needed by one big automobile company to build a million cars:

Cotton, 89,000 lbs., for making upholstery, brake lining, timing gears and safety glass.

Corn, 500,000 bushels, for rubber substitutes, butyl alcohol and solvents.

Linseed oil, 2,400,000 pounds, for making paints, core oil, soft soap and glycerine.

Molasses, 2,500,000 gallons, for making anti-freeze, shock absorber fluids and solvents.

Wool, 3,200,000 pounds, for making upholstery, gaskets, anti-rust, floor coverings and lubricants.

Cattle, 30,000, to supply 1,500,000 square feet of leather for making upholstery and hide glue.

Hogs, 20,000, to supply lard oil for lubricants, oleic acid and bristles for brushes.

Goats, 87,500, to supply mohair for making pile fabric for upholstery.

Soybean oil, 2,000,000 pounds, for paint.

Watch Your Step!

ALTHOUGH there was an estimated decrease of about 6 per cent in total number of accidental deaths in United States in 1937 over preceding year, yet nation's accident record is still appalling, according to statistical report of Metropolitan Life Insurance Company.

A total of 104,000 people were killed in accidents of all kinds during 1937. That is highest figure in history with single exception of 1936. Automobiles, of course, were greatest single cause of fatalities.

Good Books to Read

So You're Going to Get Married *Bell Wiley*

Spring is just around the corner, and this book is handy for every young woman who expects, hopes or dreams of being married. In a breezy, informal vein, the author's discussion ranges from household needs to getting along with a husband, a little on cooking, on intelligent buying, handling a maid, and so forth. J. B. Lippincott Co., Philadelphia, Pa. $1.50.

The American Home and Character Trends *George D. Beckwith*

The author has spent his life working with boys, and his subject matter is drawn from his experiences in his own family, church, rural schools, Y.M.C.A. work, Boy Scouts, and other phases of work with young people. Character building is the basic theme. The development of character is in the activities of the home and its normal atmosphere of peace and happiness. A fine book for study by parents and teachers. If you would like a copy, write to Mr. Beckwith at Gloversville, New York. The price is $1.50 per copy.

Good Movies to See

The Bad Man of Brimstone

Wallace Beery in a stirring, realistic melodrama of the old West. An old plot, acted convincingly, with beautiful background and fine photography. Good comedy and characters.

The Buccaneer

Lusty, exciting and historically interesting version of the colorful part played by the dashing pirate, Lafitte, in determining the destiny of the United States in the War of 1812. Picturesque scenes of early New Orleans are attractive, and a bit of romance adds sparkle and zest.

Rosalie

Extravagent musical comedy, with good singing, expert dancing, and lavish production, but at times boring. Romance of West Point man and princess of a mythical kingdom. Nelson Eddy and Eleanor Powell.

Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs

Exquisite adaptation of Grimm's fairy tale to the screen, which will be enjoyed by men, women and children throughout the world.

97TH YEAR FEBRUARY

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Flood Warning

When cows calve in the spring, summer milk production is increased. Wise farmers guard against the summer milk flood. They plan to have cows freshen in the fall.

Obtaining the largest possible returns from milk requires adjustment of production to consumer demand. Realizing that consumption requirements are on a long-time-trend basis, it is clearly impossible for sudden and heavy increases in supplies of milk to be absorbed in fluid form. So the surplus problem is created principally on farms, not in markets.

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Taken immediately following the Master Farmer Banquet, this picture shows Master Farmers and 4-A winners for 1937. In the center of the picture is Governor Lehman. In the back row, at the left, is Herbert Earl, 4-A Future Farmer. Seated in front of him is Carol Watson, who acted as proxy for Phyllis Watson, Juvenile Granger, who was ill. Seated on the floor, left to right, are Emory Hicks, Juvenile Granger; George Harper, Boy Scout; Lee Phillips, Boy Scout; and Erton Sipher, Future Farmer. At right end of second row is Miss Leslie Clinton, 4-H Club member. Back of her is Howard Limbacher, 4-H Club member.

Second from the left, in the rear row, is Master Farmer W. A. Dean of Columbia County. Then in order, from left to right, are Daniel Dean of Tioga County, Albert Storch of Chemung County, James Case of Wayne County, Herbert Hednett of Allegany County, Murray Fisher of St. Lawrence County, and Grover Guernsey of Schoharie County. In each case the Master Farmer's wife is seated directly in front of him.

New York State

MASTER FARMERS HONORED

ON THURSDAY evening of Farmers' Week at Cornell the largest group ever to assemble at a Master Farmer Banquet saw Governor Lehman present Master Farmer medals to seven New York State farmers and eight 4-A winners. A capacity group of 400 ate in Memorial Hall, and 117 more, who because of the demand for tickets, ate in another room, came into Memorial Hall to hear the citations.

On this page you will find the picture taken after the banquet, showing the Governor, Master Farmers and their wives, and 4-A winners.

In his talk on "The Plowman", Ed Eastman emphasized the thought that Master Farmer medals are a means of honoring all agriculture rather than any individual. Said Mr. Eastman, "I have tried to find written tributes to the soil and the men who till it, and I have been surprised to find how few they are. We have honored success in every other type of endeavor. Why should we not give equal honor to the most important occupation of all?"

Ed Babcock, author of "Kernels, Screenings and Chaff", was toastmaster. He introduced the first lady of the land, Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, who has been present at every New York State Master Farmer Banquet, and Mrs. Henry Morgenthau, Jr. He read the following letter:

"My Dear Mr. Eastman:

"In all walks of life America needs today the fine human qualities found among the members of the Master Farmer organization in New York. I wish to express the hope that their dinner will be the splendid success which their valiant spirit deserves.

—FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT."

Since the first Master Farmer medals were given in 1928, 88 men have received them. Four, namely Harry E. Wellman of Orleans County; D. V. Farley of Orange County; I. D. Karr of Allegany County, and J. J. Young of Cattaraugus County, all of the class of 1928, have left us. One of them, Mr. Young, died during the past year. Of the remaining 84, 49 were present at this year's Banquet and were introduced by H. L. Cosline.

Four-A medals were first presented in 1930, and since that time 58 have been awarded. Three 4-A winners of previous years attended the Banquet and were introduced.

It was quite evident to everyone that Governor Lehman thoroughly enjoys reading the citations and presenting the medals. He has missed but one Banquet since 1928. President Roosevelt, when Governor, never missed attendance at the Banquet where he personally presented the medals.

The procedure in presenting the medals was this: Governor Lehman called in turn each Master Farmer and his wife and each 4-A winner to the speakers' table. After reading a brief citation covering the achievements which led to the award, the medal was presented and the Master Farmer or 4-A winner made a brief response.

In addition to members of the staff of *American Agriculturist,* the following men were seated at the speakers' table: Dr. Edmund Day, President of Cornell University, who welcomed the group to Cornell; Arthur Deering, Dean of State College of Agriculture, Orono, and David Agans, Master of New Jersey State Grange, both of whom are Directors of American Agriculturist Foundation; Harper Sibley, Chairman of Foundation Directors; Walter Brown, Secretary to Governor Lehman; H. V. Noyes, Commissioner of Agriculture for the State of New York; and Dr. Carl Ladd, Dean of the College of Agriculture, Cornell.

At a meeting of the Directors of the American Agriculturist Research Foundation, Inc., before the Banquet, Mrs. George Tyler of East Bloomfield, former President of the New York State Home Bureau Federation, was elected to take the place of Miss Elizabeth McDonald, whose term expired. According to the Foundation Constitution no director can be reelected.

Every year since the Master Farmer Banquet has been held at Willard Straight Hall the Cornell Glee Club has appeared on the program. Never in the opinion of many who attended did the Glee Club sing better. At the special request of the Governor, the Glee Club sang the Cornell Alma Mater and the 517 people in the hall rose to their feet and joined with them in the second verse.

As has been the custom for several years, the Master Farmers of the state met together at Willard Straight Hall for lunch. Robert Call of Batavia was elected President of the Master Farmers of New York State, and Fred Hollowell of Penn Yan was elected Vice-President.

Nominations are now in order for Master Farmers for 1938. A man is always eligible no matter how many times he may have been nominated in the past. While there is no official age requirement, the judges in recent years have come to scan the records of younger men with exceptional care, and other qualifications being equal, a man over 50 gets more consideration.

Contrary to the idea of some people, Master Farmer medals are not awarded for excellence of farming alone. In fact, that is but one point considered. The man who has been reasonably successful in building up a farm business and who also has educated his children, furnished labor-saving equipment in the home, and who has contributed time and effort to the betterment of his community and the agriculture of the state, is the man who most nearly meets the qualifications for a Master Farmer. If you know a man who meets these qualifications, send his name to *American Agriculturist,* Savings Bank Bldg., Ithaca, N. Y.

Duncan Memorial Award

Preceding his annual Governor's Day address in Bailey Hall at Cornell's Farm and Home Week, Governor Lehman presented the first awards of the H. S. Duncan Memorial Fund.

Thomas E. Cross of LaGrangeville, Dutchess County, was the unanimous choice of the committee for the 1937 award. Mr. Cross died last December, so the award certificate and a $50 check were received in his name by his son Theodore.

Honorable mention was given to B. J. Case of Sodus, Wayne County; Harry C. Andrews of Waterloo, Seneca County, and Harold Simonson of Glen Head, Nassau County. Citations by the Governor were:

"Thomas E. Cross. Fruit grower, officer and leader in farm organizations, whose experience and foresight led him to crusade for an idea which resulted in founding of the New York and New England Apple Institute.

"B. J. Case. Whose pioneering in producing, grading and packaging fruits has shown the way for many advancements now taking place in that industry.

"Harry C. Andrews. Staunch advocate of better marketing, whose success in the introduction of potatoes in attractive consumer packages has inspired other growers to follow his example.

"Harold Simonson. Active worker in farm organizations; student of and leader in better marketing practices; far-sighted worker for improved terminal facilities at Bronx Market; a cooperator who has given unstintedly of his time to agriculture." —*Skeff.*

The Milk Audit Report

By LELAND SPENCER

MILK dealers' profits have had another airing since the last issue of the *Agriculturist* went to press. It would hardly do for us to pass over, without comment, Commissioner Noyes' report to the Governor and the legislature on the audit of milk dealers' accounts for which $50,000 was appropriated last spring. The detailed report compiled by a well-known firm of certified public accountants must be regarded as a reliable source of information concerning the sales, costs, and profits of leading dairy concerns in the New York metropolitan area during 1936 and the first nine months of 1937.



Leland Spencer

Farmers, as well as consumers, will be interested chiefly in the amount and rate of profit made by the dealers. Profits of the firms audited, expressed in terms of a quart of milk (including fluid milk plus the milk equivalent of cream and other milk products), were just under one-half cent in 1936 and a little more than one-fourth cent in the first nine months of 1937. My impression is that between 0.3 and 0.4 cent a quart is about a normal rate of profit for milk dealers in New York City. It takes about that much to yield a return on the investment in the business which will attract new capital as it is needed from time to time.

The milk audit report shows average earnings on "net tangible assets" at the rate of 11.1 per cent in 1936 and 5.1 per cent in the first nine months of 1937. "Net tangible assets" are less than the total capital. All "good will" value is left out, even that which had been purchased and paid for in cash. The rate of earnings on the total investment or the "net worth" of the companies would be somewhat less than the figures mentioned. Even so, the rate of earnings as given in the report is not high as compared with those of other lines of business. The rate of earnings on "net worth" by a large number of manufacturing and trading corporations in the United States was 10.1 per cent for 1936 and 13 per cent for the first nine months of 1937.

It is important to know what businesses were covered by the audit and how much each one contributed to the final results. Of the 14 concerns, 11 were subsidiaries or branches of the two largest companies, Borden's and Sheffield Farms. All were doing business principally in the New York metropolitan area. All except two were handling and distributing milk and cream. One of the exceptions is a Sheffield subsidiary whose business is the manufacture of evaporated milk and other by-products from surplus. The other is a large ice cream business conducted by a division of the Borden Company.

There is a serious question whether the financial results of an entirely distinct and specialized ice cream business should be mixed in with those for a group of milk dealers. Fortunately the figures for each concern are given separately in the audit report. It happens that a big share of the total profits were made out of ice cream. If the highly profitable ice cream operation were left out of the summary, the average profit per quart would be reduced to ⅜ of a cent in 1936 and close to one-eighth cent in 1937. The rate of profit on "net tangible assets" would be reduced to 9.8 per cent in 1936 and 2.6 per cent in 1937.

My observation is that dairy farmers and milk dealers generally prosper or suffer together. The year 1936 was a good year for both; 1937 not so good for either.

January Milk Prices

The Dairymen's League has announced an average net pool return for January milk of $2.08. That price is for 3.5 milk in the 201-210 mile zone, and includes an average plus differential of 15 cents, but does not include grade A premiums where earned. It does include a 5c deduction for certificates of indebtedness.

The January price is 24c below the December price, but is the highest January return since 1931.

Sheffield producers have announced January prices as follows: January 1 to 15 inclusive $2.21½, January 16 to 31 $2.05. These prices are for 3.5 milk in the 201-210 mile zone. Producers' returns vary according to freight, grade, and butterfat differentials. The Sheffield price for December was $2.20 for the first six days, and $2.48 for the balance of the month. The January price is the highest paid for January milk since 1930.

Bargaining Agency Prices

The average class 1 price for January was $2.30. On January 16, the Bargaining Agency reduced the class 1 price to $2.20 and the class 2 price to $2.05. As a result the New York City retail price of grade B milk delivered to homes dropped to 13c and the price at stores to 12c. At the same time price on heavy cream was reduced 1c per half pint. However, a good many stores have been selling milk at less than 12c, which situation is responsible for much of the lack of stability in the city market.

Wool

Mill consumption of wool has been running considerably less than it did a year ago. Therefore, stocks of wool on hand are relatively heavy, a situation which by April 1 may improve relative to a year ago because of a probability of smaller imports. During the spring of 1937 domestic wool prices reached the highest level since 1929, but by the end of the year they had dropped about 30%, and at the beginning of 1938 were lower than any time since 1935.

The Orchard Outlook

Dr. J. R. Magness of the USDA is held in highest esteem by fruit leaders everywhere. He has given a picture of declining apple production in the Northwest in the next 15 years. This is based solely on present ages of trees and plantings. Even should there be heavy plantings in the next few years a considerable period must elapse before they affect commercial production.

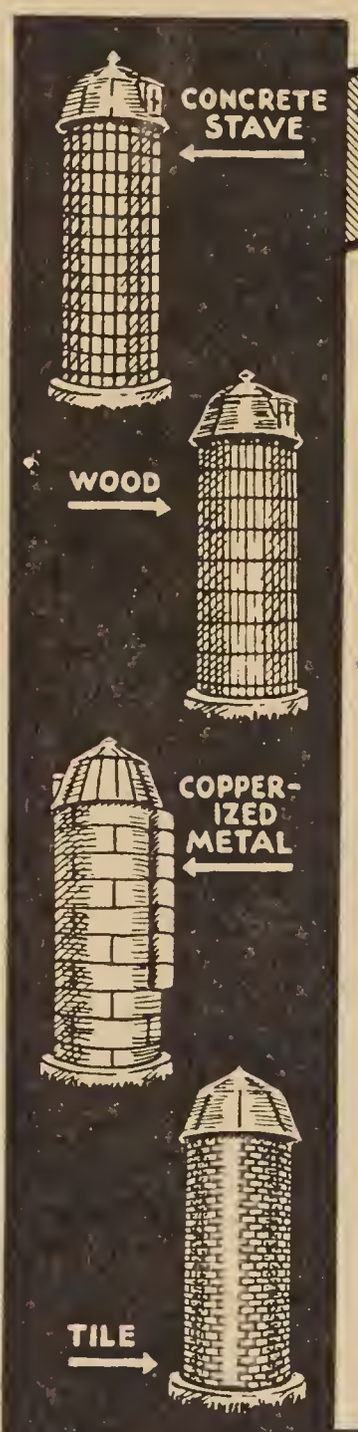
From men who have made studies in the Northwest as recently as during the past summer I have reports that the economic condition of many of the growers is bad. Production costs are far heavier than in the East. Indebtedness in many sections far exceeds normal value of land and orchards. The cost of irrigating, spraying, labor and long-distance shipments to market has left growers holding the bag and wondering what to do next.

Apple growers—and other growers, too—in New York, New Jersey and New England literally are in clover. Nearness to market, easy transportation and—above all—improvement in pack and packaging have helped to regain these markets. I mention these things in answer to a number of growers who have asked me if their merchandising efforts have been worthwhile this season of large crops. Decidedly, yes, for effect this season and in the future.

During the three-week period up to last week approximately 1,200 carloads of apples moved out of Western New York. About half of these were government surplus purchases, and the balance commercial. From several sources I hear that the commercial movement is continuing about this pace. Government has been paying 75 cents per bushel for No. 1 stock and 65 cents for 80 per cent No. 1.

Western New York growers' committees feel that surplus purchases definitely have helped.

Commercial sales reported range McIntosh No. 1 grade 70 cents to $1 per bushel according to quality; Rhode Island Greenings and Wealthys in crates, No. 1, sized 2½ inches up, 75 to 80 cents; Kings in bushel baskets, 75 cents to $1. Good Macs reported selling at $1.50 in New York.—*Skeff.*



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NEARBY MARKETS *for* NEARBY POULTRYMEN

The Marginal Producer

By J. C. HUTTAR

THOSE who study the business of agriculture call the man who is just about covering actual costs with the sale of his produce the marginal producer. In other words, he's right on the margin between being in the business of producing and being forced out because he couldn't make ends meet.



J. C. Huttar

These people, and the sub-marginal producers who definitely get less for their produce than it costs to produce it, play an important part in egg marketing. Of course, they come into the picture of marketing any farm product, but I think we have more of them, especially of the sub-marginal variety, to think about in the chicken business than in any other farm crop.

No Money In It

But, you say, why in the world would people stay in the chicken business if they're going to lose money at it right along. There's two reasons for this. They don't know they're not making money and they don't care.

Chicken raising is by far the most popular farming sideline. The Federal Census shows that there are more than five million farms keeping chickens in the United States. And these are really scattered over every state in the Union. What other crop or animal has such popularity. On upwards of 75% of these farms the number of hens is small. They are simply something to have around the farm so that the family can have fresh eggs and to give the housewife some pin-money. "They don't cost anything to keep," the farmer will tell you. So if they lay, that's fine, and if they don't, well that's nothing to get excited about. The taxes don't have to be paid out of the income from egg sales.



If you were actually to figure proportionate farm costs on these small flocks, you'd find that they cost more to keep than they bring in or save. But the farmer doesn't know what these small flocks cost and so over 50% of our market eggs come from these small flocks where they are sold for less than the cost of production.

The chicken business is also the dream and ideal of most city grocery clerks and bookkeepers when that urge to get out in the open air and back to the soil hits them. Many of these spend some time at it before they are convinced this chicken business isn't quite as simple as it looked from behind the grocery counter. Also there are thousands of people living in the suburbs of our big cities who like to keep a few hens. But these few hens at times lay eggs faster than the family can use them and so they sell the surplus to friends and relatives.

Finally we have the country estates and farms of business executives and professional city people. They have a streak of farming somewhere in their boyhood or ancestry which they must satisfy now that they have some surplus money. Chickens again make up a large part of these farm enterprises. These people know they aren't making money, but they don't care.

But the tough part about all this is that all these flocks lay eggs which add to the total market supply.

A Good Business

All these facts cast quite a shadow across the chicken business. But that just goes to show how far you can go toward proving something which is not true, and yet stick strictly to facts. In other words, in spite of the fact that probably 50 to 60% of the market eggs are produced by marginal and sub-marginal producers, the poultry business has proved one of the most profitable on the farms of the United States.

Last week I read both the U. S. Farm Outlook for 1938 and the same for New York State and both of these include very encouraging words for Poultry. The first of these is published by the U. S. Department of Agriculture and the second by the Dept. of Agricultural Economics at Cornell University. Both of these organizations keep a lot of farm records and point out that egg production has proven itself to be one of the most profitable farm enterprises.

The Right Way

Of course, the reason for these opposite results in keeping chickens lies in the attitude of the poultry keeper toward his or her chickens. The people who neglect to know, forget, or don't care about the profitability of their chickens lose money on them. But those who think about them, plan their poultry business, care for them as they should, have to make money on them practically always do. Of course, there are bound to be those times when feed prices are abnormally high or egg prices unseasonably low when it would take a magician to get a profit out of the chickens. But at such times it is often hard to find any other farm business that gives more promise.

It seems to me that, except for the rich men's estates, the big flocks generally pay and the small flocks don't. This is because the big flocks have to pay and the small ones do not. The big flocks get care, the eggs are all one color and are cared for like perishable food should be. The small flock owner doesn't select his chicks carefully, produces all colors of eggs and doesn't bother to fuss with the eggs. Best prices are obtained for eggs of uniform color, well graded and cared for to keep first quality. Only if higher prices are realized will poultry pay. MORAL: Keep enough hens so that you'll be sure to take care of them.



"Grandfather didn't leave us anything!"

NEARBY MARKETS *for* NEARBY POULTRYMEN

Poultry Yard Gossip

By L. E. WEAVER

IT SEEMS to me that there has been an increasing interest in the possibility of getting a larger proportion of our poultry income from meat birds. Perhaps that is not true in the New England states where the Reds, Rocks, and New Hampshires have always outnumbered the Leghorns. Possibly there has been no chance there for further increases.



L. E. Weaver

I am quite certain, however, that in this Leghorn territory there has been a considerable swing to the heavier breeds that serve the dual purpose of furnishing eggs in abundance, and then bring a good price for meat. Of course, the dyed-in-the-wool Leghorn man will argue that there are advantages that more than offset this meat price argument, and in fact that for broilers up to 2½ lbs. the white Leghorn is superior to the heavier varieties. They tell me that once the local market owners and the housewives get wise to the fact that there is more meat and less bone on Leghorns at this size, they prefer them. Then too, the white feathered birds make a better looking broiler after it is picked than the birds with dark feathers.

It is easy to get into all sorts of difficulties if you start arguing about the relative merits of Leghorns versus heavy birds. I am going to side-step that discussion and remain neutral. What I started out to do was to tell of a new idea that is being tested out by one of the Pacific Coast poultry departments.

Better Meat-Type Leghorns

The idea is that if you start with a strain of large-sized, high-producing Leghorns and select the ones with the most desirable meat type, blocky and plump bodies, it may be possible to develop a meat-type Leghorn without losing any of the high egg-laying quality. A start has been made, and the report given last summer at the Poultry Science meeting indicated that considerable success has already been achieved.

* * *

Don't Send Sick Birds to Market

Perhaps I am straying over into Johnny Huttar's territory when I mention marketing, but it is only very briefly. I don't believe that everyone realizes the foolishness of putting in very thin and obviously sick birds when they crate up a lot of birds for the city market. There are inspectors who are looking out to see that such stuff is not offered for sale. It is destroyed, and the sender merely has the fun of paying the cost of its transportation.

Of course, this inspection service is quite inadequate and some of the worthless stuff may get by in the rush, but that is all the more reason for not sending it. The demand for poultry meat can never be built up if the public is suspicious of the quality. A man who is not a poultryman, but who does know about marketing of poultry, recently told me that when he wants chicken for his table, he always buys a certain brand of canned chicken. He knows that every bird after being dressed is passed by a U. S. inspector who is stationed at the canning plant. No diseased cases get by.

* * *

A High Standard

I haven't been able to decide whether the man is trying to kid somebody or has merely taken some poultry ex-



tension man's talk too seriously, but he certainly has some exalted ideas about what high-quality hatching eggs should be like.

Here is an inquiry which one of our breeders received: "Can you supply a sample stock setting of 15 ea. S. C., W. Leghorn **Hatching Eggs** conforming **Rigidly** as follows, **Prepaid;** also, same **Guaranteed Fertility — 90%.** Must weigh 30-32 oz. per doz.; Chalk-White; Uniform; Perfect-shaped; Clean, strong, smooth shells (free from any imperfections) from Sire & Dam **not less** than 3 years old; No "standard disqualifications"; Free from B.W.D.; Selected for **Quick Feathering, Fast Growth, Early Maturing;** Broad, evenly serrated Comb; Short, wide, well-curved Beak; Straight Keel felt at rear; & **Docility.** Dam of **at least** 270 egg record First laying year and 100% Non-broody. Sire must weigh 6-8 lbs. having the **Thinnest, Straightest** Pubic Bones; Not knock-kneed and hatched from a 30-32 oz. per doz. egg laid by a 3 year or older 100% Non-broody Dam of 270 egg record or better in First laying year. Please send prices and State Stipulations in Your **Fertility Guarantee.**"

If anyone is prepared to fill the order, I will be glad to notify the inquirer. It is always a hopeful sign when a poultryman is so up-on-his-toes that he has in mind certain definite specifications for the chicks he purchases. I never expected to find one so far ahead of us as this man seems to be.

* * *

Winter Molters Are Not Always Culls

As is usual at this time of the year, I am hearing this question, "Should the pullets be culled out and marketed that have gone out of production and are in a full or partial molt?" The answer is "no." With good care most of them will come back after their rest and will give a good account of themselves during the summer and fall.

This should be done however. Put a colored leg band on each idle pullet so that in case she does not go back to work after a reasonable time — 6 to 9 weeks — you **can** cull her out. Also, if you produce chicks or sell hatching eggs, you can keep these "winter pause" birds out of the breeding pen next year. A certain amount of this trouble is probably due to heredity, hence the danger of using them as breeders.

* * *

Was It Infectious Bronchitis?

The other day a man told me that last winter he had some trouble among his pullets. He thought it was infectious bronchitis (correctly called Laryngotracheitis). Now he wanted to know if he should vaccinate his new pullets against that disease. All I could do was to ask if he was sure that it was infectious bronchitis that the flock had last winter. No, he couldn't be positive. They coughed and their throats rattled and wheezed, and they went down in production, and a few died. No, he didn't have any of them examined.

That is not the first time this situation has occurred. It is really serious, yet I am quite helpless when it comes to giving advice. If the hens really had infectious bronchitis and he keeps any of them over he most certainly should vaccinate the pullets. Otherwise, they will almost surely go through the same next winter that the older birds experienced.

On the other hand, the trouble *might* have been any one of a half-dozen other diseases of the respiratory system. In that case vaccination certainly should *not* be attempted. It would only introduce one more serious trouble into the flock.

This state of affairs could have been avoided. I am writing this in order that our readers won't make the same mistake. The Cornell Veterinary College, and no doubt the Veterinary Departments in other states, are prepared to make an accurate determination of this disease if they examine the birds while they are still sick. Whenever a flock shows signs of an epidemic of disease involving the breathing apparatus of the birds, several that show typical symptoms should be sent at once to the veterinarian's. Don't wait until the flock is almost recovered.



"I'm afraid we'll have to get the horn changed, dear."

Disease Free Pullets Pay

Some figures from the State of Connecticut throw some light on the advisability of purchasing chicks free from pullorum disease. Records were kept on flocks entered in the Home Egg Laying Contest. A number of the same poultrymen were also entered in

(*Continued on Page* 19)

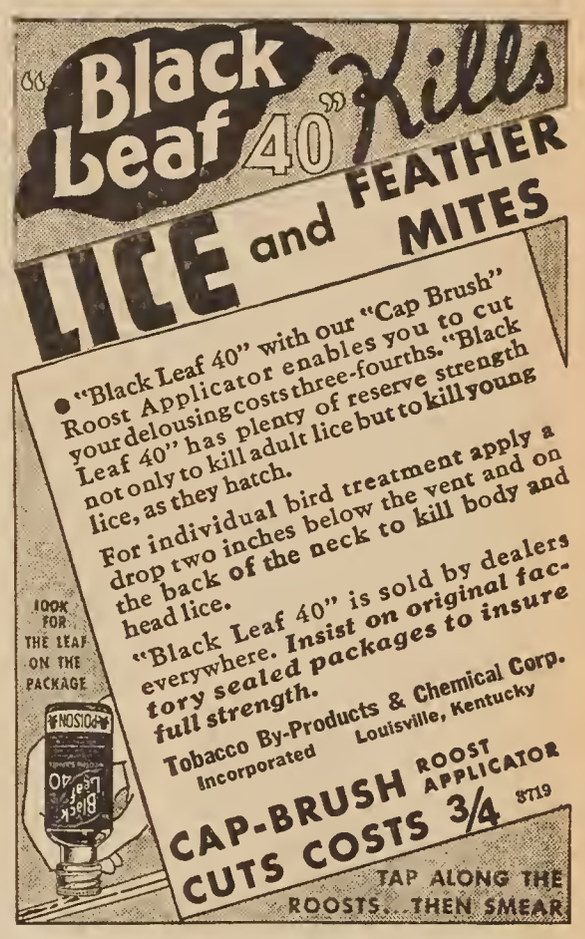
CONSTIPATION?



TRY THIS EASY 3★ RELIEF!

Wise folks in this section know how to chase that mean, out-of-kilter feeling due to constipation. And they don't put up with bad-tasting doses either. Millions of people like yourself have found that no other type of laxative can do exactly what Feen-a-mint does. Feen-a-mint rates 3 stars for 3 special benefits. ★1. NO STOMACH UPSET—With Feen-a-mint you don't swallow a heavy, bulky dose; there is nothing to further burden an already over-burdened digestion. ★2. CHEWING AIDS DIGESTION—The chewing stimulates the flow of the same natural alkaline fluids that help food digest. ★3. ACTS WHERE YOU NEED IT—Feen-a-mint's tasteless laxative ingredient does nothing in the stomach. It passes to the intestines, and does its work where you want it to—easily, pleasantly.

Feen-a-mint won't gripe, nauseate, or disturb sleep. Let whole family enjoy this first-rate 3-star relief. Easy—pleasant! At your druggists' or write for generous FREE sample package. FEEN-A-MINT, Dept. 379, Newark, N. J.



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FEDERAL LAND BANK, Springfield, Mass. No time to lose in selecting and purchasing the farm of your choice, if you plan to take full advantage of this year's crops. We have scheduled for sale excellent values in all types of farms throughout New England, New York and New Jersey. Write for illustrated descriptions and long term financing plan.

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UNEQUIPPED DAIRY FARM, near Hinckley, New York. Carry 30 head—immediate possession, liberal terms. Write A. B. PRATT, 180 Longview Avenue, White Plains, New York.

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FOR SALE— Having moved to Ithaca will sacrifice Yonkers home. Well built, newly decorated, big yard, garage. Near schools. Two minutes to R. R. station. 30 minutes to Grand Central. Address Box 367 American Agriculturist. Ithaca, New York.

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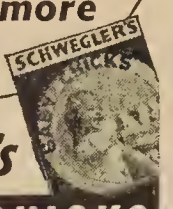
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S. MEYER & SON, Inc.
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If you have been notified that your policy is to run out soon, renew it right away with an American Agriculturist agent or direct to N. A. ASSOCIATES, Inc. 10 NORTH CHERRY ST., POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.

BABY CHICKS



Let me send you this FREE BOOK on how to make more PROFITS with Schwegler's



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You should read this book before ordering your chicks. It tells the complete story of how you can make money with Schwegler's Thor-O-Breds.

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Contests prove that Thor-O-Breds have the blood of champions. At 1937 Passaic County N. J. Contest, Schwegler's Rhode Island Red made HIGHEST record with 313 eggs, 340 points. At Western New York Schwegler's White Leghorn 322 points — Barred Rock 301 Eggs. Other winnings.

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$250 CASH PRIZES—WRITE FOR DETAILS

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HAVE QUALITY BACKGROUND

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GUARANTEED LIVELY CHICKS
THE KERR CHICKERIES, INC.

QUALITY EGGS always bring top prices. Folks want them. A few cents more a dozen means a whale of a big increase in profits. Kerr Chicks for 30 years have been bred for heavy production of quality eggs. Farm of 8000 breeders. You want layers, not loafers! Every Kerr breeder tested annually for B.W.D. by "slow" tube agglutination method. 100 per cent live delivery guaranteed. Seek bigger profits for yourself this year with Kerr's Lively Chicks. Write for FREE Chick Book.

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BRANCH OFFICES: New Jersey—Paterson, Trenton, Woodstown; New York—Binghamton, Middletown, Schenectady, East Syracuse, Kingston; Pennsylvania—Lancaster; Massachusetts—West Springfield; Connecticut—Danbury, Norwich; Delaware—Selbyville. (Address Dept. 21.)



I WILL SHARE PROFITS with you

IF you answer this ad promptly, I'll send you FREE Profit-Sharing Certificate worth $3.00 on every 100 Day-Olds ordered this season.
W. W. KERLIN

FREE Catalog explains all—in detail. Write quick!

Nearly 40 Years Breeding for Type... Size... High Egg Production

Over 100 official contest records—up to 331 eggs. Over 250 cash, gold, silver and bronze awards to **"KERLIN-QUALITY"** S. C. W. Leghorns for unusual merit.

Every Breeder State Bloodtested
for B.W.D. (tube agglutination method.) Customers report flock averages up to and over 250 eggs. **Invest wisely in "KERLIN-QUALITY"**

95% Sex Guarantee
DAY-OLD PULLETS
CHICKS
COCKERELS
100% Live Delivery

KERLIN'S GRAND VIEW POULTRY FARM
211 Walnut Road, Centre Hall, Pa.

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCK

BABY CHICKS.... $12. PER 100
EGGS FOR HATCHING.... $7. PER 100

Special Price on LARGE ORDERS
All Eggs used are from My Own Breeders. 100% State Tested (B.W.D. free.) Tube Agglutination. My White Rocks are early maturing, make Quick Growth on Broilers and Capons. Send for a free circular.

JOSEPH TOLMAN I SPECIALIZE. ONE BREED, ONE GRADE at ONE PRICE.
DEPT. B ROCKLAND MASS.

OFFICIAL BLOOD-TESTED CHICKS

PENNSYLVANIA STATE SUPERVISED

Every egg hatched in our plant from a breeder that has been selected by the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture and BLOOD SAMPLE Tested for B.W.D. by the Tube Agglutination test in the State Laboratory at Harrisburg, Pa.

ORDER NOW AT THESE SPECIAL PRICES	100
WHITE LEGHORNS "Big Type," "Bred to pound out Eggs"	$9.00
SPECIAL MATING WHITE LEGHORNS—No B. W. D. Reactors	10.00
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Send 1c a chick, bal. C.O.D. 100% live arrival guar. Add ½c per chick for less than 100.

PENNSYLVANIA FARMS HATCHERY, Inc.
BOX A — LEWISTOWN, PENNA.
"Largest State-Supervised Hatchery in Pennsylvania."

BABCOCK'S

HEALTHY CHICKS



W. Leghorns, R. I. Reds, N. Hampshires, Barred Rocks, Rock-Red Cross, Red-Rock Baby Pullets and Cockerels.

100% Pullorum Clean

Reproducers of America's finest strains—Kimber, McLoughlin, Rice, Hanson Leghorns; Parmenter R. I. Reds; Twitchell N. Hampshires; Lake Winthrop Rocks. Every chick backed by many generations high record dams. Free catalog.

100% Satisfaction Guaranteed.

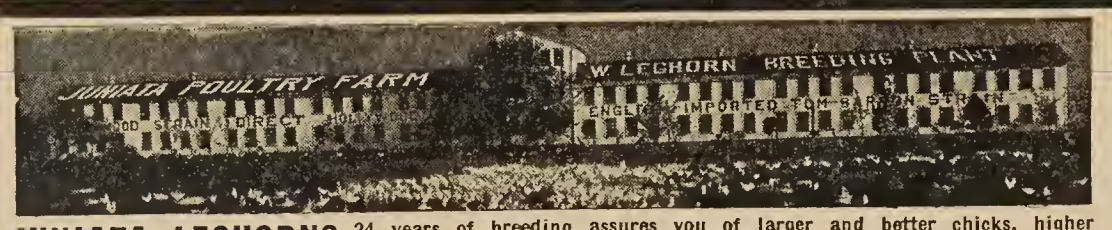
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501 Trumansburg Road, Ithaca, N. Y.

Extra Extra Extra QUALITY CHICKS

100% live del. Cash or C.O.D.	100	500	1000
ENG. LEG. SEXED PULLETS (90% Guar.)	$14.00	$68.75	$135.
S. C. LARGE ENGLISH LEGHORNS	7.00	35.00	70.
Bar. & Wh. Rox, Wh. Wyand. and R. I. Reds	7.50	37.50	75.
N. H. Reds and White Minorcas	8.50	42.50	85.

H. Mix $7.00; Day Old Leg. Ckls. $3.-100. All Breeders Blood Tested. Hatches Mon. & Thur. Write for FREE CATALOG and actual photos of our entire P. F. and Hatchery Plant.

The McAlisterville Poultry Farm Hatchery,
Edgar C. Leister, Owner, Box 20, McAlisterville, Pa.

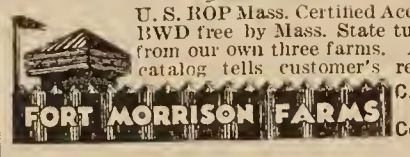


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Reds - Rocks Pullet Chicks Broiler Chicks Crosses

AVERY'S CHICKS



U. S. ROP Mass. Certified Accredited. 17 years BWD free by Mass. State tube test. All eggs from our own three farms. Attractive 32 page catalog tells customer's records.

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Route 7,
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NACE'S QUALITY CHICKS

From Free Range Flocks — Safe Del. Guar. We Pay Postage. Circular Free.

	100	500	1000
HANSON OR ENGLISH LARGE TYPE SEXED PULLETS	$14.00	$67.50	$135.00
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EVERPAY STRAIN BROWN LEGHORNS	7.50	37.50	75.00
BAR. & WH. ROCKS, R. I. & N. H. REDS, WH. WYAND. & BUFF ORPINGTONS	8.00	40.00	80.00
WHITE JERSEY GIANTS	10.00	50.00	100.00
DAY OLD COCKERELS—$3.50-100; $17.50-500; $35.00-1000. ASS'T. OR HEAVY MIXED	7.00	35.00	70.00

J. N. NACE POULTRY FARM AND HATCHERY — BOX A — RICHFIELD, PA.

BRENTWOOD NEW HAMPSHIRES

Day Old Chicks, Hatching Eggs, Crossbreds. N. H. State Accred. All breeders State BWD tested—no reactors! Money-back satisfaction guaranteed. Grand Sweepstakes Winner 1937 Concord Show both eggs and chicks. Free catalog. Prices attractive. Write

MELVIN MOUL, BRENTWOOD POULTRY FARM,
Box A, EXETER, NEW HAMPSHIRE.

ULSH FARMS CHICKS

All Breeders carefully culled & Blood Tested. Order direct from ad or write for our new catalog. Satisfaction & safe arrival guaranteed.

Will Ship C.O.D.	50	100	500	1000
S. C. White or Brown Leghorns	$4.00	$7.50	$36.75	$70.
S. C. Black or Buff Leghorns	4.25	8.00	38.75	75.
Barred, White or Buff Rocks	4.50	8.50	41.25	80.
R. I. Reds or New Hampshires	4.50	8.50	41.25	80.
Black or White Giants	5.25	10.00	48.75	95.
Anconas or White Wyandottes	4.50	8.50	41.25	80.
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Grade A, N. H. & Sex-Linked Pullets	11.00	55.00	110.	

ULSH POULTRY FARM, Box A, Port Trevorton, Pa.

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Hatched in Electric Incubators. Write for 1938 Catalog or order direct from this ad. Hatches every week.

Cash or C.O.D.	100	500	1000
(Leghorn Cockerels $3.50) LARGE TYPE ENGLISH LEGHORNS	$ 7.50	$37.50	$75.00
LARGE TYPE ENGLISH SEXED PULLETS (95% accuracy Guar.)	14.00	70.00	140.00
BARRED OR WHITE ROCKS, S. C. REDS, WYANDOTTES	8.00	40.00	80.00
WHITE OR BLACK MINORCAS	8.00	37.50	75.00
NEW HAMPSHIRE REDS	8.50	42.50	85.00
JERSEY WHITE GIANTS — $9.00-100. HEAVY MIXED	7.00	35.00	70.00

All Breeders Blood Tested for B.W.D. by stained Antigen method. 100% live delivery guaranteed. WE PAY POSTAGE. Immediate shipments. Heavy Breeds Sexed on Special Request.
C. P. LEISTER HATCHERY, Box A, McALISTERVILLE, PENNA.

ELSASSER'S CHICKS

For Quality & Profits—All Breeders Blood-tested for B.W.D. ELSASSER'S

L. TYPE	100	500	1000
S. C. W. LEGHORNS	$7.00	$35.00	$70.
B. & W. Rocks, R. I. Reds	7.00	35.00	70.
N. H. Reds	7.50	37.50	75.

100% live del. Cash or C.O.D. Postpaid. Write for FREE CATALOG. R. W. ELSASSER POULTRY FARM,
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Only $7.40 PER 100 for White Leghorns

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Backed by 38 years breeding for big egg production, high vigor and heavy body weight. 90% sex guarantee on baby pullets. All popular varieties from bloodtested breeders. Write today for free folder and offer on early chicks. 20th CENTURY HATCHERY, Box R, New Washington, Ohio.

BANKER'S Quality Day Old PULLETS

from carefully selected, blood-tested breeders. Large Type English Leghorns, N. H. Reds, Hubbard and Christie Strains. White Leghorn cockerels, 3c each. Write—

GOODFLOX POULTRY FARM Earl Banker Dansville, N. Y.

Thornwood BLOODED Chicks

THORNWOOD'S POULTRY BOOK FREE

LOW PRICES - BIG DISCOUNTS

25 years scientific breeding for high egg records, makes our Famous Blooded Chicks second to none. Sensational Egg Production, Large, Quick Maturing Broilers insure highest profits, 18 Best Breeds—ALL Blood Tested, at tremendous Bargain Prices.

WORLD'S LARGEST INCUBATORS

Our low prices are made possible by operating the World's Largest Incubators in our plant. Send at once for our prices and Big Free 4 Color Chick Book. A postcard will do.

THORNWOOD, INC., Box 101, LOUISVILLE, KY.



We are direct importers of ENGLISH LEGHORNS
Hens weighing up to 7 lbs.
Chicks at $8.50 per 100.
ENGLISH LEGHORN FARM
Box 2, Richfield, Pa.

NIEMOND'S BLOOD TESTED CHICKS



Large English type	100	500	1000
S. C. White Leghorns	$6.50	$32.50	$65.
Bar. & Wh. Rox, R. I. Reds	7.00	35.00	70.

H. Mix $6.00. 100% live delivery postpaid. Cash or C.O.D. Free cat. or order direct.
Niemond's Hatchery, Bx. A, McAlisterville, Pa.

NOLL ENGLISH LEGHORN CHICKS

BARRON WHITE LEGHORNS We import direct from England. Pa. State Blood-tested for B.W.D. Hens weigh up to 7 lbs. Chicks bred for size and egg production. $9 per 100, $43 per 500, $85 per 1000 Prepaid. 100% live delivery guaranteed. 10% books order, can ship C.O.D. Catalog free.

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CLAUSER'S BARRON LEGHORN CHICKS

From Large Size, heavy production Barron English S.C.W. Leghorns. Hens weigh up to 7 Lbs. Mated with R.O.P. Pedigreed Cockerels. Extra quality chicks from Blood-Tested healthy, vigorous, selected stock. At $10. per 100, $48.50 per 500, $95. per 1000. Chicks 100% Live Arrival Guaranteed. 10% books order. Catalog free.

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LONG'S Reliable Hatchery

CHICKS: large Type Wh. Leg. $7.50; Barred Rocks $8; N. H. Reds $9; Mixed $7. Personally supervised and Tested. Circular.
LONG'S RELIABLE HATCHERY,
Box A, Millerstown, Pa.

QUALITY CHICKS

	100
White Leghorns	$6.50
AA Grade White Leghorns	7.75
New Hampshire and Rhode Island Reds	7.25
Barred, White & Buff Rocks, Wh. Wyandottes	7.25
Heavy Mixed	6.50

Plum Creek Poultry Farm and Hatchery, Sunbury, Pa.

Bingham's S. C. White Leghorns

Famous for vigor and real production. 20,000 layers, including 5,000 breeders. One grade of chicks to all. Folder free.

The Bingham Poultry Ranch, So. Edmeston, New York.

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TOM BARRON CHICKS

Hens mated with R. O. P. Males. We buy no eggs.
PRICES: $7.00-100; $70.00-1000.
SPECIAL MATINGS: $8.50-100; $85.00-1000.
Also started Chicks and Pullets. Low prices.
NORTH SIDE POULTRY FARM, Box A, Richfield, Pa.

HAMPTONS BLACK LEGHORN CHICKS Live. Lay. Pay. No Disease, No Cannibalism in chicks or pullets. Circular free. A. E. Hampton, Box A, Pittstown, N. J.

BABY CHICKS

REDBIRD FARM

1st and 2nd High Pens
N. Y. STATE
1st and 3rd High Pens
Vineland HEN Test

Our two pens, entered in the 1937-38 N. Y. State (Farmingdale) Contest, now rate First and Second High Red Pens to Date . . . Our two pens entered at the 1937 Vineland HEN Test finished at First and Third High Red Pens. Such performance demonstrates wonderful laying ability plus rugged stamina and remarkable longevity.

Every Egg Incubated Is Produced on Our Farm.

98% LIVABILITY GUARANTEED FIRST 4 WEEKS

on all Special, Grade-A and Grade-B Chicks.

60,000 BREEDERS — 100% Pullorum Free. Official Mass. Agglutination Test. Not one reactor.

CHICKS -- R. I. REDS -- ROCK-RED CROSS

FREE Catalog pictures and describes the Largest Rhode Island Red Breeding Farm in the World. Write for your copy today.

REDBIRD FARM, Route 11, WRENTHAM, MASS.

HUBBARD'S PROFIT BRED NEW HAMPSHIRES



This year, try Hubbard chicks. They are strong, disease-free. 30-day Full Satisfaction Guarantee. They grow fast—mature early—become excellent layers of large-size eggs. Write today.

FREE CATALOGUE SEND FOR YOURS

Hubbard Farms
Box 112 WALPOLE, N.H.

CLEMENTS BROS. FARMS CHICKS

4 FARMS Cooperating FOR YOUR BENEFIT

Unusual REDS— bred for exceptionally profitable results. Maine bred—to LAY—to PAY—to "stand the Gaff." Maine Accredited Pullorum Clean. Also Clem-Rock Chicks and Clem-Cross Baby Pullets, Wh. Rocks and Wh. Leghorns. Free catalog tells about "4 farm" economies. CLEMENTS BROS. FARMS, Route 24, Winterport, Maine.

NEW HAMPSHIRES BRED the BEST for BUSINESS
By Gadd ~ They're Good

Good for early maturity, rapid feathering, livability, heavy production and large eggs. 14 year Scientific breeding progress. 14 years Pullorum Clean Accr. by N. H. State College. Chicks and Hatching Eggs all Year. Write for prices and catalog.

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THE HISCOCK HATCHERY
OFFERS
NEW HAMPSHIRE RED *and* S. C. WHITE LEGHORN
CHICKS FROM BREEDING FLOCKS BLOODTESTED FOR PULLORUM.
Circular on request.
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MAPES POULTRY FARM

CHICKS Sturdy New Hampshires — amazing for growth, feathering, large eggs — they all mean better, quicker PROFITS. Also Leghorns, Barred Rocks. All from Mapes Certified Bloodtested Breeders.

Red - Rock Cockerels -- vigorous, speedy growth, quick feathering — make excellent broilers at nice profit margin. Get folder and prices NOW.

WILLIAM S. MAPES, Box A, MIDDLETOWN, N. Y.

ALGER CHICKS

REDS & CROSS direct from a BREEDER, not a hatchery; stock 100% Pullorum free; 95% Livability guarantee. Send for free catalog. $12. PER 104 QUANTITY REDUCTION

ALGER FARMS, Box 5, Brockton, Mass.

BARRON LEGHORN CHICKS from high record trap nested stock; imported and bred this strain for 23 years.
DAVID M. HAMMOND, Rt. 3, CORTLAND, N. Y.

Disease Free Pullets Pay

(*Continued from Page* 17)

the Healthy Chick Campaign. Those who followed all the directions in the campaign except freedom from pullorum disease raised 7.4 fewer chicks per hundred started than those whose chicks were free of the disease. During the first production year of the pullets, flocks free of pullorum disease averaged to produce eleven more eggs. At thirty cents a dozen that would mean an increased income of $.27 a pullet, an excellent dividend on the few cents extra needed to buy disease free chicks.

With AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST ADVERTISERS

Star Line Inc., of Harvard, Illinois, is conducting an interesting barn improvement contest. Briefly, contest its draw floor plans of their barn, spotting any modern equipment which they feel will make work lighter, livestock more comfortable and healthy and increase profits. With this plan contestants send a letter of one hundred words or less on the subject "How Good Barn Equipment Lessens Work, Saves Money and Makes Money." Material for the contest can be obtained from Star Line Inc., Harvard, Illinois, or from local Star Line dealers.

* * *

The E. H. Burson Nursery, Rochester, N. Y., successors to the Greens Nursery Company, have just issued a new 4x9 inch catalogue. In addition to descriptive matter of trees and plants for sale, the catalogue contains valuable information about setting out and caring for nursery stock.

* * *

The Oliver Farm Equipment Company, Chicago, Illinois, announces a new Oliver "80" tractor in two models, the 80 HC with a high compression cylinder head designed for 70 octane gasoline and the 80 KD designed to use kerosene and distillite. These two tractors supersede the 18-20 and standard row crop tractors. The two motors have an equal horsepower output and each has more power than the model it replaces.

* * *

E. I. du Pont de Nemours Co. of Wilmington, Delaware, announces a new semi-granular fertilizer called Agramon which contains 42% of urea nitrogen. Not many centuries ago experts were predicting that eventually the world's population would starve to death because soil fertility would be used up. Now research is developing more and more sources of plant nutrients, and when need arises, new and better productions will come along.

* * *

The Dairy Association, Dept. 12, Lyndonville, Vt. has a very helpful booklet called "First Aid for Dairy Cows". A post card will bring it.

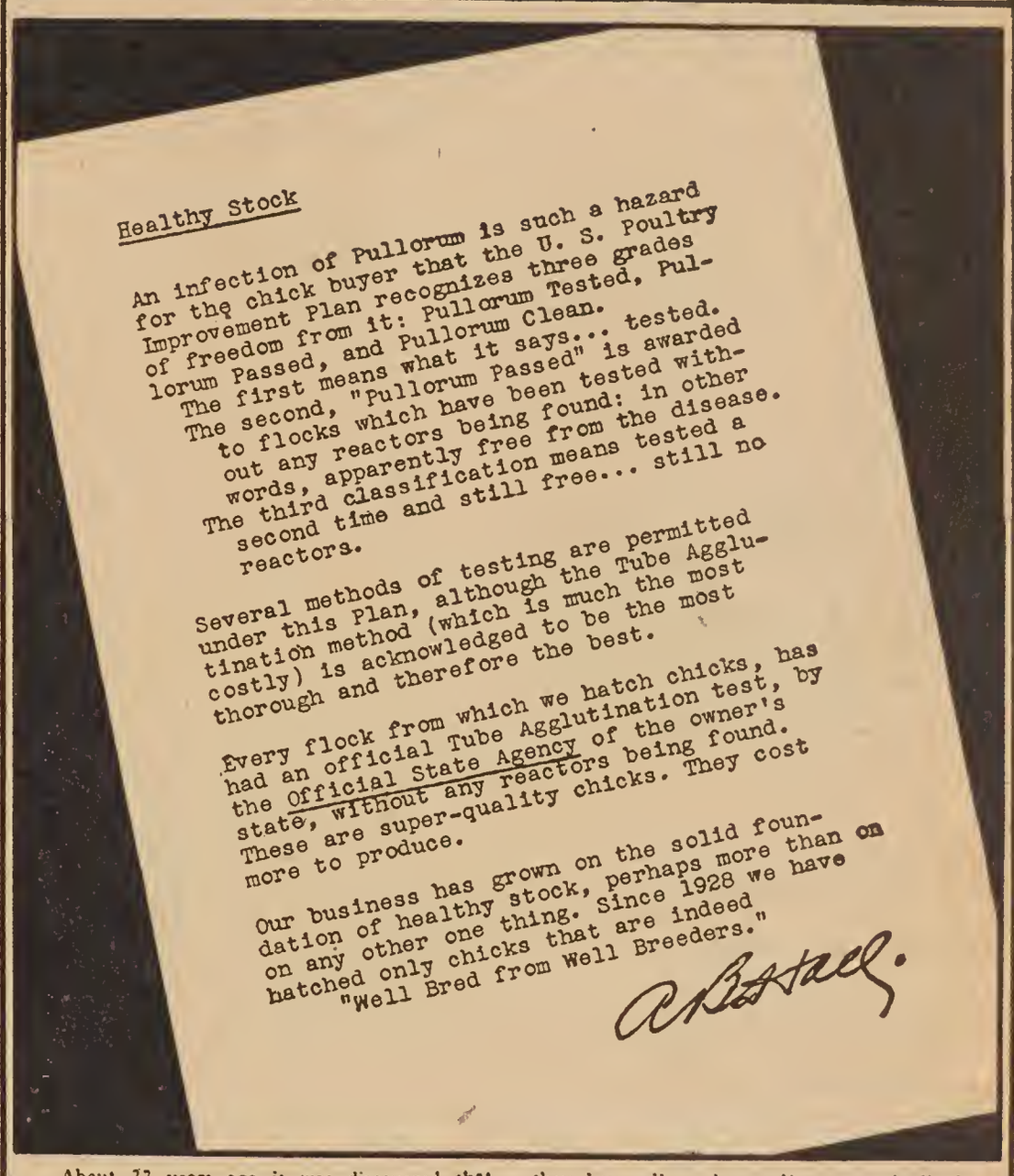


"Take your hand off the scale, Flaherty. That order is for your wife!"

Hall's Chicks
Leghorns - Reds - Rocks - Wyandottes
New Hampshires - Hallcross (Crossbred) Chicks
REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

All chicks produced from flocks tested for Pullorum Disease (B.W.D.) by the Official State Testing Agency of one of the six New England States, with NO REACTORS FOUND Tube Agglutination tested, within the preceding calendar year

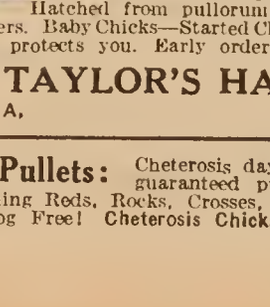
"WELL BRED FROM WELL BREEDERS"



About 27 years ago it was discovered that a germ causes Pullorum Disease (B. W. D.), that terrible disease which killed young chicks by wholesale, and drove many poultrymen out of business.

More than any other section of the country, New England saw the importance of identifying flocks free from this disease, and all the Experiment Stations in New England collaborated in the means and methods of identification and control. For some years they have all used a uniform, standardized method and testing fluid

Back in 1928 there were not nearly as many known-to-be-free flocks as there are today, but we felt that for poultrykeeping to be profitable, there must be healthy stock first—no other qualities were of any value or the stock wouldn't live well The wisdom of this progressive step 10 years ago has been amply proven, but even yet this high quality chick is not common



Our Catalog is not like other chick catalogs. We are sure you will find it of interest.

CUT OUT THIS COUPON AND MAIL
Hall Brothers Hatchery, Inc.
Box 59, Wallingford, Conn.
Please send NEW PRICE LIST and 1938 Catalog.
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We ship PREPAID and Guarantee 100% Delivery
"Never a Week Without a Hatch" since 1927. Tel. Wallingford 645-5

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BOX 59, WALLINGFORD, CONN.

TAYLOR'S CHICKS
Dependable High Egg Producers
Free Catalog fully covers our seven popular breeds, including White Leghorns mated with pedigreed males. Hatched from pullorum tested old hen breeders. Baby Chicks—Started Chicks—Crossbreds. Guarantee protects you. Early order discount. Write today.
TAYLOR'S HATCHERY,
Box A, LIBERTY, N. Y.

All Pullets: Cheterosis day-old sexed chicks. 4000 guaranteed pullorum clean breeders, Hatching Reds, Rocks, Crosses, Sex-Linked every week. Catalog Free! Cheterosis Chicks, Feeding Hills, Mass.

WHITE LEGHORN AND NEW HAMPSHIRE CHICKS. Bred from my own State Blood-tested and Supervised Flocks. Circular FREE. E. L. BEAVER'S POULTRY FARM, Box A, McALISTERVILLE, PENNA.

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Even Gardens LIKE A CHANGE



(Photo Courtesy of Wayside Gardens Co.)

Gaillardia Sun God Improved is one of the recent outstanding introductions among perennial flowers. It has chamois-yellow flowers on 2 ft. stems which do not have the bad habit of lopping over. Foliage is gray-green. In spite of the fact that Sun God has proved to be somewhat undependable as to winter hardiness here, its unusual color and fine qualities as a cut flower make it worth getting new plants every year. Another new all-yellow perennial gaillardia is known as Mr. Sherbrooke.



(Photo Courtesy of W. Atlee Burpee Co.)



(Photo Courtesy of W. Atlee Burpee Co.)

(Above)
This Iceland poppy is new in that it appears in apricot and salmon shades, not previously common in Iceland poppies. The 3½" flowers have crinkled, crepe-like petals which are covered with a satiny sheen. It is a robust grower, a free bloomer, and is 15 to 18 inches tall.

(Left)
Dianthus Roysii has neat, tidy plants not over 3" high and 10" across. Its flowers are 3/4" to 1" across, varying in rose and pink shades with clove-like fragrance. This hardy little plant would seem ideal for rock garden or edging.

by
MRS. GRACE WATKINS HUCKETT

THE TRUE gardener counts it a season lost if she has not attempted to grow some of the new introductions among perennials as well as annuals. Besides the fun of trying, there is something about a new face in the perennial flower garden that provides an exciting point of interest and seems to make all the old standbys exert themselves to meet this competition.

So let's look over the newcomers! An outstanding recent one is the Pacific strain of delphiniums. This strain was developed by a western firm and is considered more adaptable to American conditions than some of the imported strains. The plants also are said to be mildew resistant; colors now vary in blue and art shades and by June will also be available in pure white. I cut flowers from my plants the first season. I also had flowers on my Dianthus Loveliness planted the same season. This, as you probably know, has flowers with large, deeply cut petals, mauve-pink in color and delightfully fragrant.

An introduction this year which is making quite a stir in the flower world is Russell lupins. Last year they made a great hit in the flower shows in England where all lupins seem to thrive. It is expected that they will do well in the northwestern and northeastern parts of the United States, though in the latitude of New York most lupins have not liked the very hot days and nights of mid-summer. Yet I expect to try this novelty, in spite of total failure with another strain of imported lupin seed. Success will be all the sweeter if I have good luck this time.

Although I intended to grow last year some of the new spurless or clematis-flowering aquilegia, I shall have to make that one of my new ventures this season.

Old favorites in improved forms are also to be found in the pyrethrum or painted daisy. Flowers are fully twice as large and the colors are better; also a greater variety of the double forms are available. Other new introductions recommended particularly by growers are:

Armeria, Glory of Holland, giant pink, a new improved variety with clear deep pink flowers; Campanula Collina, an 8" upright compact bushy bellflower with bright blue flowers which bloom in May and June, considered excellent for edging or rockery purposes; Scabiosa Fischerii, a hardy scabiosa of Manchurian origin with beautiful blue-purple flowers on 2½ ft. stems, very useful for cutting.

Introduced within the last two years and found very satisfactory were both dwarf and tall-growing perennial asters, Frikarti particularly, which bloom in late summer and fall; a dwarf pink baby's breath, Gypsophilia repens bodgeri grows about 18" high, with a spread equal to its height; Vinca minor, the popular periwinkle or myrtle, grows larger flowers over a greater blooming period in its Bowles variety—very striking when combined with the white Vinca minor alba. A valuable blue flowering perennial tall enough to go towards the back of the border is Salvia farinacea.

New varieties of the Korean hybrid chrysanthemums continue to appear, to add beauty and interest to the fall garden. The named ones still must be propagated from divisions, but a fine variety of colors and forms can be had in one season by planting seed early in flats with mild heat.



"Night" Gowns

□ □ □

FOR FORMAL evening wear this season, nothing is better than black velvet with glitter added in the form of gold or silver embroidery or applique.

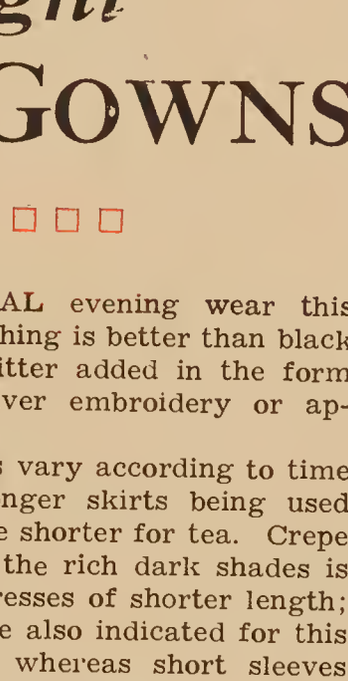
Skirt lengths vary according to time of day, the longer skirts being used for evening, the shorter for tea. Crepe in black or in the rich dark shades is good for the dresses of shorter length; long sleeves are also indicated for this type of dress, whereas short sleeves go with the longer skirt.

DRESS PATTERN No. 2836 is of the molded bosom type which is proving so popular. It may be made up in velvet for formal wear or in crepe for semi-formal. The pattern is to be had in sizes 12, 14, 16, 18, 20 years, 30, 32, 34, 36 and 38-inches bust. Size 16 requires 6 yards of 39-inch material for floor length dress.

The embroidery pattern is E-11185 and is 15c extra.

Now is the time to replenish your stock of lovely nighties. PATTERN No. 3351 is very flattering with its softly draped bodice cut in one with short sleeves. The pattern not only provides two ways of finishing the neck, but includes also a pattern for a bed jacket with a little girl collar. The jacket alone, if made up in satin, velvet, quilted fabric or crepe silk would be ideal for a shower gift. This pattern comes in sizes 14, 16, 18, 20 years, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46-inches bust. Size 36 requires 3½ yards of 39-inch material with 4½ yards of lace for nightgown; and 2 yards of 39-inch material with 4½ yards of lace for bed jacket.

TO ORDER: Write name, address and pattern size and number clearly and enclose 15c in stamps. Address Pattern Department, *American Agriculturist,* 10 North Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, New York. Add 12c for a copy of our new Spring Fashion Catalog.



Nutty Mr. Nuthatch

He swallows *up,* and travels *down.*
Perhaps he comes from Chinatown,
Where, books of Knowledge always say,
They do things in a backward way.

HE IS A clown in feathers and no mistake, our little friend the Nuthatch. No other bird comes to our suet that way! And he sidles along the wire clothes-line to the crumb-box, and hangs head down while swallowing bits of food. We thought at first that he was throwing them out of the tray! Our slang word "nutty" must have come from him.

This queerness dates back to the



time of the Cave Twins when there was a shortage of nuts and grubs. Chickadee and Downy got up early and worked hard to get a living. The Nuthatch didn't believe in a 12-hour day, and, relief funds being then unheard of, he set the wheels whirring under his black cap, trying to think of a way out. This mental effort made him dizzy and he got so confused that he came down the tree trunk instead of up. And there in a snug crevice of bark was his supper! A bird coming up instead of down would have passed right over it.

Mr. Nuthatch ate that grub, and many more discovered in like manner. He grew fatter, his tail wore shorter, and his beak became stronger, until he balanced nicely either up or down, and his head sloped into his shoulders with a decidedly streamlined effect. He acquired the nickname of Devil Downhead, but he didn't care. He will tell you that it pays to be different.—*Mrs. G. H. E.*

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ALWAYS serve this delicious brown bread with baked beans. And try it, too, for sandwiches, spread with cream cheese—jelly—or marmalade!

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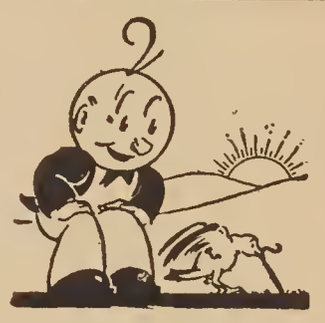
Here's an old home remedy your mother used, but, for real results, it is still the best thing ever known for coughs that start from colds. Try it once, and you'll swear by it.

It's no trouble at all. Make a syrup by stirring 2 cups of granulated sugar and one cup of water a few moments, until dissolved. No cooking is needed—a child could do it.

Now put 2½ ounces of Pinex into a pint bottle, and add your syrup. This gives you a full pint of actually better cough remedy than you could buy ready-made for four times the money. It keeps perfectly, tastes fine, and lasts a family a long time.

And there is positively nothing like it for quick action. You can feel it take hold instantly. It loosens the phlegm, soothes the inflamed membranes, and helps clear the air passages. No cough remedy, at any price, could be more effective.

Pinex is a concentrated compound of Norway Pine, famous for its prompt action on throat and bronchial membranes. Money refunded if it doesn't please you in every way.



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The Flying Toboggan

By C. A. STEPHENS

IN THE YEAR 1904 I made a business trip to Panama. Government work on the canal was then about to begin; but as yet little attention had been given to sanitary conditions in the Canal Zone. Yellow fever prevailed. We feared the mosquito, which then, as now, was believed to transmit the fever germs, and looked after our mosquito-nets very carefully, to see that the lower margins of them were tucked under the mattresses. A dozen times in a night I would wake with a start and hurriedly feel about to see that the mosquito-net was in place, or take heed lest a stray finger or toe were poked against the net where a mosquito might take a nip at it through the meshes. And always outside I could hear the steady lashing and clashing of the long leaves of the palms by the water-front and the splash of the waves rolling in from the Caribbean Sea. Every night and all night long it was the same, for the northeast trade-winds blew continuously there at night.

On one of those nights, as I lay listening to the lashing palms, the "idea" came. Why not use these strong, steady trade-winds to carry regular lines of air-ships clear round the world?

Here were millions of horse-power from wind current running to waste. Moreover, these winds blew continuously from east to west. Why could not a huge aeroplane and balloon combined travel round the world on the wings of the trades, both north and south of the equator? Why should the trade-winds not transport the products and manufactures of the earth?

It was such a great idea that I sat up in bed, and for the time being quite forgot the mosquitoes.

Nor did this idea of the night prove one of that transient sort that fade away in the morning. It kept recurring. When I came home from Panama to Maine, in March, the notion of airships on the wings of the trade-winds was still haunting me.

But was an aeroplane that would rise and sail away before the wind possible? And could such an aeroplane and balloon be combined?

That was clearly the first question. For, be it remembered, we then knew little of aeroplanes, or dirigible balloons and air-motors. First of all, I wanted to know if an aeroplane could be made to rise and fly; and I could think of no better way of experiment than by making a kind of winged toboggan.

NOW March in Maine is just the time for snow crust. Near my house there is a field sloping southward at an angle of about eighteen degrees, and terminating in a sharp descent. It occurred to me that I might build a projecting platform where the descent began, to serve as a jumping off place for my winged toboggan.

Coasting down the field on the crust, the toboggan would gain great momentum; if I set the wings at an upward angle, would the contrivance sail when it came to the jumping-off place?

There were deep, soft snowdrifts at the foot of the descent, — a fact that made the place more inviting, — to "light" in should the toboggan fail to fly.

A long toboggan I already had, but this being too narrow, I joined another of the same size to it abreast, thus hitching up a span of toboggans, so to speak. Then I mounted my twin toboggans on runners with steel shoes, like a double-runner coasting sled; for I wanted the maximum of speed. I wanted fifty miles an hour, at least.

These were minor matters, however; how to attach and manipulate the wings gave me most thought and trouble. I finally made them of tin on a frame of tough elm wood, and attached them on each side to a strong ash axle, crossing the toboggans at right angles. This axle being movable, the wings could, by means of a short lever, be held level, or given an upward slant in order to rise on the air.

A great deal was being said just then about studying the flight of birds; and at first I made the wings to resemble somewhat those of an eagle. That, however, did not prove an efficient shape. In the end I made them like two blunt-headed kites, slightly concave on the under side, and attached them by the broad ends close to the sides of the toboggan. Each wing was about twelve feet long, and had a buoyant surface of nearly forty-nine square feet; and as I have already explained, both wings could be given an upward inclination by a downward push on the lever that turned the axle to which they were attached.

NATURALLY one feels a little queer about trying such a contrivance. People are likely to laugh. I built it secretly in the stable cellar, and took it out for trial only when there seemed to be no one about. At the jumping-off place a platform from the projecting lip of which the toboggan was to slip into the air after acquiring speed by coasting down the field, had already been prepared.

I did not trust myself to it for the first, or yet for the second, or the third flight. Instead, I put a sack of corn on the toboggan, and hopped off myself as the platform was reached.

It sailed out over the gully for about a hundred feet, paused, and then, sliding backward on the air, fell into the snow beneath. The wings, I saw, must be brought level as soon as the toboggan lost momentum.

As some damage was done to the wings, I was not ready for a second trial till several days later. This next time I set the wings at a less inclination before I dropped off. The toboggan sailed farther this time, but alighted heavily, and burst the corn sack. When I saw the corn fly I was glad I was not aboard myself.

AFTER this experiment I made a tin tail for the machine, and thus secured about thirty square feet more of buoyant surface. I also placed the wing axle two feet farther forward.

In fact, I experimented with it for a week or more before I ventured to remain on it during a flight. Finally, one afternoon I mustered courage and "flew" with it, giving the wings an upward turn as the toboggan left the platform, but setting them level as soon as it had launched off into the air over the gully; and as it happened, I had a very good flight. The contrivance glided on the air for two hundred feet or more, than settled to the snow not as lightly as a feather exactly, but with no very bad jolt.

It was very fascinating. Afterward I "flew" repeatedly for several days, and came to the conclusion that I could sail for a long way if only I had a little motor to work a propeller under the tail so as to drive the machine forward in the air after leaving the jumping-off place.

I grew so enthusiastic over the apparent success of the device that late in March I set off for Boston to purchase, or have specially made, a light gasoline motor and some large but very light propeller blades.

I found that a great many practical difficulties would have to be overcome before such a motor could be installed on my flying toboggan. On these I need not dwell, for on my return — four days later — I found that something had happened.

I had conducted my experiments in flying, I supposed, quite secretly. But that only shows how difficult it is to do anything without somebody knowing about it. As I now know, everybody in the place knew nearly or quite as much about my machine as I did myself — among others the young district schoolmaster, who boarded at my house. He was a freshman from one of our Maine colleges, teaching school to help meet his college expenses. His name was William Sims. He had been with us a year or more, at intervals, and was quite at home. A very genial young fellow was Billy, whom we all liked exceedingly.

It now appears that Billy, as well as others of the household, had been watching me with interest. I suppose they all were curious to learn just how crazy I was growing. Inventors are likely to look preoccupied. In fact, Billy had caught glimpses of me and the flying toboggan coasting down the field. He had also inspected the stable cellar, and found matter for wonder and speculation there.

They had all talked it over together, and on the Saturday after I went to Boston they drew forth my invention, and were at length beguiled into trying a few flights. Of course they did not intend that I should know it. But flying is such a fascinating business that they could not quite let it alone. Billy found that he could really fly, and tried it again and again.

AS I DROVE home from the station the following Tuesday I noticed not only that the schoolhouse was closed, but also that the doctor's horse and sleigh were standing in my yard, and that there was an unusual hush about the place.

"Who is sick?" I cried.

"It's Billy," my folks said; and I thought they were all acting a little queerly.

"What ails him?" I exclaimed, for Billy was usually health personified.

No one seemed in haste to answer; but just then the doctor issued forth, smiling, from Billy's room.

When doctors smile, laymen may venture to enter. I went in to see for myself.

Lo, there lay Billy on his back, outstretched, but grinning, with a strap from his left ankle hanging out at the foot of the bed, and a four-pound weight attached to it.

"Before you give me the thrashing

(*Continued on opposite page*)

The Amateur Poet's Corner

Because of the number of contributions, we do not return poems not published. Keep a copy of your poem.

The limit in length is sixteen (16) lines, and poem must be original and written by an amateur. $2.00 will be paid to the author of each one printed. Check will be mailed on or about first day of month following publication.

Send poems to Poetry Editor, *American Agriculturist*, P. O. Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y

After School

A house should have a cookie jar.
For when it's half-past three
And children hurry home from school
As hungry as can be,
There's nothing quite so splendid
For filling young ones up
As spicy, fluffy ginger cakes
And sweet milk in a cup.

A house should have a mother
Waiting with a hug
No matter what a boy brings home—
A puppy or a bug.
For children only loiter
When the bell rings to dismiss
If no one's home to greet them
With a cookie and a kiss!

—*Mrs. Mervyn Fisher, Ontario, N. Y.*

The Song of the Lazy Farmer

MY NEIGHBOR'S workin' in the shed a-fixin' up his tools. Instead of waitin' for spring's work to start he's taken ev'rything apart, he's fixin' ev'ry piece that's weak and oilin' places where a squeak might spoil a bearin', for a stop is bad when puttin' in a crop. He's sharpened up his plowshares so when spring comes he can start and go with no delay, he likes to git his crops in while the soil is fit. That's why he works out in the cold, with fingers numb, a-gittin' old with constitution almost friz and stiffened up with rheumatiz, but he enjoys it for, by jing, he's gittin' all fixed up for spring!



I sure admire neighbor's spunk, but if I'd start on my old junk I wouldn't have no time to sit and toast my shins; I'd have to git up bright and early ev'ry day, and then not finish anyway, because the task is just too great, and so I'd rather rest and wait. It may be them there tools won't rust, so I won't fix 'em 'til I must; if they give out in plantin' time I'll borrow neighbor's tools, for I'm opposed to workin' myself ill outdoors when weather's damp and chill.

A Day in Auburn Prison

(*Continued from Page* 5)

of them. An educated man, even a high school graduate, is very rare indeed in prison. Raymond was designated as another dangerous enemy to society and held to serve his maximum sentence.

Youth No Excuse

The next case interested me because he was nothing but a kid. But when he made the plea of his youth before the Board, the Commissioners pointed out that young men could rob and kill just as well as older men. This convict had had 170 days added to his sentence for bad behaviour in prison. He was, however, eligible to parole again, and made an emotional plea to be released, saying it was unfair to hold him because he could not get a job, that there were thousands of good men on the streets without jobs. "Yes," said one of the Commissioners, "but the good men on the street have not been mixed up in crime."

Eugene, the next case, was an Italian, and arrangements were made, as they should be, to deport him to whence he came.

Arrangements were made to deport another foreigner to his native state of Colombia, South America. "And," said a Commissioner, "don't you ever come back to the United States. If you do, it will be just too bad!"

No Father Would Trust Him

The next man, whom we will call D, was in jail for injuring the morals of a little six-year-old girl. His defence had been that he had only been telling her "the things she ought to know." D claimed to be a farmer. He had served his sentence, was eligible for parole, and had been offered a tentative job by a good farmer. When told, however, of the particular crime which this man had committed, the farmer said that he had little children and did not dare take the man on as an employee. He would have taken him if the crime had been almost anything else. Notice how this farmer, or any prospective employer of a paroled prisoner, is protected by the Parole Board which not only seeks to get a job for the prisoner but also acquaints the employer with all the facts, so that he is in a position to decide whether he wants to hire the man. Incidentally, in the group which came before the Board when I was there were several men who had either been raised on farms or who had had farm experience and were willing to return to farms if they could get jobs.

Bright Boy Gone Wrong

Perhaps the most interesting case of all was that of Edward, a boy now only 23 years of age after having served a term in prison. Unlike most convicts, Edward was extremely well educated. He was a graduate of a high school, where his average was 88. Helped by several scholarships, he entered a great university. Near the close of his first year he began stealing, claiming that he did not have money enough to get through college, To avoid being found out, he skipped college and disappeared. Later he came back to the same university, broke into a laboratory and stole $1,000 worth of valuable equipment.

The law finally caught up with him, as it almost always does, and sent him to prison. A year or so ago he had served his minimum sentence and was eligible to parole, but had been held because he had refused to give his identity, not wanting his respectable parents to find out about his crimes. The Parole Board never releases a convict until they know exactly who he is and until he can start life with an above-board record. Realizing that he would have to serve a long maximum sentence unless he revealed his identity, Edward finally confessed his name to the Parole authorities, with the understanding that his parents would not be told about him.

I listened to a long and kindly examination of Edward by Commissioner Canavan, who stated to this boy repeatedly that the Board wanted to help him, but could not do so until he was ready and willing to help himself. He was held until the next meeting of the Board, and in the meantime it was suggested to him that he think things over and be willing to have the authorities go to his parents and place his case before them as kindly as possible, so that he could start life again with no secrets.

He was a fine-looking lad, no different so far as appearance went from thousands of other boys. But he had that peculiar quirk in his brain which leads a boy astray. Thanks to the kindly and considerate parole authorities, this boy will be given a chance to remake his life. Will he do so, or will he soon be returned to prison? Speaking from a knowledge of averages, there is a chance that the boy will be a good citizen, that the Board will be successful in its efforts completely to rehabilitate him. He may come back to prison, but his chance of not doing so is increased by the careful supervision that will be given to him by the parole authorities before the expiration of his maximum sentence.

Capable and Sincere

New York State Parole Board is made up of three members appointed by the Governor: Dr. Joseph W. Moore of Albany, Mr. Frank I. Hanscom of Buffalo, and Mr. Joseph J. Canavan of New York City. All of the employees of the Parole Board are highly trained men, appointed as the result of Civil Service competitive examination and taken from established Civil Service lists. Not one employee of the Board who has anything to do with the supervision or release on parole of any prisoner is exempt from this method of appointment. Established in all of the large cities are parole offices, where parolees must report regularly until the end of their maximum sentence.

No one could watch the New York State Parole Board in action without being impressed with the thorough sincerity and high character of the commissioners. With men like these, no prisoner can hope to obtain release on any grounds except strict merit.

Through the courtesy of the prison authorities I spent a couple of hours visiting the different departments of the prison, with Sergeant H. P. Osterman acting as my kindly and courteous guide. Space permits only a few observations.

Life in Prison

I was greatly impressed, first, by the sanitary condition of the prison, and, second, by the efficient organization which controls the 1500 convicts there. The kitchens and dining-room where they feed 1000 men in 28 minutes are models of cleanliness. The great refrigerators were filled with meat, vegetables and other food supplies of first quality. Contrary to old-time prison policy, the men have plenty of good wholesome food. A grim reminder that they are prisoners, however, are the little outlets near the ceiling of the dining-room where are concealed gas bombs which can be released on a moment's notice to fill the dining-room with tear gas. No riot would get far there.

The cells where the men live and sleep are just wide and long enough to contain a single cot, a small table, wash-bowl with running water, and toilet. (See picture).

Discipline problems are lessened by two modern policies in prison practice: First, recreation and exercise; second, wholesome work in the prison shops. In the shops the men receive a few cents a day, half of which they may spend. The other half is saved, to be given them at the expiration of their sentences. Many products are manufactured in these shops, all of which are used in the State institutions and do not enter the regular channels of commerce. Every car owner would be interested, as I was, to see license plates in process of manufacture. All New York State plates are made by the prisoners at Auburn.

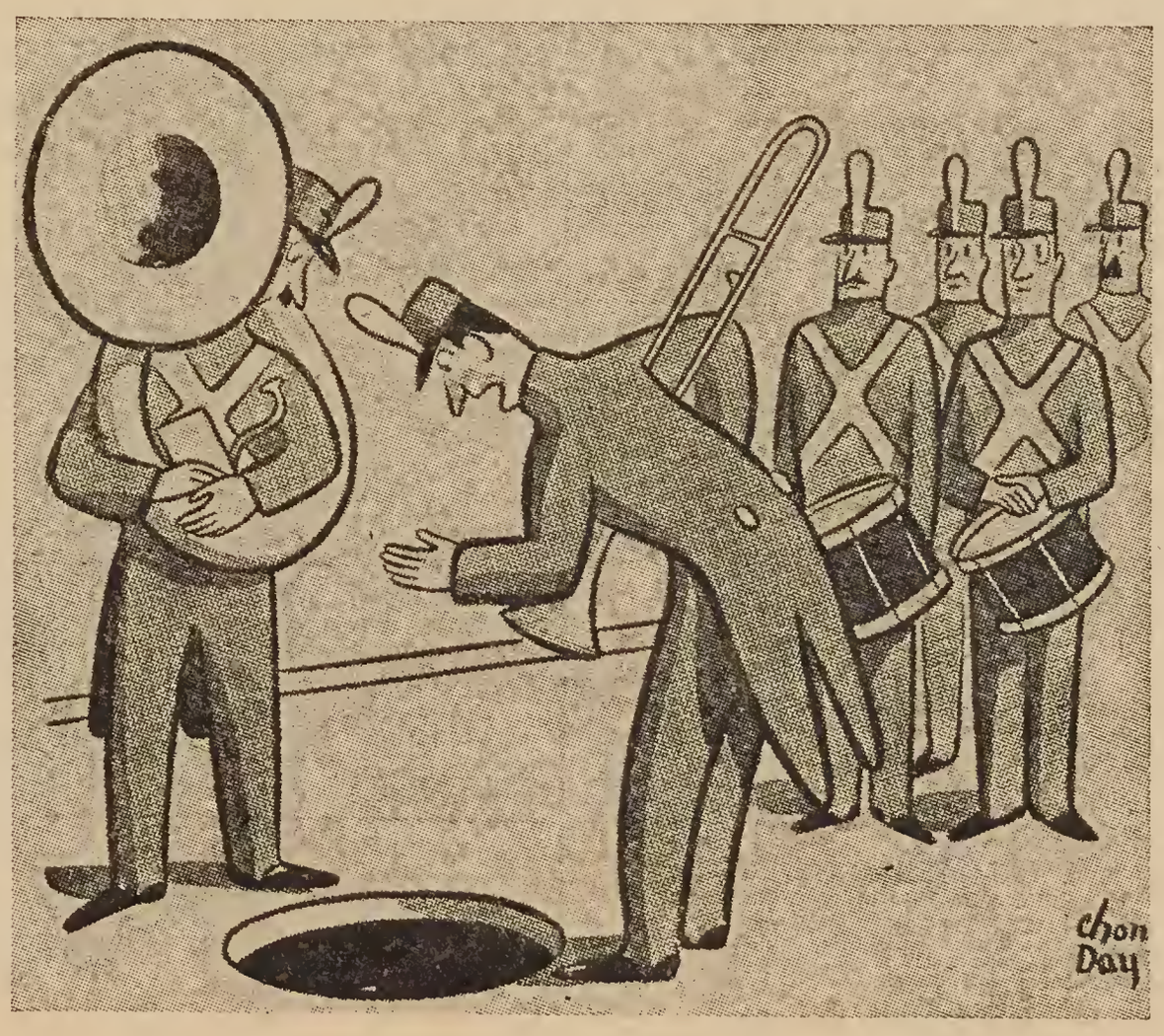
Do Not Appreciate Kindness

I wish there were time to tell you of interesting cases pointed out to me by Sergeant Osterman as we walked through the prison. I found it hard to believe that some of the kindly-looking men whom I saw were there for every kind of felonious crime in the decalogue, many for murder itself. Said I to the Sergeant: "I should think after working with these men for years that you would get cynical and hard-boiled, but I can see you are not." He said, "Well, we try to do the best we can for these fellows, but what troubles me the most is to keep from believing after knowing these men that all men are the same." "And," he added, "many of these men do not understand kindness. Let me illustrate. Some of them asked for the privilege of choosing their own Christmas cards, saying that they did not like to have an officer choose a card which they were going to send to their loved ones. So we allowed them to. We put up a big board with sample cards on it that they might have a wide choice, and next morning nearly all the cards were gone, stolen! So what are you going to do with men like that?"

Mixing Good with Bad

Some years ago I spent a similar day in Sing Sing prison. Both then and now I came away with the impression that possibly the greatest thing that could be done to improve our penal practice is to work out some kind of a classified system in which prisons would prevent mixing boys and men who still have good instincts and possibilities with hardened criminals. Throw them for a term, long or short, into the human cesspool of the average prison, and it certainly leaves little chance for the parole officers, or anyone else, to do much with them when they come out. The chief purposes in sending wrong-doers to jail are, first, to protect society, and, second, to try to reform these men, or rather boys, for that is what most of them are. But we still have a long way to go, so long as we continue to mix the good, or the partly bad, with the wholly bad.

Some might say that we have gone too far in making prisons comfortable for criminals. Certainly living conditions are infinitely better than in the homes from which many of them come. When I suggested something like this to my friend the Sergeant, he said: "Yes, *but don't forget that these men lack what all men prize the most in the world, especially after they have lost it — liberty.*" And after seeing the emotion in the faces of the men who came before the Parole Board when they were pleading to be released, I can well believe what the Sergeant said.



"Hey, Herman — who do you want should carry on as leader?"—JUDGE.

The Flying Toboggan

(*Continued from opposite page*)

I deserve, you will have to wait till my leg knits," said Billy, shamefacedly. "The doctor says I mustn't be moved round much. You will have to put it off a week or two, anyhow."

By this time the entire household had gathered at Billy's bedside, and amid much laughter they made a clean breast of their Saturday diversions with my flying toboggan. The accident to Billy forced them to confess.

Billy had flown four times, and was having no end of fun; but the fourth time the lever slipped in his hand and caused the contrivance to dive suddenly — and the net result lay before me, in bed, with a broken leg.

"But what about the toboggan?" I cried.

"I'm sorry," replied Billy; and then the whole family attempted to persuade me not to go out to look at it till after dinner.

But I went, in haste. It was a wreck. The wings were broken and crumpled up, the tail ruined, and even the axle was cracked. A bad fall, evidently, and a hard "lighting."

In fact, it was such a depressing wreck that I did not attempt to repair it; and the trade-winds are still unharnessed.

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AUBURN - NEW YORK

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Home of
CARNATION INKA INVINCIBLE
Young son of Sir Inka May from a daughter of Matador Segis Ormsby. Herd average: Milk 13,977 lbs., Butterfat 482.7, 3.5 test.
BULL CALVES FROM SOME OF OUR BEST COWS.
Write to
Marcy Klock, R.D. 2, Fort Plain, N. Y.

For Sale -- 25 Registered
Holstein Heifers
Some to freshen soon. Others bred for August and Sept. Twelve Reg. Holstein cows to freshen soon. Four yearling Holstein Bulls. Herd accredited and blood tested. A few young calves. Herd Sire King Bessie Ormsby Pietertje 59th, No. 669548, whose dam is a 1032 lb. Sr. three-year-old, and whose sire is King Bessie Ormsby Pietertje, twice all-American winner.
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Accredited — 325 Head — *Negative*
SENIOR HERD SIRE
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JUNIOR HERD SIRES
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FOR SALE: bulls one month to one year of age — also a few heifer calves. Out of real producing A. R. dams and by the above bulls.
Prices reasonable. Visitors always welcome.
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LIVESTOCK Sales Events

Cattle Sales

March 10	D. H. Williams, Holstein Dispersal Sale, Houghton, N. Y.
March 16	91st Earlville Holstein Sale, Earlville, N. Y.
Mar. 24	Enos H. Hess, Dispersal Sale of Holsteins, Mechanicsburg, Pa.
Mar. 26	Hubert S. Miller, Holstein Sale, Myerstown, Pa.
April 12	92nd Earlville Holstein Sale, Earlville, N.Y.
April 23	Sycamore Farms Ayrshire Sale, Douglassville, Pa.
May 7	George E. Page, Holstein Dispersal Sale, Troy, Pa.
May 10-11	93rd Earlville Holstein Sale, Earlville, N.Y.
May 12	New England Ayrshire Sale, Springfield, Mass.
May 12	Guernsey sale at Waldorf Farms, North Chatham, N. Y., managed by Dunn & Harwood, Schoharie, N. Y., and Cordaville, Mass.
May 14	New York Federation Ayrshire Sale, Iroquois Farm, Cooperstown, N. Y.
May 18	Gayhead Farms, Guernsey Sale, Coxsackie, New York.
May 19	Pennsylvania Guernseys at Auction, Doylestown, Pa. Sale managed by the Pate Sales Co., Chadds Ford Junction, Pa.
May 20	Coventry — Florham Guernsey Sale, Trenton, N. J.
May 21	Waldorf Farms, Guernsey Sale, North Chatham, N. Y.
May 23	New York Guernsey Sale, managed by Dunn & Harwood, Schoharie, N. Y., and Cordaville, Mass.
May 30	Meridale Farms, Jersey Sale, Meredith, New York.

Coming Events

Mar. 1-2-3	Mohawk Valley Baby Chick and Egg Show, Gloversville.
Mar. 3	Delaware Holstein-Friesian Association, Winterthur, Delaware.
Mar. 17-23	New England Spring Flower Show, Mechanics Bldg., Boston, Mass.
Mar. 20-31	Maine Farm & Home Week, Orono, Maine.
April 16	Connecticut Beekeepers' Association, Hotel Bond, Hartford, Conn.
May 11	Annual meeting, American Guernsey Cattle Club, Chicago, Ill.
June 21-24	Annual Summer Conference of Northeastern Poultry Producers' Council, Cornell University.

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My Entire Herd of 29 young grades and registered Ayrshires
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Gabriel's Poultry Farm

Box 9, Odessa, N. Y.

Kernels, Screenings *and* Chaff

By H. E. BABCOCK

OF LATE I have been wondering what new ideas I might take up on this page which will add to my own zest for life and at the same time, as reported here, be of value to the readers of this page. This speculation has led me to review in my own mind some of the ideas in which I have become interested and about which I have written during the last two or three years. A survey of these subjects may not be amiss at this time. Let us hope that this review, if it does nothing more, will furnish the starting point for some new thoughts and some new Kernels, Screenings and Chaff.

GRASS FARMING

That period of falling prices which we used to call the depression, until the present period of falling prices hit us, taught me that the safest way to farm in such a situation was to do as little as possible. This reasoning led me to become interested in grass farming. As I got into grass farming, I ran into three situations which had to be solved: (1) I had to develop some method of harvesting my first cutting of legume hay promptly regardless of the weather; (2) When a seeding ran out, I had to shorten the expense as much as possible of getting back to another stand of hay; (3) I had to economize in my use of storage space for hay.

Grass Ensilage

It seems to me that I have solved the problem of cutting legume hay *when it should be cut regardless of the weather* by making it into ensilage. Making grass ensilage has led me to experiment with both the molasses and the phosphoric acid methods. Unless some unexpected, unfavorable nutritional angle shows up in connection with the feeding of phosphate ensilage, it is my conclusion that I prefer the phosphoric acid method to the use of molasses for preserving legumes in the silo. I base this conclusion on three reasons: (1) Eventually phosphoric acid will cost less per ton of ensiled material than molasses; (2) It is cleaner and easier to handle; (3) When it is used, the ensilage does not get as hot, and therefore, to my mind, comes out of the silo carrying a higher vitamin content.

When it comes to the physical handling of grass ensilage, the experience I have gained with the use of a windrower on the mowing machine, a sturdy hay loader, *and a gravity dump truck* for collecting the crop has enabled me to reduce the handling cost over corn ensilage. I also like the idea of setting the chopper down in a trench so that when the green hay or soybeans are dumped on the ground from the truck they do not have to be raised to feed into the chopper.

Soybean Ensilage

When I haven't hay available for ensilage and particularly when I have sods which must be reseeded, I am of the opinion that the soybean is the best bet in such a situation. Our experience teaches us to drill soybeans, using every tooth of the seeder, at the rate of two bushels to the acre, about a week after we would normally put in corn and then to do nothing with the crop until the beans are in the dough stage. At this point, we cut the beans with the mowing machine equipped with a continuous windrower and pick them up with a hay loader hitched to a truck. We do not find that it is necessary for the truck driver to have any help in this operation. He can put on a good big load of the green soybeans simply by letting the hay loader build up a pile and then by stopping quickly let the pile topple forward in the truck. We find that the soybeans do a good job of killing weeds and that they leave the ground in such shape that it can easily be made into an excellent seed bed for wheat or winter barley simply by dragging it.

Soybeans do not grow as many tons of ensilage to the acre as corn but by the way we handle them we eliminate *all cultivating, all hand labor* in harvesting and loading, *and one plowing.* We find that a disc harrow makes a fine seed bed of a field that has grown soybeans. We get an ensilage which carries around two per cent more of protein and around half a per cent more fat than the average run of corn ensilage.

Chopped Hay

We have found that the most effective way to economize on barn room for storing hay is by chopping it. Our experience teaches us that, even considering the power we use for chopping, we can handle a ton of chopped hay as cheaply as we can a ton of long hay. Also we can put three times as much hay in a given space and we find the chopped hay a great deal easier to handle in feeding.

The one thing we think we have learned about making chopped hay is that it must be drier when it is chopped than it needs to be when it is stored long. To make a really high quality chopped hay, we like to cure our hay in the cock. By getting our first cuttings out of the way when they should be harvested through putting them in the silo, we find that we have the labor available to cock a good deal of our second and third cuttings. We avoid having our chopped hay heat in the mow as much as possible, because we are convinced that the heating destroys both food value and vitamin content.

POULTRY DISEASES

For several years, we have been engaged in building up a flock of twenty-five hundred laying hens. We have done a lot of experimenting and we have had a lot of trouble.

Our original conception was to house our layers in our main barns in space which would ordinarily be devoted to the storage of long hay. In building these laying pens, we used for floors two inches of concrete laid on wire-reinforced building paper. These floors have proved very satisfactory. They cost slightly less in the beginning than good wood floors. They have not cracked. They are rat proof and, above everything else, have proved easy to keep dry and, of course, easy to keep clean and sanitary.

We have always bought well bred chicks, but we have not always raised them successfully. We tried raising them indoors and, while this proved to be a cheap method and we did not lose many chicks, we did get a terrific laying house mortality. We also tried raising our young stock near the quarters where we keep our old birds. We got lots of coccidiosis and lots of range paralysis. We have now come to raising our chicks in small brooder houses on a farm where no mature birds are kept. Regardless of the weather we get our baby chicks out on the ground as soon as possible. We reduce the heat on them as rapidly as possible to harden them off. We feed them heavily on grain and let them get well into production before we take them off the range. This system of management has given us a low laying house mortality and good production.

We have had several months' experience with feeding whole corn to growing pullets and laying hens. ***On the basis of this experience, we see no reason for paying anyone in the future to crack corn for us and for running the risk of the loss of the corn germ which may sometimes take place when corn is cracked and graded so as to have high eye appeal to the poultryman.***

We think we have found a cheap and very satisfactory substitute for green material for our poultry in grass and soybean ensilage made with phosphoric acid. There is a possibility that feeding this ensilage has helped with the fertility of our eggs. A report on our January eggs shows a 77 per cent hatchability.

SHOEING HORSES

One of the most controversial subjects we ever got interested in and discussed on this page was that of shoeing farm work horses. To settle the question to our own satisfaction, we have worked for a year a barefooted team which a veterinarian assured us had rather flat feet. ***We shall pay no more blacksmithing bills.*** However, for the sake of those who really feel that work horses should be shod, I might also add that from now on we shall do most of our hard work with rubber tired tractors. The question of shoeing horses is one which we are through with for all time.

CROSSBRED VIGOR

The more we see of crossbreeding in poultry and in all kinds of livestock, the more convinced we are that "hybrid vigor" is no myth. Because we are so sure that it is a fact, and a very potent one so far as the health of birds and animals is concerned, we have standardized on a Dorset-Merino crossbred ewe for hothouse lamb production and we breed these ewes to Southdown rams. We are continually increasing the number of Red-Rock crossbred hens we are keeping, and we are looking with increasing favor and gradually working up our nerve to do some more crossing of Angus bulls on grade Guernsey and Ayrshire cows. We will not use Angus bulls on Holstein cows.

As a matter of fact, we haven't much expectation of producing worth while dairy cows from such a cross, but we want to get a little more experience along the line. ***We are convinced that at least one of the good dairy cows of the future, in addition to the present purebreds, is going to be some sort of a standardized crossbred. Just what the cross will be no one yet knows.***

PASTURE MANAGEMENT

Such experience as we have had with pastures teaches us three things: (1) It is impossible to make a good pasture unless the phosphorus content of the soil is high; (2) A good stand of wild white clover can only be kept by close grazing and lots of treading, for nothing kills it out quicker than to let the other grasses growing with it get too big and rank; (3) A great deal better pasture can be built and maintained by grazing it with both sheep and cattle than by grazing it with cattle alone.

RUBBER TIRES ON EQUIPMENT

About a year and a half ago after receiving a bulletin from England which reported that by equipping the standard English two-wheeled cart with pneumatic rubber tires, the draft of these carts was cut from twenty-five to fifty per cent (according to type of surface over which they were being drawn), we began to experiment with pneumatic rubber tires on our farm equipment. It did not take us long to come to several conclusions. They are: (1) All farm equipment will eventually be put out on pneumatic rubber tires; (2) *Many hasty adaptations will be made which will not stand up under usage;* (3) When most equipment is mounted on rubber tires, it will be worked much faster, and therefore many gear ratios will have to be changed and better bearings put in the equipment; (4) With the coming of rubber mounted farm equipment, eastern farmers will be able to enlarge their farming operations by working with single sets of equipment non-adjacent farms. City and town people will probably use the houses on the farms where farmers do not require them for their own use. ***Probably the smart thing for farmers who own the means for farming land to do in working out this adaptation is to lease additional farms rather than to purchase them.***

A PROMISE

As far as possible from now on, I shall touch lightly, if at all, on the subjects which I have just reviewed. Just writing this review has given me some new ideas and some suggestions of experience which I shall want to get and share with you. For example, I wonder how I can handle corn for grain now that I no longer need to grow it for ensilage most economically. What variety will be best for me to grow? Should I check-row it? How can I harvest it most cheaply? What is the best way to cure the stalks and grain? How can I husk and shell the grain? What is the best use I can make of the stalks? How soon after the crop is harvested can I safely feed the whole corn to hens? These and other similar questions puzzle me. I can only answer them by getting some experience. The question of winter barley also must be worked out.

WARNING

Never take any conclusions presented on this page seriously. The page is written simply to stimulate you to do your own thinking, to gain your own experience, and to draw your own conclusions.





Protective SERVICE BUREAU

MEMBER AMERICAN AGRICUTURIST PROTECTIVE SERVICE

Conducted by H. L. COSLINE

Claim Covers Too Much Ground

A car damaged the front of my car when the driver passed me on a hill and cut too fast when he saw another car coming. He refused to pay but called in his insurance agent. Both the Insurance Agent and the company asked for a statement of estimated damages. I presented these statements in which I included time and mileage for going to see the driver and to the garage twice. I can not see why I should deal with the insurance company as the driver is responsible and can pay.

OUR subscriber apparently does not fully understand the situation. He cannot possibly hope to collect for time lost and mileage travelled as a result of the accident. No insurance company would allow such a claim. If the driver of the other car was at fault, the company will settle for actual damages to the car. Dealings of course must be with the insurance company. The reason a man takes out insurance is that he is relieved of liability and can turn the case over to the insurance company for settlement.

* * *

Post Office Checks on Associated Adjusters

The Associated Adjusters of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, have been cited by the Post Office Dept. to show cause why a fraud order should not be issued against them. Complaints made to the U. S. Postal Authorities included statements that the same exclusive territory was granted to more than one person, that no work or income resulted from the paying of $5.00 to Associated Adjusters and that letters and complaints to the company were ignored.

Mr. J. B. Momsen organized the Associated Adjusters after the Federal Trade Commission had issued a cease and desist order ordering him to discontinue the Temple Airway Bureau.

The treasurer of Associated Adjusters is William J. Cressy; back in 1935, the Post Office Department issued a fraud order against him and various enterprises he was operating under names including the U. S. Coin Co., Coin Collectors Club, Coins Inc., Premium Match Company and the U. S. Stamp Company.

* * *

Collecting Bad Debts

I gave them a few of my old bills which they promised to collect. They have collected one bill amounting to $7.50. This collection was made some time ago and as yet I have not seen one cent of the amount collected.

The above is quoted from a subscriber's letter in regard to a collection agency, and it is typical of many complaints we are getting. Usually the complaint revolves around a technicality, and if not downright dishonest at least a good many concerns that collect bad debts manage to keep whatever money they collect. Often they can do it legally according to the strict letter of the contract which they write. In case of disagreement it is up to the subscriber to sue to get any satisfaction and that is costly of time and money. Because we have had so many such letters, we advise our village readers who are in business to have nothing to do with collection agencies until they check with us as to their reliability.

* * *

Selling on Commission

One advantage of selling direct to a commission man is that you always have a market for your produce. Every day, however, letters come from subscribers to the Service Bureau expressing dissatisfaction with the returns received. Sometimes this comes from sending small lots of ungraded stuff without checking with the receiver first to find out whether or not he can handle it to advantage.

Commonly, state laws protect the shipper to this extent. The receiver must, on request, give satisfactory evidence that the stuff was sold at the price reported. However, if the commission man cannot find a buyer, the producer has no comeback. It is always good procedure to write the commission man first to find out what he handles and how he wants it packed. You will get better results if you stick to one man and sell him the stuff he wants.

* * *

Willing to Work

"Is there any place for an 'old' man who has always been a tenant farmer, on the same farm 42 years, but is now in no physical condition to 'carry on'? He understands cow feeding and likes to tend cows. I believe he could oversee and do *some* such work, and perhaps 'oversee' some other general farm work. I couldn't help wondering if any man with a dairy could use such a helper. We need to make a change. But to go on another farm would be as hard as here. To hire out anywhere is probably impossible for he is 72 and has three 'wild' boys 10, 12 and almost 14 years of age. What can an old man who has spent his years on the farm do? I am 46 (one of those ill-assorted marriages you'll say) and it seems as if I have my hands about full taking care of the three boys and my husband, besides washing and mending for an older boy who works in a service station. But if there is anything more I can do I'm willing to do it. I'm not one of the quick smart women who can manage everything, I'm sorry to say. Perhaps I shouldn't be taking up your time, but we are in a quandry and should like advice.—*Mrs. C. L. O., New York.*

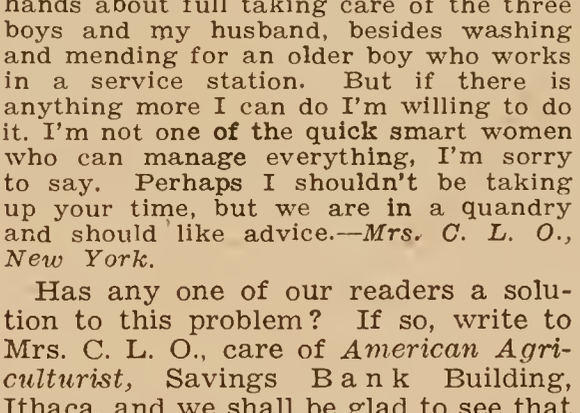
Has any one of our readers a solution to this problem? If so, write to Mrs. C. L. O., care of *American Agriculturist,* Savings Bank Building, Ithaca, and we shall be glad to see that the letters are forwarded to her.

* * *

Service Is for Subscribers

"Although I am not a subscriber at the moment to your excellent paper, I hope soon to be."

The Service Bureau is operated for the benefit of *American Agriculturist* subscribers and their families. We do not feel that it is quite fair for those who are not subscribers to ask for help. Of course, if the paper is coming to the home where you live that is sufficient. When you write for information we suggest that you attach to the letter the address label from a recent issue.



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Margaret Lundy, 25 Carmel Ave., Brewster, N. Y. — Struck by auto—frac. skull & concussion	$ 30.00
Andrew Glinn, R. 2, Lafayette, N. Y. — Auto overturned—cont. arms, legs, shoulders	14.28
Mrs. Minnie W. Norton, Fort Plain, N. Y. — Auto skidded—gen. bruises	5.71
Wm. E. Carpenter, R. I, Ogdensburg, N.Y. — Auto accident—gen. bruises	40.00
Mrs. Kathryn March, R.I, Middletown, N.Y. — Auto accident—inj. knee	20.00
Jacob E. Gass, R. I, Warwick, N. Y. — Truck accident—frac. femur, vertebrae, burns	130.00
Hilda Gyer, R. 2, Mohawk, N. Y. — Auto overturned—gen. wounds	37.14
Delmar R. Hall, Delhi, N. Y. — Auto ran into tree—frac. wrist	50.00
Leonard M. Houser, R. I, LaFayette, N. Y. — Auto overturned—inj. chest	70.00
James F. Murphy, Ilion, N. Y. — Auto accident—bruised hip	50.00
Mrs. B. K. Crandall, Waterville, N. Y. — Auto collision—inj. back	7.14
Bessie I. Beardsley, Canisteo, N. Y. — Auto overturned—sprained back	20.00
Mrs. Pauline Schneider, LaFargeville, N.Y. — Auto accident—frac. band	42.86
Nicholas Kleban, R. 4, Richfield Springs, N. Y. — Auto accident—inj. elbow	20.00
Walter Royce, Chepachet, N. Y. — Auto collision—inj. knee	10.00
Isobel MacKizer, St. Regis Falls, N. Y. — Auto skidded—cont. chest	35.00
Louis Skinner, 101 North Ave., Oswego, N. Y. — Struck by auto—sprained knee & ankle	27.86
Vinal Israel, Est., Wilson, N. Y. — Auto accident—mortuary	1000.00
John Stankiewicz, Pine Island, N. Y. — Auto skidded—sprained lumbar muscles	8.57
Antone Krupski, R. I, Southold, N. Y. — Auto hit pole—cont. arm and leg	30.00
Roger C. Hathaway, 74 Mine St., Canton, N.Y. — Auto collision—frac. tibia	130.00
Edward Choznacki, R. I, Eden, N. Y. — Auto collision—frac. leg	130.00
Jennie Domina, Mooers Forks, N. Y. — Auto accident—frac. nose	12.86
Mrs. Effie Rice, 10 West St., Mohawk, N. Y. — Auto collision—spinal injuries	64.28
Wm. E. Boynton, Est., Contoocook, N. H. — Truck accident—mortuary	500.00
Eunice B. Savard, Cornish Flat, N. H. — Thrown from auto—bruised elbow	40.00
Mabel L. Smith, R. I, Exeter, N. H. — Auto accident—cut forehead	5.71
Alice M. Farley, Henniker, N. H. — Auto accident—frac. ribs	58.57
David E. Dunton, Nashua, N. H. — Auto collision—frac. pelvis and cuts	110.00
George Plumer, So. Lee, N. H. — Auto collision—frac. ribs	25.71
Donald Davis, R. I, Newmarket, N. H. — Auto accident—hruised chest	14.28
Mrs. Nina Shepard, Franklin, N. H. — Struck by auto—frac. head and tibia	30.00
Quincy Caldwell, R. I, Grasmere, N. H. — Auto accident—head injury	130.00
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Mrs. Esther Sanborn, Franklin, N. H. — Auto collision—inj. abdoni	30.00
Thomas W. Burke, R. 2, Castleton, Vt. — Wagon accident—frac. ribs	20.00
Roy D. Dewyea, R. 2, So. Hero, Vt. — Struck by auto—gen. bruises	10.00
Howard P. Casey, N. Williston, Vt. — Auto overturned—frac. rib, inj. back and wrist	42.86
Guy B. Horton, Montpelier, Vt. — Struck by auto—spralned knee	7.14
Raymond Guynup, No. Clarendon, Vt. — Auto struck tree—cut head and frac. ribs	22.86
Allen Guynup, No. Clarendon, Vt. — Auto struck tree—cut head and frac. ribs	17.14
Mrs. Lillie Guynup, No Clarendon, Vt. — Auto struck tree—frac. ribs, bruised side	11.43
Harold Goodridge, R. I, Richmond, Vt. — Auto accident—inj. ear	25.00
Henry M. Godfrey, R. I, Proctorville, Vt. — Struck by auto—injuries	8.57
Norman Turgeon, R. I, Pownal, Vt. — Auto collision—frac. ulna and radius	65.71
Mrs. Amber D. Penn, Gardiner, Me. — Auto collision—sprained back, neck	92.86
Norman W. Smith, Oxford, Me. — Auto accident—cut hand, cont. face	107.14
Sylvia M. Richardson, Houlton, Me. — Auto collision—contusions	8.57
Clifford S. Woodruff, Carmel, Me. — Auto collision—inj. shoulder	10.00
Howard N. Harmon, Thorndike, Me. — Auto collision—inj. shoulder and arm	20.00
Mina H. Leavitt, Portland, Me. — Auto collision—frac. arm	55.71
Stephen Femia, So. Barre, Mass. — Struck by auto—inj. leg and back	20.00
Ralph Jones Est., Williamstown, Mass. — Auto accident—mortuary	1000.00
Louis Pugliese, Est., No. Adams, Mass. — Auto accident—mortuary	1000.00
Kenneth R. Black, W. Northfield, Mass. — Struck by auto—inj. knee	9.28
Clarence W. Preston, Rutland, Mass. — Auto collision—cut face & cont. chest	42.86
Howard A. Middletown, R. I, Broad Brook, Conn. — Auto collision—frac. ribs	81.43
Henry L. Harvard, R. 2, Chepachet, R. I. — Auto accident—cut and bruised knee	20.00
Charles Hilig, Sewell, N. J. — Thrown from truck—frac. leg	111.43
Harold E. Daniel, R. I, Neshanic, N. J. — Auto accident—dislocated clavicle	44.28
Amy H. Kirk, Cedarville, N. J. — Struck by auto—frac. radius	30.00
Glenn Beers, Est., Knoxville, Pa. — Auto accident—mortuary	1000.00
Mary E. Wood, R. 2, Rock Hall, Md. — Auto collision—frac. collarbone	100.00
Russell T. Robertson, R. 5, Westminster, Md. — Auto collision, lacerated wrist	20.00
A. H. Wilson, Washington, D. C. — Auto collision—frac. spine	130.00
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Research and practical experience over a period of fifteen years have established the facts on which the formula of G.L.F. Starting & Growing Mash is built. The next step in the job is to choose the ingredients carefully and test them rigidly to be sure they actually do provide the vitamins, proteins, and other nutrients your chicks need.

Every ingredient that goes into this mash must meet accurate tests. Alfalfa meal is tested for Vitamin A content—every pound must contain at least 75,000 units. Milk products are checked by a new laboratory method for flavin (Vitamin G). Quality of protein as well as quantity is taken into account; for instance, 55% meatscraps are used because the protein they supply is higher in quality.

These carefully checked ingredients are then combined by precision mixing machinery, and the finished mash is shipped fresh to your G.L.F. Service Agency.

How well chicks like it you can see by the picture. The kind of a job it does can be judged from the fact that more than 100,000,000 chicks have already been reared on G.L.F. Starting & Growing Mash.

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Of all the vitamins chicks need, most important are A, D, and G . . . A good chick mash must supply these vitamins in the amounts needed—plus a margin of safety.

VITAMIN A
Chicks require 1400 to 1800 units per pound of feed. Starting & Growing Mash contains more than 9000 units per pound, supplied chiefly by yellow corn meal, alfalfa meal, and cod liver oil.

VITAMIN D
Chicks getting no direct sunlight need 180 units of Vitamin D per pound of feed. The cod liver oil in Starting & Growing Mash furnishes 454 units per pound of mash—an abundance even if the mash is fed fifty-fifty with scratch grains.

VITAMIN G
This is the "growth" vitamin, supplied by alfalfa meal, meat, and milk products. During the early weeks, chicks need 1300 units per pound of feed. More than 1700 units are supplied by each pound of Starting & Growing Mash.

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MARCH 12, 1938



AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

FIVE YEARS FOR $3.00 — THREE YEARS FOR $2.00 — PUBLISHED EVERY OTHER WEEK

Farm Snapshots from WESTERN NEW YORK



(Below) The farm woodlot furnishes profitable fall employment for Lee Edmonds (at left) whose farm is located near Cohocton in Steuben County, N. Y. These logs will be trucked to a nearby saw mill where, for $5 a thousand board feet, they will be sawed into lumber to be brought back to the farm for repairing buildings. Mr. Edmonds figures to cut about 10,000 feet of lumber this winter. Realizing the importance of growing timber as well as cutting it, he set out 4 acres of pines three years ago. On many farms in the Northeast, the woodlot is coming to be regarded as a crop to be cultivated. In addition to firewood and lumber, there are Christmas trees and fence posts to be cut, and in some cases telephone poles, railroad ties, and other sources of income.

After filling a 14' x 40' silo, John Culbertson of Dansville, N. Y., husked out 1800 bushels of this kind of corn last fall. Most of it was husked western style right in the fields and the stalks plowed under.

Some of this corn is run through a grinder set so that it just cracks the cob and shells off the corn. Then it is put through a fanning mill to take out the cobs and added to equal parts of a mixture of corn and oats. This combination is then mixed with equal parts of a 30% supplemental dairy ration and fed to the dairy herd. So far no cow has registered any objections!

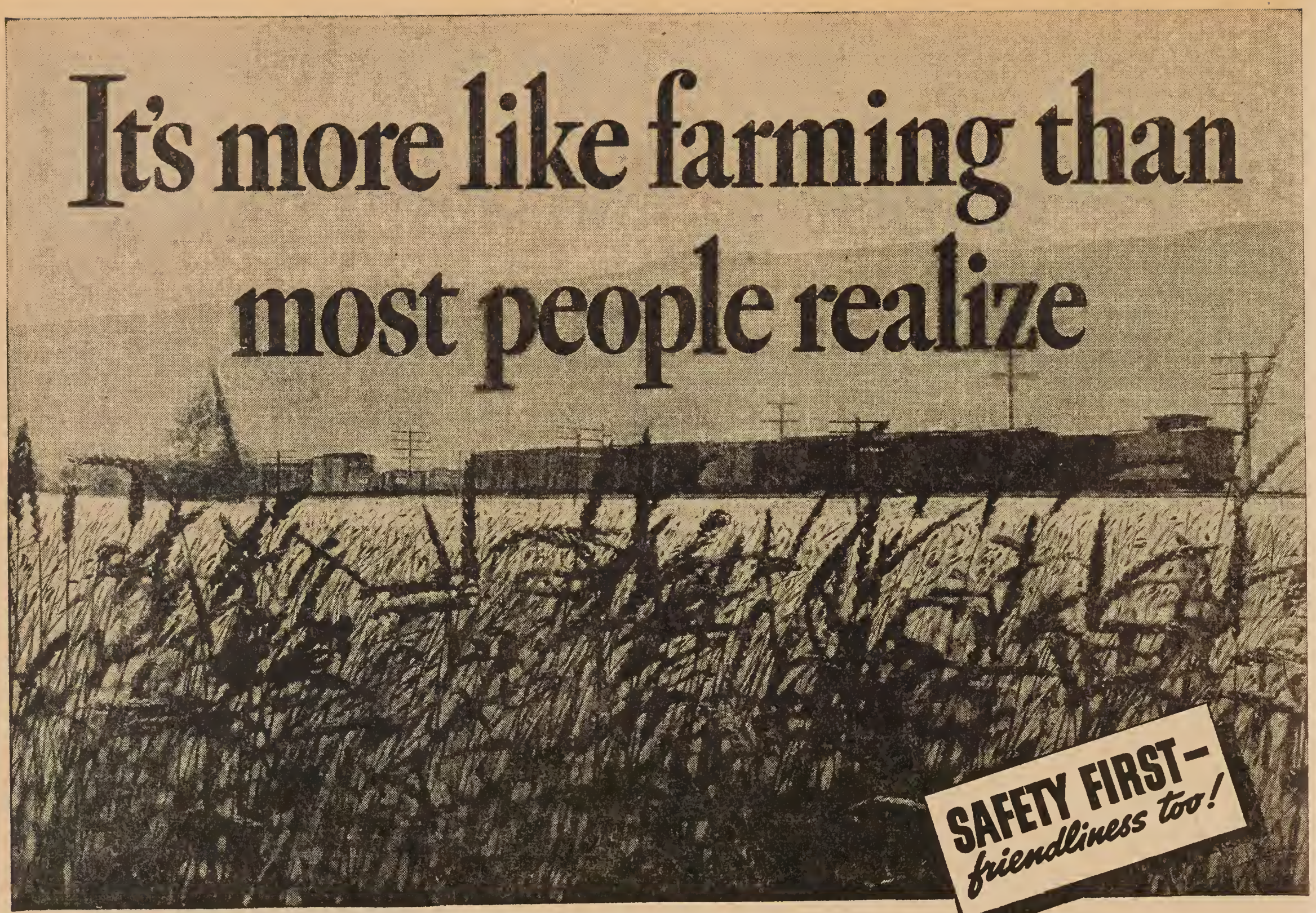




(Right) Without waterpower, the settling of central and western New York would have been delayed for years. Typical of the mills constructed on every creek is this one, now in ruins, located on Milk Creek near Conesus in Livingston County, N. Y. George Rockefellow built it in 1840, and so solid was its construction that the walls still stand sturdy and strong, and as recently as 15 years ago, it was used as a feed mill. Its original purpose was to grind wheat into flour with power furnished by two enormous overshot water wheels, each 36 ft. in diameter. The last man to operate this mill was K. A. McCarthy.

The Dairy Industry Needs a Sound Surplus Control Plan — See Page 12.

It's more like farming than most people realize



RAILROADING is like farming in a surprising number of ways. Both of us have money invested in "plant"—land, buildings, stock and machinery on farms; land, tracks, buildings and machinery on railroads. Both of us have operating expenses, for work done, for materials and supplies used. Both of us pay the same kind of local and state taxes to help support our communities.

But it goes farther than this. Without railroads to get crops to central markets mighty few farms could be successfully operated. And our 241,822 miles of line would certainly be a loss if we didn't have farmers as customers.

The point of all this is that what's bad for the railroads is bad for the farmers — and right now railroads are having difficulties which may impair the very service you need to market your products.

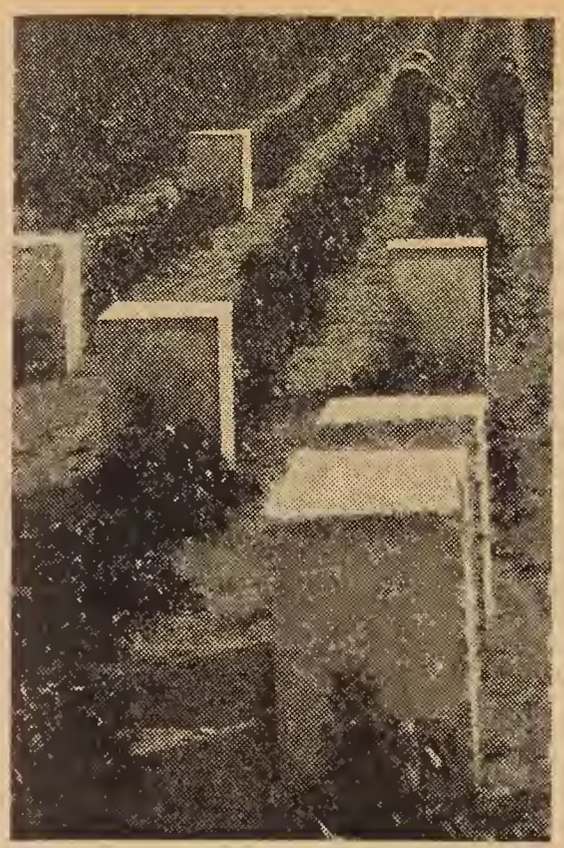
The difficulty arises out of one simple fact: Since 1933 prices of things railroads buy have gone up; wages have increased; taxes have risen — while the average level of railroad freight and passenger charges has steadily declined.

In fact, the average charge by the railroads for hauling a ton of freight one mile was actually 10 per cent less in 1937 than in 1932 — 26½ per cent less than in 1921, shortly after the end of government operation, when the downward trend of rates began.

In spite of this, the railroads have speeded up their service, made it safer, more reliable, more complete — giving more for the money than ever before.

Their big problem right now is to earn enough to cover running expenses and to keep their plant in shape to continue the sort of service which you and other shippers must have.

ASSOCIATION OF
AMERICAN RAILROADS
WASHINGTON, D. C.



—Photo by Ferry-Morse Institute.

This shows one of the bag of tricks used by plant breeders. Here especially good sweet peppers have been caged to prevent cross-pollination with poorer plants.

Do We Need New Vegetable *Varieties?*

By DANIEL DEAN.

AS ONE of the little fellows in the vegetable industry, I wish to know what can be done to produce better vegetables for Northeastern States. American food habits have been revolutionized by the use of fresh vegetables in winter and spring. We have seen California come from nowhere to the top of the vegetable industry when California met the new consumer demand best. We have seen long established branches of American farming lose out by changes in market demand or by the competition of new regions.

Experience Proves the Point

The success of the McIntosh apple in the Northeast is something for every vegetable grower to consider. For years the boxed apples from Washington and Oregon displaced eastern apples in our city markets till 44 per cent of the receipts at New York City in the years 1929-30 were western boxed. It is at least a coincidence that when eastern orchards began shipping Macs in real volume, the receipts of western boxed apples at New York City fell to 29 per cent in 1935-36.

As a potato grower I have seen Idaho, Colorado, Maine and Long Island win out in the potato business because consumers are glad to pay higher prices for their Russet Burbanks, Red McClures and Green Mountains than for other varieties.

Of course we are all interested in cutting cost of production in every way — from getting seeds of better germination to learning better harvesting methods. And we all realize the need of better marketing methods. Our distant competitors often grade better than we do because nothing but the best will even pay the heavy freight rates.

Grading Will Not "Make" a Poor Variety

But the experience of apple and potato producers proves that the first essential is to get the *varieties* that consumers will pay highest prices for. Grading can raise the price of a good variety even more than for a poor one. But no perfection of grading can make buyers want to eat Ben Davis apples when they prefer McIntosh, nor Rural potatoes when they prefer Long Island and Maine Green Mountains.

What can northeastern vegetable growers do to get new varieties better suited to our markets, our soils and our climate? Notice that I put markets first.

City consumers buy what they want, and most of them neither know nor care where it comes from. All they have to do is to say to the grocer: "I want some more of those good apples (melons, tomatoes or potatoes) I bought last week." The grocer is nothing more nor less than the buying agent for his customers.

Twelve million consumers live in the cities and villages of New York state and many millions more in the other northeastern states. We are close to the best food markets in the world. Many of our competitors are far away.

Another "Northeast" Advantage

The favorite varieties of any crop for home or local use are those that are highest in eating quality, but are often too perishable for long distance shipment. Our competitors must often sacrifice the best eating quality to enable their vegetables to stand the pounding of long journeys, and the extra days of delay between harvest and consumption. Because northeastern growers are so much closer to their customers, both in point of distance and of time, they can develop varieties more in the direction of the top quality for which consumers pay the highest prices.

Plant breeding for new varieties is centuries old, but has been revolutionized by new discoveries in recent years. Plant breeders can now to a great degree design new varieties to fit special conditions of markets, soil and climate. They can often add valuable qualities to our present varieties that are now lacking, and they can often eliminate undesirable qualities.

For example, Prof. Krantz bred the Warba potato, the earliest variety known, to fit the short growing season of Minnesota. Prof. Yeager of North Dakota bred seven tomato varieties to stand the drying winds of the northern Great Plains region. The Marglobe tomato by Pritchard and Porte of the United States Department of Agriculture is the most important commercial variety of today. When the powdery mildew disease threatened to destroy the great canteloupe industry in the Imperial valley of southern California, Prof. Jagger crossed the commercial varieties with a worthless but resistant variety from Asia to produce the resistant new varieties now in use.

"He Who Pays the Fiddler . . ."

Here in New York we are proud of the success of the Cortland apple, bred by the Geneva Station, and of the corn, oat and wheat varieties bred at Cornell.

Every plan for a new variety must be a working compromise between the wishes of the consumer and the needs of the producer. Quantity without quality spells commercial failure. So may the reverse. The old saying, "He who pays the fiddler calls the tune", is true of the vegetable consumer. Before the World War a low price was often the strongest selling point. Now the best quality often means the highest prices and most profits.

In my own trade I find it harder to satisfy squash customers than any one else. Out of fifteen varieties and strains of late squash planted on fifteen acres in 1937, not one was fully satisfactory.

Table Queen needs cleaning up — too many mixtures and sometimes reported stringy. Golden Table Queen

(*Continued on Page* 14)

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"You'll be AHEAD with a CHEVROLET!"

THE Editorial PAGE

BY E. R. EASTMAN

Address all mail for Editorial or Advertising departments to American Agriculturist, Savings Bank Building, Ithaca, New York.

Gold and Farm Prices

DRS. WARREN and PEARSON of New York State College of Agriculture are authority for statement that farm prices in January were low compared with wages, debts, taxes, cost of living and prices of manufactured goods. Grains, cotton, potatoes and apples were selling below pre-war prices, while prices of hogs and beef cattle were still above pre-war level.

New York farm price index in January was 102 as compared with 1926 index. Warren and Pearson say further that at no time since deflation of 1920 have prices of farm products and most other raw materials reached their normal relationships to prices of finished products in the retail markets. "With every rise in prices, those of farm and most other raw materials have risen faster than the cost of living and therefore come nearer into balance. With every decline in prices, the unbalanced situation has been aggravated.

"The reason for the slow movement of consumer prices and the cost of living is that wages, transportation charges and the like are very resistant to price declines. For example, the cost of delivering milk on retail routes in New York City is now nearly as high as it was in 1929. If farmers received nothing for milk, present costs of taking it to New York and delivering milk on retail routes would nearly equal full retail prices before the war. With rapidly rising prices this maladjustment may continue for a few years, and with falling prices may last for many years.

"From December, 1932, to last June, prices of farm products doubled, but the cost of living rose only 11 per cent. The maladjustment was being corrected, but complete correction would have required a considerable further rise in prices. Since last June prices paid to farmers have declined 18 per cent, but the cost of living has declined very little."

Chief reason for the rise in prices of farm products and other basic commodities and for the returning prosperity was the devaluation of gold. Farm prices stopped going up when devaluation stopped. Devaluation and better farm credit facilities are the only real ways by which government has materially aided American farmers. The regulation of the gold content of the dollar, however, to be safe and of permanent value, should be in the hands of a non-political impartial board like the United States Supreme Court.

Ice Cream from a Bee!

I WONDER how many of you can remember the first ice cream you ever ate? When Albert, my younger brother, was about four or five, he captured a honey bee and took it to a neighbor, who agreed to take care of it for half the honey. After a little while the neighbor called us both over one day and treated us to ice cream, telling us that that was our share of what the bee had produced.

Ice cream, of course, has been manufactured for a good while, but it was a very great luxury forty years ago and today few of us realize the extent to which the consumption of ice cream has grown. What would farmers do were it not for the tremendous surplus of milk which ice cream takes off the market! In 1936, according to the United States Department of Agriculture, more than 4 billion pounds of milk were used in the production of ice cream. Figures are not available for 1937, but there was at least a 25 per cent increase over 1936, bringing the grand total of milk used for ice cream last year to better than 5 billion pounds.

The week of May 15 to 21 has been set aside as National Ice Cream Week. That's all right maybe for some folks, but for me Ice Cream Week is *every* week, for ever since I got my first taste from the bee that Albert let out on shares, ice cream has been my favorite food. Maybe I ought to whisper this and not say it out loud, but I like the homemade ice cream better. What a grand opportunity every farmer has for making ice cream at home. How comparatively few there are who do it. Or am I wrong? If I am, tell me so.

This is Spring



CROWS cawing at still dawn. Crisp newness in the air. Smell of dead ferns in the woods, smell of sawdust by the mill.

Sturdy tomato plants putting forth second leaves. May flowers uncurling pink, white and purple petals from furry fists. Colts-foot in a wee vase on the diningroom table.

Fluffy bits of buff and brown coming out of an incubator, chicks under a hover. Doors flung wide to the outdoors. Shining mirrors, scrubbed woodwork. Rugs out on the line blowing. Blue, gold, orchid blankets blowing. Clean clothes on the reel, freed from dark attic drying.

Steam rolling over the sugarhouse. Earth rolling behind a team. No pies for dinner — golden syrup in a saucer and hot light biscuits. Not just a garden for vegetables, but another plot for hollyhocks, zinnias and pansies. Not a house cleaned all at once, but time taken out for walks in the field, to search for dandelion greens just pricking through, time taken to go flowering with the children, to call on a neighbor.

An open seed catalog. Shears snipping into yards of gay percale.

THIS IS SPRING. Renewing of home, field, soul, body. Season of hope.

By Mrs. Marjorie Flint, Randolph, Vermont.

World's Best Literature

"Your editorial about seed catalogs brings to mind the saying of an old friend who was very fond of flowers. He said: "The greatest luxury of my life is getting into bed and reading the world's best fiction — the latest flower and seed catalogs." — *F. J. L., New York.*

WE ALL LIKE to dream, and the seed catalogs help us to dream, hope and plan for the days to come when the sun will shine on the right side of the fence again. A part of my philosophy is that folks should plan to get some fun or happiness out of life as they go along. I believe that a good garden with a lot of flowers helps to do this, and therefore is worth all the effort that it takes.

Crow for Breakfast

SOME months ago I had a lot of fun by starting a discussion in *American Agriculturist* about the merits of woodchuck meat. Letters came rolling in by the dozen, some stating that when woodchuck is properly cooked it can't be beaten, others saying just as emphatically that they tried it once and never again.

Now New York State Conservation Department is authority for the statement that a Brooklyn housewife cooked some good fat crow meat, which is a delicacy that "even a husband of plain tastes admits cannot be beaten."

In the first place, whoever heard of a fat crow? In the second place, I confess to some sneaking regard for the crow because he is so smart, but as for eating him, I would rather try first some good well-boiled old-fashioned grandpa's leather boot. But maybe I am wrong. How about it? Have I been missing a bet all these years by passing up this delicacy? What do you think?

Hogs for Family Pork

BROUGHT up on a dairy farm where we used to have lots of skim milk, it is hard to get away from the idea that one cannot raise hogs without milk. But every time I visit some of my friends in the Central West, where they often raise hundreds of hogs on one farm, I realize that milk is not necessary. Particularly is this true now when perfectly balanced rations can be purchased for hogs as well as for other animals.

However, without skim milk, to succeed with hogs, (even with one or two for family use) one needs to have some pasture for them. Hog pasture is easy to provide and goes far in keeping the cost of pork production down. Of one thing I am certain, and that is that home-grown pork products greatly help to reduce living expenses and to improve the quality of living.

Raising at least enough hogs for family use is another way of diversifying a bit, of getting away from putting the entire dependence upon one specialty.

Eastman's Chestnut

HERE'S an old chestnut that Curry Weatherby, circulation manager of *American Agriculturist,* has been boring all of his friends with. If you have heard it before, read it and laugh again.

In the freshman class at college were three American boys and one Chinaman who ate at the same table. The Chinaman, being outnumbered and apparently of mild and harmless disposition, was razzed quite a bit by the other boys. He never complained, however, so his friends began to feel rather badly about picking on him all the time, and said to him:

"Wong, we've decided to quit putting salt into your tea."

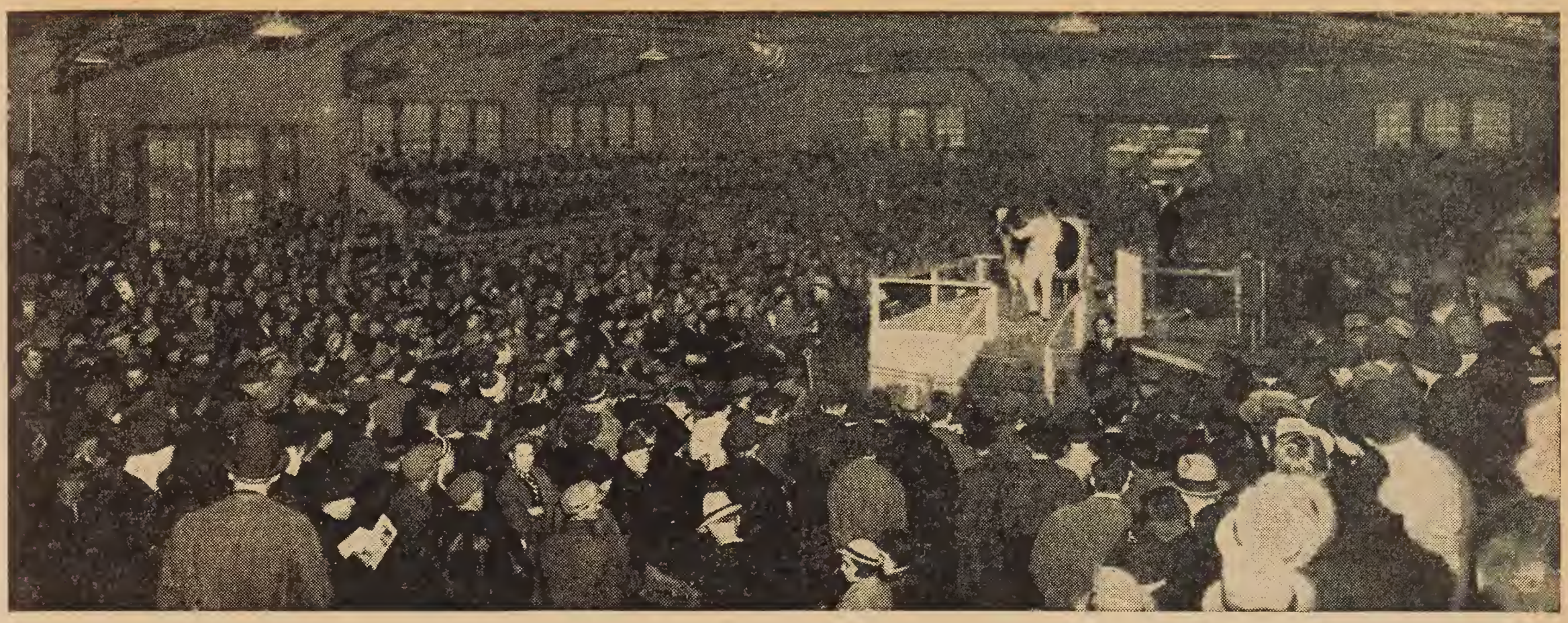
To which Wong gently replied:

"Velly well. Then I will quit spitting in your coffee."

And that makes me think of some student nurses in a hospital who hated their superintendent. Every time the superintendent had company, she would make these girls prepare a delicious supper, of which they never got a taste. One night the girls made a particularly tasty dessert and decided to spite the superintendent by spitting in it. Later, while they were doing the dishes, the superintendent entered the kitchen with the dessert, and said: "Girls, my company couldn't come, so you may have this dessert as a special treat!"

And while I am on this elevating subject, maybe you've heard the one about the man who ordered a drink of beer. Just as he was about to drink it, he was called to a telephone in another room. To make sure that his beer would remain where he left it, he wrote on a card: "I spit in this," and laid it over the top of the glass. When he returned he found this also written on the card: "So did I!"

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An inside view of the judging pavilion at Cornell during sale of surplus cattle on Friday of Farm and Home Week. This looks like a big crowd and it is, yet it was just one event on an interesting program crowded with information.

Cornell *Keeps* OPEN HOUSE

By JARED VAN WAGENEN, Jr.

I HAVE now been attending Farmers' Week at Cornell for more years than I can easily remember. I have recently returned from the last, and by all ordinary standards the most successful, of the long series and naturally I am moved to set down some impressions gathered from what I saw and heard. Emphatically this is not a page from a student's lecture notebook. Rather it is the record of some observations made as I saw the crowds of people milling into lecture rooms, — browsing among the educational exhibits, or just happily visiting with each other and talking things over.



Jared Van Wagenen, Jr.

The idea of inviting the farmers of the State to come to Ithaca and get acquainted with their College originated just thirty years ago, when only recently had the old Department of Agriculture of Cornell University become officially the New York State College of Agriculture and when Dean Bailey was head of the newly made institution. That year — 1908 — was still in the day of small things. The College of Agriculture itself was domiciled mainly in one building — Roberts Hall with its East and West wings. There was as yet no College of Home Economics. There was no Farm Bureau or Home Bureau, nor was there to be for several years. There were no 4-H Clubs. The Future Farmers of America were indeed a good many years in the future. There was no G. L. F., and only the primitive beginnings of our present host of cooperative enterprises. It is true that the Grange, as a social-educational organization, was well established, and the New York State Agricultural Society, the New York State Dairymen's Association, and the Hudson Valley and Western New York Horticultural Societies were honorable and well-established organizations, functioning in distinguished ways.

Moreover, it was a period of modest agricultural prosperity and of great hopefulness. The long black agricultural depression which had characterized the closing years of the nineteenth century was lifting, and agricultural prices were slowly but consistently advancing. As a class, the New York farmers were feeling rather sure of themselves and their future. It seems likely that those ten years preceding the breaking of the World War was a period more sound, serene, and wholesome than anything that we may ever hope to experience in this age of adjusted agricultural production and planned economy.

It was in such a cheerful world that this first Farmers' Week was launched, and from the very beginning it took hold and prospered and spread itself like a green bay tree, and the thirty intervening years have on the whole been one long story of increasing attendance and enthusiasm. Hard times, and to a much greater degree bad weather, may for a year or two put a jog in the upward curve of attendance, but nothing seems able to change the general trend.

I must confess that for the first ten years of its existence I knew nothing about Farmers' Week. Those were the years when the old Farmers' Institute work, directed from Albany, was in full swing and those of us who were in that field plowed steadily ahead on the regular schedule and hardly knew that any such activity was going on in Ithaca. However, after 1918 when the Farmers' Institute was taken over and merged into the Extension Work of the College, we of the old Institute gang found out that something quite worth while was going on at the College.

Last month, the thirty-first Farm and Home Week made an all-time high for the number of visitors who surged through the corridors and jammed the lecture rooms and exhibits. Now, my first and outstanding impression of it is one that I am particularly glad to set down. It is just this: The farm people whom I saw looked well fed, comfortably clad, happy, intelligent, and at home in any company. The farmer these days is receiving so much official sympathy from politicians in high places that he would hardly be to blame if he should suffer from an inferiority complex and begin to believe that he is merely a serf of the soil and the door-mat of creation — a sort of an up-to-the-minute representative of Edwin Markham's fearful figure, "Man With a Hoe." Certainly the farmers I saw were far removed from this sort of thing.

Of course, in perfect fairness I ought to add that these frequenters of the Cornell Campus are not really a fair cross-section of the farmers of our State. It is, of course, on the whole the most outstanding and progressive representatives of the profession who go to Ithaca for this great annual farm get-together. Even so, these men and women are evidence of the fact that there is a large number of northeastern farmers who are proud of their calling and who are fine examples of the type of citizenry which is the hope of democracy.

And the second observation which I wish to make is this: The time has come when the average farmer is exceedingly receptive to new ideas. He is not a conservative, stubbornly resisting fresh discoveries and new inventions. On the contrary he is eagerly running away with newly announced advances almost too fast for the scientist and the inventor to keep up with him. It was not always thus. It took a generation for the corn-filled silo to attain anything approaching a general adoption. I was doing Farm Institute work during many of those years when men gravely debated whether or not silage was proper food for a cow, and rather specifically whether ensilage would cause her to abort or to give milk that would not keep sweet or cause her teeth to drop out. This last idea was particularly universal and persistent. In that day, old notions seemed to die hard.

Last month at Cornell I sat for a three-hour stretch in a lecture room listening to a far ranging discussion of that just now liveliest of all agricultural topics — the ensiling of grass and especially of alfalfa by the use of either molasses or phosphoric acid. The idea in America is hardly more than three years old, and yet this year it will be tried out by thousands of farmers. As to the soundness of the idea, there seemed to be no debate. The interest was almost wholly concerning the relative advantages of molasses versus phosphoric acid and the exact procedure to be followed to attain the best results. Men capable of taking on a brand new idea with such eagerness are demonstrating an intellectual open-mindedness which shows a determination to keep abreast of a fast changing agricultural economy. Another example of the farmer's mental alertness and willingness promptly to make trial of new recommendations is the eagerness with which the whole country is adopting the cross-bred seed corns. Witness, too, how in just three or four years the farmer is learning to put rubber tires on the machines and implements which until yesterday rolled on steel or wooden wheels. Surely the farmer cannot be accused of putting brakes on the changing times.

The third observation which I wish to make was gathered by attendance at the lectures of Dr. Warren and Ed. Babcock, these two men being by popular acclaim possibly the particularly bright stars among the three hundred and fifty-four names that appear on the official program. The applause and the laughter which now and again swept the audience were plain evidence that farmers as a whole are devout followers of these men and ready to believe that their economic fate is tied up with (*Turn to Page* 26)



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This spray rig consists of an old road tank of 700 gallons capacity, mounted on an old model T chassis with a pump run by an old Model T engine. Horses can pull 500 gallons on rubber tires as easily as 200 gallons on an old style wagon.

Ring Out *the* OLD— *Ring* In *the* NEW

By ED. W. MITCHELL

WE HAVE had twelve months to think about the new equipment we would like to have, now we have two months to decide what we can not possibly get along without.

Behind each man's barn is the junk pile, a monument to bright ideas that have "gone haywire", and faithful tools that have worn out in service, or become obsolete with old age. We may have to retrieve some of them to get along, but "a cat may look at a king", and we can all look at what is new in machines, materials and methods.



Ed. W. Mitchell

Rubber and Ball Bearings!—everything, I guess, is going to roll on rubber and ball bearings, from the mighty tractor and spray rig to the lowly wheelbarrow. For the last few years I have looked at the nice new rigs on their pneumatic tires, and shifted all of our rigs over onto old automobile chassis. It is the sort of simple engineering suited to my talents, and an investment suited to the present price of apples. It is easy to do, and works very well. We get the benefits of pneumatic tires, ball bearings and springs, without undue expense and with considerable fun in the manufacture.

Spray materials have been made finer and less caustic, but we still have to depend on copper and sulphur for fungicides, and lead-arsenate for our principal poison. Those who have sufficient skill and equipment, may use these milder sprays to good advantage.

Cooling down the materials has brought some change in methods. Most of us prefer to give up any and all attempts to burn out scab after it has gotten started, or to put enough poison on a worm's tail to kill him after he has his head buried in the apple. All parties, from the spray service man, on down, are gambling that they can out-guess the weather and the bugs. These milder sprays and lighter doses of poison must be put on just before the enemy attacks, if they are to be fully effective. To "beat them to the draw", and win the fight, we must have a good intelligence corps, and have adequate machinery all ready to go like a fire engine. Good equipment, night spraying, and trucks to wait on the spray rig, have all helped to speed up the attack, but nothing can take the place of careful planning and preparation NOW, before the fight begins.

Improvements in refrigerating machinery bid fair to increase the number of small, farm cold storages. This may lead to storing too many apples and holding apples too long. It may complicate our marketing problem, which is already suffering from so many complications that the patient is apparently about to die.

We put up a long, hard fight to get away from the over-faced barrel and basket, and the bruising that attended their packing. We added a fifth of a bushel and put up a jumble pack box to avoid deceit and bruising. Now we are looking for efficient gadgets so we can face these same boxes, pack them upsidedown so the best apples will come out on top, and press them so they will reach market with a bulge. Aren't we making a big mistake?

It is nothing new, but it is always refreshing to see the boys putting up a good exhibit, and the new, young men coming into the fruit business and its allied industries. Looking back has its satisfactions as well as its regrets. Looking forward with these boys and young men, with the promoters of new apple by-products and advertising, gives us hope and confidence that the future of our fruit industry is bright with success. We may be like "Brer Rabbit and the Tar Baby". Every time we move we get stuck faster, but if I am any judge, there is still lots of punch and kick in us yet.

Useless Apple Trees Make Wood

Last Fall I decided to take out twelve acres of old apple orchards on a farm recently purchased. I hired the town highway department shovel for 50c a tree for the larger trees. They push the trees over, then dig under the roots with the shovel and bump them on the ground a couple of times to loosen most of the dirt. I find that is the cheapest way we can get these trees out of the ground. Then we saw up the wood, and the hired men and I use a lot of it. One of the worst jobs is to haul the stumps together in a pile, and in a year or so, burn them.

There are thousands of acres of old neglected orchards, many of them killed by cold winters, that need to be taken out in western New York. If some trees are alive, they serve as breeding places for pests; and until they are moved, dead or alive, the ground is practically worthless.—*J. Merton Colby, Spencerport, N. Y.*

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Put your chicks on Startena this year and see for yourself the difference that Startena makes!

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Buy your chicks from the hatcheryman who displays the Purina embryo feeding seal — his chicks are properly fed during the 21 days they're in the shell!





MAYBE YOUR JOB NEEDS A NEW MAN

IF THINGS ON YOUR FARM or in your home aren't going the way they should, perhaps you'll be interested in the story of Mr. Pinch. The story was recently published in England, and I heard about it in a sermon by my pastor, Dr. Truman B. Douglass.

A minister had fallen into discouragement over the state of things in his church. He wished he might move somewhere else, but he had no promising invitation. When he was out walking one day, he met a stranger with whom he struck up a conversation. He spoke of his troubles and the lack of vigor in his parish. When he had finished, the stranger remarked:

"It appears to me that what your church needs is a new minister."

"But what about me?" asked Mr. Pinch. "What will happen to me?"

"Why can't you be that new minister?" inquired the stranger.

The rest of the book tells how this little English church got its new minister in the person of Mr. Pinch.

■ ■ ■ ■

AFTER THINKING over this story, I came to the conclusion that our organization needed a new Chairman—and I wanted a chance at that job. As you look at the way you are doing things, maybe you are saying that there ought to be a new man put in your job. Then why not be that new man yourself?

■ ■ ■ ■

YOU FARMERS who may not be happy with your surroundings — you dairymen who haven't managed things any too well—you poultrymen who have suffered losses that might have been avoided—you housewives, loaded with cares to the point of discouragement — you young people, handicapped in your progress because of seeming stone walls—what is needed is a new person to take your place. Don't you want a chance to be that new person?

■ ■ ■ ■

YOU GET DISSATISFIED and want to move somewhere else. But you can't pick up and leave. Your job is right where you are. I'll tell you what to do. Resign, yes, resign and then promptly ask for a chance to tackle the old job over again as a new man, and become that "new minister" as Mr. Pinch did. It will work—I know it will. To everyone of my readers who will try this out and write me their experiences after giving this plan a thorough test, I'll send a *complimentary* copy of "I Dare You," as a further encouragement to overcome baffling obstacles. May I make one other suggestion? Don't procrastinate forever and a day. Reach a decision at once that a new person can accomplish wonders in your place. Better say and be done with it, "I am going to be that new person."

WM. H. DANFORTH
Chairman of the Board
RALSTON PURINA COMPANY
Executive Offices:
898 Checkerboard Square, St. Louis, Mo.

Mr. Danforth receives no profits from his book, "I Dare You." He has given it to the cause of youth. Copies can be ordered for $1.25 each from "I Dare You" Committee, 835 South Eighth Street, St. Louis, Missouri.

"IT'S THE FINEST FORD TRUCK I'VE EVER OWNED"



FORD TRUCKS have been hired hands for a good many years on thousands and thousands of farms. "Long-time" Ford owners will tell you that every one of their units earned its board and keep . . . and then some. They'll also tell you that their 1938 Ford V-8 Trucks are the finest they have ever owned—that they are the most dependable, most economical trucks in all Ford's twenty years of truck-building experience.

The 1938 Ford V-8 Trucks have larger, quicker stopping brakes. They steer easier. Cabs are more comfortable—with softer seat cushions, three inches more head room. And new styling makes the 1938 Ford V-8 Trucks the best looking in all Ford history.

This year, there is an entirely new 122-inch wheelbase truck in the line that brings new economy to loads in the one-ton range. There's a one-ton body type for practically every need—one of which may be just the unit to save you time and money.

If you have not yet tried a 1938 Ford V-8 Truck, arrange with your nearest dealer for an "on-the-job" test as soon as possible.

Ford

FORD V-8 TRUCKS

THE AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM for 1938



THE 1938 Agricultural Conservation Program for northeastern states is, with a few exceptions, similar to the program for 1937. Dairymen, who constitute the largest single group in the Northeast, will find practically no changes except in the method of figuring payments. Briefly the payment for any farm is figured as follows:

Acreage of crop land is multiplied by 70c; acreage in pasture, minus ½ the number of acres in crops, is multiplied by 40c; acreage in orchards is multiplied by $2.00 (however, acreage in orchards is not included in total crop acreage already mentioned); acreage in commercial vegetables is multiplied by $1.50 (acreage in commercial vegetables is included in the total crop acreage, or in other words, the $1.50 per acre is an additional payment.) The next step is to add the results of the multiplications just mentioned and to multiply that figure by ⅔ to get the number of units for the farm.

Here is an example: Suppose you have a 160-acre farm, with 70 acres in crops, including 10 acres in commercial vegetables; 80 acres in pasture; and 10 acres in orchards.

70 acres of crops (including 10 acres of vegetables) × 70c	= $ 49.00
80 acres of pasture — 35 (½ crop land) = 45 × 40c	= 18.00
10 acres of orchard × $2.00	= 20.00
10 acres of vegetables (additional payment) × $1.50	= 15.00
Total	$102.00

$102.00 × ⅔ = 68 units.

What is a unit? It is just a handy term, and the 20 practices for which payments may be made to farmers are figured out in terms of units. For example, in New York State practice No. 1, seeding legumes and grasses, earns a credit of 1 unit per acre. In the example we have just worked out, if the owner seeded 68 acres according to the procedure worked out in his state, he would qualify for all of the payments available on his farm. Of course, he wouldn't want to do that, so he would pick out a number of practices, the total of which would add up to 68 units.

Following are the 20 practices which have been approved for New York. Practices for other northeastern states are similar.

1. Seeding legumes and grasses.
2. Seeding alsike and red clover.
3. Seeding sweet clover.
4. Seeding alfalfa.
5. Seeding pastures.
6. Renovation of legumes and grasses.
7. Applying superphosphate.
8. Applying potash.
9. Liming.
10. Green manure.
11. Seeding winter legumes.
12. Mulching orchard and vegetable land.
13. Planting forest trees.
14. Woodlot management.
15. Excluding livestock from farm woodland.
16. Planting shrub windbreaks on muck land.
17. Maintaining shrub windbreaks on muck land.
18. Stripcropping.
19. Contour farming.
20. Terracing.

Practices approved for the Northeast can be divided into five general groups: (1) practices for improving and conserving the soil; (2) seeding practices; (3) soil improving practices; (4) woodland improvement practices; (5) soil erosion control practices.



In the Northeast, with very few exceptions, all payments are for soil-building practices rather than for control of crop acreage and production. If you planted winter wheat last fall, you will not be asked or required to reduce the acreage, but you will be asked to reduce slightly the total soil depleting crop acreage on the farm.

If you grow over 3 acres of potatoes, you are classed as a commercial potato grower. There has been set up a national potato acreage goal which is 94% of the normal acreage in recent years. On this basis, if you grow over 3 acres of potatoes, you will have a potato acreage goal which will be about 94% of what you normally grow. You do not have to reduce your acreage, but if you grow over 3 acres of potatoes and wish to participate in the 1938 Agricultural Conservation Program, you will be subject to a penalty which will be deducted from the payment due you if you grow more than the acreage assigned to you. As this works out, you will be able to grow approximately your normal acreage and have your penalties and credits balance.

Tobacco growers will find that the program differs a little from last year. Because the program affects so few of our readers, we will not try to explain it in detail.

Commercial vegetable growers with more than half their crop acreage (other than potatoes and tobacco) in commercial vegetables are eligible for a payment on the part of their acreage taken out of production for the coming year. This acreage may be planted to cover crops or other soil conserving crops.

As has already been stated, soil-building practices are similar for the entire Northeast, but the details or methods of applying them to a particular state differ somewhat. For example, in New York State practice No. 4, seeding alfalfa, provides a credit of 2 units per acre for seeding at least 12 lbs. of hardy, adapted, northern-grown domestic or Canadian-grown alfalfa seed per acre, alone or in mixtures.

For an individual farmer who plans to participate in the Agricultural Conservation Program this year, the first step will be to figure the possible allowance for his farm — that is, the amount which it is possible for him to earn by following approved practices. You can get this information by attending meetings in your own county, or by talking directly with the county agricultural agent for the county. The second step is to become familiar with those of the 20 soil-building practices which offer possibilities for his farm. It is particularly important that you do not accept as facts rumors as to the exact procedure that must be followed for any one of these practices.

The two most important practices for the Northeast are the application of superphosphate and the application of lime. In New York State last year farmers, through the use of superphosphate, earned about $1,500,000 in Agricultural Conservation payments, and about $750,000 through the application of lime.





SECURITY...in a Vermont Valley

In a snug Vermont valley, hemmed in by rugged hills, Horatio E. Luce has farmed a thin strip of meadow for 30 years. Today, at 74, he still farms the same meadow, and it's better now than it was ten years ago.

Horatio and Addie Luce have gained for themselves about everything that any of us can possibly be working for. Their farm has only 98 acres with but 35 to plow. Yet they paid off the mortgage and put money in the bank. They remodeled the old Colonial house into a modern home. There they raised five fine children. And more, they had time to enjoy life and be good neighbors.

In recent years Mr. Luce has cut down his farming and stopped doing some of the heavy work. He keeps a hired man to help tend the twenty head of Jerseys so he can find more time for community affairs. He's an active Granger, an assistant to the county judge, and a backer of local farm organizations. Best of all, he has time to read, and to enjoy his home.

A man of medium build, Mr. Luce stands as straight as a boy. His clear eye, quick smile, and genial personality explain why everyone, far and near, loves him. At 74, what more can a man desire?

* * *

How did Luce do all this? By hard work and good habits, by spending a little less than he took in, by always living the part of a good neighbor. And with him always his partner, the loyal, steadfast wife and mother.

"Live, as well as make a living" is his formula for happiness. "Spend a little less than you make" is his way to get ahead.

* * *

The Northeast is full of Horatio Luces who prove again and again that the Northeast is a good place to farm. For them, no problems of social security and old-age pensions. No fear of the time when younger men will take over their jobs and their pay checks. They are as nearly shock-proof financially as humans can make themselves.

One of the Northeast's greatest assets is the stability that comes from three centuries of farming experience. Stable land values, untouched by booms and blow-ups; dependable climate, good soils, and the world's best markets. These are the factors that year after year help younger men toward the goal that Horatio Luce has now attained.

Published by

THE FEDERAL LAND BANK *of* SPRINGFIELD

Springfield, Massachusetts

. . . as an expression of confidence in farmers of the Northeast and in Northeastern agriculture.

* * *

About half the farms of the Northeast are owned free and clear. The other half, owned mostly by younger men, are mortgaged. To own a farm free and clear—in fact, to get ahead at all—most farmers start by going into debt. But farming is a business most men measure in terms of a lifetime. And their greatest risk is the risk of losing what progress they have made.

For over 20 years, the Federal Land Bank has been a source of farm financing that guards against that risk. A Federal Land Bank mortgage requires only small payments in any one year, gives a long time to pay it off, and doesn't come due in a lump sum.

The folder, "Safe Financing," gives full details about Federal Land Bank loans. It's free for the asking.

The Northeast is a Good Place to Live



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YIELD, quality, and profits in vegetable growing depend upon the kind and amount of plant food available. The average truck crop removes from the soil more potash than phosphoric acid and nitrogen combined. Be sure you apply at least 100 lbs. of K_2O (actual potash) per acre. This amount may be supplied in fertilizers containing 10% or more potash. On muck soils, double the amount. Consult your county agent or experiment station regarding the plant-food needs of your soils. See your fertilizer dealer about high-potash fertilizers. You will be surprised how little extra it costs to apply enough potash. Write us for further information and literature.

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NINE NEW VEGETABLE VARIETIES

The N. Y. State College of Agriculture, Ithaca, N. Y. recommends in Bulletin No. 383, that you tr the new (odorless) Early Cornell Savoy Cabbage; Seneca 60 and Seneca Golden Sweet Corn; Blac Bountiful Eggplant; Windsor A and Waltham Beauty Pepper; Connecticut Straightneck Squash; and Honey Cream and Early Kansas Watermelon. We list all these new vegetable varieties, and many others, in our 1938 Catalog. Send today.

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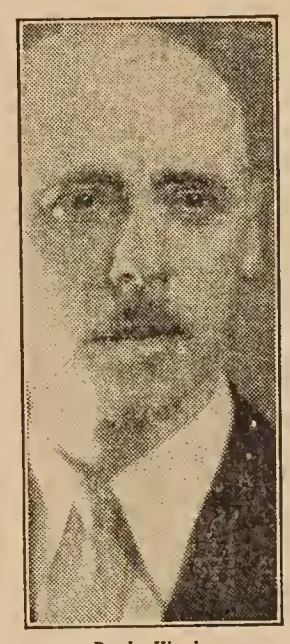


With the Vegetable Growers



By PAUL WORK

VEGETABLE people in Connecticut, Massachusetts and Rhode Island have developed a very useful habit. On February 7th sixteen research and extension workers of these states and 24 growers, delegates from organizations, met at the Governor Dyer Market in Providence and they spent the day going over the work that is under way at the various stations, the results that are becoming apparent and the needs for new studies and for modifications of the old. This close contact between growers and workers is of the utmost importance. Among prominent topics discussed were corn borer control, substitution of rotenone for poisonous insecticides and fungicides, the whole variety and breeding enterprise in which the New England states are particularly active, the use of soil tests in diagnosing fertilizer needs, and now the development in research on marketing, grading and hauling.



Paul Work

Prof. A. M. Porter of Connecticut reported on comparisons between hardy and tender tomato plants. In general, somewhat tender plants were found to give earlier fruit in different sections. Certainly with tomato plants more loss is caused by over-hardening than by under-hardening. At the same time they should not be too soft. It has even been suggested that a grower have part of his plants fairly thoroughly hardened and some a little more tender so that part of his planting will be adapted for whatever weather conditions happen to ensue.

* * *

Damping Off Control

Treatment of soil for control of damping off fungi is a little baffling to a person who is growing early plants but not on a very large scale. Heat treatment or partial sterilization by means of either steam or electricity is fairly common.

Plant doctors at Cornell have worked out a simplified formaldehyde treatment for soil that seems to be giving good results in control of damping off. There is evidence that it is of some value in destroying weeds. This method is inexpensive and it takes care of soil, seed and flats all in one operation.

Ordinary forty per cent formalin is used at the rate of two and a half tablespoonfuls per bushel of soil. This formalin solution is diluted with five or six parts of water, sprinkled over the soil and thoroughly mixed. This mixing is of major importance for if patches of highly concentrated formalin remain, damage to plants is almost sure to occur. At least eight turnings are recommended and it should be done in such a way as to accomplish a good job of mixing; not simply throwing big gobs of soil from one pile to another. The treated soil is then placed in flats and allowed to stand for twenty-four hours before seed is sown. This allows the formalin to vaporize and disappear. Then after seed is sown it is necessary to water thoroughly.

For muck soils it is desirable to use thirty to forty per cent more of the formalin solution per bushel of soil.

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STRAWBERRIES *for the* Farm Garden

By GEORGE L. SLATE.

STRAWBERRIES are one of the most satisfactory fruits for the farm garden. They ripen early, when one is hungry for fresh fruit. Moreover, they are delicious fresh, in jam, canned or in shortcake. They need no spraying, are little troubled by pests and are of easiest culture. In spite of this a good strawberry bed is not found on many farms. Yet a hundred plants, costing less than a dollar will supply fruit enough for a large family.

One of the nice things about raising one's own strawberries is that one may grow the highest quality varieties that are often not suitable for commercial culture. The standard variety



THE CATSKILL STRAWBERRY

of the northern states is Howard 17 (Premier), but Catskill, a recent new variety, is still better and just as reliable. Fairfax, of highest quality, is also worth a place in any garden. Other good varieties are Dorsett and Clermont. For a superior preserve plant a few Culver.

Any good garden soil in good condition will raise excellent strawberries. Choose a piece of ground that is free from quack grass or that has not been in sod for a year or two. Sod ground is often infested with white grubs which will ruin a strawberry bed. The soil should be well prepared and in a fine mellow condition. If the plants arrive before the ground is ready for them, open the package, loosen the roots and heel them in in a moist shady spot until ready to plant them.

Southern strawberry plants if not dug until planting time in the northern tier of states, are too far advanced for best results. Southern plants are satisfactory if dug and shipped at the usual digging season in late March, but they must be held in cold storage with the roots in damp moss or soil until planting time.

Early planting, as soon as the ground can be worked, is highly desirable as the early formed runners are much more productive than those developing in late summer. A suitable spacing for most varieties is 2 feet between plants in the row and 3½ feet between rows. Set the plants with the crown just even with the surface of the ground and with the soil packed so firmly around the roots that the plant will resist a strong tug without loosening. The roots should be well spread out and not forced into a small hole.

About two weeks after planting and when the plants have begun to grow give them a light side dressing of nitrate of soda or ammonium sulphate.

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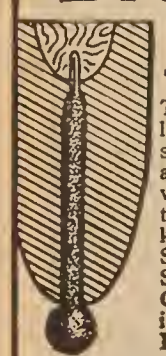
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A penetrating liquid application for the relief of swelling, inflammation, congestion. Quickly absorbed—not sticky or greasy. Of particular value to producers of certified milk. Pint can $1.00

At reliable dealers or by mail postpaid.

H. W. NAYLOR CO., MORRIS, N. Y.

AMERICA'S *FOREMOST* CALF FEED



IT took a milk company to develop a real milk substitute! One pound of Calf-Manna replaces 16 pounds of milk! Develops deep-bodied cows. Saves time and labor. Start feeding Calf-Manna today! Order from your dealer or write Carnation Company, Dept. 4C, Oconomowoc, Wisconsin.

COMMON SENSE CONSTRUCTION *in this* Clark "CUTAWAY"

Flexible double-action TRACTOR HARROW



No trieky attachments on this harrow to give trouble. Its rugged, practieal construction insures thorough, speedy tillage with surprisingly light draft due to the "overdraft principle" which makes the disks penetrate easily and deeply. Disks are of cutlery steel, forged sharp, and guaranteed for 3 years. Flexible enough to handle easily on rough ground and corners. You will want to know more about THIS harrow's exclusive features before investing money. Send TODAY for free illustrated catalog and valuable book, "THE SOIL AND ITS TILLAGE." Mail coupon or a postal N-O-W.

THE CUTAWAY HARROW COMPANY
82 Main St., Higganum, Conn.

Send me free books mentioned here:

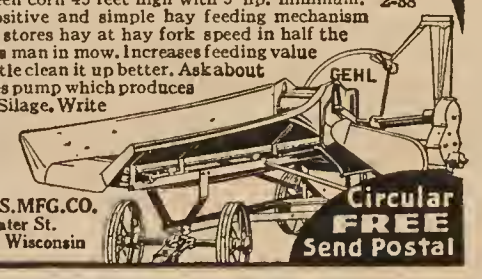
Name.....

Address.....

FOR HAY — TWO in ONE GEHL — FOR SILAGE

NEW STREAMLINED
SILO FILLER and HAY CHOPPER

Modernized to the minute for greater capacity, fast, clean cutting at lower speed and less cost; low feed table; large self-feeding beater roll; unbreakable fly wheel; enclosed gear transmission. Throws green corn 45 feet high with 5 hp. minimum. With its positive and simple hay feeding mechanism it cuts and stores hay at hay fork speed in half the space. Saves man in mow. Increases feeding value of hay. Cattle clean it up better. Ask about the molasses pump which produces best Grass Silage. Write for details, low prices and name of dealer. 2-38



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MOORE BROS.
"PURPUL" MEDICATED WAX TEAT DILATORS



12 Mailed FREE

To dairymen on request. Imitated but not equalled. Try Once —You'll order MOORE! Address mail to Dept. 10,

The MOORE BROS Corp., Albany, N. Y.

The Dairy Industry Needs a *Sound* SURPLUS CONTROL PLAN



A Radio Talk Recently Broadcast Over Station WESG.

By CHARLES H. BALDWIN,
Secretary, Metropolitan Cooperative Milk Producers Bargaining Agency.

MILK has become so mixed with politics that the mess attracts the demagogues as a carcass in winter attracts the crows. Stool pigeons working for the dealers are befogging the issues as best they can, while pettifoggers act as bell wethers to lead the unsuspecting flock astray. Misunderstanding and confusion are the result. Yet amid these deliberate attempts to confuse for personal gains, I can see more hope and more real rays of sunshine for the dairyman than I have seen before in some time. I trust that what I say will do nothing to confuse. I hope to encourage dairymen to keep working for more efficient production and to make the most of the opportunity to solve marketing problems through cooperative effort.

In order that we may know the basis of this opportunity, let me first quote a section of the State Laws of 1937. "It is hereby declared . . . that it is the policy of this State to promote, foster and encourage the intelligent and orderly marketing of milk through producer-owned-and-controlled cooperative associations, and that it is a matter of public interest and for the public welfare for the State to promote the orderly exchange of commodities and in cooperation with the Federal Government, in its regulation of interstate commerce, to take such steps as are necessary and advisable to protect the dairy industry and insure an adequate supply of milk for the inhabitants of this State." Thus did the State of New York clearly state its policy.

Solving Our Own Problems

To make possible the carrying out of this policy, the Rogers-Allen Law was enacted. Under it, the milk producers were given the right collectively to manage their own marketing business and to establish a fair price on the milk that they produce — to separate the milk from politics. Since then producers have placed themselves under contract with their cooperative associations and have attempted, through the Metropolitan Cooperative Milk Producers Bargaining Agency, to make the most of the opportunity that the State intended they should have. Today more than 75% of the qualified producers who are shipping milk to the City of New York are determined to maintain a price structure, yet they know full well that success will eventually depend upon the support and cooperation of the remaining 25%. Today we have a case where a small minority are destroying and rapidly nullifying the constructive efforts of the majority.

I do not believe this minority group sets out deliberately to destroy other producer prices, for they destroy their own prices as well as the prices received by others. It is lack of understanding and acts based on faulty premises that is causing a small minority group to destroy the united efforts of the majority. Both minority and majority must agree that this is not fair

(*Continued on opposite page*)

PERMANENT PROFITS



WEATHER OR NOT!

Green pastures for winter feeding! All the luscious succulent, milk-producing qualities now available in molasses silage. Store your hay or other green crops, when most palatable, with most food value, *regardless of weather.* Preserve in Grange Silos to assure Maximum Profits.

Free booklet on Grass Silage tells all about it. Plan NOW, with a Grange, to save ALL your crops, also save Early Order Discounts.

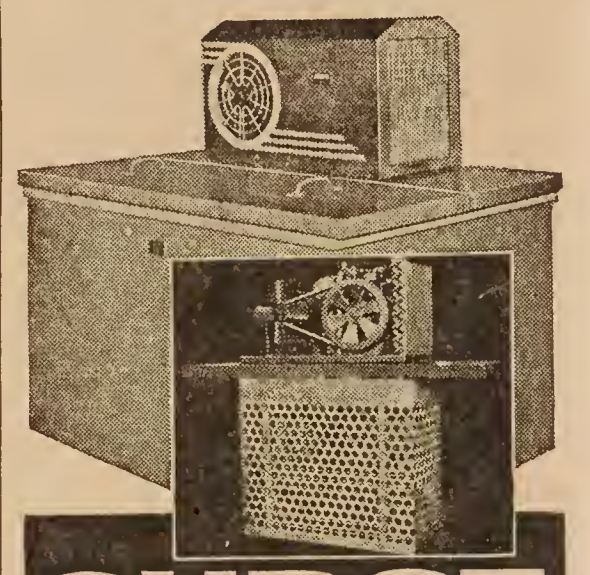


THE ONLY CONTINUOUS HINGED SILO DOOR!

GRANGE SILO CO.

Box A RED CREEK, N. Y. MANUFACTURERS FOR 25 YEARS

Say you saw it in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.



SURGE MILK COOLER

COOLS Milk CHEAPER QUICKER-EASIER

Top photograph shows the Surge HOODED Milk Cooling Unit—supplied complete with insulated steel cabinet, sizes 2 to 16 cans. The *lower* photograph shows the Surge Unit—ready for use in your own insulated concrete or steel tanks—electric or gas power.

11 QUICK FACTS

1. Forced Air Flow Unit gives Positive Air Circulation through the condenser and greater efficiency in hottest weather.
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10. Eliminates costly and troublesome handling of ice.
11. Sanitary Cooling Cabinet allows removal of entire unit any time for thorough cleaning of tank.

Send coupon below or write for EASY TERMS offer.

DON'T fill your ice house until you learn about the SURGE SYSTEM of milk cooling —write *today.*

DEALERS WANTED! The rapidly growing interest in milk cooling makes the Surge Milk Cooler a fast seller to farmers. We have good territory open for live dealers.

SURGE MILKING MACHINE CO.
Dept. 9063 Syracuse, N. Y

Mail Coupon for Full Information

SURGE MILKING MACHINE CO. (*Eastern Distributors*) Dept. 9063, Syracuse, N. Y.

Please send me without obligation complete information on Surge Milk Cooling Units and your Easy Terms offer.

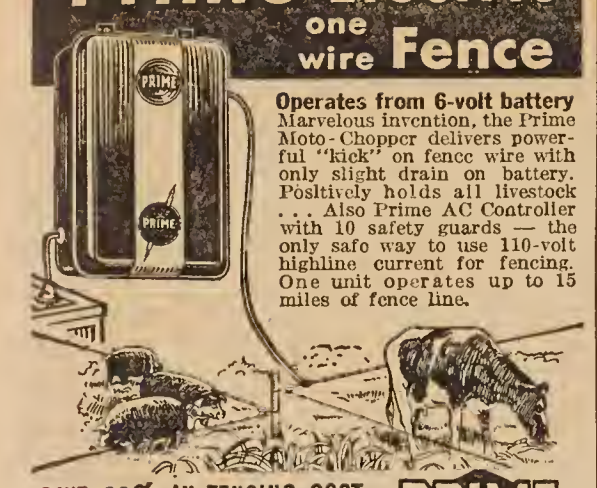
Number of Cans cooled, night....morning....

Type of Power.....

Name.....

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Prime Electric one wire Fence



Operates from 6-volt battery
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THE PRIME MFG. CO.
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PRIME
For AC, DC or Battery

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If your cows fail to breed, lose calves, retain afterbirth, have udder trouble or shortage of milk, write us. No obligation.



Send 25c for Uterine Capsule for slow breeding cows.
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NOW is the time to buy your **UNADILLA SILO.**
Each year we offer special discounts for early orders. But this year lumber, steel and labor have all gone up. Our price is still the same. Get your silo at the old price while you can.
And it's the Unadilla you want — famous for convenience, strength and good silage. So send for catalog, prices — special discounts.
UNADILLA SILO CO.,
Box B, Unadilla, N. Y.
Agents wanted in open territory.

UNADILLA SILOS

(*Continued from opposite page*)

nor in accordance with true American principles.

Majority Rule is Democracy

In this country we have in government, what is known as majority rule. For instance, if in your town a bond issue of which you do not approve, is to be voted, you debate and argue with your friends until the vote is taken; but if the bond issue is approved by the majority, all join in paying their share. And the State intended when the Rogers-Allen law was enacted, that this principle should govern. Accordingly a way to keep a misguided minority from destroying the work of the majority was provided. But before discussing this, let us for a minute see how easy it is to classify the majority and minority groups.

The line dividing the constructive and destructive forces is to me clear, and I ask that at your earliest convenience you take a sheet of paper and draw a line down through the center. In the right hand column put those who are favorable to producer control as provided for under the Rogers-Allen law, and in the left column, put those who are opposed to it, as I am about to do.

In my right hand column I place first the New York State Government, the State Policy and the Rogers-Allen law. Supporting this, I put the Pitcher Report and the Report of the Rogers Legislative Investigating Committee. Then I list Governor Lehman and other State Executives, Senator Rogers, Senator MacElroy, Senator Kirkland, and dozens of other well known Legislative representatives. Following that I list the Conference Board of Farm Organizations which is made up of practically all of the State-wide farm organizations, including the Grange, the G.L.F., the State Horticultural Society, etc. Then I list the New York State Agricultural Society which is perhaps the very best general representative of a broad cross section of New York State agriculture. Following that the *American Agriculturist*, the Press generally, and the Metropolitan Cooperative Milk Producers Bargaining Agency which includes nearly 100 milk producers' cooperative associations and represents more than 75% of the milk producers supplying the metropolitan market. These are producers who are doing their utmost to prove worthy of confidence and prove their ability to handle their own marketing problems through cooperative effort.

Heading my left column, I list a number of dealers or buyers of milk who for years have established a record of following unfair trade practices and are commonly called "chiselers". Then I place the lawyer who defends such dealers and who thrives on the strife that he helps to create between various groups. Following them I list a number of individuals who are stumping the State urging producers to oppose cooperative effort. And so on, I build up my lists.

Now you do likewise. You may not place the groups or the individuals in the order that I have, but I am con-

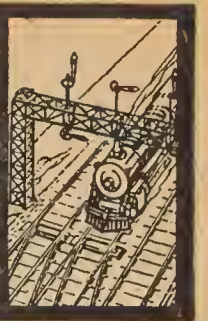
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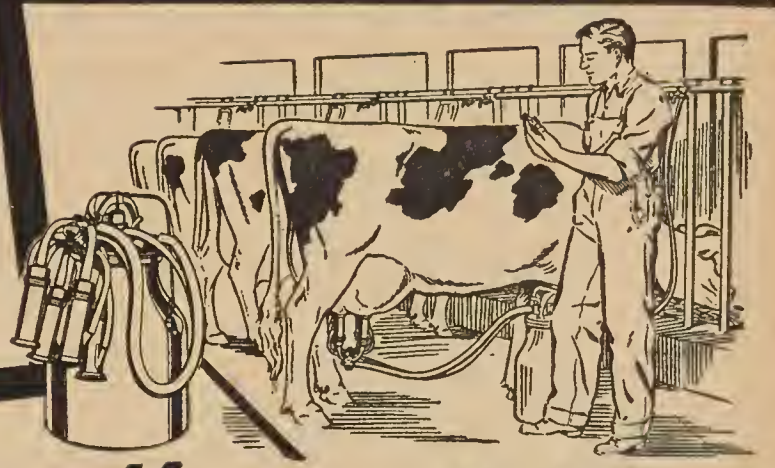
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"He's been walkin' around like that for a month—his shoulder strap is broken"

AS REGULAR AS A CLOCK AS FAST AND DEPENDABLE AS A MAGNETIC SWITCH



WORLD'S BEST FASTEST and CLEANEST MILKER



DE LAVAL *Magnetic* MILKER

THE De Laval Magnetic is the only milker with uniform milking action and magnetic pulsation control. It is as regular as a clock, as fast and dependable as the magnetic switch upon which railroads depend for safe operation. It is pleasing and stimulating to the cows, easy and simple to operate—and will give the longest and best service at lowest upkeep cost.

The De Laval principle of uniform milking has proven its superiority in twenty years of use in the world's best dairies, milking the world's best cows, many of which have made championship production records. De Laval Milkers milk cows in the very best way — as well as the best hand milkers; and because of their uniform milking action insure every cow's being milked in the same "best way" from milking to milking, week to week, and year to year.

In addition there is the De Laval Utility Milker of the pail pulsator type with many exclusive features, which is giving splendid results on many farms. It is sold at lower prices, and is the best milker of the automatic pail pulsator type that can be obtained.

Either the De Laval Magnetic or Utility will milk your cows better and at less cost than can be done in any other way. They will put more profit and pleasure into your dairy operations and will soon pay for themselves in savings in time and labor. Sold on such easy terms that they will pay for themselves while being used.

$3500.00 In Prizes

This De Laval Contest, which ends on March 31st, is open to any farmer, or member of his family, having one or more cows. Even though you do not use a cream separator you are invited to enter. Prizes will be given for the best answers to a question shown on the "Official Entry Blank and Rules," which can be obtained only from local De Laval Dealers. If you do not know the name of your De Laval Dealer, write nearest office below.

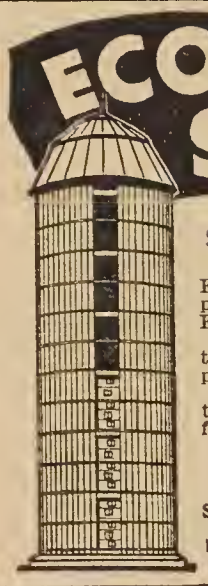


NEW WORLD'S STANDARD SERIES DE LAVAL SEPARATORS

Many of these new De Lavals are already in use and their owners are most enthusiastic about them. They will separate more milk in less time and produce more cream of better quality; are easy to run, operate and clean. They have many new features and refinements and will soon pay for themselves from increased earnings. Sold on easy monthly payments. Made in four sizes; hand, electric or belt drives.
In addition there is the De Laval Junior Series; small capacity, lower priced separators and splendid machines for the smaller dairymen.
See your De Laval Dealer or write nearest office below.

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR COMPANY
NEW YORK 165 Broadway | CHICAGO 427 Randolph St. | SAN FRANCISCO 61 Beale St.

ECONOMY SILOS



SAVE $20 TO $50
By Ordering Early.
EXTRA QUALITY with special patented features makes the ECONOMY an outstanding value.
Swinging hinged doors are airtight. Easy to work. Always in place. Strong, easy ladder.
Send card at once (no obligation on your part) for prices and free catalog to
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ECONOMY SILO & MFG. CO
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Page portable milker *speeds up your work*

. . . . a low-cost machine

Page is today's big bargain in milk machines. Costs so little compared to pipe line installations that hand milking doesn't pay. Milk 15 to 25 cows an hour. Two weeks trial—guaranteed satisfaction. Put this advanced, sanitary fool-proof machine to work. Prove to yourself Page construction is better—that Page is easy to clean. No valves, visible milking. Gas engine or electric models. Hundreds used on leading herds. Buy direct at low factory price. Write for free folder.
PIONEER MFG. CO.
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Say you saw it in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

COW HERSELF REGULATES SUCTION



Perfection is the only milker in which suction automatically increases or decreases according to the need of the cow.

No two cows milk alike and the Perfection adjusts itself to these varying needs. It exactly duplicates the sucking of the baby calf. This natural method keeps cow comfortable. Many users report increased milk flow.

PERFECTION MANUFACTURING CORP.
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PERFECTION *Automatic* MILKER

See nearest dealer for demonstration of the Perfection Automatic Milker or mail coupon for free booklet.

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Gentlemen: Please send me free booklet describing the Perfection Automatic Milker. I milk .....cows.
Name.....
Address.....

97th YEAR MARCH

SHEFFIELD FARMS ALMANAC



Changing Temperature

Over a century ago Louis Pasteur discovered, in his laboratory, a process for checking bacterial growth.

Sheffield Farms set up the first commercial pasteurizing plant in this country. Since then, virtually all milk companies have adopted pasteurization. It has been made a requirement by law in many places. This is one example of Sheffield pioneering that has protected the public health and increased the sale for fluid milk.

THE SEALTEST SYSTEM OF LABORATORY PROTECTION Sealtest

The Song of the Lazy Farmer



MIRANDY thinks that I should try some hybrid corn, the reason why is that she says that corn will yield more bushels from off ev'ry field. It's bred some scientific way to help us make corn growin' pay, with stiffer stalks and thicker root and bigger ears thrown in to boot. In fact she says that hybrid seed is just the kind of stuff we need to fill our cribs and fat our swine and get the milk from out the kine. It sure is scientific stuff, and if I'd only buy enough to plant our acres she believes them fields will be a sea of leaves, with ears a-peepin' out between, the finest sight you ever seen.

I guess Mirandy's right at that, I know the corn that is begat from that there scientific seed will just produce the crop we need. At least it did on neighbor's land, and though I cannot understand inbreeding and detasseling I guess that it's all right, by jing, for when they just cross-pollinate it makes the cornstalks strong and straight; they stand against the wind and hail and grasshoppers cannot assail that corn for it's so very tough that though they chew away and puff and eat until their jaws are sore, that corn keeps growin' more and more. So I'll git me some hybrid seed and raise a bumper crop indeed!

Do We Need New Vegetable Varieties?

(*Continued from Page* 3)

yields and sells well and is less variable. Delicious has fine eating quality, nice size and thick flesh, but is a poor keeper after Thanksgiving.

Most customers want a small sized Hubbard squash, 5 to 8 lbs. or even less. Out of green Hubbard strains from six firms, the one that yielded best and ripened best was made up of two strains of quite different shape. Kitchenette went thin on the blossom end in the wet 1937 season. Vermont Hubbard yielded well in the wet 1937 season but many looked as though they had been stepped on. The Blue Hubbards were even, though very large as usual. Buttercup is a coming squash, small size, the top of winter squash quality, but is yet too variable in type and size.

The Northern Sweet, bred from Russian watermelons by the Minnesota Experiment Station ripens early but soon gets hollow and sugary. The new Honey Cream was very sweet in 1937, but every one bursted. Thousands of family gardens in town and country could use a variety combining Northern Sweet earliness with Honey Cream eating quality with freedom from bursting.

My drive-in trade prefers the Early Fortune white spine cucumber for pickles. The Black spine varieties yield better, but turn yellow quickly and grow poor shape when large. Can plant breeders give this trade a white spine variety as dark as Stays Green, with the yield of National Pickling?

Can those who like thick meated peppers have a really early maturing California Wonder with good yield?

Many of us want a large seeded bush lima bean that is more sure to yield a crop every year.

Some of my gardener friends say that Earliana tomatoes are profitable for a few days, but then the market for them blows up. They want Bonny Best or John Baer at Earliana's time of ripening, or an earlier Marglobe or Scarlet Topper without cracks.

Ninety per cent of the celery grown is of the self-blanching sorts, where eating quality is sacrificed to get easy blanching, and the consumer is too often disappointed. No wonder that the 1936 commercial celery crop was only reported at 9,375,000 crates, or only 5 stalks per year per capita.

Think how much consumption would jump, and what it would mean to the Northeast, if we had a self-blanching celery with Giant Pascal eating quality, and not too brittle to handle. I hear that Prof. Myers of Cornell is working on this cross.

Some of our muckland growers call for a long rooted carrot with a small top strong enough to bunch.

Now that California has trained almost every one to eat lettuce in large quantities, will the new Imperial 44 be what is needed here, or will we have to breed something more?

An earlier muskmelon of top eating quality for our many millions of nearby customers would have a market to itself for weeks. Some muskmelon growers need a fusarium resistant variety. Many sections need a cabbage resistant to yellows. Other places where disease resistance might be valuable are with peas and beans, and with the black rot of cauliflower in the Catskill region.

The worst difficulty with the problem of disease resistance is not so much the trouble of getting it, but the fact that very often the best eating quality must be sacrificed when the resistant variety used in the cross is of poor eating quality.

Corn Getting Lots of Attention

Scientists tell us that sweet corn breeding is probably further advanced than that of any other vegetable crop because of the national importance of our two billion bushel field corn crop. Not only are the United States Department of Agriculture and several state stations breeding corn, but much private work is carried on because of the heavy demand for hybrid seed corn. It is estimated that 80 per cent of the 1938 sweet corn crop will be planted with hybrid varieties, largely Golden Cross Bantam. Still earlier hybrids will soon be in production.

What has been done with corn can be done with our other vegetable crops. I feel sure that with the latest scientific methods of plant breeding the problem of getting superior vegetable varieties for the northeastern market and field conditions is only that of getting enough plant breeders at work.

NICHOLS

COPPER SULPHATE

TRIANGLE BRAND

99% pure, always uniform—the standard for home mixed

BORDEAUX MIXTURE

Mono-Hydrated Copper Sulphate

35% Metallic Copper Content

NICHOLS COPPER CO. — COPPER SULPHATE (BLUE VITRIOL) GUARANTEED 99% 450 LBS. NEW YORK

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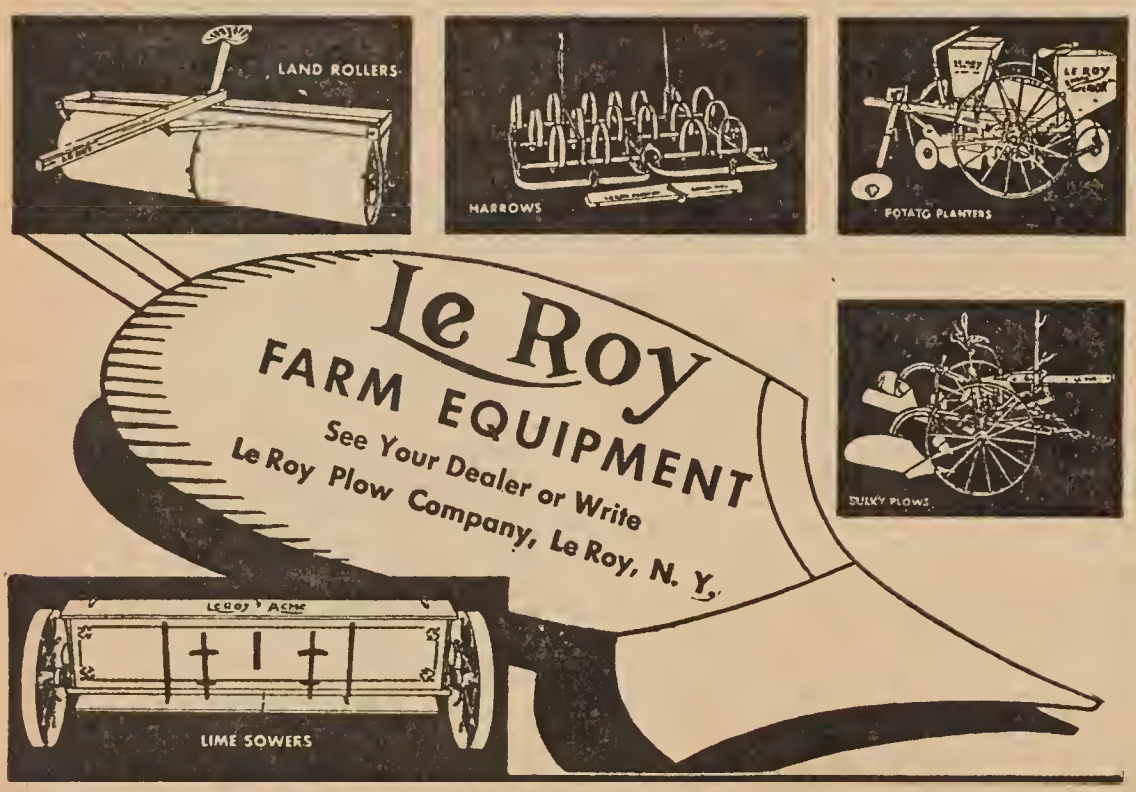
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Write for Booklet, "Bordeaux Mixture—Its Preparation and use"

GUARANTEED: Chewing, Smoking or Cigarette Tobacco. Five pounds $1.00, Ten $1.75. Pay when received. Pipe and box cigars Free. Carlton Tobacco Company - PADUCAH, KENTUCKY.

EDISON STORAGE BATTERIES FOR POWER-LIGHT SYSTEMS. Fifteen year life. Fully guaranteed. Odorless. Non-acid. Battery diseases unknown. Bargains in complete generating plants. Free illustrated literature. SEE JAY COMPANY, 62 Sterling Ave., Yonkers, N. Y.



When writing advertisers be sure to say that you saw it in American Agriculturist

Grange GLEANINGS By

CHARLES M. GARDNER

Editor of the National Grange Monthly and High Priest of Demeter of the National Grange

A PROSPEROUS YEAR is reported by the Androscoggin Mutual Fire Insurance Company at Auburn, Maine, one of the several successful Grange insurance companies in the Pine Tree State. During the past year more than $3,000,000 worth of business was done and fire losses exceeding $60,000 were paid. The present sinking fund of the company is in excess of $23,000 and its policies in force exceed $12,000,000. Milan B. Sanborn is president and A. M. Blake, secretary.

* * *

MRS. STELLA F. MILLER, Lecturer of the New York State Grange, has arranged for the annual series of regional conferences covering the entire state and bringing together groups of local workers for instruction and encouragement. Starting March 11 at Malone in Franklin county, the conferences will continue until May 14, ending in Suffolk-Nassau counties. Hundreds of workers will be brought together and Grange work in the Empire State will be given a great impetus.

* * *

MRS. INA GOLDSPINK of Shelton, Connecticut, has been named as Juvenile Grange Superintendent for the state of Connecticut, after having served several years very efficiently as a Juvenile deputy. The office of superintendent is a newly created one in the Nutmeg State and the appointment comes to Mrs. Goldspink because of the remarkable success she has had in organizing Juvenile Grange units, having 14 to her credit and all functioning actively.

* * *

MARCH 30 and 31 are the dates for the annual Grange Lecturers' School in New Hampshire, to be held at the State University at Durham, in charge of State Lecturer Charles R. Eastman. This will bring together a large number of Granite State workers and will outline concise plans for action by subordinate Granges all over the state.

* * *

WILLIAM B. DEERING, chairman of the executive committee of the Maine State Grange, has been named by Governor Barrows as a member of the State Highway Commission, a position for which Mr. Deering is eminently qualified. He is a prosperous farmer, a former member of the Maine legislature, and has held many positions of responsibility in his home town and county.

* * *

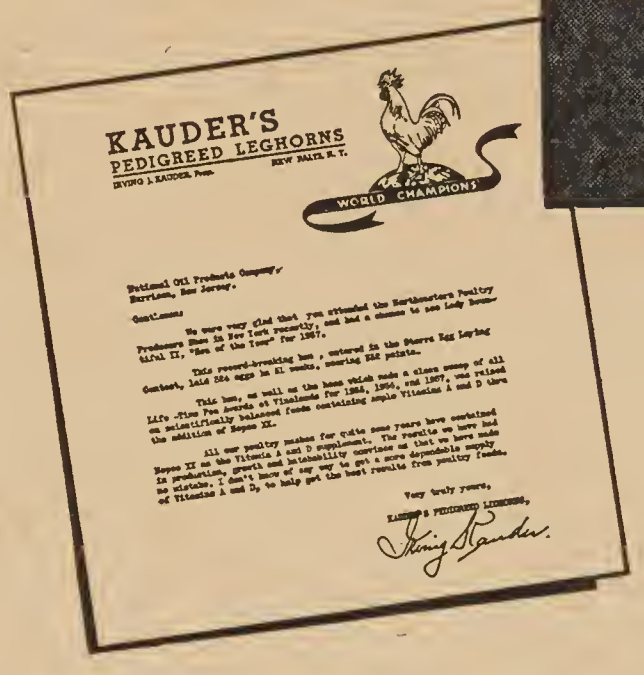
ALMOST 500 members turned out for the Grange installation at Medford, Massachusetts, one of the suburbs of Boston. Five states were represented by nearly 40 subordinate Granges, and the guest of honor was National Master Louis J. Taber, who was presented by the mayor of Medford with several historic books of early New England life and customs, which were of priceless value.

* * *

AT THE LAST meeting of Trumbull Grange in Connecticut an interesting feature was the installation to the respective offices of treasurer and lecturer of State Master and Mrs. Edgar L. Tucker. Both are enthusiastic supporters of the home Grange, as well as devoting the greater part of their time to leadership in the organization in Connecticut.

HEN *of the* YEAR





"Raised on scientifically balanced feeds containing ample Vitamins A and D thru the addition of **NOPCO XX.**"

Irving Kauder

IRVING KAUDER, one of America's foremost breeders, realizes that good feeding goes hand in hand with good breeding. So he sticks to NOPCO XX as the source of Vitamins A and D in his feeds.

Perhaps you, like Mr. Kauder, are interested in pedigreed stock—or perhaps you are just "keeping chickens." Whichever it is, you'll get better growth, better health, less mortality—as well as more eggs and higher hatchability—if you feed a good mash containing plenty of Vitamins A and D.

Thousands of leading poultrymen and breeders will tell you that there is no better way to supply these vitamins than NOPCO XX. A little NOPCO XX goes a long way, because it is so rich in Vitamins A and D. Yet it is safe, economical, and completely dependable.

Many of the finest mill-mixed mashes contain NOPCO XX. If you mix your own mash or have it mixed locally, be sure that NOPCO XX is included at recommended levels.

Write for this FREE booklet.

Write for this Free Booklet



NATIONAL OIL PRODUCTS CO., INC.
3011 ESSEX ST., HARRISON, N. J.

COD LIVER OIL + VITAMIN A&D CONCENTRATE = NOPCO XX

The Dairy Industry Needs a Sound SURPLUS CONTROL PLAN

(*Continued from Page* 13)

vinced that when you have completed your lists, there will be little doubt in your mind as to your classification of those who make up your lists.

You will agree that the line dividing the two groups is well marked. You will agree that the purposes of the two groups differ widely. When you examine the two lists, you will find that every organized group with any worthwhile history or that has a record of accomplishment to its credit, is in the column at the right, along with men and women who are prominent in agricultural and public work.

On the left side you will find dealers and individuals who make profit by keeping farmers divided. Few, if any, in the left column will have any record for constructive leadership.

Then you must decide in which column you wish to have your name placed. Remember those in the right hand column are those who are doing all they can to encourage and support the 75% of the producers who are, through their cooperative associations, endeavoring to stabilize markets and bring about a living price for milk. Those in the left column are the forces that are doing all within their power to confuse the minds of the 25% who are now destroying the efforts of the 75% in a most un-American way.

To prevent the efforts of those in the left column from using a small minority to destroy all producers prices, a heretofore unused section of the Rogers-Allen law is to be used along with Federal assistance which is now being requested. This assistance will enable the producers to enjoy equal privileges and a living price for milk. Each will have his share of the benefits of good, well regulated fluid markets, each will carry his share of the burden of surplus milk and each will do his bit to see that surplus milk is kept in the hands of those who will not use it to break down prices. Cooperative effort will be encouraged in harmony with State policy.

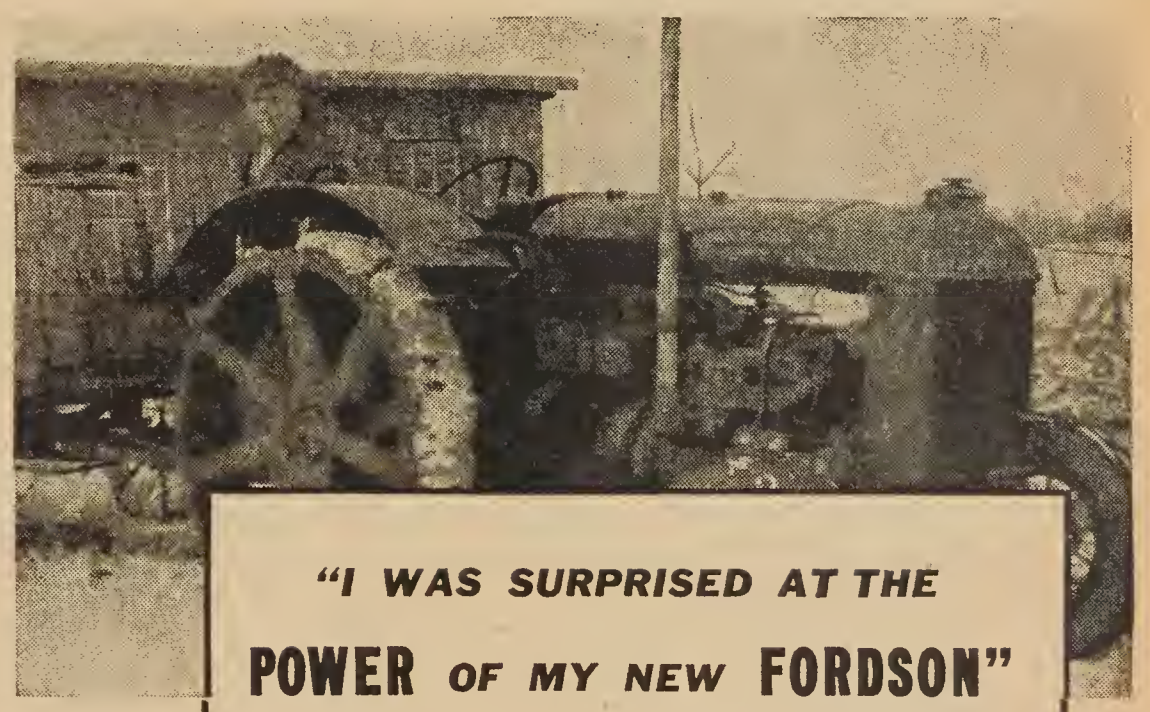
Surplus Must Be Controlled

The Board of Directors of the Metropolitan Cooperative Milk Producers' Bargaining Agency have for three months been studying the possibility of formulating in tentative form a sound surplus control plan that would unite all forces to support it. This plan will be supported by Federal and State assistance and will prevent any minority group from destroying the constructive efforts of the majority.

It will make possible and will bring about, in the milk business, equal rights and privileges to all and a living price for all producers by applying the American majority rule plan as provided for under the Rogers-Allen law and Federal Legislation.

Soon you as a producer will have an opportunity to vote as to whether the minority shall continue to destroy the prices for all or whether we shall use additional power the State has given producers and also seek Federal assistance and secure for ourselves as well as for all producers a living price and an orderly regulated milk market.

Lack of interest on your part or delay in adopting a sound surplus control plan will mean ruinous producer prices as the flush season approaches. But I have no fear of the results if you will think this through as I believe you will. I see amid all the confusion, clouds and theories of crack pots of today, real rays of sunshine for the milk producers of the Metropolitan fluid milk shed.



"I WAS SURPRISED AT THE POWER OF MY NEW FORDSON"

—says L. R. Pritchard, Canandaigua, N. Y.

"My new Fordson will draw the same tools in high that my old tractor drew in second," says L. R. Pritchard. "I plowed dry and hard heavy clay last Fall — and still it drew the two 14-inch bottoms easily.

"I have found the Fordson uses about 1¾ gallons of fuel per hour with a heavy load. The motor runs smoothly and starts easily. I recommend the new Fordson to any one who wants a tractor with plenty of reserve power."

Have you seen the improved 1938 All-Around Fordson? It is an all-farm tractor, light enough to do light work, powerful enough for heavy jobs. It's a high-clearance tractor with adjustable rear wheel tread for row-crop cultivation. Truck-Type Worm Steering makes it as easy as a car to drive. New Automatic Turning Brakes make it easier to handle. And it's as dependable, rugged, and economical as you'd expect in a Ford machine. A complete line of farming implements are made especially for it. Get full details — mail the coupon below.

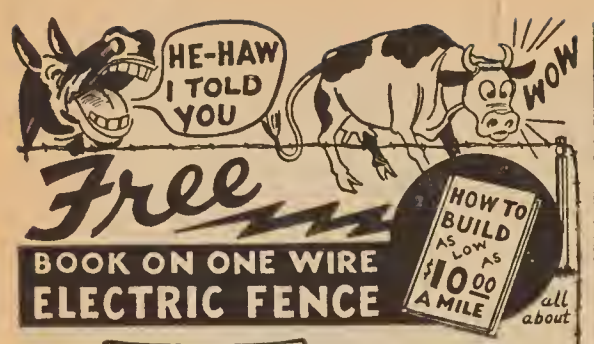
Fordson

SHERMAN & SHEPPARD, INC.
34th Street & 2nd Avenue
Brooklyn, N. Y.

Please send me complete information on the new, improved 1938 Fordson All-Around Tractor.

Name _____

Post Office _____ State _____



95 Registered HOLSTEIN CATTLE at Auction

Wednesday, March 16, '38

Heated Pavilion.

EARLVILLE, MADISON CO., N. Y.

Accredited, negative, mastitis tested and vaccinated. 70 Fresh and heavy springing heifers and young cows. 15 bulls ready for service, three from 800-lb. fat dams. Some richly bred young heifer calves, and young bull calves.

Hundreds of dairymen and breeders all over the east have bought with satisfaction in these sales, and been surprised at how reasonable they were able to buy.

Send now for catalog, and plan to attend.

R. AUSTIN BACKUS, Sales Manager, Mexico, N. Y.

When writing advertisers be sure to say that you saw it in THE AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

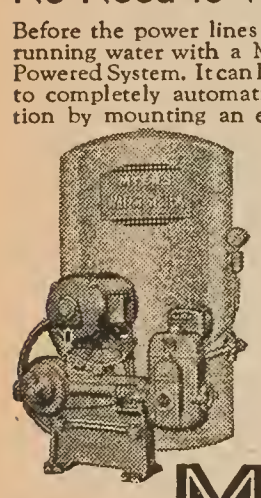


YES indeed. Running water is a modern home necessity—and thousands of farm and village folks whose homes have been for years supplied by a reliable MYERS Water System, know that they simply could not do without its convenience, its dependability, and its economy. New improvements now make the MYERS even more silent, more efficient and—if possible—more durable than ever. Models for operation by electricity, gasoline engine, windmill or hand power; for deep or shallow wells. Interesting booklet sent free.

RUNNING WATER — YOUR FAMILY DESERVES IT

No Need to Wait for Electricity

Before the power lines reach you, enjoy running water with a MYERS Gasoline Powered System. It can later be converted to completely automatic electric operation by mounting an electric motor in place of the engine, which can then be used for other service. Write us or ask your dealer.





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Pump Builders Since 1870

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THE F. E. MYERS & BRO. CO.
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Send me free Water System book and the name of your nearest dealer.

*Name*_____

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(WS 8-2)

WATER SYSTEMS

Northeastern Slants ON THE NATIONAL NEWS

House Gets New Tax Bill

LAST week, debate on new tax revision bill got under way in House of Representatives. Changes which it proposes are shifts in tax burden, rather than general reductions or increases. No change is proposed in rates of normal tax and surtax on individuals. Bill's principal provisions are:

An income tax of 12½ per cent to 16 per cent on corporations with incomes of $25,000 a year or less. They would pay no undistributed profits tax.

A 20 per cent tax on most corporations with incomes over $25,000. Credits obtained by paying out dividends could cut rate to 16 per cent.

A 20 per cent surtax on corporations if their incomes are above $75,000 and if their stock is controlled by a family or by 2 to 10 persons. Levy applies only after certain deductions are made.

Modification of capital gains tax as it applies to gains on assets held more than a year.

Critics of the bill point out that business has a right to be keenly disappointed with this measure, which it had been hoped would largely relieve business of levies held to be partly to blame for the recession. It offers only one real improvement: It reduces tax on undistributed profits to nominal figure for small corporations with incomes of $25,000 or less. However, the bill faces stiff fight in Senate, which may result in more changes.

Coming Up — Government Reorganization Bill

WITH Farm Bill now a law, Congress is up to its neck in other vital legislation, including bill to reorganize Federal government agencies.

Highly controversial is this government reorganization New Deal plan, its opponents claiming that bill still further centralizes power in President's hands. Frank E. Gannett, publisher of The Gannett Newspapers, characterizes the bill as "alarmingly dangerous." As chairman of the National Committee to Uphold Constitutional Government, Mr. Gannett has issued a call for a united nonpartisan mandate to Congress to defeat this bill. He urges the American people to reject this measure "as emphatically as the bill to pack the Supreme Court, and for the same reason — because both were designed to undermine democratic government and substitute centralized one-man power — inevitable fore-runner of dictatorship."

High Cost of Defense

SHOULD United States greatly increase its navy? This is one of big questions before Congress and in press at present time.

Congress few weeks ago passed largest naval appropriation in 17 years, but President thought it was not large enough to make this country safe and asked additional appropriations of $800,000,000.

Argument by opponents to United States entering naval race is that these huge battleships are for offense and not defense, and that United States should not be concerned with carrying on an offensive war. Further it is claimed that no sooner are these ships built than they become obsolete because of their vulnerability to attack from the air. In reply, President points out that critics opposed building of battleships after invention of torpedo boats and submarines, but that battleships proved able to defend themselves against these new war machines. Congress is expected to follow President's advice and make the appropriations to enlarge navy.

SLANT: If only man could develop a little wisdom and learn to live at peace with his fellows, and so that the huge sums spent by all nations for armaments could be used for constructive purposes, how much better this old world would be!

More Millions For Relief

TO TAKE CARE of unemployed, Congress has passed $250,000,000 supplemental relief appropriation bill to increase WPA rolls from 1,950,000 to average of 2,300,000 for remainder of this fiscal year, which ends June 30. This is in addition to $1,500,000,000 relief appropriation already made.

Because of new depression, unemployment has rapidly increased, especially in recent months, with total unemployed now of around 9,000,000 people.

Farm Credit News

Cheaper Fire Insurance

BORROWING to pay fire-loss claims in advance of collecting assessments from members, 43 mutual farm fire insurance companies used $589,000 of credit in past two years from Springfield Bank for Cooperatives — an FCA unit. Attracted by low interest rate (3%) on working-capital loans, and by cooperative bank's study of over-insured risks, inspections of properties underwritten, and management, the insurance cooperatives were able to greatly reduce losses and expenses.

Result: lower rates to farmers insured.

Tension in Europe

NAZI STEAMROLLER moved again during past fortnight and made several important advances:

1. Germany established new ties between herself and Austria, by forcing Austrian government to give key posts to Austrians who are Nazi sympathizers and believers in Austro-German union. At same time, prison doors opened to free thousands of Nazi prisoners. Result is that Austria is on verge of civil war, which may lead to armed intervention by Germany and eventual control of Austria by her.

2. Second important move was when Hitler delivered three-hour speech in Berlin to German Reichstag, in which he reaffirmed anti-Communism pact of Germany, Italy and Japan; recognized Japan's conquest of Manchukuo and approved a Japanese victory in China; condemned League of Nation's "fantastic ideals", saying it was not an institution of justice but one for defending interests of World War Allies. He attacked Britain and her Foreign Minister Anthony Eden, demanded return of German colonies, and warned that Germany means to "protect" the 10,000,000 Germans in States adjoining Germany (words taken by these States to mean only one thing — German aggression within their borders).

3. Third Nazi advance occurred where least expected—in London. Hitler's speech precipitated a British Cabinet blow-up and caused Anthony Eden to resign. Briefly, this is believed to mean a change in British foreign policy from "peace through the League of Nations" to "peace at any price." Prime Minister Chamberlain has taken reins in his own hands and is expected to do some give-and-take bargaining with dictators Mussolini and Hitler, in hope of finding common ground of agreement to stave off another world war.

Chamberlain's main idea is to weaken the "Rome-Berlin axis" by again making friends with Italy. These two countries (Great Britain and Italy) have been on bad terms since Ethiopian War. Bones of contention between them are: Italy's anti-British propaganda among Arab peoples; Italy's intervention in Spanish Civil War; Italy's threat to British naval supremacy in Mediterranean; and British failure to recognize Italy's conquest of Ethiopia.

Federal Aid For Schools

TAXPAYERS and parents of America spend about two billions a year for elementary and high schools. Only about 55 millions of this is paid by Federal government, mostly for vocational agriculture and home economics. The rest is borne by states and localities.

During past year or so, an Advisory Committee on Education, appointed by President Roosevelt, has been studying educational set-up of United States and now reports to President that:

"Public school system is riddled with glaring inequalities of educational opportunity. In many localities, level of educational service is below minimum necessary for preservation of democratic institutions."

President Roosevelt sent this report to Congress, and legislation has been introduced recommending increases to states of $855,000,000 to be spread over a six-year period from 1939 to 1944 to "aid elementary and secondary education particularly in rural districts."

Meeting in New York, a convention of educators emphasized dangers of Federal control of our schools if these huge Federal grants of public funds are made.

SLANT: This publication is opposed to tremendous amount of public funds that is now being spent by government, and we also would emphasize danger of the people themselves losing control of their schools to Federal government. However, if huge sums of money are to be spent, no better purpose can be found than for education.

Chinese Planes Leave Home

DURING fortnight, Japanese had taste of their own medicine. For first time since conflict started, Chinese planes carried war into enemy's territory. Flying in surprise attack over Japanese island of Formosa, they dropped bombs on cities and left behind trail of death and destruction.

Chinese air force has been reorganized and strengthened since last fall. Should it continue to make successful raids on Japanese cities, Japanese government will have its hands full to keep on with its unpopular war against

China. Boos and fist-fighting in parliament at Tokio recently greeted Japanese government measures for tightening war-time rule.

United States has sent another note to Japan warning Tokio government that it will be held responsible for any loss of American lives or damage to American property in China.

Cheaper Phosphate Predicted

IN RECENT press conference, President Roosevelt said that he will soon lay before Congress proposal to turn out so much phosphate that farmers will use ten times their present consumption to replenish their soil. Proposal will be part of a plan for new and non-competitive uses for government water power resources.

Elsewhere it was learned that government is planning to turn its attention to developing further an electric phosphate process now being used by Dr. Arthur E. Morgan, chairman of Tennessee Valley Authority, which will cheapen cost of turning out this fertilizer. New process is said to make profitable the use of low-grade phosphate ores in large and untapped deposits in Idaho and adjoining states. Florida and Tennessee are world's biggest producing centers now.

Sickness Costly

ILLNESS and premature death cost this country annually about 10 billions, according to report just issued by special committee of Federal Public Health Service. Deaths of women in childbirth represent a special challenge, says committee, as one-half to two-thirds of them could be prevented. Death of babies under one year could also be cut one-half by proper care of mother and child.

Serious shortage in rural districts of hospitals, nurses, and dental service were particularly stressed by committee.

Committee's report also pointed to progress in control of certain diseases as indicated by downward trend of death rate in United States, dropping 6.1 per cent from 1900 to 1936 and representing a saving of 750,000 lives in 1936 alone. Much of this reduction has come through control of acute communicable diseases in childhood.

Interesting piece of news in report is statement that over a million babies are born annually to parents who are on relief. That makes Uncle Sam the most popular papa in the country.

Not a Bad Idea

TAKING a nap right after noon meal, say scientists, not only is great aid to health but increases efficiency of the worker far beyond any loss of time taken out for the short rest.

Good Books to Read

The Citadel *A. J. Cronin*

Another story about doctors, their problems as well as their triumphs. This book has already been translated into eleven languages, and has universal popularity. Little Brown & Co., New York. $2.50.

Three-Wheeling Through Africa, *James C. Wilson*

"Impossible" was the word that Wilson and his friend Flood heard on all sides when they contemplated crossing Africa on motor cycles. But the word was not in their own vocabulary, and in the face of incredible hardships and suffering, the Flood-Wilson Trans-African Motorcycle Expedition crossed the dark continent from the Atlantic to the Red Sea. The story makes absorbing reading. —*The Bobbs-Merrill Company, New York.* $3.50.

Strangers, *Claude Houghton*

A most fascinating and human interest story. The theme is not new, but the writer has the power to involve the reader in the tale until he feels that he is actually entering into the lives of the characters: Hector Grantham, attractive, gifted, versatile, married to Hilda, whose whole life is bound up with her home and children; Crystal Heatherley, a beautiful girl half Grantham's age, yet possessing for him a strange fascination. The story brings the realization that men and women, no matter how intimate the relations between them, are at the core, strangers. —*MacMillan Company, New York.* $2.50.

Good Movies to See

Everybody Sing

Highly entertaining comedy, with some fine musical interludes, telling of an eccentric family of artists whose young daughter saves them from financial failure.

Of Human Hearts

The story of a circuit-riding preacher, his wife, and their son, who became an outstanding Civil War surgeon, a picture that reflects the growing pains of a nation in a family history. The place is an Ohio settlement, the time in the opening scenes is pre-Civil War, from which it moves on to stirring scenes in the war itself, climaxing with a moving scene in which President Lincoln pleads with the son and sends him back home to appreciate "the benefits he has forgot."

Radio City Revels

Bob Burns, Jack Oakie, Kenny Baker, and others in a musical farce of the slapstick variety, telling the tale of an unsuccessful song writer who uses lyrics composed by his song-writing pupil in his sleep, and so brings success and fame to all. Catchy tunes and a general atmosphere of good fun.

Beg, Borrow or Steal

Zestful comedy, with an impoverished opportunist as hero. Good humor and an expert cast.



MANY A HARD-HITTING ROLE WALLACE BEERY HAS PLAYED FOR *Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer*

"When you're behind the wheel of the new Dodge, you're experiencing the last word in flashing performance and lightning-like responsiveness. But what I really go for is a car that's dependable —one that can take it. So I say I like 'em tough! And that's why I drive a Dodge!" *Wallace Beery*

"I LIKE 'EM TOUGH

THAT'S WHY I DRIVE A DODGE"

says Wallace Beery

STAR OF METRO-GOLDWYN-MAYER'S "MEN OF THE WATERFRONT"



BRIMFUL OF "GET-UP-AND-GO"!

RIGHT you are, Wallace Beery ...and when you fondle the wheel of this big, new Dodge, you're the "top-kick" pilot of the ruggedest thing on wheels!

Tough? You bet—from its battleship frame, to the walls and roof of steel that spell SAFETY in the way that really counts.

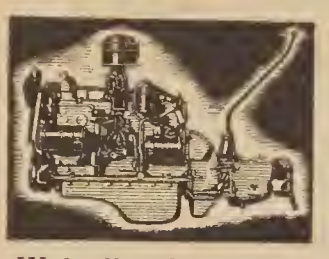
But ruggedness isn't all. There's something excitingly new about this greatest car Dodge ever built. Hop in and we'll try it together. Step on the gas, and zoom!...you're away like a greyhound on wings! No back-talk, no engine dawdling. Here's power that's *eager* to go... riding ease that craves long miles of highway to show you what road comfort really means.

And the handling? Gentle pressure swings her haughty nose where you're going. Tailwag and wander are out. She literally clings to the road...hugs the curves in the same easy way she maneuvers the straight-aways!

And Dodge demands so little gas and oil. "A gas miser de luxe," is what one owner calls it. Another says, "I'll save $97 this year on gas, oil and upkeep!" It's money in your pocket every day, every mile you drive it.

AND NOW LET'S TALK PRICE!

If you're thinking of paying more money for a car, remember this: Dodge actually costs hundreds of dollars less than some cars that do not give you as much. Or, if you think your purse limit is one of the smallest cars, Dodge is priced so close to the low-priced cars that you'll hardly notice the difference as you pay. No wonder owners say Dodge is the *best-priced* car in America! See your dealer for all the facts and figures today!



EXCLUSIVE! NO OTHER CAR IN THE WORLD has both the famous Red Ram engine and patented Floating Power engine mountings! With all its background of engineering genius and fine precision manufacture, this engine is the heart and soul of the greatest car performance your money can buy today!

This advertisement endorsed by the Engineering Department, DODGE Division of Chrysler Corporation.

DODGE

SWITCH TO DODGE AND SAVE MONEY!

TUNE IN ON THE MAJOR BOWES ORIGINAL AMATEUR HOUR, COLUMBIA NETWORK, EVERY THURSDAY, 9:00 TO 10:00 P. M., E. S. T.



From SKEFF'S NOTEBOOK

By L. B. SKEFFINGTON

HERE IS good news for dairymen. Consumption of milk actually is on the upturn in a selected up-state area. The Monroe County Department of Sanitation made a careful check of figures of all dealers in the county delivering milk outside of the city of Rochester. Approximately two-thirds of deliveries were in suburban towns adjoining the city. The month of November, check period, showed an average daily increase of 4,315 quarts over the same month a year earlier.

Population of the suburban area consuming two-thirds of the daily 28,372 quarts is around 43,000, which shows that consumption is below the optimum of a pint a day for adults and a quart a day for children.

* * *

Taxes Then and Now

Samuel Fraser of Geneseo and Rochester, assistant secretary of the International Apple Association, has a way of putting his finger on things. Two or three years ago he was a witness before the United States Senate agricultural committee, which kept him answering questions for a couple of days. Then he was told by the chairman he had given the committee "a most interesting history of agriculture." This by way of introduction, if any is needed.

The other day Mr. Fraser appeared before the Interstate Commerce Commission to oppose proposed higher freight tariffs. He said that "in 1913 gross governmental expenditures per capita (in other words, all taxes) were $30, of which 7.51 per cent went to the federal government. By 1936 gross governmental expenditures per capita had mounted to $134, of which 71.94 per cent was by the federal government."

But that is not all. In 1913, according to Mr. Fraser's figures, that cost of government represented 8.69 per cent of average income, while in 1936 the average person paid 27 per cent of income for cost of government.

There, perhaps, you have the answers to some of the questions that have been bothering you.

* * *

Growers to Go Afield

As president of the State Horticultural Society, George A. Morse promises to go places. He named Frank Beneway of Ontario chairman of the summer meeting committee and suggested a tour. Result: Morse, Beneway and Jim Case plan a little exploratory jaunt to Ohio and to the Vineyard Experiment Station, Ontario, Canada, to see what those places have to offer as attractions for next summer.

Then, too, Dr. J. R. Magness of the USDA has fired the interest of fruit growers, and President Morse plans to head a little group which will visit with Magness at the Beltsville, Md., Federal Experiment Station.

Remember, Morse is the man who in his January presidential address at Kingston said: "Production is only half of our business; let us make marketing our major interest." "But," says Morse, "we are going to keep tabs on what they are doing elsewhere, both in production and marketing."

* * *

Governor to the Point

One may assume from Governor Lehman's address at Farm and Home Week that he is very much alive to the interests of farmers. His remarks about the progress and development of marketing efforts in the state found a ready response with his audience. He left with them two memory gems:

"Greatest progress of New York agriculture in the next decade or two is going to be in the field of distribution and marketing."

"Farmers need to learn to place less dependence upon government, and to put more dependence upon their own efforts."

* * *

Roy Porter's Slant

I think Roy A. Porter of Elba, president of the Empire State Potato Club, about summed up the situation as it affects farmers in New York State and in the Northeast generally. He said:

"New York is not a surplus-producing state. On the contrary, our state is a deficiency-producing state. By that I mean we do not produce great excesses beyond the needs of our population to consume. Surpluses are produced elsewhere than in the Northeast.

"Nationally, all agricultural effort seems to be directed at controlling production. In New York our best efforts should be directed at the other end of the picture. We need not worry about production if we can improve our distribution. That is why I say our immediate and vital problem is marketing. It is surprising how much we have learned about this in the past couple of years — and it is equally surprising when we discover how little we really know about it. Several plans are on paper now, but our chief concern is to proceed cautiously."

* * *

Steighler Retains Cup

The Wayne County Muck Potato Committee will have to find a new cup for its annual sweepstakes prize. Carl Steighler of Sodus won the cup for the third time at the recent show and thereby retains permanent possession. Morris F. Butts was chairman of the show at Newark.

At Steuben County's annual "potato convention" at Cohocton, Harold Putnam of Prattsburgh was adjudged grand champion potato grower of the county. A speaker was A. E. Mercker, Washington, in charge of the potato section of the AAA. He credited increase in total potato production to utilization of land that previously had been regarded as worthless. He urged programs to get rid of the surplus and to make the public more potato conscious.

* * *

An Egg By Any Name!

Proposals of New York buyers to change the terminology of state egg grades is not being received with favor by upstate producers. More than 60 poultrymen attended a meeting sponsored by the Ontario County Farm Bureau poultry committee and unanimously adopted a resolution opposing change. It has been suggested that Grade B be changed to Standard Grade, etc.

Back of the proposal is the thought that people do not like to buy anything which admittedly is of an inferior grade. It is claimed that Grade B or Number 2 have had psychological effect on consumers, whereas they would take Grade B more readily if marked something other than "B" or "2". Against this is the argument that the egg grades have worked effectively so far; that a number of years has been spent in educating trade and public to the grades; and that changes such as proposed might have a tendency to deceive the public into thinking it was getting top grade when in reality it was not.

* * *

Find Cooperation Pays

The oldest cooperative in Genesee County is the Wool Growers' Association. It has made a success of selling wool of members by grading it and selling as a unit, rather than individually. It has more than 100 members and 50 of them turned out at the annual meeting to vote in favor of continuing the group-sales plan. "We have found it pays to grade wool and sell it in large volume," commented Gilbert Prole, president.

* * *

Fund May Help Students

In the last issue of *American Agriculturist* were listed recipients of marketing awards by the H. S. Duncan Memorial Fund. Since that time trustees of the fund have elected M. E. Buckman, Wayne County agricultural agent, as chairman in place of Roy P. McPherson, secretary of the State Horticultural Society. New trustees are Harmon Rowley, Lyndonville, and C. C. Skutt, Red Creek. Six of the nine trustees are nominated by the farm organizations and three at large. Henry Marquart, president of the State Vegetable Growers' Association, was named chairman of the committee of award in place of Roy A. Porter, president of the Empire State Potato Club.

It was reported the fund totals about $1,600 to date. Mr. McPherson and Harry H. Duncan were named a committee to recommend its investment. A suggestion that has received most favorable comment is that principal be used for student loan fund.

I was told by a faculty member that occasionally a worthy student at the State College of Agriculture may be up against it in his last year to raise comparatively small sums that would permit him to stay in college. Board and room may be earned, but cash is needed for other expenses.

* * *

Spring is Coming

With snow on the ground, Yates and Seneca counties have acted to join the Western New York Apple Blossom Festival this spring. H. D. Farnsworth, of the Yale Farms, Romulus, is chairman of the Seneca County committee and Clayton Rose, Penn Yan, superintendent of schools, of the Yates County group. At least 10 counties are to participate in the festival at LeRoy in May. Ontario, Yates and Seneca counties have accepted an invitation of Dr. P. J. Parrott, director of the Geneva Experiment Station, to stage joint county programs, preliminary to the main festival, at the station. J. D. Luckett, station editor, will be master of ceremonies.

A Living Price for Milk

The story of "A Living Price for Milk" will be told in a series of weekly radio broadcasts over ten New York and Pennsylvania radio stations this month.

Announcement of the plan to carry the facts and figures to every radio equipped farm home was made late last week by Charles H. Baldwin, Executive Secretary of the Metropolitan Cooperative Milk Producers' Bargaining Agency, Inc.

"Stripped of technicalities, dealer inspired confusion and argumental pros and cons there is only one basic problem confronting dairy farmers," said Mr. Baldwin. "That problem is 'A Living Price for Milk'."

The broadcasts will be made by Edmund F. Cooke of Buffalo, counsel to the Producers' Bargaining Agency. The program will be started over station WSYR, Syracuse, Monday, March 7, at 12:15 and will continue four weeks on each station.

Following is the full schedule:

Station	City	Day	Time
WSYR	Syracuse	Mondays	12:15 P. M.
WGBI	Scranton	Wednesdays	1:15 P.M.
WOKO	Albany	Thursdays	6:15 P.M.
WNBF	Binghamton	Thursdays	12:45 P.M.
WMFF	Plattsburg	Thursdays	12:30 P.M.
WIBX	Utica	Thursdays	1:00 P.M.
WESG	Elmira	Thursdays	1:15 P.M.
WJTN	Jamestown	Thursdays	12:30 P.M.
WHDL	Olean	Thursdays	12:15 P.M.
WGNY	Newburgh	Fridays	12:30 P. M.

Grange Holding Scholarship Suppers

During March a good proportion of Subordinate Granges in New York State will have a Grange supper to raise money for the State Grange Revolving Scholarship Fund. This fund has been built up by Granges in the State and from it young Grange members may borrow money to meet college expenses.

One-half of the net proceeds of these Grange suppers will be turned over to the Grange Revolving Scholarship Fund, which is administered by H. M. Stanley of Skaneateles, N. Y., Secretary of the New York State Grange. The Grange League Federation Exchange is cooperating with the Granges in putting on the suppers.

National Housing Act Amended

If you are interested in borrowing money to repair or modernize your home or barn, drop a post card to the Federal Housing Administration, Washington, D. C., and ask them for a copy of "How to Modernize Your Farm Home."

The National Housing Act has recently been amended so as to be more helpful to farmers. Property improvement credit loans are repayable in monthly or seasonal payments, but there must be at least one payment a year. As we understand it, these are not government loans, but are made by banks, the loan being guaranteed by the Federal Government.

Farm Help

Dr. F. A. Harper of the New York College of Agriculture reports that shortage of farm labor continues, and general farms are offering about 10% more wages than a year ago. On the average, hired men are being offered $28.75 a month with board and $45 a month without board. For day help the average figures are $1.75 with board, $2.35 a day without.

New York Farm Population

On February 1 it was estimated that 782,000 persons are living on New York State farms, an increase of 2,000 over a year ago. On February 1, 1918, the number was 858,000. That number dropped fairly steadily until 1930 when the number was 720,000. Since that time it has increased quite consistently.



WGY Farm PROGRAMS

MONDAY, MARCH 14
12:35—"What Price Farming?" Dr. V. B. Hart.
12:45—(The Parents' Court) "The Innocent Bystander," Dr. Robert W. Frederick.

TUESDAY, MARCH 15
12:35—"The A. C. P. in Spring Work," J. A. McKee.
12:45—"It Takes a Heap o' Planning to Make a Home," J. H. Van Aernam.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 16
12:35—(Farm Electrification Mailbag) "Beneath the Surface of the Soil," Ed. W. Mitchell.
12:45—(Countryside Talk) Harry N. Glick.

THURSDAY, MARCH 17
12:35—"Ten Dollars Buys a Garden," J. H. Putnam.
12:45—Pete Ham and Cliff Hall, Farm Credit Administration of Springfield.

FRIDAY, MARCH 18
12:35—"Farm Produce Prices and Why," H. D. Phillips.
12:45—(The Women's Corner) Evelyn Streeter.
8.30—WGY FARM FORUM.

SATURDAY, MARCH 19
12:30—(WGY 4-H Fellowship) 4-H Club Member, Vt.
12:45—"This Business of Government," Berkshire Co. (Mass.) Pomona Grange.

MONDAY, MARCH 21
12:35—"Keep the Tractor Tractable," Prof. C. N. Turner.
12:45—"Rural Education in the News", Rural Education Division, N. Y. State Department of Education.

TUESDAY, MARCH 22
12:35—"The Fight Is On", (Insect and Disease Control), C. G. Small.
12:45—"Just So Stories for the Cook", Dorothy Gillies.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 23
12:35—(Farm Electrification Mailbag) "Water—R. D." Ed. W. Mitchell.
12:45—(Countryside Talk) Everett V. Stonequist.

THURSDAY, MARCH 24
12:35—"Spring Pasture Management," C. M. Slack.
12:45—"Putting Cows in the Heavyweight Class", Z. W. Craine.

FRIDAY, MARCH 25
12:35—"Your State Department of Agriculture at Work", Emerson Markham.
12:45—(The Women's Corner) Edna Sommerfield.
8:30—WGY FARM FORUM.

SATURDAY, MARCH 26
12:30—(WGY 4-H Fellowship) Phyllis McDonald, 4-H Club Member, Huntington, Mass.
12:45—"Let's Talk About Your Eyes", Max Stanzler.

Some Difficulties with the Basic-Surplus Price Plan

The Ninth in a Series on Surplus Milk

By LELAND SPENCER

IN A PREVIOUS article, we had a brief outline of the basic-surplus price plan and considered its advantages. It is only fair to say that experience with this price plan in the many markets where it has been used has not been entirely favorable. (Of course, the same is true of any price plan that has been widely used.)

While the basic-surplus plan has been effective in reducing the seasonal swings in milk production, it has often been the cause of changes that were not desired. For example, producers selling under this plan have been inclined to increase their production during the base months. More often than not this high production has carried through the winter, increasing the surplus at a time when it is most difficult to dispose of. On the other hand, the basic-surplus plan causes farmers to breed most of their cows for freshening near the beginning of the quota-forming period. The large number of dry cows just prior to the quota-forming period tends to result in a shortage of milk at that time of year. Such difficulties could be overcome by better management of the price plan, but too often the managers have had to busy themselves with emergency measures because they did not anticipate these changes in production.



Leland Spencer

In each market where the basic-surplus plan has been used, a long list of rules has been made for determining bases and regulating changes and transfers of base. Usually a producer is permitted to transfer his base or quota to the buyer when he sells his entire herd. In one market where I became acquainted, the rules permitted transfer of base with each cow, at the rate of 1¼ pounds daily production of butterfat. The base allotted to each cow had a market value of $20. That is, a farmer would pay $20 more for a cow that had a "base" than for one coming from outside the milk shed with no base. In another market the cooperative association has arranged to handle transfers of base between members at the rate of $1.00 a pound. Thus a producer may increase his daily base or quota from 250 pounds to 300 pounds at a cost of $50, provided that amount of base has been offered for sale by some other member of the association. I mention these things to show some of the complications that arise in administering this type of price plan.

One of the minor difficulties with the basic-surplus price plan is the extra expense for accounting and field work that is required.

At first the basic-surplus plan was used only for the purpose of bringing seasonal production into closer step with the seasonal demand for fluid milk. Later, however, many ill-fated attempts were made to use this plan for the purpose of restricting or reducing the output of milk from year to year. Beginning about 1926, larger surpluses in some of the markets due to higher production, and later to reduced consumption of fluid milk, led to important changes in rules for setting bases or quotas. Producers were no longer allowed to raise their quotas by higher production during the base months each year. Instead quotas were determined by average production in base periods for two, three, or five years. The opportunity to earn higher quotas was restricted more and more until it was practically cut off altogether. It came to be the general policy to raise a producer's quota only when he could show that he was suffering a severe hardship or could bring pressure on the management of the association.

During the recent period of hard times, 1929-1934, there developed a great deal of dissatisfaction with the basic-surplus price plan. It was blamed for the low prices that were paid for milk at the time, and many producers became bitterly opposed to it because of the rigid limitation of bases. In a good many places the plan was discarded altogether. Wherever this occurred, the former ups and downs in production at different seasons of the year soon began to show up again. Now a movement is under way to reinstate the basic-surplus plan in some of the markets where it was formerly used. Philadelphia is one of these.

If advantage is taken of the experience with the basic-surplus plan in different markets, I believe the more serious causes of trouble can be avoided. The greatest of these is the misguided effort to use the plan to control changes in production from year to year.

In the final article of this series, we shall consider whether the basic-surplus price plan could be used to advantage in New York.

LIVESTOCK Sales Events

Cattle Sales

March 16	91st Earlville Holstein Sale, Earlville, N. Y.
March 18	D. H. Williams, Holstein Dispersal Sale, Houghton, N. Y.
Mar. 24	Enos H. Hess, Dispersal Sale of Holsteins, Mechanicsburg, Pa.
Mar. 26	Hubert S. Miller, Holstein Sale, Myerstown, Pa.
April 12	92nd Earlville Holstein Sale, Earlville, N.Y.
April 23	Sycamore Farms Ayrshire Sale, Douglassville, Pa.
May 7	George E. Page, Holstein Dispersal Sale, Troy, Pa.
May 10-11	93rd Earlville Holstein Sale, Earlville, N.Y.
May 12	New England Ayrshire Sale, Springfield, Mass.
May 12	Guernsey sale at Waldorf Farms, North Chatham, N. Y., managed by Dunn & Harwood, Schoharie, N. Y., and Cordaville, Mass.
May 14	New York Federation Ayrshire Sale, Iroquois Farm, Cooperstown, N. Y.
May 18	Gayhead Farms, Guernsey Sale, Coxsackie, New York.
May 19	Pennsylvania Guernseys at Auction, Doylestown, Pa. Sale managed by the Pate Sales Co., Chadds Ford Junction, Pa.
May 20	Coventry — Florham Guernsey Sale, Trenton, N. J.
May 21	Waldorf Farms, Guernsey Sale, North Chatham, N. Y.
May 23	New York Guernsey Sale, managed by Dunn & Harwood, Schoharie, N. Y., and Cordaville, Mass.
May 30	Meridale Farms, Jersey Sale, Meredith, New York.

Coming Events

Mar. 17-23	New England Spring Flower Show, Mechanics Bldg., Boston, Mass.
Mar. 20-31	Maine Farm & Home Week. Orono, Maine.
April 16	Connecticut Beekeepers' Association, Hotel Bond, Hartford, Conn.
May 11	Annual meeting, American Guernsey Cattle Club, Chicago, Ill.
June 16	Annual Meeting of Dairymen's League Cooperative Association, Inc., Syracuse, N. Y.
June 21-24	Annual Summer Conference of Northeastern Poultry Producers' Council, Cornell University.
July 30	Annual Western New York Dairy Field Day, Batavia.

Following are figures for New York and for the country:

		New York	United States
Dairy cows, 2 years & over	—1938	1,395,000	24,902,000
	—1937	1,374,000	24,991,000
Heifer calves, 1 to 2 yrs.	—1938	274,000	4,923,000
	—1937	259,000	4,961,000
Heifer calves, under 1 yr.	—1938	266,000	5,250,000
	—1937	282,000	5,281,000
Horses	—1938	312,000	11,163,000
	—1937	315,000	11,445,000
Sheep & Lambs	—1938	403,000	52,918,000
	—1937	409,000	52,588,000
Hogs	—1938	230,000	44,418,000
	—1937	240,000	42,948,000
Chickens	—1938	13,211,000	387,251,000
	—1937	14,741,000	420,257,000

On a percentage basis for the entire country, horses decreased 2.5%, mules 2.1%, cattle 0.8%. Sheep increased 0.6%, hogs 3.4%.

For the entire country there was a decline of 7.9% in the number of chickens on farms during the year. The present number is estimated to be about 3.4% below the number on hand January 1, 1936 and 0.7% less than January 1, 1935.

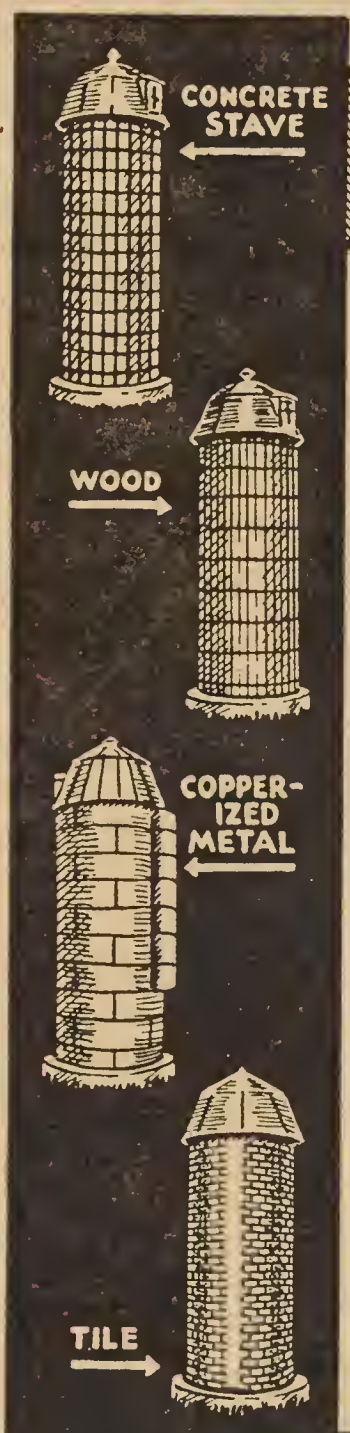
During 1937 the total quantity of milk produced on U. S. farms was a little more than 103 billion lbs., about the same as 1936, but about 2% greater than 1934 or 1935. However, production was about 1½ billion pounds short of the record made in 1933.

Livestock Population

On January 1 it appeared that there were fewer of all kinds of livestock in New York State, except cattle, than there were a year ago.

Prices

On February 15 prices of farm products for the entire country were 3 points below the pre-war average. The average price on all farm products dropped 5 points between January 15 and February 15, carrying farm prices to a level 30 points below this time a year ago and the lowest level since August 1934. For New York farmers the bright spot is that expenses are also lower, particularly feed costs.



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N. H. Reds, Bd. Rocks W. Wyans, Buff Orps.	5.50	10.00	45.00	90
White Jersey Giants	6.50	12.00	55.00	

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English Leghorns	7.00	35.00	70.
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White Leghorn Pullets	3.75	6.50	12.00
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	$13.50	$67.50	$135.00
Large Type English Wh. Leghorns	7.00	35.00	70.00
Barred & Wh. Rocks, R. I. Reds	7.50	37.50	75.00
New Hampshire Reds	8.00	40.00	80.00

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New Hampshire Reds	8.50	42.50	85.00
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NEARBY MARKETS *for* NEARBY POULTRYMEN

What Price Marketing ?

By J. C. HUTTAR

WE HAVE heard much in the past five years about new economic orders, social changes, and new philosophies of government. It strikes me that all kinds of promoters, organizers and demagogues have fanned all sorts of old prejudices and hatreds in order to build themselves up to a glorified position or a soft and sizeable income or both. Practically everybody else suffers and new ways of doing things are discovered in order to avoid the most damaging effects of these movements.



J. C. Huttar

One of the best advertised of these movements is that affecting Labor. The beginnings of this movement, which had for its purpose to correct sweatshops and other intolerable conditions existing here and there in industry and commerce, had the hearty support and sympathy of most Americans. Like many other good movements, however, once it got rolling it took in good and bad. Even where conditions were already good, demands by strongly organized labor groups forced wage and work conditions on employers which could not be maintained in some highly competitive industries.

There were only two choices left to such business men. One was to go out of business and the other to find means of getting around these high costs. The first usually means a heavy loss of invested capital, perhaps several generations of savings, so the second is usually tried.

The Egg Business

The egg business has been no exception to this situation. In large consuming markets, labor costs, taxes and other costs have probably risen faster than elsewhere. The business men have, therefore, looked for ways and means of cutting out as much time and help as possible in order to keep costs down and so keep in the competitive swim.

Standardization

Probably the most noticeable drift is toward greater standardization. By that I mean that eggs coming from country auctions and packing plants, where eggs are carefully inspected or even completely candled and graded, require practically no rehandling in the city and are ready for a quick turnover. So we find, that large retailers and handlers of eggs prefer these uniform packages to the miscellaneous lots which trickle in from individual producers from all over the nearby territory.

One large chain store buyer told me today that it costs his firm so much to work over the individual shipments of small producers that it pays to use eggs of slightly inferior quality which were practically ready for distribution.

No Change in Sight

Some folks think that all we have to do is to have a change in our Federal Administration and these wage questions will quickly be adjusted. I doubt it. I think we might better plan to bring our egg marketing in step with the present trend.

Of course, the steady improvement we find in grading, packing and quality of these so-called miscellaneous packs is reducing the variation in them. So that some measure of uniformity or standardization is coming about slowly year by year.

But with chain stores doing more and more of the total egg business, the call for the uniform, "tailor made" package of eggs is steadily increasing.

How It's Done

I know that standardization is a word that often scares a lot of farmers. They think it takes a lot of equipment and time and fussing and they back right away from it.

In this connection I always think of what Frank Beneway once said to me. Frank, you know, is one of New York State's Master Farmers. He has a combination fruit, poultry, and truck crop farm at Ontario, N. Y. As I've culled the poultry flocks of more than a thousand farmers I claim that I have had a chance to make some comparisons. In my mind I have always rated Frank as pretty near the No. 1 Farmer of my acquaintance. I'm glad that the *American Agriculturist* has backed up my judgment by awarding him a Master Farmer's Medal.

Frank said to me one day when I asked him why he seemed to have no bad years, "John, the secret of good farming just like being good at almost anything is to do things right. Some people think it's too much trouble to do things right. But that's not true. You just have to use your head a little bit in planning what you're going to do. Then you do the same amount of work or maybe even less than the fellow who does things wrong."

When a man who has proven his point successfully for the last 19 years tells me that, I have to listen. Now you want to know what is right. O. K., let's go.

There are only three things that go into the right package of eggs. They are quality, grading, and packing.

The right quality is obtained by remembering that eggs are a perishable commodity and by remembering that they're never better than when they're first laid.

The right grading is obtained with a little practice, a little care and a little (not too little) honesty. Yes, I mean that last one. If the shoe pinches it isn't my fault. It won't pinch many producers, I'm sure.

I know that hens lay all sizes of eggs. But if you have to put 24 and 30 ounce eggs in the same case, do you have to put them side by side? With a little practice a fairly good range of weights can go into the same case and yet each layer looks uniform. The same is true of color. But as for size, find out the minimum size for each grade and then don't "chisel".

A good package is a clean, bright looking case with an unfrayed lid, clean, sweet smelling flats and fillers and clean looking eggs.

There's your goal. Work toward it and you'll stay in the swim. Don't, and one of these years your hens won't pay their keep.

Commission Men—Circular No. 541 of the N. Y. State Dept. of Agriculture & Markets, at Albany, is a list of commission merchants bonded and licensed by the department for the year ending June 30, 1938. New York State law says that firms buying products from New York State farmers on a commission basis must be bonded. The bond is not required when a firm buys produce outright.

NEARBY MARKETS *for* NEARBY POULTRYMEN

Our Poultry Flock

By L. E. WEAVER

SEVERAL readers have reminded me recently that it has been a long time since I wrote anything about our poultry flock. So here is a report, with some confessions.

In January of last year we got the chicks and started them in an electric battery in a room warmed by an oil brooder-stove. At two weeks we moved them to an unheated room. They were brooded under two electric hovers, and went into range shelters as soon as weather would permit. They were more than half-grown at that time.



L. E. Weaver

In late June they started laying, and were returned to the room in which they had been brooded, which had been changed into a laying pen. Cannibalism broke out. "Specs" stopped that trouble. How they did lay! At one time production was close to 80%.

No doubt they would have slowed down any way. Such early-hatched pullets are almost sure to go through a partial fall molt. Furthermore, I had in mind to try out the fall-chick idea and needed that brooding room. So we moved the White Rocks to the main poultry house, and that finished them. That, and an epidemic of colds. Production went down to zero.

I call it "colds" because it was not serious enough to cause any losses, or even to make them act sick. They did sneeze and snuffle and the "characteristic cold odor" was noticeable and annoying. Nearly every bird went through a complete molt.

After about three months they were back into full feather and good weight. We turned on the lights and now are getting well above 50% production.

I think mortality in that flock has been the lowest on record for us.

Winter Rearing

In October we purchased New Hampshire chicks to fill our three-deck battery. Up to two weeks, when we moved them to the floor brooders, the only losses had been the ones that got their hock-joints caught in the wire floor of the battery.

They were brooded exactly as the White Rocks had been. We used peat moss on the floor, but in spite of that, moisture became a problem under the hovers and all through the place. As far as the comfort of the chicks and their rate of growth and feathering were concerned no heat was needed in the room, but I am sure that a little heat would have been a great aid in keeping the litter in better shape. There is no chimney for that room and we had to do the best we could under the circumstances. We opened windows whenever the weather permitted. The litter tended to get very damp on top and then to pack down with plenty of fairly dry litter beneath. So we shoveled it over every day. That helped, but eventually we had to clean out and start over again.

I think that I have never seen chicks grow faster than those New Hampshires did. Every day they consumed more and more mash. They were heavy drinkers too. The droppings were very moist and that didn't help the litter situation at all.

A combination of circumstances built up to a sort of climax where something had to be done. First the birds outgrew the electric hovers and forsook them entirely. That was alright as long as the weather was reasonably mild. They spread over the floor at night in a single layer, and a few were going onto the low roosts. Then following a day or two of particularly damp weather when the litter was soggy and the walls felt damp. The temperature dropped well below freezing and those big pound-and-a-half birds went to the corners and sides of the room and started piling up. George, who was taking care of them, discovered this, but not until about a bushel and a half of them had smothered. He spent a hectic hour or two getting the others to settle down for the night without committing suicide.

More Grain — Drier Litter

Next day we did something. We changed the litter again of course. Then we put in more feeders and put cracked corn into them. The chicks went for it like ducks to water. From that time on they consumed decidedly less water, *and we had very little trouble with damp litter.* No doubt the rate of growth was slowed down somewhat, but not seriously, and it did solve our difficult litter problem.

When the chicks weighed two pounds there was but little local demand, and the New York price was not encouraging. A local market could use only stock around 4 to 5 pounds. We decided to grow them up to that weight. About the middle of February when they were 17 weeks old we sold approximately 200 cockerels. They averaged just over 5 pounds each, and netted us more than if we had sold them at half that weight. The brooder room is again a laying pen. The pullets run close to 5 pounds each and are rapidly gaining in production.

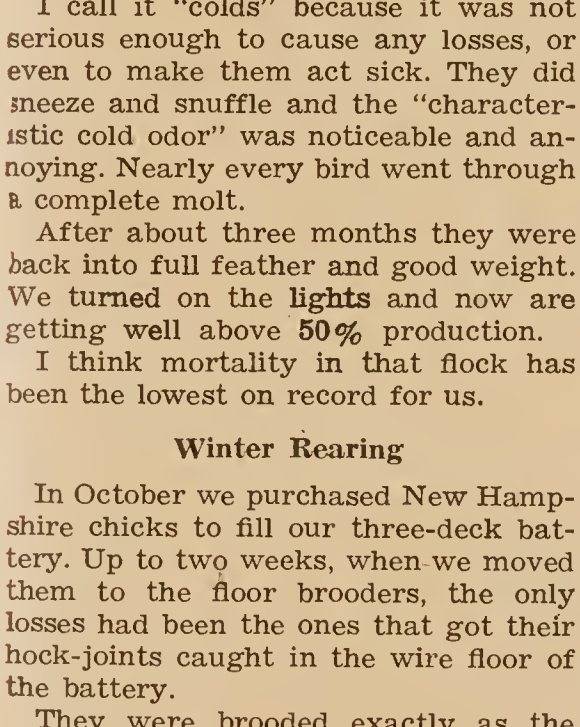
Our Leghorns

Just to indicate how deceptive figures may be when given in terms of percentages, I may truthfully state that our Leghorns are laying at the rate of 90%. We have 30 Leghorn hens and they laid 27 eggs one day.

The only reason we have even that many old birds is that they wouldn't stop laying last fall. We set out to sell off all the old stock. The last culling was November first and these 30 hens were still going strong at that time. They have never entirely stopped.

We sold our Leghorn pullets directly from the range last fall. I know that is a puzzling statement to be coming from a poultry professor. To

(*Continued on Page* 23)



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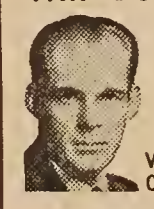
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Our Poultry Flock

(*Continued from Page* 21)

me there is nothing strange about it, because I know the combination of circumstances that made it seem like the sensible thing to do.

(a) **The labor situation.** Our force on the farm amounts to less than two full-time men this winter. That is not sufficient to take care of the dairy and the usual number of hens. Yet even with the available space in the poultry house filled to capacity we would not have been able to employ an additional man profitably.

(b) **Room for the dairy.** Lightning deprived us of a hay barn in the basement of which we had planned to winter a lot of heifers. It was not a difficult matter to put a temporary line of stanchions and a trench down one side of the first floor of the poultry house. Nineteen heifers have been housed since last fall.

This demonstrates the wisdom of advice of Professors Goodman and Fairbanks, that 34 or 36 feet is a proper width for large multi-deck poultry houses, since they can be readily converted into dairy stables on occasions like this. Our house is 36 feet wide.

(c) **The mortality situation.** Like many other people our first year losses have become too high. I am convinced that merely to go the limit in sanitary practices such as providing clean brooder houses, fresh range, and careful practices in feeding and watering is not enough. Please don't misunderstand me. They are tremendously important. I would hate to see any one let down in the least. I am trying to say that these things will never guarantee good viable (a better term than "livable") pullets as long as there are older, disease-spreading birds on the premises. These may, and often do, act as a fountain that continuously bubbles over with new infection. Mind you, not all flocks of old birds contain "carriers". Only those flocks that have survived epidemics of disease. So we decided that this is a good time to clean out everything and start over again. We will raise no pullets this year, and will sell off the Rocks and Reds when I have completed my "experimental" tests.

(d) Perhaps all this will make better sense if I explain that I may not be around to supervise the poultry work next winter.

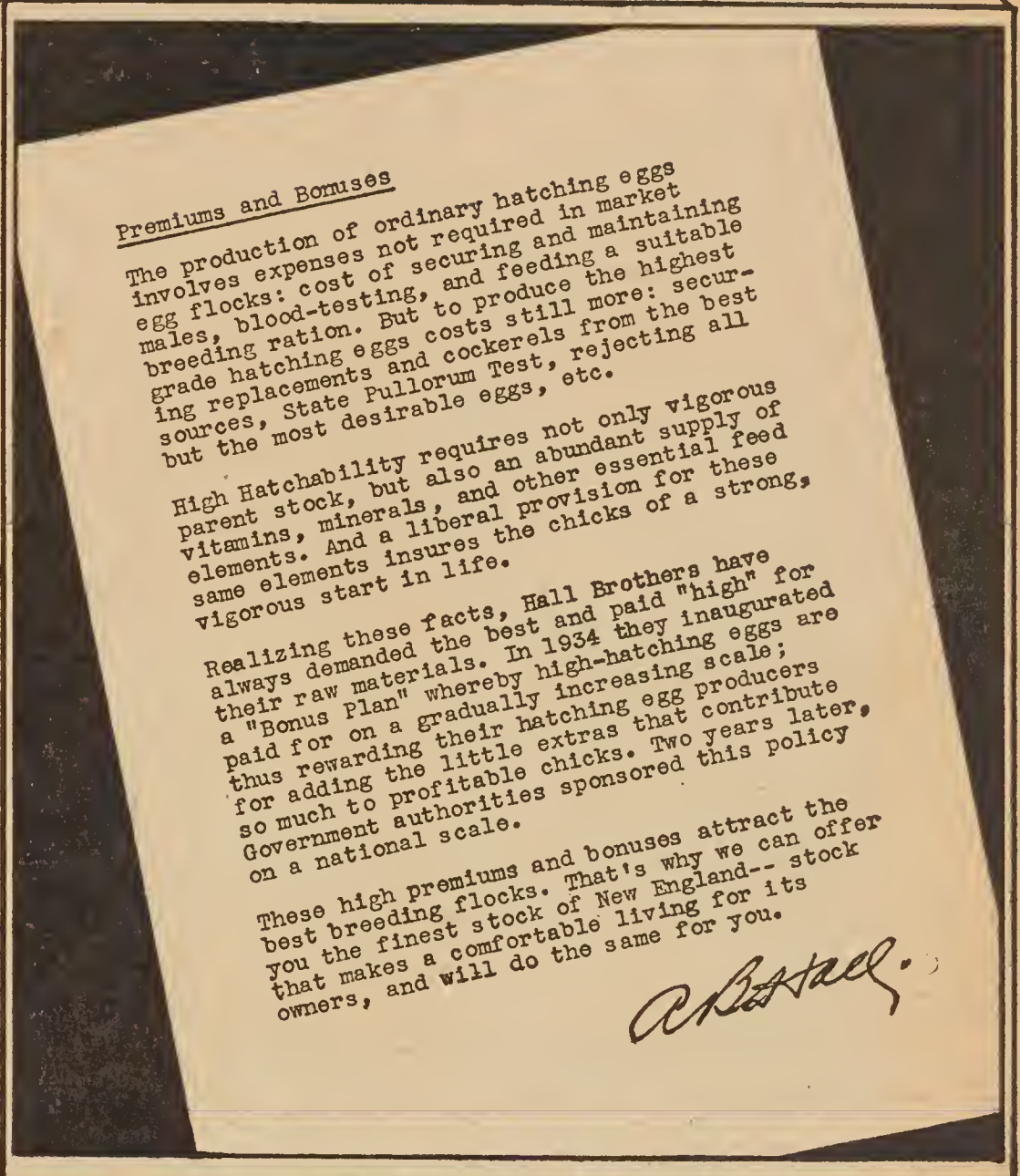
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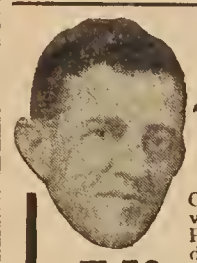


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Say you saw it in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

Spring Styles

by MRS. GRACE WATKINS HUCKETT

A FRENCH STYLIST once said that if a woman could have only one good outfit, it should be a suit. This seems especially fortunate this Spring because suits are such good style. Furthermore, blouses are just as interesting as can be, varying from tailored to the most delicate dressy ones.

Suit coats are longer than last season, fingertip length, to be exact. They may be classic and tailored or incline towards the slim, slinky kind. Bolero jackets are seen everywhere, either as part of a suit or to be worn with matching sashes or very decorated girdles, to dress up a spring frock or to lend new interest to an old one. Velvet, suede, silk, wool or cotton — all are suitable to the bolero interpretations.

The redingote is an equally useful style when it comes to utilizing old print dresses or for getting slenderizing effects. The 1938 version of the redingote has interesting seams to lend a slender fit without any belt. The outline will be narrow with simple squared off shoulders, and if there is a flare in the skirt it will be restrained.

Oftentimes the skirt worn with a bolero jacket is pleated; whereas with the fitted suit jacket, the skirt is fitted with kick-pleats to provide walking room. This gives a straight silhouette.

A very practical costume is advertised as "the four-way suit", consisting of a tuxedo woolen jacket and skirt, with a printed silk blouse, and an extra printed silk skirt to match. Short coats are apt to be buttonless, collarless, and boxy. Sports coats on the whole are straight but have interesting new detail of stitching, braid, tucks, or fur for dressy coats. The tuxedo type of opening for three-quarter or full-length coats is in high favor. Some of the new coats look quite like a smock, while capes often afford the extra warmth for a dress and bolero outfit.

The swing skirtline is still good, especially in junior dresses or for evening wear (when it is spoken of as a "waltz dress"). The dirndl remains a favorite. A new note is the Gibson Girl silhouette with bloused front. This may be combined with the shirtwaist style either in blouses or dresses. Shoulder lines are apt to be peaked with a slightly forward look. Waistline is nipped in. All around pleated skirts are as important in dresses as in separate skirts. Daytime dresses are still worn short.

Evening gowns often have draped tops and wide hemlines decorated in many striking and beautiful ways. Chiffon net, occasionally tulle, satin, and for southern wear cottons (especially organdie and dimity) are materials favored for evening dresses. Beige is the new neutral color for evening. Handpainted effects in floral prints, which look as if their rich colors had been directly hand-painted on rough crepe, make some of the handsomest evening gowns.

Materials for daytime wear emphasize stripes, blazer stripes for sports, Persian stripes for afternoon, scalloped and Egyptian or hemstitched stripe seersucker for beachwear and play suits. Stripes for silk or cotton prints are patterned in flowers, rickrack, lace and embroidery. Stripes, bands and borders and many crossed band patterns appear. Prints tend towards smaller patterns in spaced groupings. Other patterns in pea-sized dots, arabesque, patterns copied from china, necktie prints, revers, jacquards, net and lace effects are other outstanding features of spring showings. In fact, there is a bewildering array of colors and patterns — almost anything goes! The more restrained patterns are used for tailored types of clothing while the more informal designs such as large flowers are used for sports or evening.

Blue in the lighter shades is strongly favored, with rose a good second. Dusty pink seems to be a favorite, pink on brown, on blue, or black. Pink and blue for town, white and color for resort wear seems to be generally accepted. Pink is certainly *the* big color for accessories. Purple, even in tweeds, has caught the public fancy. Beige, "natural", copenhagen and gray are other leaders. A new color influence is seen in straw tending towards gold. This appears in blouses and accessories with navy or black. Honey, a sort of light brown, is seen in all the shop windows. Colored grounds with white designs are being promoted largely. A distinctly Persian and Indian influence is felt in colors and designs, attributed to the Durbar which will be held when King George VI is crowned Emperor of India.

As for fabrics, challis hand-blocked in new looking ways is being used especially for sports dresses; it is also made up into parasols, scarfs, shoes and bags. Rayon wool alpaca and twill, cashmere types in dusty colors and hopsacking are some of the woolens which are favored. A new member of the sacking family is called saltsacking. Nubby effects, or rather fabrics which look rough but do not feel so, have considerable appeal whether they be wool, silk, linen or cotton.

We see open weave in linens and a canvas weave in a duller rayon material used for the same purposes as sharkskin. A matelasse pique is especially good for little jackets to wear with day or evening dresses. The peasant cottons are stunning in jacket and "babushka"-or (*Turn to page 27*)



Rich, deep colors against a light background characterize the soft challis-like texture of this print frock. Dark accessories, handkerchief, pouch bag and shoes, with hat in dull straw complete the costume.



Left — Rich black crepe over a colorful print dress makes a stunning combination for spring wear. The high off-the-face black hat has a front bandeau of flowers matching in color one of the strong colors of the print. The lines of this costume are particularly good for large figures. Belt, top handle bag and shoes are patent leather while gloves are of suede.



Left — The new free-action sleeve and skirt fullness distinguish this sports frock made in a spun rayon called saltsacking. Other style points are the high neckline, patch pockets and wide well-fitted belt. The bag is of felt and the gloves suede.

Photos courtesy of Du Pont Style News Service



TODAY in AUNT JANET'S GARDEN

Getting Those Flats Planted

AS SOON as February is gone, I begin working towards getting certain flower seeds planted in flats or pans. I check over my supplies to see if everything is there, flats 3x14x18", old milk pans, or other shallow broad containers, the right mixture of soil, some liquid formalin for disinfecting soil (2 teaspoons liquid per flat), and the list ordered from good reliable seedsmen.

The flowers known as half-hardy annuals are slower in growth and need that extra push given by starting in gentle heat in March or April. On this list are snapdragons, asters, cosmos, marigold, salpiglossis, salvia, stocks, verbena and zinnias.

After filling the flat with sandy loam, I level it off with a board, then use a lath to make tiny trenches 3" apart in which the seeds can be placed. Tiny seeds need only to be placed on the surface and sand sprinkled over them, pressing down with a board afterwards. Twice the depth of a seed is a good planting average for larger seed. The soil should be crumbly, not sticky nor dry.

After planting and pressing the seeds in well, the flats should be watered either by sprinkling on water with a whisk broom or by spraying with a very fine spray from the sprinkling can; or by covering the flat with burlap and watering gently with the larger spray. The flat needs to be shaded from the sun's rays until the seedlings are up; a newspaper placed lightly over it is the easiest way to do this. As soon as the seedlings are large enough to handle, transplant into shallow boxes and finally into well prepared ground.

If I had no sunny window, I would just wait until the ground warms up and sow these seeds in the open border where the hardy annuals will be put as soon as frost is out of the ground. Common hardy ones are alyssum, calliopsis, candytuft, centaurea, migonette, nasturtiums, poppies and sweet peas. They should be planted where they are to flower, thinning when large enough. Allow 6 inches between plants which grow a foot high.

Alpines or natives of cold countries germinate better if the seeds freeze first. They should be sown in pots or pans in early winter, watered well and stood outdoors where they will freeze. Then when mild weather comes, bring into gentle heat where they will germinate. Rock plants, primulas, globeflower, aconite, Christmas rose, bleeding heart, gasplant, doronicum, iris, tulip and phlox belong on that list. A fair substitute for this method is to plant the seeds outdoors before March 15th.

Packets of Beauty

"Good things come in small packages," is an old saying, and I've found that beauty often comes that way, too. Nature has many such packets which she does up in the fall and hangs on trees as if for Christmas presents. The Nature Magazine advertises these same packets at $1 for five of them. But to farm folk they are offered free by many old orchard and thorn trees.

So if you see a tiny bundle, about the size of your thumb, done up carefully in leaves, pick it — twig and all — and take it home. If it gives you a solid thump when shaken, it will yield you a beautiful moth in the spring. It will probably be the tan giant, called Polyphemus, with exquisite eye-spots on the lower wings. If your cocoon is large, rather triangular in shape, with a dark brown papery covering, it holds the robin moth with moon marks, called Cecropia. The smaller bundles which hang pendant from wild cherry trees belong to the dark lilac moth Promethea.

Seventy cents each is the price often asked by dealers for the silken case of the green tailed moon-moth named Luna. But you can pick up these cocoons among the dry leaves where you looked for beechnuts in the fall.

The beauty of these giant moths is beyond description, yet easily within the reach of the farm boy or girl who cares to look for Nature's gifts.

—*Mrs. G. H. E.*

I Am At Peace

By Nelda Brown.

When morning breaks above the hills
And tasks increase,
While working in my country home
I am at peace.

When evening shadows gently fall
And labors cease,
With loved ones gathered by my side
I am at peace.

Yes, with my little country home
And plot of sod,
My glad heart sings, "I am at peace
With man and God."

Aunt Janet's Favorite Recipe

ALWAYS about this time of year, housekeepers find it hard to give their canned vegetables real eye and taste appeal. Since eggs are rich in color and the flavor can be added, this egg sauce will jazz up those canned stringbeans, peas, cauliflower, spinach or asparagus. Furthermore, the family needs all the iron it can get in its food and egg yolks are especially rich in iron and vitamin D. This sauce, while good with fresh green vegetables, is particularly good with those which need some inspiration:

EGG CREAM
(1 generous cup)

3 tablespoons butter
2 tablespoons flour
1 cup cold milk
½ teaspoon salt
Speck pepper
2 egg yolks — beaten slightly

Melt fat, add flour and stir until well blended. Add cold milk all at once and stir over heat until thickened. Cook gently 5 minutes over flame, or cover and set over hot water for 15 minutes. Remove from fire and pour, stirring constantly, a small quantity into the slightly beaten yolk and seasonings. Return to sauce and heat to cook the egg, about 1 minute.

To vary this recipe, add either 1 tablespoon lemon juice or two tablespoons grated horseradish (or both). Vinegar would provide the tartness but not the food value of the lemon juice. A dash of nutmeg might be substituted for the horseradish if preferred.

Susan thought her mother was *Extravagant*



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NEW YORKERS ARE DRINKING MORE MILK !

—and here's one of the reasons

THE FACT that milk has a definite alkaline reaction is featured as one of the five appeals in New York's milk campaign. This appeal is aimed at adults . . . tells them that milk helps to bring them back to par. It gives an interesting, scientifically-sound reason why everyone should drink more milk. And it has proven one of the most successful appeals used . . . more and more people every day *are* fortifying with milk . . . and fluid milk consumption is soaring.

As an example take Metropolitan New York. U. S. Department of Agriculture figures show consumption has increased by 192,753,960 quarts since the campaign first began in August 1935. The gain has been steady . . . 4% in 1935 . . . 6% in 1936 . . . 6% in 1937. Here is a proof of the value of this advertising, and a definite indication that as the public is more thoroughly educated to the specific health advantages of milk, consumption should continue to rise, diverting more and more milk from lower classifications to class one, helping to cut down the surplus and stabilize the entire industry.—*The Bureau of Milk Publicity, Albany.*

SHORT ON SLEEP
at night



LONG ON PEP
in the morning



when you

FORTIFY *with* MILK

When you've been staying up late, fatigue poisons are built up in your system, lower the normal alkaline reserve. That's why you may feel dull and listless in the morning. Next time just fortify with a glass or two of milk before you go to bed. Cool, fresh milk has a definite alkaline reaction, helps to bring you back to par. *The Bureau of Milk Publicity, Albany.*

THE STATE OF NEW YORK

Cornell Keeps OPEN HOUSE

(*Continued from Page* 5)

the price of gold. The price of gold, I take it, means the amount of the yellow metal which shall be declared to constitute a dollar.

Aside from the devaluation of the dollar, it was also plain that the farm audiences had very little use for the economy of scarcity as expressed in crop control and the limitation of acreage with pay for not doing certain things. Evidently the rank and file of farmers need little warning against that wierd proposal to receive more and more for producing less and less. Neither will they take kindly to regimentation in any form. I have taken a certain pleasure in saying that the northeastern farmer was almost the only man left who had not been debauched by the distribution of government funds. I can only hope that he will continue to maintain his integrity.

I think it is not too much to say that the high point of Farmers' Week at Cornell is the *American Agriculturist* Master Farmer Dinner when the Governor of the State makes citation of the newly chosen Master Farmers and also of 4-H Club members, Juvenile Grangers, Boy Scouts, and Future Farmers who have been selected for their special attainments.

During the years, I have had opportunity to know a good many of these Master Farmers, and their achievements and their character are such as to make me very proud of my profession. I am glad that a Master Farmer must be not only a skilled and successful husbandman, but even more important than that he must be a good citizen and an unselfish neighbor. They represent the nearest we shall ever come to an agricultural aristocracy. The week at Ithaca is crowded with luncheons and dinners, but no event draws so large a company of participants. It has outgrown the capacity of the largest dining-room available. It was evident that in making these citations Governor Lehman found a zest and keen enjoyment such as may be uncommon in his crowded official life.

So the thirty-first Farm and Home Week at Cornell has become history. I feel sure that it has been wonderfully well worth while. I know that a multitude of farmers and their wives and boys and girls went home from it with a new conception of the worth and dignity of life on the land. I doubt if any other activity of the Colleges will, in proportion to the effort and money expended, yield such large dividends in agricultural progress and countryside happiness.

If the rug needs resizing tack it *face down* to the floor and apply with a whitewash brush a solution made of 1 lb. of granulated or flaked glue and 1 gallon of boiling water. Apply sparingly so that it will not penetrate to the right side.

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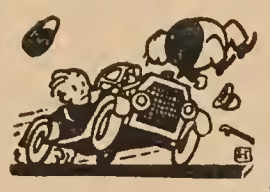
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Send poems to Poetry Editor, *American Agriculturist,* P. O. Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y.

March Thaw

Green the poplars, red the osiers,
White the birches in the rain;
There's a trembling in the woodlands,
And I know Spring comes again.
There's a trembling in the woodlands
And along the river shore
Where the water sprites are sleeping,
And the voices wake once more.

Oh, it's dripping in the woodlands,
And the snow lies still and deep
Underneath the brooding hemlocks
Where the tiny twin-flowers sleep;
And the steps of Spring are falling
Very lightly on the snow,
But they're starting up an earthquake
That will grow and grow and grow!

—Katharine S. Harrington,
Gilboa, N. Y.

Spring Styles

(*Continued from Page* 24)

"little grandmother" bonnet sets. There is a strong trend towards crush-resistant and moisture repellent materials, though these processes are still somewhat in the experimental stage. Sanforized-shrunk material prevents much disappointment because of undue shrinkage, whether the material be by the yard or in ready-made clothing. The term "pre-shrunk" is not definite enough; materials should be Sanforized shrunk.

Orders are just as strong as they have been for fleeces and Shetland woolens for Spring. Tweeds are used for sports coats and suits while for more formal suits diagonals, herringbones, twills, hopsacking and basket weaves are used. The striped worsteds, the kind used in men's suits, are very lively. The material is lighter weight and the tiny checks are very popular. The softer materials in pastel colors are much used for jackets over black. A strong demand is felt for light colored coats as well as jackets over black dresses.

As for hats, the bowl silhouette has the public eye at present. Outlines are thick and padded, and curve upward in bulging lines. Other outstanding styles shown at the recent millinery exhibit in New York featured the Gibson Girl sailor and the Watteau effects with high riding flat brims, tilted forward and fastened at the back with ribbons, streamers, mesh extensions or clustered flowers. The curly brim Mexican type sailor was another important style note.

The old-fashioned hatpin appeared in glorified form as trim on many of the hats while veils were shown with the large majority. Sometimes these veils took the form of coarse mesh rather than the circular ones favored in the fall.

New colors in hats were dusty tones of horizon blue, soft rose, reseda green, gold, violet and golden brown. A bonbon pink was also well favored. Color contrasts were outstanding with dark hats enlivened by contrasting bands and binding of bright ribbon, floating veils or flowers.

Straws of every type predominated with slightly rough lustrous types somewhat more numerous than sheers. Every size from the bumper-brim turban to the large cartwheel was represented. One of the dominating style notes was the use of chin or back straps. Off-the-face effects were numerous.

Gloves are apt to be fabric with a bracelet effect, or suede—dull-finished, at any rate.

As for shoes, the strap in regular and fancy interpretations seems to be first. Much stitching and much combination of materials are other style features.

With AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST ADVERTISERS

If you have problems concerning the treatment of seeds for disease, you may find some help in pamphlets available from the *E. I. du Pont de Nemours Co., Wilmington, Delaware.* Just drop them a post card mentioning the crops in which you are interested. One pamphlet contains a seed treating chart for field crops. Another one explains methods of treating seed potatoes, while the third is titled "More Profit from Corn."

* * *

The International Harvester Co., Chicago, Illinois, has announced a $1,000,000 addition to their tractor works at 2600 West 31st Blvd., Chicago. They plan to have it ready for operation May 1, when it will be devoted to the production of International Harvester crawler-type tractors.

* * *

The Celeveland Tractor Co., Cleveland, Ohio, has several interesting booklets. One is headed "All Around the Farm" and shows pictures of 53 farm operations that can be done with the Cleveland tractor. Another (form 833) explains the construction and uses of the general purpose farm crawler tractor. "Bountiful Crops" explains a free soil testing service.

* * *

The Federal Land Bank, Springfield, Massachusetts, will on request send you



Miss Betty Seers of New Baltimore, Greene County, N. Y., (left) and Miss Lillian Baribeau of New Hampshire, sectional winners of the 1937 4-H Rural Electrification Contest sponsored by the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co. First place went to Jesse Henry of Mississippi, second to Eunice Ball of Michigan. Contestants drew floor plans of houses and buildings showing electric equipment in use and planned a wiring diagram for all buildings. The prizes were presented at 4-H Club Congress in Chicago.

a folder "Safe Financing." It gives full details about Federal Land Bank loans.

* * *

Brer Rabbit's new cook book is yours for a post card. Send your request to *Penick & Ford, Ltd., Inc., Dept.* AA-9, *New Orleans, La.*

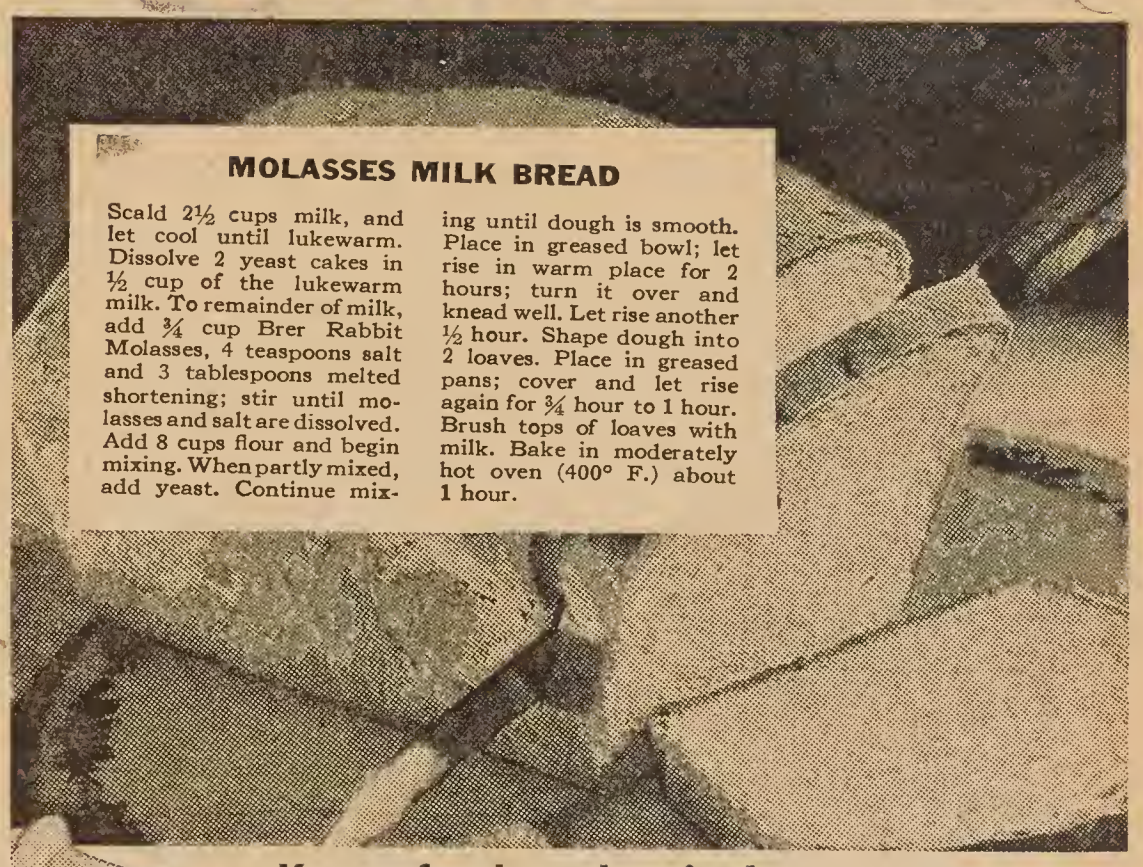
* * *

If your water system is operated by a ram, you may be somewhat mystified as to just what makes it work. Drop a post card to the *Rife Ram & Pump Works, Waynesboro, Va.,* for their manual of information about Rife Hydraulic Water Rams. You will find information as to the type of ram needed for different situations together with directions for regulating it and keeping it in good working order.

* * *

Wm. H. Danforth, 898 Checkerboard Square, St. Louis, Mo., will send you a copy of "I Dare You" if you will send him a definite suggestion for his column in *American Agriculturist.*

Try Brer Rabbit's delicious new recipe for *Molasses Bread*





Keeps fresh and moist longer than ordinary bread—*has a richer, tastier flavor*

● Give your family this new treat the next time you bake! But for rich, tempting goodness, be sure to use Brer Rabbit—the real old-plantation molasses. It's made from the choicest Louisiana sugar cane.

FREE! Brer Rabbit's new book. 100 recipes. Gingerbreads, cookies, cakes, pies, puddings, breads, muffins, waffles, griddle cakes, candies. Address Penick & Ford, Ltd., Inc., New Orleans, La., Dept. AA-10.

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WANTED COUNTY DISTRIBUTORS. Excellent opportunity for earnings. Nationally advertised product. Large company. Dept. 257, Fyr-Fyter Company, Dayton, Ohio.

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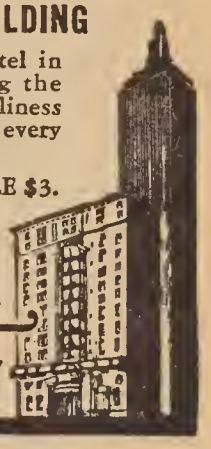
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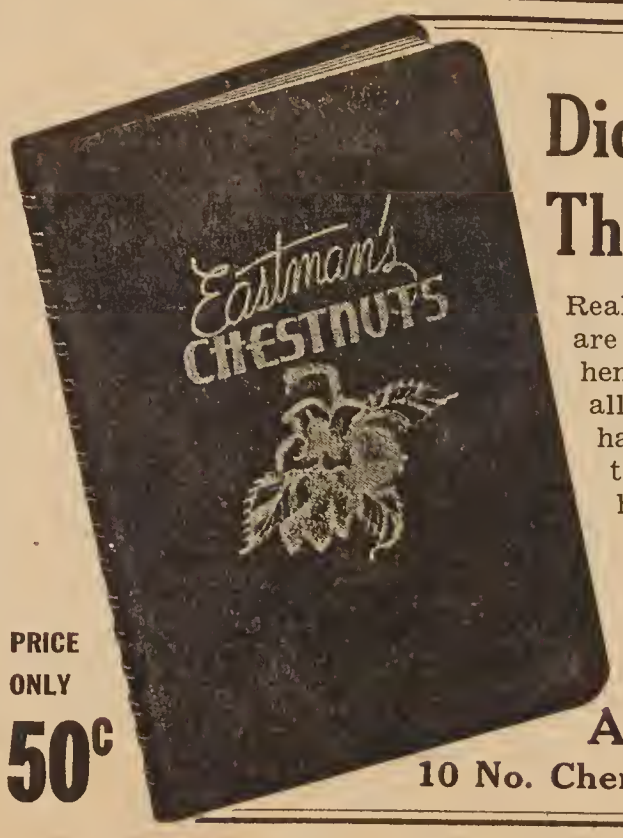
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Really good stories are as scarce as hen's teeth, especially when you're hard pressed to tell one, but not when you have handy a copy of Eastman's Chestnuts. This attractive little book contains 139 pages filled with good humor and stories that are different. For your copy of this laugh producer, write

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should transmit production and type - - -

Wait Farm Bulls will do this for you — Our Herd Sires are Champions of the East in the Show Ring —

Our Production Average on H.I.R. test is highest in U. S. in our classification.

CALVES OF ALL AGES FOR SALE — ALSO SOME FEMALES — PRICES REASONABLE.

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AUBURN - NEW YORK

Herd Sire, Winterthur Great Don Boast Ormsby 694782. (Sire) Winterthur Bess Ormsby Great 500000, a proven son of King of the Ormsbys.

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MAYNARD L. SMITH
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Orchard Hill Stock Farm

Home of
CARNATION INKA INVINCIBLE
Young son of Sir Inka May from a daughter of Matador Segis Ormsby. Herd average: Milk 13,977 lbs., Butterfat 482.7, 3.5 test.
BULL CALVES FROM SOME OF OUR BEST COWS.
Write to
Marcy Klock, R.D. 2, Fort Plain, N. Y.

For Sale -- 25 Registered
Holstein Heifers

Some to freshen soon. Others bred for August and Sept. Twelve Reg. Holstein cows to freshen soon. Four yearling Holstein Bulls. Herd accredited and blood tested. A few young calves. Herd Sire King Bessie Ormsby Pietertje 59th, No. 669548, whose dam is a 1032 lb. Sr. three-year-old, and whose sire is King Bessie Ormsby Pietertje, twice all-American winner.

L. J. Lonergan Homer, N. Y.

Farmers--Cattlemen *Notice!*

WANTED: Thoroughbred Holstein Cow with record producing possibilities (Blood Tested). Kindly give full particulars as to price, age, breeding, etc. Dairymen with Grade Cows please do not answer this ad unless you have an exceptional cow. Communicate with

JAEGER BROS.
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Introducing
"Springbank Rag Apple Expectation"

Double Grandson of the World's Champion Lifetime producer, "Snow Countess", with 4.37% ave. lifetime test; high record 25,763 milk, 1125 fat.

His Sire: Springbank Expectation, the $5,000 son of "Countess", was sired by a son of the highest record daughter of Johanna Rag Apple Pabst, this famous cow "Montbick Rag Apple Pietje" has 1043 lbs. fat with an ave. test of 4.54%, giving this sire Canada's two most famous cows, for his two nearest dams.

His Dam: "Springbank Aristocrat Betty", whose 2 yr. old record on three time milking was 685 lbs. fat, 18,336 milk, ave. test 3.77. A daughter of "Aristocrat", famous son of "Countess", and sire of the World's Champion 2 yr. old for both milk and fat. Her dam, "Adelaid Pontiac", with 862 lbs. fat, ave. test of 3.94%, is also a maternal grand-dam of the World's Champion 2 yr. old.

Calves from this great young Sire will arrive this Spring from good record dams.

LET US SOLVE YOUR HERD SIRE PROBLEMS.

FANYAN FARMS C. C. Bennett Homer, N. Y.

We offer for sale a November yearling Holstein Friesian bull ready for heavy service. He is dark, has real show type. Dam's record: 12,817 lbs. milk, testing 3.52%; 450.8 lbs. fat in 360 days at 7 yrs. of age. She is a daughter of Dean Colantha Ormsby, the 1000 lb. show bull and is the dam of our herd sire. SIRE—Sir Triune Ormsby Burke. His sire's two nearest dams average 795.68 lbs. fat, 20,198.25 lbs. milk in 365 days. This bull is priced to sell quick. Write for more information. T.B. accredited. Also have a number of younger bulls. Visitors welcome.

Sunnyhill Dairy Farm Paul Sterusky Little Falls, N. Y.

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Correct type and bred for production. Grand Champion Valmount Heather Boy for sale.

Valmount Farm
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A few choice heifer calves sired by a bull from one of the breeds most celebrated families — price $40 each at 10 days old.

Two young bulls sired by Macdonald Mintmaster. His grand dam, Macdonald Dorothy, record 154,081 lbs. milk, 6452 lbs. fat, places her as the world's greatest Ayrshire cow.

OVER 100 HEAD ALL AGES.

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T.B. TESTED HOLSTEIN AND GUERNSEYS. IN CARLOAD LOTS.
NINETY DAY RETEST GUARANTEED.

E. C. TALBOT
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Tarbell Farms Guernseys

Accredited — 325 Head — *Negative*

SENIOR HERD SIRE
MAY ROYAL'S HOLLISTON, 66 A.R. daughters, 15 others under test, 50 more in our herd yet to be tested.

JUNIOR HERD SIRES
Foremost Peacemaker, a son of Langwater Valor.
Foremost Combination, a grandson of Langwater Valor and Mixter Faithful.
Tarbell Farms Royal Marvel, a son of May Royal's Holliston.

FOR SALE: bulls one month to one year of age — also a few heifer calves. Out of real producing A. R. dams and by the above bulls.

Prices reasonable. Visitors always welcome.

TARBELL FARMS, SMITHVILLE FLATS, NEW YORK.

For Sale -- Registered
Guernsey Bull

13 months, out of Sheldegren Fluffy by Sheldegren Ambassador, a grandson of Langwater Defender. Fluffy's O.R. as a four year old was 608.4 lbs. of butterfat and 11,628 of milk. Herd T.B. and blood tested. Can be seen at the W. R. Vedder Estate at Leeds, New York. Communicate with

Mrs. T. Howard Smith, Roxbury, N. Y.

Vallyvu Farm Guernseys

HERD SIRE: VALOR'S IMPROVER, 146504 A.R.
Offering a limited number of cows and heifers.
Your inspection invited.

J. EARL SCOTT
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has recently purchased two carloads of imported-in-dam and strictly Island bred

Jersey Bulls

nearly all yearlings and ready for service. Will be sold to New York State buyers at farmers' prices. Come early and get first selection.

Meridale Farms, Meredith, N. Y.

FOR SALE —
Ayrshire Heifers 1-20 mo. old, yearling bull and bull calves by Strathglass Henry Douglass, son of Lyonston Douglas, noted imported bull, and Strathglass Hannah Lady, with 6 Herd Test records aver. 10,399 lbs. 4.27 % milk, 445 lbs. fat.

70 registered Ayrshires, 40 of milking age, 32 are now producing over 1000 lbs., testing 3.8-4.00.

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Old Homestead Farm R. L. Squires Massena, N. Y.

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WITH 30 YEARS OF CONSTRUCTIVE BREEDING WITH PROVEN SIRES! LARGE, VIGOROUS INDIVIDUALS, AVERAGE OVER 6% TEST, THAT HAVE ALWAYS BEEN FREE FROM T.B. AND BANGS DISEASE.

ACCREDITED AND APPROVED.

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Several Young Jersey Bulls

combining high production and show type from sires and dams proven by 7 years testing and classifying. Guaranteed free from all disease and most reasonably priced.

MOORDENIER HILLS,
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Surplus of Young Purebred JERSEYS

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PRODUCTION plus CONFORMATION

CHARACTER FIXED by 40 years constructive breeding. Many generations of PROVEN ANCESTRY behind our young bulls, reasonably priced. Tell me your problem and I will quote. Herd full accredited.

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TWO REGISTERED YEARLING
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from silver medal dams, sire Sleeping Volunteer 360467. Good well grown individuals. Herd federal tested.

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Junior Yearling Bulls

L'Alva Pretty Boy, not misnamed, went to the top. He won grand champion over the Jersey Island in the recent autumn show. He is a son of my imported herd sire, Samaritan, No. 6778.

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I am selling herd of 14 head Aberdeen Angus to make room for dairy cows. Part pure bred and part commercial bred. Cows, calves and pure bred bull. Priced to sell.

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TWO THICK SET, SHORT-LEGGED
ABERDEEN-ANGUS BULL CALVES

Sired by Briarcliff Mignot, whose sire and dam were New York State Fair Grand Champions.

CERTIFIED SMOOTH RURAL SEED POTATOES, LENROC OATS.

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With a great amount of roughage available, THIS FALL is a good time to buy bred females and heifer calves.

Booklet on breeding and feeding free on request.

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Calves and Matured Foundation Stock.
High Quality — Priced Reasonable.

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SOME 1936 HEIFERS
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FOR SALE: Registered
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We offer
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WE OFFER
CHOICE BROWN **SWISS BULLS**
CALVES AND YEARLINGS
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TB ACCREDITED AND APPROVED—BLOODTESTED

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Offer several cows, heifers and young bulls. Pair 1300 lb. geldings coming 5 yrs. Grade Percheron Stallion. Shoats and bred sows. Prices reasonable.

$650 TAKES 19 ACRE POULTRY FARM, ABOUT HALF VALUE OF BUILDINGS.

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Horses and Cattle
FOR SALE

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Our Second Annual Importation of Percheron Horses will arrive in New York on or about March 22.

In my absence, the boys on the farm will be glad to show you around. All written inquiries concerning Angus cattle or horses will receive prompt replies.

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GRADE BELGIAN HORSES

Fancy Matched Teams — Sorrels and Roans. Mares with Foal.

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Young, Acclimated, Thoroughly Broken Teams of Heavy Farm Horses: 8 Matched teams of Mares in foal; 10 Matched teams of Horses and Horse and Mare; 12 other young Mares, some in foal and some not bred; 11 Colts, which will be 1 year old in Spring, mostly Sorrels with light manes and tails; 1 Registered Belgian Stallion, Chestnut with white mane and tail, 4 years old, weighs 1900 lbs.; 1 Registered Belgian Stallion, Sorrel with white mane and tail, 5 years old, weighs 2100 lbs.; 1 Registered Belgian Stud Colt, Sorrel with white mane and tail, 5 months old; 1 Pair of Mules, full sisters, coming 4 and 5 years old, weigh 2500 lbs. Several of above mentioned horses, mares and Stallions, also colts, were prize winners at most of the Fairs for the last two years. You probably saw them.

TEAMS, COLTS, STALLIONS AND MULES — over 50 head to choose from.

If it is something good you are interested in, write me your wants and will let you know if I have what you want, and price, as I only handle the good ones. Would be glad to have you come to the Farm and see for yourself. Also bring your own veterinary. Groom, harness and work the horses yourself.

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FOR SALE:
Registered Belgian Stallion

WEIGHT 1640. ALSO ONE MATCHED PAIR GRADE BELGIAN YEARLING COLTS.
PRICED REASONABLE.

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Black, drafty type, from ton Sire and Dam. LAET AND SANG BREEDING. **$180**

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Pair registered Percheron mares, matched three and five, dark grey's, weight 3400 lbs. Bred to Reserve Grand Champion of N. Y. State. Price $650.00.
Black grey stallion, coming 1 yr., dam's weight 2000 lbs. Price $200.00.
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***For Sale* --- One Brood Mare**
DUE TO FOAL ABOUT MAY 1ST.

Color — Bay; weight — 1600 lbs.; age — 7 yrs.; sound and true. Her last colt a year old the last of May. Sorrel with light mane and tail, white face. Extra good. Also black colt a year old June 1st, bred from large stock.

M. J. DeLEA
SENECA CASTLE, NEW YORK

BELGIANS - *"The Good Kind"*

We believe our stables contain more outstanding stallions of serviceable age than can be found any other place in America. We believe we sell more Belgians than any one else in Ohio. We believe we are offering better values than be found elsewhere. Terms to responsible buyers.

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Wanted: Herdsman

married, experience with cattle, capable of milking 28 cows (De Laval Milker). Understand machinery. For full particulars write to

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Fair View Farm
GREENPORT, LONG ISLAND, N. Y.

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RAISE MULES

Big Black Spanish Jacks. Guaranteed Breeders. Jenny's in Foal. Write for prices.

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Baled Hay and Straw

ALL GRADES MIXED HAY AND ALFALFA.
DELIVERED BY TRUCK OR CARLDAD.
Write or telephone your needs.

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BALED CLEAR ALFALFA HAY, BEAN PODS and WHEAT STRAW

PROMPT DELIVERY CAR DR TRUCK LDADS.

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CHAMPION DORSET RAM

At Chicago International 1937, Dhio State and Syracuse Fairs. First prize Dorset Wool Exhibit at Dhio State and Syracuse.

GDDD TYPE RAMS AND A FEW EWES FOR SALE — ANY AGE.

Original Fillmore Farms Flock

Jerome E. Wright, Cambridge, N. Y.

SPOTTED POLAND CHINAS

Best Breeding Type

Guaranteed stock for sale at all times.



THREE BRDDD SOWS.

In pasture all winter until farrowing time. They had 33 pigs — 11, 10, 12. Weight in group 1800.

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KEYSTONE FARMS

REGISTERED BERKSHIRES

6-8 week Boars or Sows. Both State College and Cornell Strains. Bred Gilts and Sows.

Write Keystone Farms, Richfield, Pa.

BIG TYPE PEDIGREED CHESTER WHITES

Service Boars, Bred Sows, Pigs.

PURE WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS.

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REGISTERED COLLIES - Puppies, Brood Matrons

3 Males at Stud — White, Tricolor, Sable & White.

Pictures on request.

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Honey

60 lbs.	best clover	$5.40
" "	amber	4.20
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28 "	Clover	2.70
28 "	Buckwheat	1.95

Above not prepaid.

10 lbs. clover post paid, $1.60. Satisfaction guaranteed. Honey is the health sweet. Nature's best.

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Choice Table HONEY

10 lb. pail $1.50 Postpaid. C.O.D. $1.68.

F. H. COVENTRY ROME, N. Y.

POP CORN

FINEST, CLEAN, RIPE — GUARANTEED TO PDP. Direct from producer.

Postpaid up to 4th zone. 5 lb. — $1.00; 10 lb. — $1.90. Write for prices on 100 lb. lots delivered.

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SEEDS

Field Corn
West Branch Sweepstakes, Cornell 11, Double Cross Hybrid 29-3.

Grass Seeds
Cornell Pasture Mixture, Wild White Clover, Timothy, Clover, Alfalfa, Sudan Grass for summer pasture.

Oats and Barley
Fulghum Dats, Alpha Barley.

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Early Cayuga for grain and hay. Manchu for hay or ensilage.

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Red Kidney, White Kidney, Jumbo Marrow, Pea Beans.

Cabbage Seed
Danish Short Stem, Mammoth Rock Red.

Sweet Corn
Golden Cross Bantam — Best for Quality.

Write at once for free price list.

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FOR SALE —
CERTIFIED CHIPPEWA, GREEN MOUNTAIN AND IRISH COBBLER

Seed Potatoes

E. G. S. GAGNIER & SON,

Churubusco, New York

For Sale
3000 Bu. Certified Chippewa and Green Mountain

Seed Potatoes

FAVOR R. SMITH

Lake Placid Club, New York

Certified Seed Potatoes

Foundation stock from tuber unit selections.

SMDDTH WHITE RURALS (HEAVYWEIGHT STRAIN); RURAL RUSSETS.

You can not find any better seed than put out by

H. L. HODNETT & SONS,

FILLMORE, NEW YORK

Certified POTATOES

Warbas
Chippewas
Katahdins

BEST BOTH IN TYPE AND QUALITY FDR EITHER RETAIL DR WHDLESALE MARKET. HIGH YIELDING, CLEAN SEED FOR SALE.

GARDNER FARMS,

TULLY, NEW YORK

Northern Grown

Pure Strain Seed Potatoes

continuously since 1888.
Free price list. Red, White, Blue varieties.

A. G. ALDRIDGE SONS,

Ontario County, Fishers, N. Y.

HASTINGS SEED POTATOES

Warba, New Golden, Chippewa, Katahdin, Mountains, Cobbler's, Rurals, Burbanks, Peachblow's, Hebron's, Gold Coin and others.

Write for Price List.

ROY C. HASTINGS

R.F.D. No. 3, MALONE, N. Y.

New York State grown Westbranch Sweepstakes Seed Corn, 99% germination at $2.50 per bushel, Cayuga Soy Beans at $2.50 per bushel and Cornell 11 Seed Corn at $2.50.

JAMES S. MORSE

Levanna, New York

FOR SALE:
500 BU. CERTIFIED WISCONSIN NO. 38

BARLEY

GERMINATIDN 99% — PURITY 99.97%
Grown by:

Lewis F. Allen & Son
Macedon, N. Y.

BODINE'S PEDIGREED LEGHORNS

New York State's largest U.S.R.O.P. Breeding Farm.

Official average body weight of birds 4.63 lbs. Heaviest in New York State.

Official average production of birds 248.49 eggs. Third highest in New York State.

PURE HANSON

Write for price list and circular.

Eli H. Bodine, Box 28, Chemung, N. Y.

R. O. P. and Certified LEGHORNS

Last Two Years R.O.P. Average: 230 eggs per bird, weighing 26.47 ounces per dozen. Average body weight 4.5 lbs. B.W.D. tested for ten years. No Reactors found for past two years.

ALL MALES FROM R.O.P. MATINGS

Send for circular.

Kirkup's Poultry Farm

Mattituck, New York

S. C. W. LEGHORNS and NEW HAMPSHIRES

— A strong, hardy stock —

95% livability. Guaranteed to 3 weeks. B.W.D. Clean. Write for Details.

Zimmer Poultry Farm,

Box C, Gallupville, New York.

TAYLOR'S Pedigreed White Leghorn Farm

R.O.P. records at New York official laying test.

92% livability average for 6 years. 3-100% livability pens out of 4 during past 2 years. Yearly egg production for 6 years average 64% (lowest pen, 57% and highest, 68%.) A record for uniform egg production.

30 years experience breeding White Leghorns. (3 generations).

New York State Tube Agglutination blood tested. We solicit your investigation and reservations for your season's requirements.

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Real production poultry — Write us your needs.

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Hartwick QUALITY **Pedigree S. C. W. *Leghorns***

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Buy success of the successful. W. Leghorns, Reds & N. H. Reds. Pullorum Free. Circular.

Gabriel's Poultry Farm

Box 9, Odessa, N. Y.

Kernels, Screenings *and* Chaff

By H. E. BABCOCK

DURING the last few years I have been able to figure out to my own satisfaction how to run a farm practically 100 per cent in grass. My plan depends on making ensilage out of a large part of the first-cutting of hay. It also depends on using soybeans, followed by some winter grain — I am interested in winter barley — as the cheapest and quickest means of re-establishing seedings which run out.

Room for Corn

While there seems to be considerable evidence that growing corn for grain and following it with some spring grain crop like oats or barley, or the two mixed, doesn't pay here in the Northeast, I would like to point out that the general scheme of all-grass farming permits the growing of a field or two of corn for grain, followed by a spring grain crop without upsetting the fundamental plan. It is just a supplementary activity.

The Question

The question in which I am now interested is: shall I grown corn for grain in order to have, in addition to the grain, a reserve crop with which I can, if necessary, fill up my silos in poor hay years and use it for fodder and bedding?

Sometime ago I mentioned my problem on this page. Since then I have received several letters from farmers analysing it and presenting their ideas. I plan now to devote this page in the next two issues of the paper to develop my own thinking on the subject and to present a cross-section of the ideas of the readers of this page.

Super Manure

I am indebted to Mr. Clifford Ewing, a correspondent writing me from Amenia, New York, for a new and highly descriptive word. For some time I have been casting about for a term to describe manure which has been built up by the addition of phosphorus. Mr. Ewing calls it "super manure". His term is good enough for me and I hope to see it receive the general usage warranted by its descriptiveness and the worth of the practice it describes.

Incidentally, super manure must be what we are making at Sunnygables this winter by feeding our livestock phosphate ensilage. I have already reported that the manure from animals fed this phosphate ensilage carries on analyses twice as much phosphorus as stable manure from animals fed the same way except for the phosphate ensilage.

Dope for Colds

I seem to be back in the good graces of poultrymen again for I am receiving a lot of letters from them. This pleases me because I like to be a member in good standing. It must be admitted, however, that poultrymen are a highly individualistic lot. It is pretty hard to get two of them to agree on anything.

Take the matter of colds in poultry, for example. A month or so ago I reported that the birds in one of our pens at Sunnygables had colds and asked the question whether it was best to dope them or leave them alone. I presume the question arose in my mind because I have never been able to decide what is the best course of treatment for colds in human beings.

Following is a summary of some of the suggestions I received. I appreciate the cooperation of those who have sent them in. I present them below without comment so that you may take your choice. Meanwhile, the colds in our flock seem to have cleared up without our doing anything about them.

CHARLES J. HARMON, *Fabius, N. Y.*—Use dope consisting of a mixture of 4 oz. Lysol, 4 oz. kerosene, and 4 oz. of cake camphor. Spray over the birds on the roosts every third night. Acts as an astringent.

C. G. ROOKS, *Headquarters Poultry Supplies, Sidney, N. Y.*—Products can be put in drinking water which will kill cold germs, thereby reducing chance of a sick bird infecting others by contaminating the water.

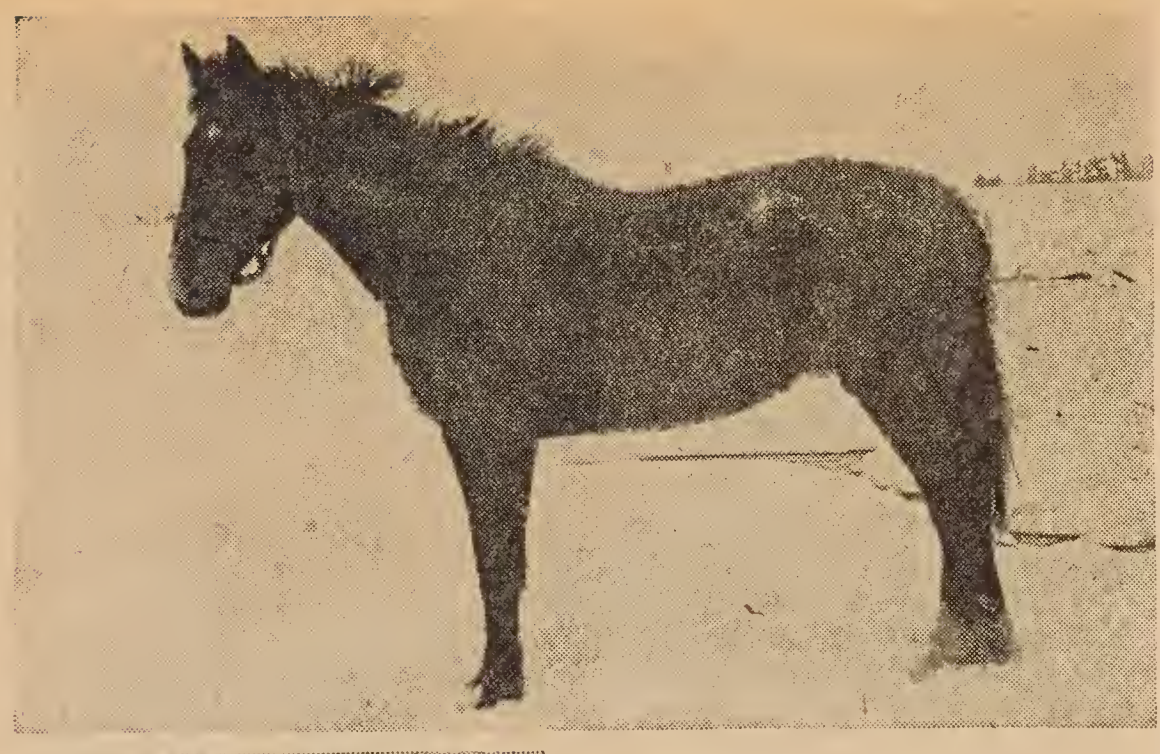
CHAS. P. DITMARS, *Hopewell Farm, Trumansburg, N. Y.*—Bring individual hen from the roost to some place where it is warm and dry. Cures colds in a few days without any doping.

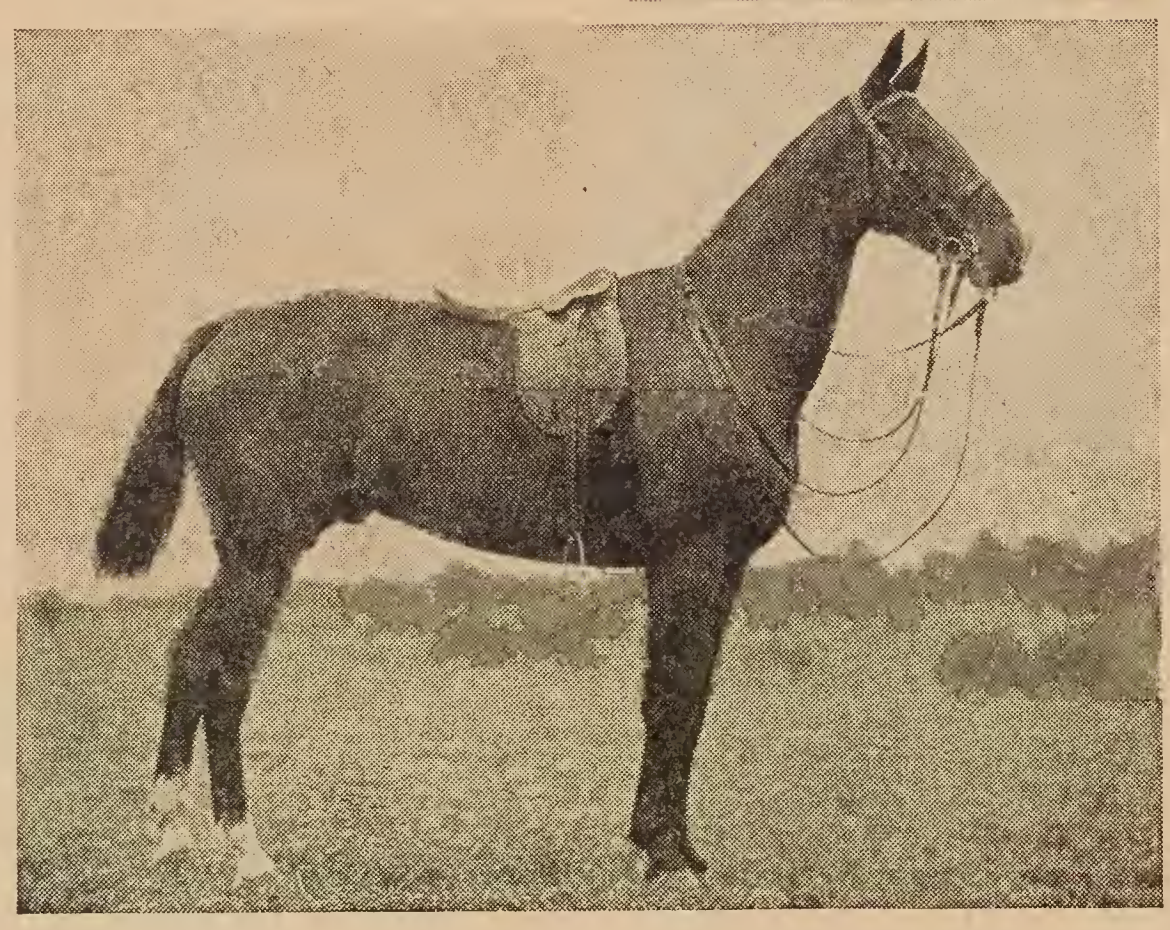
NELLIE PAGET, *Carter Road, Geneva, N. Y.*, uses solution of Permanganate of Potash in drinking water; also has used kerosene in water.

D. C. COOK, *N. H.*—"Dope" with plenty of fresh air, with a clear kerosene spray applied about two feet above birds' heads at night while on roosts. Repeat in a day or two if necessary. For bronchitis treat with a touch of kerosene around eyes, over nostrils, under beak and well down on throat.

MRS. WARREN CATLIN, *Lebanon, N. Y.* Spray with B.K Disinfectant after dark when the hens are roosting, as a preventive or a cure. Spray underneath the roosts so the fumes will rise.

* * *





Judged from a conformation standpoint, Tony would never take any prizes. His sloping hind quarters and slightly crooked hind legs are well described by the expression "cat-hammed". Yet, in those cat-hams lie great strength. Three seasons of hard polo playing failed to develop any unsoundness in Tony. His legs are as clean as they were the day when, in his fifth year, the picture of Tony under saddle was taken. The above picture was taken last month with Tony now nearing his tenth birthday. He certainly looks rough, but he feels like a two-year-old. I have recently finished ousting a large colony of lice that were living on Tony. This was the only attention that he has had this winter.—H. E. B. Jr.

Tony Stays

By H. E. BABCOCK, JR.

Tony, shown on this page, has been taken for granted this winter. He has not been of much value to the farm. The other day I was asked if I wanted to sell him. I stopped to think over his good points before I answered.

Now that I am out of college and up to my neck in farming, Tony's polo playing days are over, unless I can find some time to play during the summer. He is occasionally ridden for pleasure, but all in all, he hardly earns his keep. Yet, there are always one or two days of the year when he becomes indispensable. Under my guidance, in a few moments of quick turns, unrestrained bumping, and shoving, he puts the utmost respect into a stubborn herd of our Aberdeen-Angus. They can be driven anywhere with Tony behind them. We have found that it takes at least two saddle horses to replace him.

Tony is a natural polo pony. He has the prerequisites of speed, ability to turn quickly, and a handy sure-footedness. Before I bought him he had been most carefully trained by an exacting rider who never allowed Tony to question his commands. His courage had been well developed.

The second day after Tony came under my care, he was introduced to a polo mallet and ball. It never occurred to him that he should be afraid of the mallet as it swung at his side. In two weeks he was introduced to the game. Seven other ponies with riders swinging mallets nearly stumped Tony's courage as they formed around him. It was the first of a very few times that he ever seemed bewildered. I let him take his time and did not push him into the game for three or four days. Soon he seemed to get the idea of the game and he has enjoyed it ever since.

Ordinarily, polo pony trainers prefer to give the prospective pony two years training before allowing him to play even in training games, but I felt that Tony's early training made this unnecessary. Incidentally, a good many myths have sprung up around polo ponies, one of which is that they "follow the ball". They don't. They merely show their good training. They are trained to respond quickly to any commands, but if they get no commands they continue straight ahead no matter what looms up. A well trained polo pony allows his rider to forget that he is riding a horse, for he picks up the slightest command and carries it out readily. On a poorly trained pony, the rider cannot keep his mind on the game, for he must fight the horse to get him to carry out his wishes.

One of the things that the polo pony is trained to do is to push another horse aside by shoving or bumping him with his shoulder. This "riding-off" occurs at all speeds, and is done either to gain possession of the ball or to prevent another from doing so. So effectively has Tony carried this part of his polo training into herding cattle that he soon bumps stubborness out of any animal. Tony's bumps are unrestrained and they carry 1000 pounds of hard horse flesh behind them.

I have decided that Tony and I had best stick together on the farm. I know that I would have to look a long way to find a horse to replace him, even as a friend. We can recall days when we played polo together as we herd the cattle about. Maybe we can get out on the old meadow some night after supper and have a little stick and ball practice.



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Conducted by H. L. COSLINE

Speculative

What can you tell me about the H. F. Wilcox Oil and Gas Company of Tulsa, Oklahoma. The company is selling one-acre rights in tracts of land which it owns at $25.00 each.

From the facts at hand it appears that this company is exploring non-producing or wild-cat territory, and therefore, any investment is entirely speculative. If oil is discovered the holder of a one-acre right is entitled to one barrel of oil out of every 4572 barrels produced. We are informed that fifteen wells have been started, most of them in Texas, and that of the ten that have been completed, nine are dry holes, and the other one is producing 200 barrels per hour of a low grade oil, good for fuel, road oil and such purposes. The facts can not characterize the enterprise other than speculative. Therefore, it is not an investment we can recommend to our subscribers.

* * *

More About Hunting Licenses

It appears that a year ago an addition to the New York State Conservation Law was made. The Law says that the Conservation Department **MAY** revoke a Hunting & Fishing license after the holder of the license has been convicted twice for a violation of the Conservation Law or after he has twice signed statements admitting that he violated the law as a means of settling with the Department.



That change is a step in the right direction, although some may feel that the law is not stringent enough, and that revocation should be mandatory rather than permissive. The new law had not come to the attention of the writer when the item in the February 12 issue was written. The statement that a sportsman has to kill somebody before his license can be revoked is incorrect.

* * *

Don't Overstate!

The Federal Trade Commission has issued an order against American Mushroom Industry of Toronto and Buffalo, directing it to stop making the following representations in its advertising:

That the spawn sold by it is a new and superior variety.

That earnings by mushroom growers are in excess of average earnings.

That mushroom growing is so simple that inexperienced amateurs can earn substantial weekly incomes.

That the company maintains a world-wide service and a staff of efficient laboratory personnel.

Mushroom growing is a particularly specialized type of farming. Men with years of experience find plenty of difficulties in making a living.

* * *

Air Conditioning

Each day mail to the Service Bureau brings a number of letters inquiring about one of several Air Conditioning correspondence schools. The aim of some of these schools seems to be to convince the reader that it is only necessary to take a correspondence course and then step out into a job with a high salary. Unquestionably there is much evidence that Air Conditioning is growing but I see no reason to change our recommendations on correspondence schools. They are:

1. Investigate the school to see if it is reliable. We will be glad to do this for any readers.
2. Remember that no correspondence school can guarantee a position, and even if it could, this would not guarantee that you could hold it.
3. The logical person to take a correspondence course is one who is already working in the industry about which he wishes to learn. Get some practical experience, pick a good school, be sure that you have the money to pay for the course, then resolve to study hard and profit by it.

* * *

News

What can you tell me about the National Press Service of Los Angeles. My understanding is that if you send them $5.00 they will send a complete working outfit for writers and will attempt to bring material to the attention of publishers. This type of work appeals to me.

We do not find any place in the literature which says they make any claim or promise that any publisher will pay for clippings of articles. In other words, the National Press Service tells you how to do it, and then you deal direct with the publisher. Being in the publishing business ourselves, we have had some experience with writing and accepting articles and it seems to us that the chances of getting the $5.00 back would not be rosy.



* * *

Subscriber Harry Abbott, Newfield, New Jersey, R.F.D. 1, Box 363, is most anxious to hear from Mr. William Richard Heine, formerly employed near Philadelphia.

* * *

Subscriber K. A. Wolfe of R. F. D. No. 3, Owego, New York is most anxious to get in touch with Mr. and Mrs. Gustav A. Rauh, and would appreciate information relative to their present address.

* * *

No Bother

Thank you so much for the help and advice you have given me in the past weeks. Sorry to have been such a bother to everyone, and again, thanks.

We do not wish our subscribers to feel that they are bothering us when they ask us for help. Nevertheless, it is nice to get such letters. They counteract occasional ones from subscribers who tell us we are "no good" when we fail to collect some claim.

* * *

Your Thanks Is Our Pay

The railroad company has erected a very satisfactory fence, and I wish to thank you for your help in this matter.

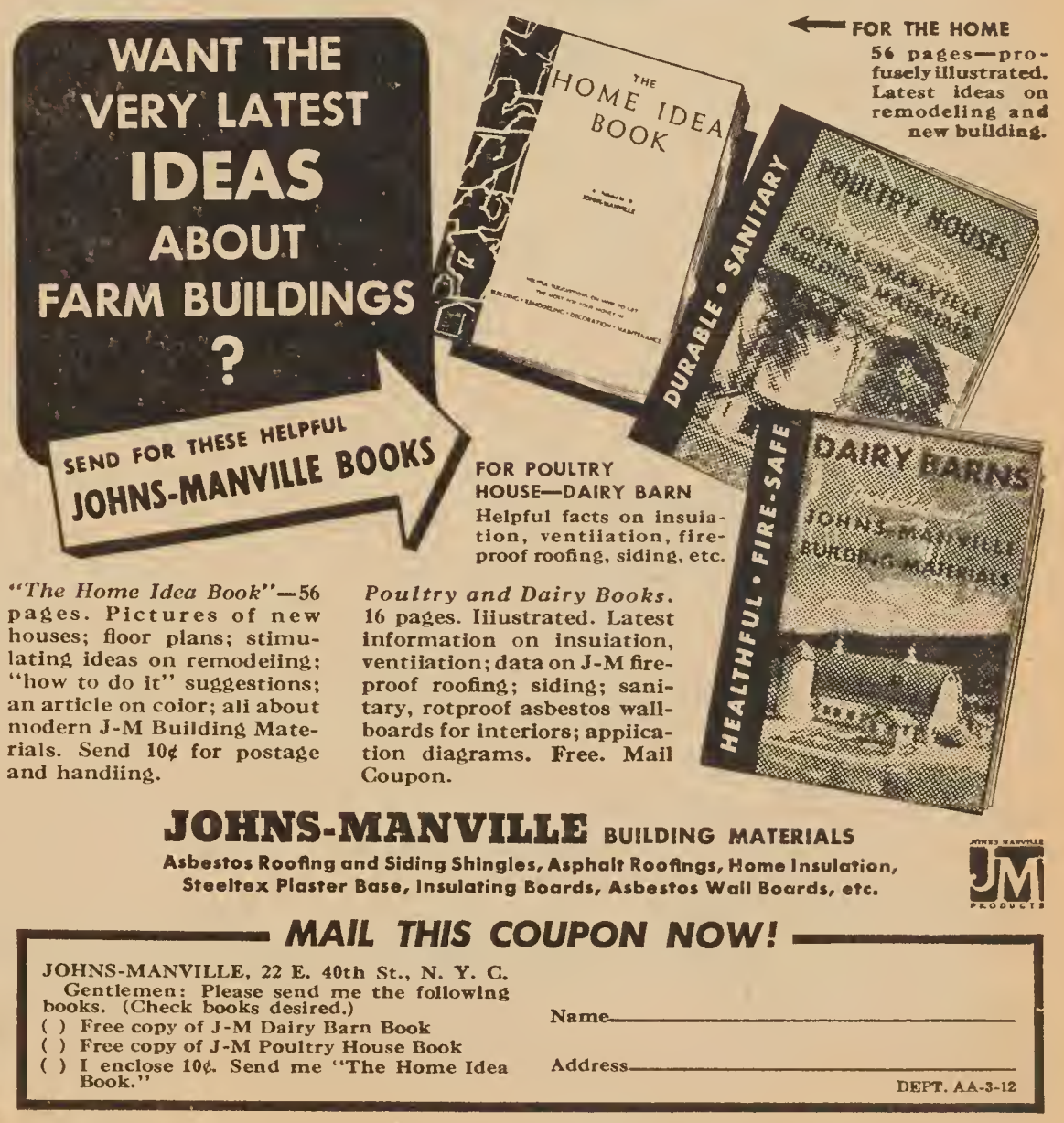
It is surely a relief to have a fence along the railroad track.—*W. H. S., New Jersey.*

25.00 FRAUD REWARD — American Agriculturist will pay $25.00 for evidence leading to the arrest, conviction and imprisonment for at least 30 days of any person or persons who defraud or attempt to defraud on the premises an AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST subscriber who has Protective Service Bureau Sign posted on his premises at the time such fraud is committed. Claim for the reward must be made promptly, not later than the date of conviction. Reward does NOT apply to conviction for theft.

American Agriculturist guarantees fair treatment of subscribers by advertisers. We refuse many ads known to be unreliable but if a fraud slips in, you are protected. To take advantage of guarantee, subscribers must say, "I saw your ad in American Agriculturist", when writing to advertisers, and then report unfair treatment promptly to Service Bureau.

Membership in the Protective Service Bureau is confined to our Subscribers. Free service rendered members consists of the adjustment of claims, collections of obligations owed by supposedly reliable business concerns (does not include obligations between individuals or any claim that is more than 6 months old); and any inquiries a subscriber may make concerning the problems of farming or home making. Address all letters to Service Bureau, American Agriculturist, Savings Bank Bldg., Ithaca, N. Y.







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MARCH 26, 1938



AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

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The Earliest Crops

By ROMEYN BERRY

LAST WEEK with thankful hearts we partook joyfully of our first 1938 crops — first-run maple syrup, maple toddy, and fresh horseradish sauce from the bed of the brook where the frost does not reach. Back in January, to be sure, we had a rabbit potpie which originated gruesomely in our back pasture, but I do not think that under the best farm practice rabbits are now classified as "crops". These things that I have mentioned are properly the first.

The signs of spring are many and varied. I would not shake a neighbor's faith in any one of them, but of all portents I cannot but regard a hard maple bleeding freely on the sunny side as the most convincing and reliable. The robin, as a harbinger of spring, is a broken reed, and the north-bound geese have more than once shown themselves to have been self-deceived, but when the sap fairly spurts from the severed veins of a wounded maple, you may stake all that another winter's back has been broken and one may safely take the pipes of Pan down from the hook and begin to tune up against the certain arrival of peepers in the swamp lot.

First-run maple syrup and fresh horseradish sauce are familiar to all as staple February crops, but perhaps you don't know about maple toddy. Indeed, it is my own invention and not yet upon the market, but some day, I am confident, it is going to revolutionize the whole spring medicine business.

The idea started when I was a little boy, and grandfather used to go out before breakfast and drink a goblet of ice-cold maple sap fresh from the bucket. He got me doing it too, even though I hated the darn stuff and it always made me gag. You see, grandfather was a pulpit orator of parts, and he used his gift of eloquence to render me groggy and non-resistant to sap as he pictured the countless millions of root tendrils in the fecund maple searching the depths of the awakening earth for tiny particles of iron and calcium, of lime and phosphorous, and carbohydrates which, having found, they then delivered freely to us in potable form and in our own tin bucket. He made it all sound unanswerable, and if grandfather had only known about the vitamins, which had not then been invented, the very chickadees above us would, I know, have fainted at his persuasiveness. Grandfather convinced me at an impressionable age of the tonic and therapeutic value of first-run maple sap used as a drench, and a little later Liberty Hyde Bailey clinched my faith when he said (2 Cyclopedia of American Agriculture 429): "The sap as it first flows is crystal clear and faintly sweet, carrying not only sugar but also minute quantities of mineral matters, albumens and gums." (Bailey didn't know about vitamins either back in 1907, else he would doubtless have soared higher on this point.)

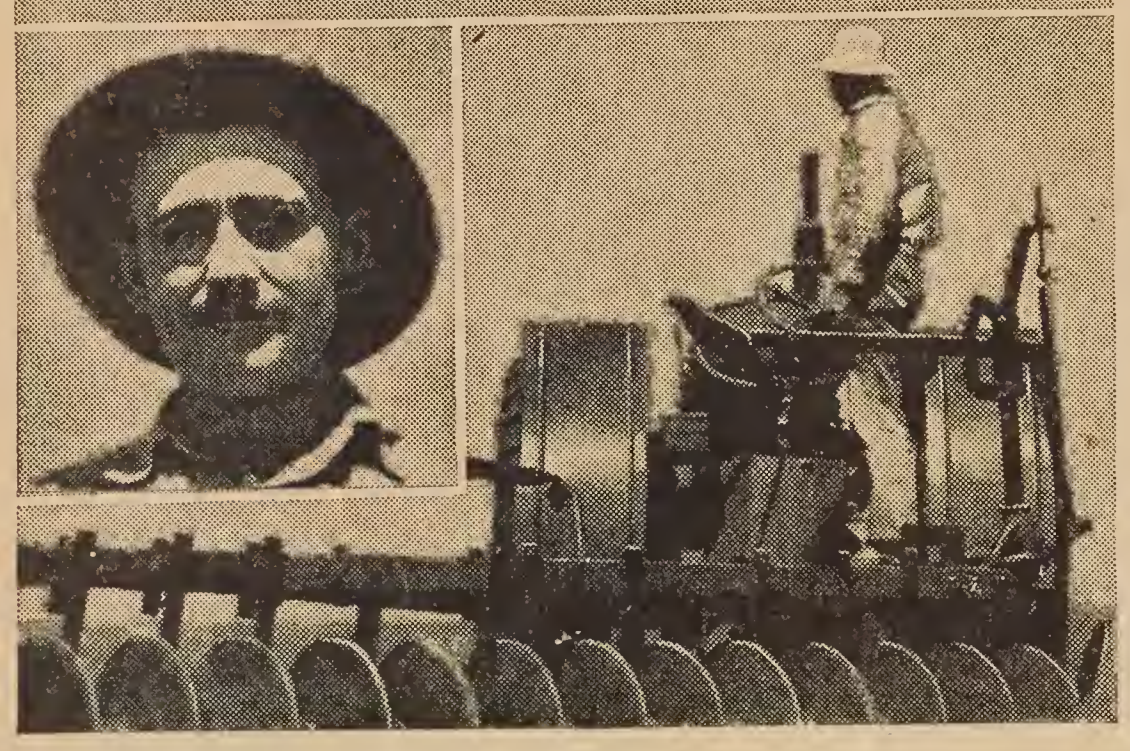
But neither grandfather nor Liberty Hyde ever succeeded in making me think that maple sap, however suited to the amelioration and cure of whatever ailed one, tasted other than punk—sort of like a dipper of well water in which a half dozen lumps of sugar had been dissolved and not to the improvement of the well water. It remained for me to snatch the torch from the hands of those pioneers and go on to invent the maple toddy which gives your system (and without turning your stomach either) all those mineral gifts of the revivifying earth together with "albumens and gums" and doubtless vitamins as well.

To prepare a maple toddy, add to a large glass of ice-cold sap fresh from the bucket two tablespoons of lemon juice and an adequate amount of whatever flavoring agent most appeals to your taste and imagination. That part may be safely left, I think, to the discretion of the individual patient who ought to be able to suit himself eventually after a reasonable period of experimentation. The point is that through the instrumentality of my toddy you are now able to get in palatable form the very essences of the holy earth, including "mineral matters, albumens, and gums," which, one feels instinctively, must be good for you.

Perhaps I am unduly credulous and over-influenced by my memories of grandfather's enthusiastic eloquence as he stood there in his pastoral high-hat and his ministerial blacks beside the sap bucket in the early morning. But he believed it truly, and I honestly regard first-run maple sap as the first and best of the spring medicines. Even if I'm wrong, drinking sap is a delightful ceremony to be performed in grateful recognition of the first sweet promise of the coming spring — something at hand to tide your system over after a hard winter until you can get for it such proven remedies as dandelion shoots, cowslip greens, and yarb tea.

For Winners of Big Seed & Garden Contest see Page 5.

"USES 10 GALLONS LESS GASOLINE A DAY" TRAVELS ¼ MILE AN HOUR FASTER"



GETS 2½ MILES MORE every 10-hour day out of his high compression tractor. Because of side-by-side tests in the same field, Florian Polcyn, Gorham, Kansas, found out just how much better a high compression tractor is.

IN THE SAME KANSAS WHEATFIELD, PULLING THE SAME LOAD, FLORIAN POLCYN'S HIGH COMPRESSION TRACTOR BEATS TWO LOW COMPRESSION TRACTORS

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"This saving in gasoline and gain in additional distance holds good whether we are plowing with a nine-foot one-way plow, or plowing with a five-bottom moldboard plow."

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Grange GLEANINGS By

CHARLES M. GARDNER

Editor of the National Grange Monthly and High Priest of Demeter of the National Grange

BRATTLEBORO, VERMONT, was the scene of a unique Grange meeting the past month, witnessed by a large number of the members of Protective Grange. Within quite recent times there have been seven weddings among Protective Grange members, and on this occasion the seven couples were made honor guests of the Grange and the evening's festivities were centered around them. One feature of this interesting event was the presentation of seven identical table lamps to the respective newlyweds.

* * *

NICOLIN GRANGE at Ellsworth, Maine, has just initiated its spring class of new members, and included in the number was Henry A. Epps, 79 years young! Mr. Epps admitted he had been rather slow getting into the Grange, but "hoped in time to become a fairly useful member."

* * *

AT DELHI, N. Y., the local Grange put on quite an ambitious dramatic skit recently entitled "The Pancake Divorce", and made such a success of it that several calls have since been received and met for its presentation before other organizations in that vicinity. Gratifying financial proceeds have resulted and the money will be applied toward the Grange building fund which the Delhi Patrons are enthusiastically accumulating.

* * *

A GRANGE meeting at Wapping, Connecticut, provided a surprise indeed when announcement was made just at the usual closing point that a feature not scheduled on the program would then be enacted. The entrance doors opened and in marched a complete bridal party, the members of which were met at the altar by the chaplain of the Connecticut State Grange, Rev. Charles A. Downs, who impressively performed the marriage ceremony. The happy young people were Robert V. Watson, past master of Wapping Grange and present member of the executive committee, and Miss Lois May Foster, past lecturer and present overseer of the Grange. Scarcely a member present knew that such an event was scheduled and it has been the talk of the town ever since.

* * *

MULLICA HILL Grange in New Jersey, which has won two coveted membership trophy cups in the last three years, has started a new year by initiating a class of 15 members, and these Patrons all have their eyes on another trophy cup victory. George Reuter of Richwood is master of Mullica Hill Grange and a thorough live wire. State Master David H. Agans donates a beautiful cup each year to the New Jersey Grange enrolling the largest number of new members.

* * *

UPON the retirement of Rev. Fred E. Dean of Greece, N. Y., from his position as chaplain of the New York State Grange, a reception was arranged in his honor at the local Grange hall, staged on the 20th anniversary of his pastorate over the church in Greece. Many officers of the State Grange and other prominent New Yorkers were present and among other gifts made to this beloved Grange pastor was $340 in cash. Mr. Dean is one of the most popular Grange speakers in New York state and his services are in great demand for a variety of occasions.

* * *

CONNECTICUT members are looking forward to a big Grange event on June 17, at East Hartford, when Past Masters' Night will be observed on an extensive scale. All the officers' chairs will be filled by former masters. Several masters of surrounding State Granges have accepted an invitation to attend, and it is likely to bring together one of the largest crowds of the year in Connecticut Grange circles.

* * *

ANOTHER VETERAN Grange chaplain in New York state has just been brought to light in the person of Rev. William C. Prout in West Canada Creek Grange, who has just observed his 90th birthday with a large gathering of friends, including many members of the Grange. He has a long record as a successful pastor, is identified with many fraternal organizations and is an active member of Herkimer County Pomona Grange.

* * *

A NOTEWORTHY Massachusetts installation occasion this year occurred at Lee in Berkshire County, when the officers of Berkshire County Pomona and six subordinate Granges were installed in a joint ceremony, attended by several hundred Patrons from all parts of the county. The Massachusetts State Lecturer, Mrs. Mary J.

(*Continued on Page* 23)

Test Your Farm Knowledge

Can you answer these simple fundamental questions about commercial fertilizer?

1. Why is superphosphate emphasized as an important fertilizer for dairy farms?
2. What are high analysis fertilizers, and what are their advantages?
3. Are the so-called minor elements, such as manganese, magnesium, boron or copper, important?
4. As applied to fertilizer, what are the differences between the meanings of the terms analysis and ratio?
5. How much nitrogen is recommended for apple trees, and when should it be applied?
6. Is it important that a commercial fertilizer contain some organic ingredients?
7. What has been shown by test to be the best way to apply fertilizer to row crops?
8. Why is it especially necessary to buy fertilizer early this year?

Allowing 12½% to each question, turn to answers on Page 9 and see how high you grade.



"Willie, how can you sit there and tell me you don't like gymnasium classes?"

How to Save GIRDLED APPLE TREES

By W. H. THIES

Extension Horticulturist, Massachusetts State College of Agriculture.



Meadow Mouse, known to the Zoologist as Microtus pennsylvanicus and to the fruit grower as a troublesome pest.

Series of pictures showing treatment of mouse girdled tree.



1. *Sod drawn away.*



2. *Notches cut.*



3. *Scions set.*

4. *Scions waxed. A completed job.*

FINDING a few hundred girdled trees after the snow melts in spring is disconcerting to say the least; yet that was the experience of several New England growers last spring. In one case 700 fine, thrifty apple trees were more or less completely girdled below the ground level. Fortunately, the owner observed the damage at once, and within a month had done a thorough job of salvaging the damaged trees. While prevention of girdling is better than a cure, salvage operations are entirely practical and many a valuable apple tree is today bearing a heavy crop of fruit because someone was interested enough to insert a few bridge grafts in a girdled trunk in years past.

An apple tree may be almost entirely girdled during the dormant season and yet show little evidence until the second season. Then its leaves begin to look yellowish and it takes on a decidedly unhealthy appearance. When this stage is reached, repair of the damage is difficult if not impossible. The ideal time to bridge graft is in the spring immediately following the removal of the bark.

If all of the girdling caused by mice were above the ground level, detection would be easy. But often the bark is gnawed below that level, and the damage is not noticed without digging away the soil around the trunk.

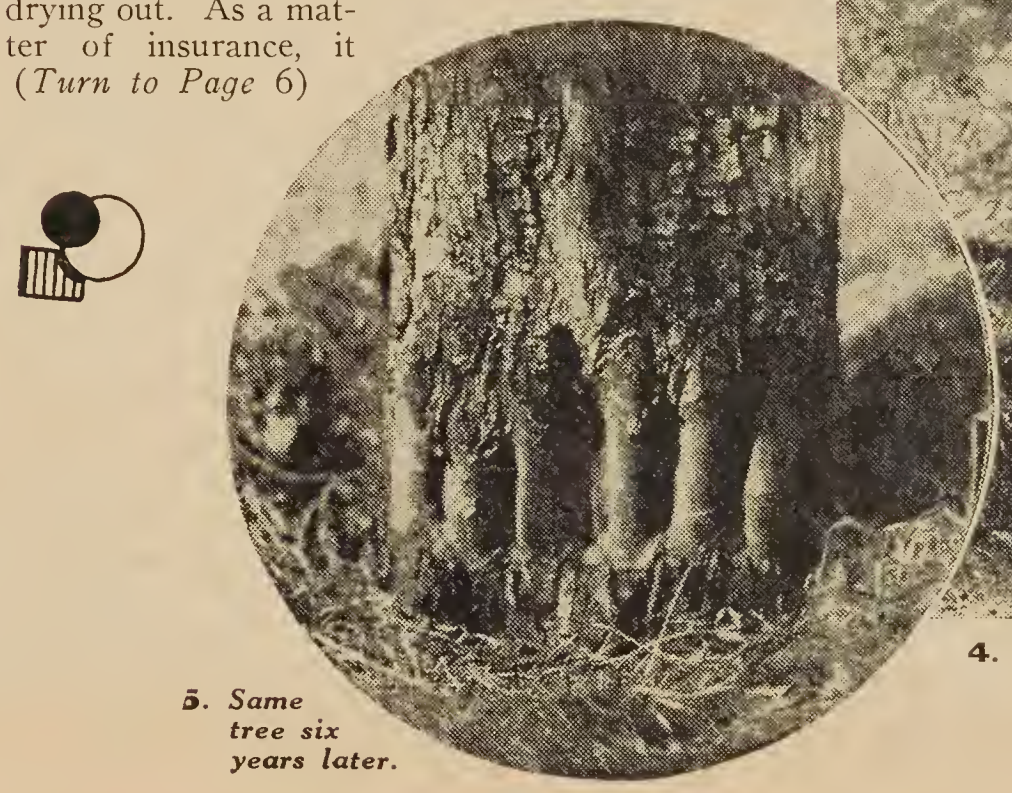
Mice seem to show little respect for age in trees. They have been guilty of destroying trees in the nursery, as well as trees 80 years of age. They are also rather impartial as to the kind of fruit. By far the most damage occurs in apple and pear orchards, although peaches, plums and other tree fruits may be attacked if they happen to be in close proximity to the mouse runs. In the case of stone fruits, bridge grafting is seldom practiced. With apples and pears, bridging is not recommended on trees less than an inch or two in diameter. Not only are the bridges difficult to place successfully in such trees but there is less loss of time involved in replanting. The length of the injured area is also a factor. If, for example, the trunk of a two-year-old tree is girdled to a height of two feet, we have not only a long expanse of wood to bridge, but there is danger of the slender cylinder of sapwood drying out before new channels can be established.

The required equipment and materials are few and simple. Trees have been successfully bridge grafted using nothing but a jackknife and suitable scion material. To do a first class job, however, one should also have a supply of small, flat headed nails (about 20 gauge), a hammer, some good grafting wax, preferably home-made, and, needless to say, a shovel or hoe for removing the soil around the tree. In selecting scions for bridge grafting, it is well to choose flexible, well matured growths, such as water sprouts. Ordinarily, these should not exceed half an inch in diameter at the thickest end. Where the area to be bridged is limited, it is sometimes convenient to use terminal growths from the tree itself.

The accompanying illustrations suggest one satisfactory method of bridge grafting a tree. In this method, notches are made in the live bark above and below the wound, of a width corresponding to the thickness of the scion. These notches are rectangular in shape and about two inches in length. The scion is next measured and cut slightly longer than the distance between the ends of the two notches in order that it may bow slightly and fit firmly against the bark. A slice at least an inch long is then cut from each end of the scion, extending somewhat into the sapwood. The bridge is then placed in position and nailed, using one nail at either end.

Similar notches are then cut in the bark around the trunk at intervals of from 2½ to 3 inches. Thus a completely girdled tree whose trunk is 18 inches in circumference will require at least six bridges. It is always advisable to place the bridges a little closer than seems absolutely necessary, in order to allow for an occasional bridge which is accidentally removed or for some reason fails to establish union with the tree. After all of the scions are in place they should be carefully waxed. Either hand wax or brush wax may be used. If the former, a lump of wax about the size of a hickory nut is sufficient for each end. Some growers wax only the upper end depending upon the moist soil with which the scions are later buried, to keep them from drying out. As a matter of insurance, it

(*Turn to Page* 6)



5. *Same tree six years later.*

THE Editorial PAGE

BY E. R. EASTMAN

Address all mail for Editorial or Advertising departments to American Agriculturist, Savings Bank Building, Ithaca, New York.

Springtime Again

WHEN I awoke this morning the wild geese were honking over Ithaca, headed North. The first robin has been seen, the sun is shining following frosty nights, and sap is running in the maples again.

Discouraged indeed is the one who cannot respond with a lift of the spirit to these first signs of spring! As Lowell says:

"Every clod feels a stir of might,
An instinct within it that reaches and towers,
And, grasping blindly above it for light,
Climbs to a soul in grass and flowers."

Town and Country

ONE OF THE finest meetings it has been my pleasure to attend was at Mexico, Oswego County, New York, the other evening, under the auspices of several Kiwanis service clubs of the county, who had for their honored guests farm people of the county, representing nearly all of the farm organizations.

The purpose of the meeting was a better understanding between folks who live in town and those who live in the country, and that purpose was fully achieved, judging by the spirit which prevailed at the meeting.

While it is not as evident as it used to be, there is still too much feeling on the part of city people that farm folks are hayseeds, and, *vice versa,* farmers often think of the people who live in town as city slickers. There may have been a time in the early days of this country when town and country could be independent of each other, but today we are absolutely dependent upon one another. When Chambers of Commerce spend thousands of dollars to get some one-horse industry to settle in their town in order to create a few jobs, they often utterly fail to realize that without the farmers who surround their town, and the products which those farmers produce, grass would soon be growing in their streets. On the other hand, farm people often do not stop to think what would happen to farming if it were not for the markets which consumers in villages and cities furnish for farm products.

But even more important than economics is the need of a spiritual understanding between all of us, no matter where we live; the need to realize that we are all human beings, that most of us have the same goals, ambitions and ideals, and that there is every reason why we should be working together, none why we should be fault-finding and critical of the other fellow. If some of the same spirit that prevailed at the Oswego County meeting the other night could be spread throughout the world, instead of the hatred that now exists, how much happier mankind would be!

Try organizing a similar meeting in your own community and see what a lot of good it does, how much better you all feel.

Through the Eyes of a Boy

IT WAS forty years ago this spring that a small boy, whom I knew well, crossed the hills with his folks to settle on a farm in another valley and neighborhood.

What a glamorous place that farm and neighborhood was to that boy! What fun to enter the long henhouse and gather a whole milk pail full of white eggs! How proudly did he learn to milk and to take on his four or five cows every night and morning! What an adventure to cross the bridge to the other road and watch the stage coach go plowing by in mud or dust, bringing mail and freight from far-away Owego just as it had since the beginning of the settlement!

Few of us wish to turn backwards the wheel of time, but as we grow older most of us do regret that the world loses much of its glamor because we no longer see it with the wondering and innocent eyes of a small boy.

Maple Syrup for Your Beans

I ONCE knew an old farmer who could hardly wait each spring until maple sap time. When that came he thought he had the winter licked and a new lease on life. He claimed, too, that maple syrup was the best spring tonic in the world, so he ate it on all of his food, including even his beans and potatoes.

Now, I can't eat quite as much syrup as that, but I have a "fellar" feeling with my old farmer friend, for there is something about the coming of the maple sap season with the warm sunshiny days and freezing nights that always gives me a bad case of spring fever. I hear some of you saying that if I had to work awhile in a sugar grove I'd soon get over it. But I don't think so, for I know what it is to boil sap all night in the steamy sap house when there is a big run, and I liked it. It is the first real outdoors job after the long winter. The sap running in the trees is the promise of the resurrection and of new hope and new life for the season ahead.

And there can be profit in maple syrup and sugar. Fuel, of course, is a problem, but the job comes when there is not much else that you can do on the farm. Unfortunately, maple sap growers are for the most part not organized, with the result that they don't get what they should for their splendid product. Here's a job of farm organization that ought to be done. In the meanwhile, patronize your fellow-farmer who produces these fine old maple products and give yourself a treat.

Hot Time for Tent Caterpillars

APRIL 1st will soon be here, and that's the date when our big tent caterpillar contest ends in a blaze of glory and burned egg masses.

Now, all you boys and girls who are registered in this contest, *attention please!* Just before April 1st, we will send to each one of you a report blank in the form of a post card, which you are to fill in and mail to us by April 16th. The card will contain full instructions for making your report to us. When your card arrives, read it very carefully. If you should fail to receive your card by April 1st, write *immediately* to *American Agriculturist,* Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y., and we will send you a card by return mail.

Are you a good guesser? I ask this question because we have decided to offer an *extra prize* in this contest. We will send a check for $5 to the person who comes closest to guessing the number of tent caterpillar egg masses that will be collected by the first prize winner in this contest.

Everyone has a chance to win this extra prize, as it is open to all—young and old. You do not have to be in the contest to try for this prize, although all contestants are eligible for it also. Just make a guess as to the number of egg masses that will win first prize, write your guess on a postcard, with your name and address, and mail it to *American Agriculturist,* Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y., not later than April 16th. Boys and girls in the contest who try for this extra prize must send in their guess on a *separate postcard* from the one used to report how many egg masses they have collected themselves.

I urge every *American Agriculturist* reader to try for this $5 prize. It will cost you only the penny it takes to send us your guess on a postcard, and you may be the lucky winner of the $5. To help you to be a good guesser, I suggest that you inquire who are the boys and girls in your neighborhood who are collecting tent caterpillar egg masses, and find out their individual scores. Then if you think some other Northeast boy or girl will beat the highest score in your neighborhood, give a guess on it and send the result to us not later than April 16th. Or if you don't want to be even that scientific about it, just take a shot in the dark. A wild guess is as likely to win as any. *So what's yours?*

Names of all prize winners will be published in *American Agriculturist* early in May.

They Like Spinach!

OUT OF 22,000 boys and girls asked what vegetables they liked best, 30 per cent of the girls chose sweet corn and 25 per cent spinach, while 28 per cent of the boys put spinach first, with sweet corn second and potatoes third. Who says boys and girls don't like spinach?

Use Superphosphate With Manure

A FEW weeks ago I was very much interested in hearing two excellent farmers tell how they handle manure from their dairies. One man said that it was carried to the fields every day and spread. The other dumped it in piles in the field, to be spread later.

The best way to handle manure has been an argument among farmers for generations. In Europe every pound, including the urine, is carefully saved and put on the land. More and more dairymen here have devised methods to save at least a part of the liquid. One excellent common stable practice is to use superphosphate plentifully in the stable. This absorbs part of the liquid, tends to make the stable cleaner, and helps to balance the manure so as to give the crop a more complete plant food.

A recent study of the value of manure on a large number of farms showed a ton of average manure to be worth from $2 to $3. But a large amount of its value, of course, depends on the way it is handled.

Eastman's Chestnut

(Warning: All unmarried persons and married women are emphatically warned against reading the following by means of a looking glass.)

A druggist bet a friend $5 that the friend could not name a drug that the druggist did not have in stock. The friend took the bet and said:

"You don't have Spirit of Contradiction."

Thereupon the druggist went to the back of his store and after a few moments returned leading his wife!

There, now! You women can see the mental and spiritual anguish you would have avoided if you had not let curiosity overpower you, as usual.

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WINNERS *in* Seed and Garden Contest

1. **Norman Davis, Longwood Farm, Center Harbor, N. H.**
   $25 from American Agriculturist.
   100 gladiolus bulbs—Howard Gillett
2. **N. F. Drummond, Gouverneur, N. Y.**
   $10 from American Agriculturist
   100 stawberry plants—Walter E. Benning
3. **F. H. Lacy, Happy Days Farm, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.**
   $5 from American Agriculturist
   20-2 yr. apple trees—Maloney Bros.
4. **C. E. Milner, R. 1, Concord, N. H.**
   $1 from American Agriculturist
   Vegetable seeds valued at $5—Joseph Harris
   $2 merchandise certificate—William Henry Maule Co.
5. **Mrs. M. E. Spicer, R. 2, Norwood, N. Y.**
   $1 from American Agriculturist
   Vegetable seeds valued at $5—Joseph Harris
   1 set large blueberry plants—Houston Orchards
6. **Mrs. Ethelyn Hawkins, Maryland, N. Y.**
   $1 from American Agriculturist
   Vegetable sceds valued at $5—Joseph Harris
   1 pkg. hybrid swect corn—K. C. Livermore
7. **Mrs. Willard Eastman, R 3, Windsor, Vt.**
   $1 from American Agriculturist
   2 sacks certified seed potatoes—Edw. F. Dibble
   1 pkg. hybrid sweet corn—K. C. Livermore
8. **Miss Elizabeth L. Arthur, Lowville, N. Y.**
   $1 from American Agriculturist
   Strawberry plants to the value of $5 E. W. Townsend & Sons
   1 pkg. hybrid sweet corn—K. C. Livermore
9. **Edith S. Parker, Fiskdale, Mass.**
   $1 from American Agriculturist
   $2.50 pkg. gardcn seeds—G. L. F.
   1 pkg. hybrid sweet corn—K. C. Livermore
10. **Elizabeth Oakley, R. 3, Freehold, N. J.**
    $1 from American Agriculturist
    $2.50 pkg. garden seeds—G. L. F.
    10 Hardie peach trees—French Nurseries
11. **Carleton Van de Water, R. F. D., New Paltz, N. Y.**
    $1 from American Agriculturist
    $2.50 pkg. garden seeds—G. L. F.
12. **Elmer Drummond, Canton, N. Y.**
    $1 from American Agriculturist
    $2.50 pkg. garden seeds—G. L. F.
13. **Emily A. Pieree, Westport, N. Y.**
    $1 from American Agriculturist
    $3 worth of seeds—F. B. Mills
14. **H. C. Deane, R. 2, New Sharon, Maine**
    $1 from American Agriculturist
    1 set large blucberry plants—Houston Orchards
15. **Miss Marion Lent, Wysox, Pa.**
    $1 from American Agriculturist
    1 set large blueberry plants—Houston Orchards
16. **H. R. Blakeley, East Aurora, N. Y.**
    $1 from American Agriculturist
    $2 merchandise certificate—W. Atlee Burpee Co.
17. **Mrs. R. F. Burdiek, R. F. D., West Edmeston, N. Y.**
    $1 from American Agriculturist
    $2 merchandise certificate—W. Atlee Burpee Co.
18. **Donald Oja, R. F. D., Pennellville, N. Y.**
    $1 from American Agriculturist
    $2 merchandise certificate—W. Atlee Burpee Co.
19. **Mrs. Archer Davis, Mt. Sinai, N. Y.**
    $1 from American Agriculturist
    300 strawberry plants—Bountiful Ridge Nurserics
    3 lb. crossed sweet corn—G. L. F.
20. **Mrs. Lois D. Stone, McGraw, N. Y.**
    $1 from American Agriculturist
    3 lb. crossed sweet corn—G. L. F.
    $2 merchandise certificate—William Henry Maule Co.
21. **Mrs. Gordon Salisbury, East Windsor, N. Y.**
    $1 from American Agriculturist
    3 lb. crossed sweet corn—G. L. F.
    $2 merchandise certificate—William Henry Maule Co.
22. **P. C. Emerling, Silver Maple Farm, Springville, N. Y.**
    $1 from Amcrican Agriculturist
    2,000 strawberry plants, any variety—J. H. Shivers Plant Farm
23. **Carl Gay, Warsaw, N. Y.**
    $1 from American Agriculturist
    100 raspberry plants—Bountiful Ridge Nurseries

(*Additional names will be found on Page 7*)



"We Enjoyed it"

By H. L. COSLINE

I WISH I could write a letter to every person who took part in our Seed & Garden Contest, but it looks to me as though to do that would keep me busy for about two weeks. I do want to express the appreciation of the entire staff for the enthusiasm with which the contest was received by our readers, and for the fine list of prizes offered by our advertisers. We wish that every contestant could have a prize, but naturally that is impossible. Our advertisers have received lists of winners and will send merchandise prizes direct to them.

In picking the prize winners, every entry was read and checked carefully. Answers to the questions varied in length from 1 to 32 pages. The winners avoided either extreme. They answered the questions completely, but were careful not to include irrelevant material.

Many of the comments sent in with the questions were interesting. Here are a few:

* * *

I noted one thing in your contest rules with interest. You stress the matter of reference to bulletins, etc., but you do not mention the value of personal experience or observation. I value these highly. For example, an orchardist whom I have visited had a very fine young orchard of Macs with Wealthy as fillers. The Wealthy came into bearing early, and carried the expense of the orchard. A few years later he got a good crop of Macs. He decided that he could then get along without the Wealthies, and cut them all out. He has not had a good crop of Macs since.—F. H. L.

EDITOR'S NOTE—F. H. L is right. A few contestants gave correct answers, then added a comment which showed they didn't understand what they had written. On the other hand, few who answercd from experience ONLY broke into the prize list.

* * *

During the summer of 1937 I raised a vegetable garden for my 4-H project. I have enjoyed looking up the answers to the questions in this seed contest. In addition to the fun, I have learned many valuable things which will be of great value to me in later life.—N. F. D.

* * *

Thanks to the contest, my wife and I got interested in the seed catalogs and made out our seed orders for 1938, something which in other years has been too often put off until planting time.—H. R. B.

* * *

I was rather surprised at the wealth of information I obtained from back issues of A. A. I found answers to eleven out of the fifteen questions from them. I suppose this may be due to the fact that I have saved our issues of the *American Agriculturist* from 1934 until the present time. I have tried to do a good job answering the questions, but I realize that there are hundreds of other equally enthusiastic writers. I suppose I would be lying to say that I have no hopes of a prize, although even so, it was well worth the effort I put forth just to gain so much new information on such a variety of topics as I did.—D. O. Editor's Note: He got a prize.

* * *

I always buy the best seeds I can get, and never on price. I wish you success, and hope you will spring some more contests on your readers. My father and I have always taken *American Agriculturist* and always will. It can't be beaten for a farm paper.—P. C. E.

* * *

We used some of your questions at our Grange meeting, and it was surprising how few could answer even the simple questions. I have had a lot of fun and also stored up some knowledge myself on question No. 15. It was amusing to hear some people answer this question. Also, it was an eye-opener to me to find out that there are so many species of legumes. Have another contest some day.—T. P.

* * *

I am a 4-H Club member, and I plant a garden every year. This year I am planning to try quite a few new varieties if I can manage to get the seeds. I enjoy my garden work very much, and I enjoyed writing the answers to the questions asked in the Seed & Garden Contest. I am a regular reader of *American Agriculturist*, and I like to read it.—N. S.

* * *

I enjoy reading the A. A., and find much helpful information and advice therein. All advertisers that I have had dealings with surely have dealt very fairly with me.—O. M. A.

* * *

Here are my answers to the questions in the Seed & Garden Contest. I have enjoyed it immensely, and have gained knowledge im- (*Turn to Page 7*)

So Say Readers Who Entered the SEED *and* GARDEN CONTEST

97th YEAR MARCH

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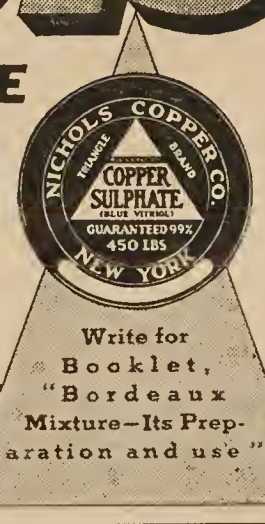
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Choose Your Pardner



By ED. W. MITCHELL

I CAN REMEMBER when the call of "choose your pardner" ringing across the dance hall gave me the jitters. It meant that I had to come to a decision — whether to dance or not — and to choose a victim for the next attempt. I have seen many boys struggle through a tough assignment, just because they put off making that final decision till the last minute.



Ed. W. Mitchell

Along in February and March I still hear that call, and still get jitters, but now it is a more serious matter than dancing. It means that I have to choose my labor and materials and make my final plans for the season, and it will be a sore pocketbook, rather than sore feet, if I make a bum choice.

Most farmers flirt all winter with this plan and that, only to stampede at the last minute and step out with the old reliable methods and materials, following the same old ruts.

I do not want to encourage any one to flirt, either at a dance or with his farming, and sometimes it is safer and easier to struggle along with what we know rather than to experiment with something that may be better. Whatever we choose, it should be a voluntary choice, made at our leisure.

I think it is safe to say we must spend less and must make more if we are going to keep up our standard of living on the farm, or even keep the farm to live on. Not many can work harder to make up the difference between income and expense, because most farmers are already working as long and as hard as they can. It must be made up by better management, and final decisions should be put off no longer.

You know, for example, what your average yield and price has been for the last few years, what labor and materials have cost, and what other expenses you have to meet. Use that as a base, and whittle and cut what you would like to do, till your estimated costs come below that average income figure.

Many argue that improved quality and better marketing methods are the real answer to our problem, and I agree with them, but quantity, quality, and market price are remote and speculative, as the lawyers say, and governed by factors, many of which are beyond our control. To depend on them to make our profit, rather than lowering production costs which we can control, is again to take the same gamble that has already put many in the hole.

Plugging away at pruning with a minimum of additional hired labor, getting all equipment repaired and in the best possible shape, and pushing out brush with the tractor and brush pusher, are ways to get a little edge on the work without much expense.

Just how far it is safe to cut spraying costs is hard to say. A good crop certainly pays better than a poor one, and dusting and spraying are the only way we have to protect our fruit from insects and disease. Spraying may not be the proper place to cut costs, but it is one of the major items that offers an invitation for amputation. Certainly we have reached a point where we must stop if the fruit is expected to pay the bill.

I think a delayed dormant spray of 3% oil; Bordeaux and lead; and a heavy coating of wettable sulphur and lead ten days after the calyx, are the most important applications for most orchards. The pink, calyx, and various other applications that depend to a large extent on weather and insect conditions, may be put on with a duster to good advantage; it gives accurate timing and saves labor at the busiest time of year. If they are put on as a spray, one may take a chance, if the necessity for cutting costs warrants it, and do a less thorough job or use cheaper materials.

To plan and decide all of these things is what is on my nerves right now. I want to get it done before the actual work makes me too tired to think, or the weather scares me into a stampede.

Choose your pardner now.

How to Save Girdled Apple Trees

(*Continued from Page* 3)

seems advisable to wax both ends. In either case, intimate contact between scion and trunk is absolutely essential. If the girdled area is almost entirely below the surface of the ground, there is less need for protecting the exposed sapwood. Where the injury extends upward on the trunk, however, it is well to paint the exposed wood with a material such as melted grafting wax or white lead to prevent its drying out.

The method described above may be likened to a piece of fine cabinet work since it involves a careful fitting of the scions into the notches.

Another method involves trimming the edges of the injured area back far enough to reach active tissue, and then merely making vertical incisions at intervals to permit pressing the ends of the scion under the bark for a distance of at least 1½ inches. Nailing should be done as in the other methods. I prefer the method illustrated, even though it requires a little more time. If carefully done, there is no reason for losing more than one scion in ten.

It is impossible to predict the amount of damage which mice will do from year to year; they have a habit of attacking trees when we are least prepared. The season of 1937 was particularly severe in Massachusetts from the standpoint of mouse injury. Investigations show that the mouse population in some orchards may exceed 100 or more mice per acre. Authorities in the Biological Survey report as many as 300 mice per acre where feeding conditions are highly favorable. All things considered the apple grower of the Northeast should take stock of the situation at least twice a year, once in the fall when poison bait is normally exposed, and again in the spring to determine the extent of damage done during the dormant season.



Treasure

By ROBERTA SYMMES.

There are those who treat gifts lightly,
  Who go their careless way
And never see an apple bough
  Or hear a robin's lay.

About a hill they do not hear
  The little winds at play,
Nor see the golden afterglow.
  How truly poor are they!

There are those who, walking softly,
  Find the wonder of a star,
The mystery of winter woods,
  The rainbow's shimmering bar.

They know in fullest measure
  The young Spring's tender art,
And hold each lovely treasure
  Deep in a quiet heart.

"We Enjoyed It"

(*Continued from Page* 5)

measurable. I have planned our next Grange program from this contest as I did from last year's contest. It is going to be better than last year's, and one of the best programs our Grange has had this year.—B. S.



* * *

If you would get as much fun from judging them as I have had from searching for answers, you might feel well paid. I have found out how little I really knew.—J. M.

* * *

Several mentioned that they would like to have us print the correct answers. The fact is that, as some contestants mentioned, a very large number of these questions have been answered in *American Agriculturist* with-in the past year. Here are a few of the questions which seemed to give unusual difficulty:

First, there was the definition of mutation. Quite a number gave the dictionary definition which was not very complete from a plant breeding point of view. A mutation is an individual which differs markedly from either parent in some characteristic. The important point is that a mutation breeds true. Mutations are often called sports. There are, also, bud sports — for example, a branch on a fruit tree that is different from the parent stock, and which will produce a new type of fruit when grafted onto another tree.

A surprisingly large number of people tripped up on the question of the strawberries marked "Imp". It does not mean improved. It does mean imperfect — that is, lacking in pollen. Some said that it lacked either pistils or stamens, which is not correct. It always lacks pollen-producing organs.

Another interesting question concerned the distinguishing characteristics of grasses and legumes. Some said grasses are all perennials. They may be either annuals, biennials, or perennials. Possibly the most distinguishing characteristic is that the stems are jointed with alternate leaves rising at nodes.

The most common characteristic of legumes mentioned was that the roots have nodules caused by bacteria which take nitrogen from the air. The judges maintained that a legume would still be a legume although grown in the absence of this type of bacteria and therefore with no nodules. One thing which all legumes have in common is that seeds are borne in pods and that whereas grass leaves have parallel veins, the legume leaves have branching veins.

I have not attempted to answer these questions as completely as some of the contestants did.

After all entries with incorrect statemcnts had been ruled out, the pile still contained more than 50. Therefore, it was necessary to judge on briefness and completeness of answers, with the final results as noted on this page.

We have enjoyed the contest, and are looking forward to having a similar one next year. To the numerous requests for more contests in 1938, we say that we are making plans for one or two more, one of which will be announced in the near future.

Additional Winners *in* the Seed and Garden Contest

Twenty-Fourth to Fiftieth Prizes

Margaret T. Ludlam,
R. 2, Schenevus, N. Y.
2 bu. certified Alpha barley—
Edw. F. Dibble

Bedford Groves, Still Pond, Maryland
10 lbs. improved Ceresan—
Bayer-Semesan Co.

Edna L. Elliott, Delhi, N. Y.
2 bu. certified Barley—Edw. F. Dibble
3 lbs. Semesan, Jr.—
Bayer-Semesan Co.

Lena A. Waite, Canandaigua, N. Y.
10-2 yr. apple trees—
Bountiful Ridge Nurseries
2 lbs. Semesan—Bayer-Semesan Co.

C. F. Sherman, R. 1, Ghent, N. Y.
2 bu. seed corn—Edw. F. Dibble

Lewis B. Moore, R. 1, Wellsville, N. Y.
10 lbs. Cornell pasture mixture—
Edw. F. Dibble

Hubert Rhodes,
R. 2, Beaver Dams, N. Y.
5 lbs. Semesan Bel—
Bayer-Semesan Co.

C. F. Nichols,
Star Route, Watertown, N. Y.
1 pkg. garden seeds worth $1—
Gardner Seed Co.

The same prize goes to the next 4 contestants.

James E. Smith, Williamsville, N. Y.
Miss Agnes Weeks, Fort Plain, N. Y.
E. P. Allen, Delhi, N. Y.
C. Kenneth Taber, Milton, N. Y.

Mrs. James A. Spencer,
R. 2, Fultonville, N. Y.
$1 assortment as shown on back cover of J. W. Jung catalog

This prize also goes to
Mrs. L. L. Sovocool,
R. 1, Unadilla, N. Y. and
Theo. Place, Jr., Meshoppen, Pa.

* * *

Lloyd S. Smith, Ransomville, N. Y.
1 lb. Cuprocide—Rohm & Haas Co.
200 Newburgh raspberry plants—
E. H. Burson Nursery

Roy V. Sherman, R. 2, Westport, N. Y.
1 lb. Cuprocide—Rohm & Haas Co.
1 pkg. hybrid sweet corn—
K. C. Livermore

The same prize goes to the 5 following contestants.

Alfred J. Lewis, Jr., Walworth, N. Y.
Philip D. Cookingham, Staatsburg, N. Y.
Mrs. Wm. H. Riley, Sherburne, N. Y.
Rev. George R. Harland, Madrid, N. Y.
Laura J. Farrand, Essex, Vermont

* * *

Harold W. Brown,
R. 1, Ogdensburg, N. Y.
1 lb. Cuprocide—Rohm & Haas Co.

The same prize goes to the next 4 contestants.

Inez M. Stewart, Waynesburg, Pa.
Veronica Gatarz,
R. 1, New Brunswick, N. J.
Charles L. Teets, R. 1, Lebanon, N. J.
Earl Stroyal, Lyndonville, N. Y.



MAXIMUM yields of high quality fruit and a good growth of cover crops depend upon an adequate supply and proper balance of plant-food elements. The use of nitrogen alone depletes the soil reserves of phosphorus and potash. Reduced yields, poor keeping and shipping quality, poor wood growth, die-back, and top and root injury result . . . The ratio of potash to nitrogen is especially important. Potash improves the quality of the fruit, gives tone and vigor to the trees and increases their resistance to diseases, thus increasing yields. Successful growers are finding the use of 400-600 lbs. of such popular fruit fertilizers as 9-6-6, 7-8-6, 10-6-4, and 7-12-10 necessary and profitable.

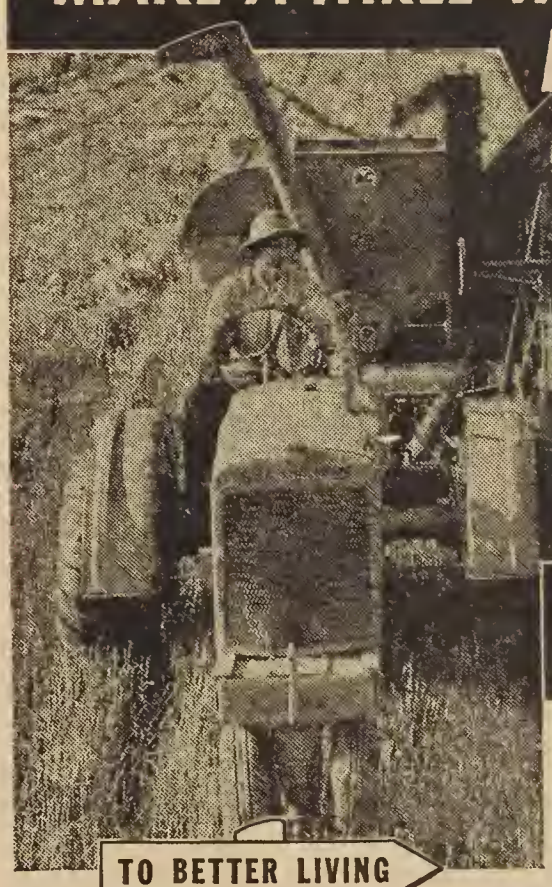
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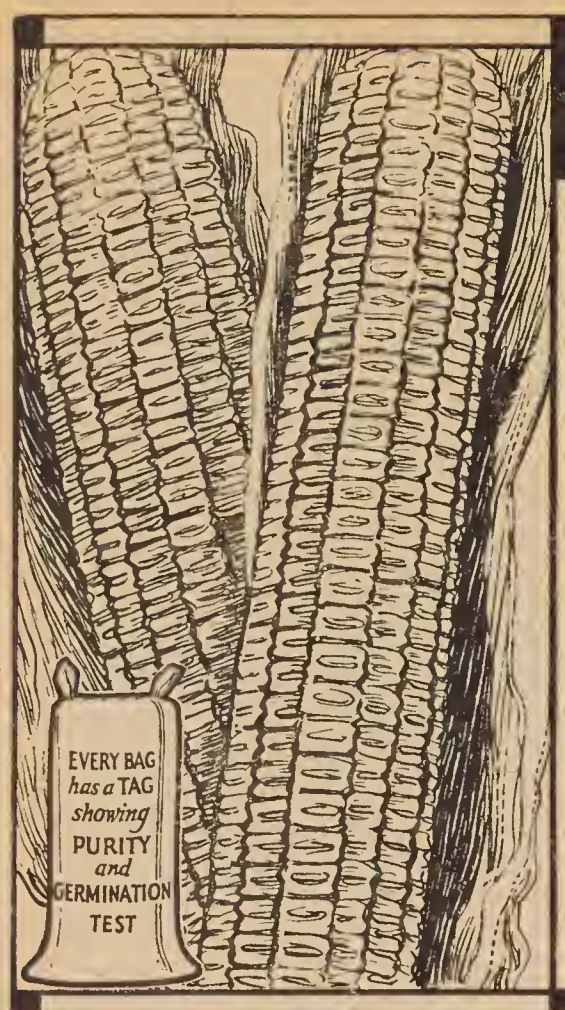
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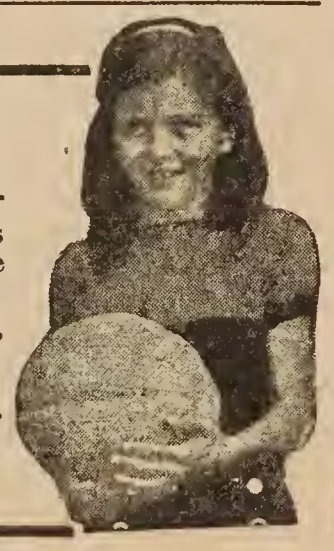
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With the Vegetable Growers

By PAUL WORK

Labor Economy With Plants

PEOPLE who transplant large numbers of vegetable seedlings for later setting in the field need to watch the cost of operation pretty carefully. If one loses a few seconds with each plant and sets ten thousand plants per acre, the cost of plants runs up pretty fast. The same point applies to the utilization of greenhouse and cold-frame space, plant pots and the like.



Paul Work

Some very successful growers of both cabbage and tomato plants set directly in cold-frames, particularly if they are using transplanters. The Bradleys in Elmira set even early tomatoes with a machine which, of course, means that not much earth is left on the root. When this is done flats are not very necessary.

One needs to study his own motions in doing this work. Then he needs to communicate what he learns to the people that are helping him. This is especially important when one gathers up a bunch of high school youngsters to do a whale of a lot of work on a Saturday. One also needs to watch carefully to be sure that each worker is getting the soil into close contact with the roots of the plants. Much unevenness and loss of plants is traceable to doubling up of roots as they are placed or to closing the earth simply around the top of the hole and leaving it loose or open further down where the little feeding roots are to be found.

Where a gang of as many as three or four are used it is often worth while to specialize in assigning jobs. Some people are very nimble at the actual setting. Those who are not may be better used for carrying flats, preparing soil, pulling plants and the like.

Incidentally the people who are serving the transplanters have to watch their step, also. Uniform pressing of the soil at the edges and corners of the flats and care in pulling seedlings to avoid root breakage are two important points.

* * *

Greens for Mid-Summer

It is not particularly difficult to have spinach for the table in spring and fall. Mid-summer is another story.

New Zealand spinach is one of the good plants along with Swiss chard for this purpose. It belongs to an entirely different family from spinach and, in fact, from our other vegetables. The leaves are thick and fleshy and carry a powdery bloom almost like tiny droplets of water. The plant makes an enormous growth, commonly as big as a bushel basket or more. It can be sown fairly thickly and cut close when young or it may be planted thinly and allowed to gain larger size, cutting the tender tips for use. It cooks up very nicely, is easy to grow, is not, apparently, troubled with insects or diseases and a short row turns out a surprising supply.

Both New Zealand spinach and Swiss chard find outlet in limited quantities on many of our city and village markets. New Zealand spinach is raised to a moderate extent on Long Island for market purposes.—*Paul Work.*



New Zealand spinach.

Earlier Rhubarb

I have found it is possible to discontinue canned rhubarb sauce many weeks sooner and substitute fresh rhubarb sauce if these suggestions are followed:

First, it is necessary to clear away any snow from the clumps of rhubarb early in March. Over each clump place a barrel, open end down, and around the bottom of this barrel pile fresh horse manure high around the outside.

By piling the manure around the outside the ground is thawed out as soon as fermentation starts and the thawing of the ground enables the plants to start growing, and in three or four weeks the stems will be ready to pull. The length of time may vary somewhat, but six weeks should be the limit of waiting necessary.

When one wishes to remove the stems from the barrel, the best way of doing this is to knock out the end boards and shape them into a cover. Each time rhubarb is desired, reach down to the base of the stalk and slip them loose. As the season advances the cover may be left off.—*Mrs. H. R.*

Fertilizers for Asparagus—On Long Island on sassafras silt loam, experiments indicate that commercial fertilizers for asparagus should supply approximately 100 lbs. of nitrogen, 128 lbs. of phosphorus, and 160 lbs. of potash per acre annually during the first four or five years. This can be supplied by one ton of 5-6-8 fertilizer, or one-half ton of 10-12-6. After five years that amount can be reduced slightly without reducing the yield. Experiments on which these conclusions are based are reported in Cornell bulletin No. 678, "Asparagus Fertilizer Experiments on Long Island."



"You with the long white beard—you're next."



Fertilizer Questions Answered

HERE are the answers to questions which you will find on Page 2.

1. Superphosphate is relatively cheap as compared to nitrogen and potash, the two other common elements in fertilizer.

More important is the fact that on dairy farms farm manure, which is available in considerable amounts, is not a balanced plant food, but is low in phosphorus. Therefore, superphosphate is especially profitable to use on a dairy farm for the purpose of balancing the farm manure to give higher yields of crops.

Also, on a dairy farm clover and other legumes are usually grown, and these have the ability, through association with bacteria which forms nodules on the roots, to take nitrogen from the air. Furthermore, a good percentage of soils on dairy farms are clays or clay loams, which naturally have a higher percentage of potash than is present in sandy soils.

2. At one time a high analysis fertilizer was defined as one that contained more than 14 per cent of plant food. Years ago it was difficult to manufacture high analysis fertilizers, but improvements have steadily increased the amount of actual plant food which can be put into a ton of fertilizer.

Because transportation charges make up a considerable part of retail fertilizer cost, a ton of 8-16-14 will cost you less money than two tons of 4-8-7 although both contain exactly the same amount of plant food. This means, of course, lighter applications of the concentrated fertilizer per acre.

There has been some concern over the possibility that high analysis fertilizer would burn seed, but experiments have shown relatively little danger, or at least no more danger than there is with a low analysis fertilizer.

3. In certain cases the addition of one or more minor elements — for example magnesium, manganese, copper, or boron — has given striking results on certain crops. However, the addition of minor elements has a doubtful value unless you are reasonably certain as to what is lacking. Where a particular soil lacks a so-called minor element, it is necessary to add a definite amount to correct the trouble. Therefore, a relatively light application of a complete fertilizer containing small amounts of a number of minor elements may not correct the lack even though it is present.

4. When we speak of analysis of fertilizers we refer to the percentage of nitrogen, phosphorus, and potash present. For example, we speak of a 5-10-5, 4-8-7, or 8-16-14. A ratio is spoken of as a 1-2-1, a 1-4-5, or others as the case may be. A 5-10-5 analysis fertilizer is a 1-2-1 fertilizer, and so is a 10-20-10. Example of a 1-4-5 fertilizer is the old 2-8-10 which used to be used to a considerable extent and which is still purchased by some farmers, but which experts rate as a poorly balanced fertilizer for helping the soil.

5. An old rule for applying nitrogen to orchards is to apply ⅓ lb. of nitrate of soda or its equivalent of sulphate of ammonia, cyanamid, or other nitrogen carrier to each tree for each year of age. This is ordinarily applied early in the spring before blossom time, but recently it has frequently been applied in the fall after the leaves are off. In some seasons and under certain conditions, injury to trees has been reported from fall applications. The nitrogen carrier is usually spread in a circle extending out as far as the branches overhang, with relatively little of the fertilizer close to the trunk of the tree.

6. For best results from commercial fertilizer, it is important that the soil be well supplied with organic matter — that is, with decaying vegetable matter, either sod, manure, or plowed-under cover crops. With ordinary rates of applications, such a small amount of organic matter is added in the fertilizer as to be relatively unimportant. Therefore, for most crops fertilizers from inorganic sources are equally effective. The important thing is the amount of plant food.

Inorganic means something which is not derived from a living source — for example, nitrate of soda, sulphate of ammonia, and superphosphate. Cottonseed meal, fish, or stockyard by-products are organic — that is, they came originally from living plants or animals.

7. On row crops, best results with commercial fertilizer have been secured by putting the fertilizer in bands on each side of the row about 2″ from the seed and on a level with the seed or slightly below. With this system equally as good yields are secured as by using a much larger amount of fertilizer applied broadcast. Most of the newer seeding machinery is designed to apply fertilizer in this way. The chief danger of putting fertilizer in the row with the seed is that the fertilizer may actually damage the seed and delay or stop germination. Legumes, such as peas and beans, are particularly susceptible to injury.

8. Particularly with superphosphate it is estimated that the farmer who waits until he is all ready to use it before he orders may be disappointed. Shipping and storing facilities for both superphosphate and lime are insufficient to handle the needs of the Northeast in any short period. Therefore, if you have not already ordered, do it right away so that your dealer can get it before the big rush.

Treat Your Potatoes

Seed potatoes, even certified seed, should be treated to control scab and rhizoctonia. There are several methods of treatment which are satisfactory:

1. Cold Corrosive Sublimate. Dissolve 4 ounces of corrosive sublimate in a little hot water, dilute to 30 gallons. Soak the potatoes in this solution for 1½ hours, then spread out to dry. (Do not use metal containers.)

2. Calomel. Prepare corrosive sublimate solution as in (1). To this add 2½ pounds of calomel. Dip the potatoes in this solution for a few seconds, then remove, drain and dry.

Since calomel does not dissolve and is heavy, it must be constantly stirred.

3. Yellow Oxide of Mercury. Mix 2 pounds in 30 gallons of water, then dip the potatoes as in the calomel solution.

Treating the seed is just one more precaution which should be taken to help make sure of the potato crop next fall.

Oat Varieties

What varieties of oats are recommended for New York?

Cornellian, Ithacan and Victory on soils of average fertility. Upright where soil is very fertile.

• Old Uncle Natchel — known for his faith in Mother Nature and her own product, Natural Chilean Nitrate of Soda.

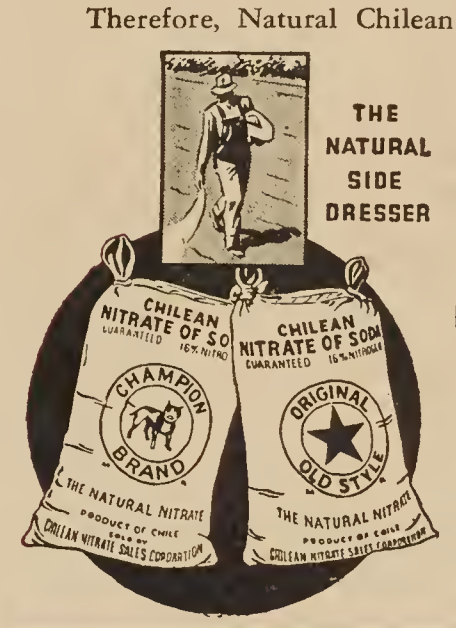


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Due to delayed treatment, ringworm covers nearly half of the cow. The owner had a badly infected arm from being around this cow.

Some Common CATTLE DISEASES

By DR. M. G. FINCHER,

Department of Medicine, Obstetrics and Ambulatory Clinic of the New York State Veterinary College.

IN DOING my routine work I am constantly impressed with the frequency with which some common ailments of cattle are ignored by many owners of livestock. Sometimes the damage resulting from these seemingly harmless diseases is very great. I have reference to such conditions as ringworm, foot rot, lousiness and warts.

Ringworm — Barn Itch

Ringworm is a scabby inflammation of the skin caused by minute fungi (parasites) working at the hair roots. The disease usually passes unnoticed until a wart-like, hairless, round area is seen. On the start the superficial layers of skin and hair are slightly raised above the rest of the skin over an area one-eighth or less in diameter. Soon the hair falls out and dollar-shaped areas measuring ½-2 inches are very numerous about the eyes or nearly any part of the body.

This disease is said to disappear when the cattle are turned in the sunshine on grass, but, if untreated, it is often quite severe the year around. Several young cattle running in the same box stall are often affected.

Avoid Spreading the Infection

Scraping off the thick layer of scabs in the stable tends to infect the bedding and spread the disease. It is possible to help it spread if the combs and brushes are used on cattle with ringworm and then on clean ones. The infection has spread to the attendants in rare cases. Here it is more serious than in cattle.

Treatment of ringworm in cattle is, as in most diseases, rather simple and effective if started early. The time to start treatment is when the first sign of a skin irritation is noted. At that time, scrape off the scaling skin by the application of tincture of iodine with a stiff brush twice per week or oftener. Then, if the spots become too numerous it is advisable to use three per cent creolin solution or other disinfectants, preferably in bland (non-irritating) oils. Whatever is used must penetrate the hair roots where the spores of the fungi are at work.

Foot Rot — Fouls

This disease is one that nearly every cattleman knows when he sees it. He knows that the cause is an infection that stays in the soil and filth around yards and water holes. Improperly trimmed feet break up when the cow first goes to pasture in the spring, allowing the infection to enter. In some areas where the soil is gravelly, and easily and quickly drained, this disease is rare. It causes many good dairy cows to go lame, give very little milk, and in rare instances to die from "open joints" and resulting blood poisoning.

This disease is very difficult to eradicate from any large herd, but can be limited somewhat by fencing off water holes in the pasture, and draining filthy barnyards. It also helps to prevent this trouble if the cows' feet are worn down by exercise, or the hoofs are regularly trimmed.

Lime Box a Protective Measure

Most methodical dairymen also have learned that it pays to include a lime box in their barn equipment. The entire herd is thus forced to pass through about three to six inches of fluffy white lime each time they go in or out of the barn door. The dry cows and heifers that remain in the pasture in the spring, however, fail to get this protection, and they often need it badly. Heifers often develop an open joint while at pasture. Here the cows may be driven through a similar lime box, or other disinfectant solution may be used to attempt to prevent the severe cases at pasture. It may prove easier to drive the cows through a 1% copper sulphate solution or creolin solution.

In spite of all precautions many lame cows will develop on some farms. Treatment becomes a real problem, and no easy and satisfactory method has ever been discovered. Removal of dead tissues or under-run portions of the hoof, either by surgical methods or by the caustic action of chemicals, has been used for years. Soaking the affected feet in a warm, weak solution of creolin or lysol is a favorite method of attack with many dairymen. Epsom salts added to the antiseptic solution is also useful. As a rule, mild cases respond to any good cleaning process while severe, deep infections may require many careful surgical treatments and even amputation of a claw before relief is secured. It usually pays to have a veterinarian apply careful treatment early in the attack, and to keep the affected cows away from yards or pastures where the normal cows must go.

Editor's Note: In an early issue Dr. Fincher will discuss lice and warts.

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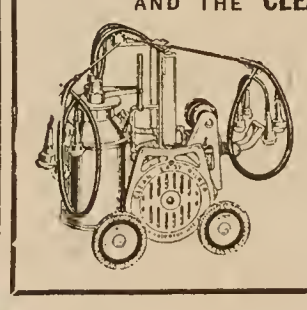
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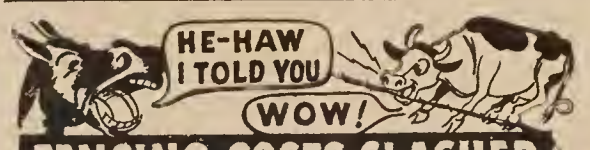
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PICTURE of the accident in which Rita and Gladys Allanach of Canton, Maine, were killed.

THE ACCIDENT occurred when the car in which they were riding collided with a bus, the two girls and the driver of the car being instantly killed.

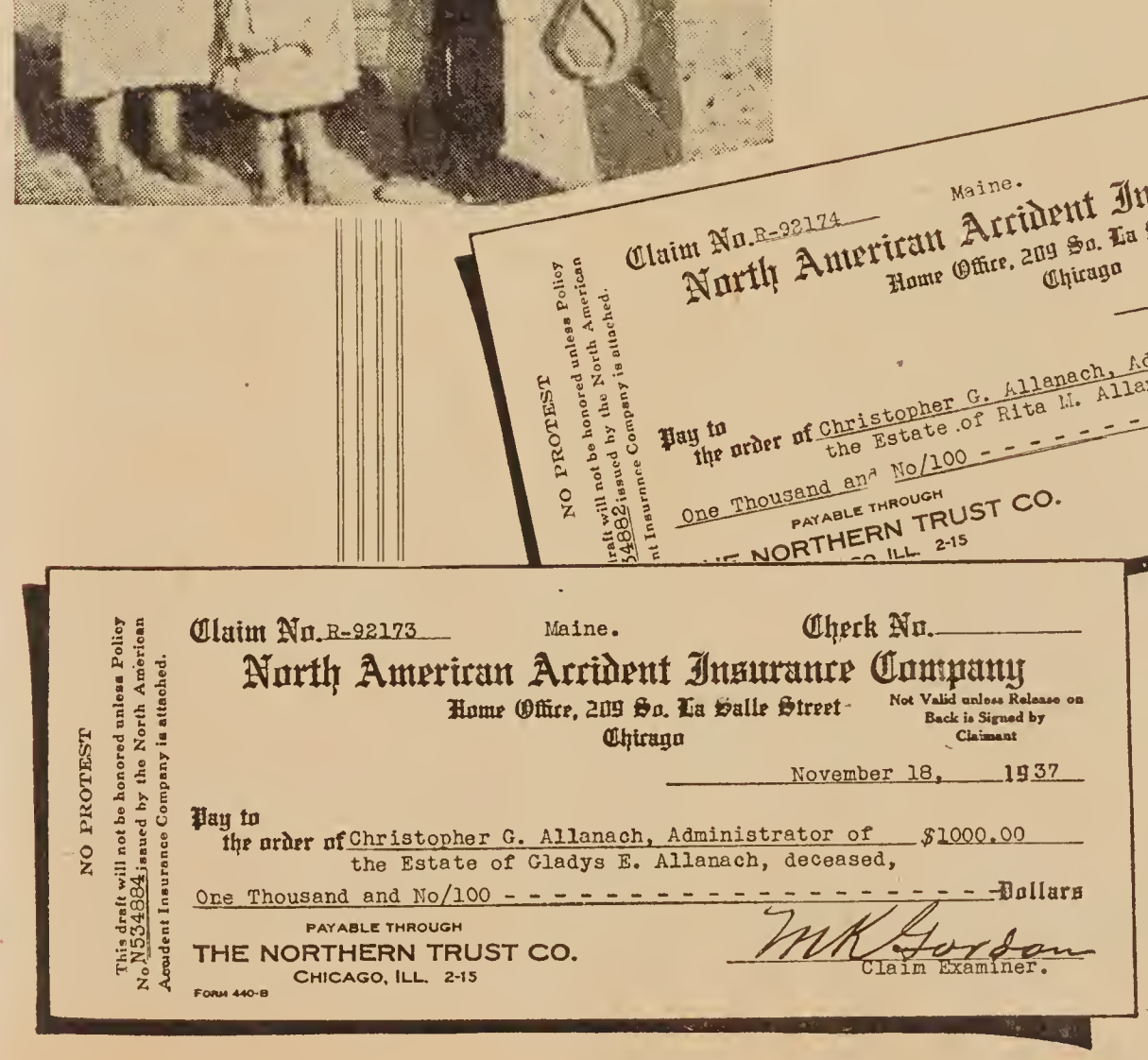




STATE MANAGER, George Brown of Oakland, Maine, is shown delivering two checks for $1,000.00 each to Mr. Christopher Allanach, death payments under policies held by his two daughters Rita and Gladys Allanach.

Mr. Allanach said, "I wouldn't think of having my family without this low-cost protection as it is such a great help in the time of need."





THE TWO girls were of a family of eleven children and there was no other insurance.

NORTH AMERICAN ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANY

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NORTHEASTERN Slants ON THE National NEWS

Should Not Pass

IN BITTER debate as we go to press is Congress over President Roosevelt's government reorganization bill. In original form, this bill would give President almost unlimited authority to consolidate government agencies and to eliminate others.

A senate test vote on March 15 defeated an amendment to bill which would have protected Civil Service by placing it outside scope of Reorganization Bill. This means that if bill does become law, entire civil service will be ruled by a single administrator, appointed by President.

National Committee to Uphold Constitutional Government, of which Frank E. Gannett, publisher, is chairman, recently published an exhaustive analysis by Amos Pinchot of President Roosevelt's original Reorganization Bill. The analysis, which was sent by Mr. Pinchot in form of a letter to Mr. Roosevelt, reads in part:

"Mr. President, upon reading your bill, my first conclusion was that it must be a forgery. So far as I know, it is the most remarkable legislative proposal that has been made by any president. For, not by inference or indirection, but in plain language, it authorizes you not merely to reorganize, but, by executive order, to abolish, or to change the name and functions of every agency and office in the entire executive branch of the government — without consulting Congress — including those agencies and offices which have been created by Congress during the last 149 years to do the country's business."

One of the offices which President's original Reorganization Bill proposes to do away with is that of Comptroller General, often called "watchdog of the Treasury". Bill scraps pre-audit system, by which Congress now keeps track of expenditures before they are made, for post-audit to be made *after* money is spent.

SLANT: No well-informed person will deny that executive branch of Federal government could stand some changes to cut down inefficiency and extravagance. An army of nearly 900,000 persons is now employed by Federal agencies, and it is still growing. But this condition, as Mr. Pinchot points out to President, "should not be made the excuse for clothing you with such powers as Mussolini used in setting up his corporate state, or as Hitler seized in order to end the German Republic." If Congress does not defeat this dangerous bill, which would strip it of power and centralize control in the White House, then Congress is not fit to make the laws for this free country.

Another Big Scheme Going Wrong

IN OPEN row are three directors of Tennessee Valley Authority. Chairman Arthur E. Morgan has made public charges of inefficiency and dishonesty against his two brother directors, Harcourt A. Morgan and David E. Lilienthal, and they returned charges against Chairman Morgan with considerable interest.

In effort to straighten out row, President Roosevelt called directors into his office and spent entire day arguing with them, finally stating that if they could not agree they should resign. Chairman Morgan, however, defying President, has demanded Congressional investigation.

Passed in 1933, Tennessee Valley Authority Act, TVA for short, provides for spending of millions for flood control in Tennessee Valley, improving navigation on Tennessee River, conservation of soil and natural resources, erection of great dams, production of power and manufacture of fertilizers. The TVA and similar schemes put government in actual business both in production of power and fertilizers, and therefore into competition with private business.

SLANT: TVA is another example of New Deal planning from top down and apparently it is falling by the wayside as have many other New Deal enterprises. Today United States economically is rapidly returning to where it was at bottom of depression in 1933, and prices are still going downward, business is at standstill, unemployment is growing, relief figures are mounting.

It is, of course, unfair to blame an Administration, as average voter often does, for hard times, but there is no blinking the fact that this is first time in history that one big depression was followed immediately by another. United States was well on road to recovery, tide of prosperity had started upward; then along came more schemes for reforms and for huge government spending, resulting in taxes that business cannot stand, and what was worse, in uncertainty and lack of confidence. Result, business slowed up and stopped.

Most New Deal schemes were worthy enough in their ultimate aims, but they were planned from top down instead of from bottom up, and before a body of experience had been gained that would enable any man or set of men to run such huge enterprises.

This is not written in any partisan spirit. A set of Republicans, so far as that goes, might have made same mistakes. But mistakes they are, no matter who made them, and it is time for American people to take stock and get back to principles which we know will work even though they may take a longer time.

Wheat Relatively Unimportant

REPORTED by newspapers is worry of United States Department of Agriculture officials over future of wheat in this country. One speaker recently said that wheat in its importance is paramount; that since it is produced in two-thirds of United States counties, its future is of concern to thousands of farmers.

SLANT: Of course we do not dispute this, but we do maintain that too much emphasis is put upon wheat and other grain crops by Department of Agriculture and by many farm leaders, and too little consideration is given to America's leading farm enterprises, dairying, poultry and vegetable growing.

For example, according to United States Department of Agriculture's own figures for 1935-36, wheat production was only 603,000,000 bushels, which sold at average price of 83c a bushel, returning only about a half billion dollars. During same period, milk products returned ***one billion, seven hundred forty million dollars,*** or considerably more than three times as much as was received for wheat. Poultry production, including both eggs and poultry, returned approximately a billion dollars to farmers, or twice as much as for wheat. The farm value of corn was $1,271,000,000, or considerably under the value of dairy products. Cotton is another crop over which politicians sit up nights, but cotton value for 1935 was only a little over a half billion dollars, or less than one-third as much as was received for milk products.

Farmers and Manufacturers Swap Ideas

FOR TWO DAYS at Cornell last week manufacturers and farmers swapped ideas, tried to understand each other's problems. Representing manufacturers was Agricultural Committee of American Manufacturers' Association. Committee neither offers nor sponsors any farm relief plan. Basing activities on the proposition that agriculture and industry prosper or slump together, the committee seeks to gain a clearer understanding of farm problems.

There was little in the way of a set program and much of the time was taken for discussions in which farmers from several northeastern states participated freely and ably. Chief among topics was monetary reform. Manufacturers showed keen interest, and the questions directed to Dr. George Warren were legion. Marketing of farm products, particularly milk, fruits and vegetables, had its place in the sun.

Now the Agricultural Committee of the American Manufacturers' Association will pass along to members of the Association viewpoints of farmers as gleaned from two day session.

Suggestion was made that every county in Northeast should have committee composed of manufacturers and farmers whose aim would be to bring about a better understanding of mutual problems.

Casual comments from members of both groups indicated real satisfaction. Results will not be immediate or spectacular, nor were they expected to be, but seed has been planted which will bear fruit in years to come.

Cotton and Tobacco Growers Vote for Control

REGIMENTATION of cotton and tobacco growers under new farm control act became a fact when returns came in from referendums conducted March 12th among growers of these crops. In the South a heavy favorable vote was cast. However, more than one-third of farmers eligible to vote stayed home; and in States of Oklahoma and parts of Texas, a substantial vote against crop control was registered. Approval of quotas makes all growers of affected crops subject to them, regardless of how their counties and States voted.

Commenting on referendum, Mark Sullivan, N. Y. Herald Tribune writer, says: "From last Saturday on, no farmer can raise and sell more cotton than AAA dictates. If he raises and tries to sell more, he is penalized. Penalty is 2c a pound in some cases, 3c a pound in others.... The farmers will get on the average apparently about $150 each in cash and loan benefits. But what has the farmer sold for $150? He has sold the right to plant and market what he pleases and as much as he pleases. And he has sanctioned in America a violation of one of our oldest principles and traditions.

"He has assented to the theory that the government, upon assent of three farmers out of four, can put compulsion upon the fourth farmer. If this is not rejected by the Supreme Court, then in America individuals and minorities have no rights which majorities need respect. And that is identical with the underlying principle of Nazism."

I.C.C. Raises Freight Rates

IN RED INK operated nearly 50 per cent of American railroads last year. To help meet this difficult problem, railroads appealed to Interstate Commerce Commission for increase in freight rates, asking for 15 per cent increase. Commission answered finally with 5 per cent increase on the average, which roads claim will give them only $175,000,000 more revenue, not nearly enough to save many from bankruptcy.

Roads point out that increases in annual operating costs since 1933 have been:

Pay increases, $308,000,000 a year.

Rise in price of supplies, $275,000,000 a year.

Increase in taxes, $81,000,000.

Against that there has been a decrease of 10 per cent in freight revenue per mile and 20 per cent in passenger revenue per mile.

SLANT: Any large increase in freights would have been particularly bad for farmers. A fairer program would be a reduction in ruinous taxes and a consolidation of railroads into fewer systems, thereby eliminating duplication of terminals and many operating costs. Labor always resists such consolidation because it would throw more men out of jobs. In any case, failure of railroads or decrease in their efficiency is everybody's problem, and particularly that of farmers.

Hitler Grabs Austria

GERMAN lightning struck twice in same place during last month, completely destroying independence of Austrian nation. On March 11th and 12th, 65,000 German soldiers, accompanied by all the paraphernalia of war, poured into Austria. These troops are now occupying important cities, including Vienna the capital, and have marched even to Brenner Pass at Italian frontier. Throughout Austria there is violence, persecution of Jews and confiscation of their property, arrest of thousands of anti-Nazi Austrians, including high government officials, and wildest kind of celebrations on part of successful Nazis.

Germany's outright invasion of Austria followed her previous demands which had forced Austrian Chancellor Schuschnigg to appoint Nazis to key positions in his Cabinet, as price of avoiding exactly what has now happened. Immediate cause of Germany's sudden move was Schuschnigg's order of a plebiscite to allow Austrian people to vote on question of their freedom. Fearing vote would be anti-Nazi, Hitler sent ultimatum to Austrian government, threatening invasion unless Schuschnigg stepped out in favor of one of Hitler's men. Schuschnigg resigned his post, after broadcasting message to Austrian people, saying "We yield to force". His message concluded with the words, "So, in this hour, I say goodby with the heartfelt

wish that God will protect Austria."

A thoroughly Nazi government has now been set up in Austria and is taking orders direct from Germany's master, Adolph Hitler, who has become Commander-in-Chief of Austria's army. Proclamation by Hitler declared the unity of Austria and Germany henceforth and defied other nations to try to part them.

Europe Stunned

Throughout Europe, governments and their people shiver in dread of what Hitler will do next. Czechoslovakia is on guard against a move in her direction, which is believed will come sooner or later. France and Great Britain sent strong protests to Germany against spectacle of "coercion backed by force." Italy, once protector of Austria's freedom, did nothing in her new role of friend to Germany, though it is believed that she can hardly be glad to have German soldiers so close to her own soil.

Spain, where Insurgent General Franco is winning fresh victories, is striking new fears in hearts of Frenchmen and Britains. Report is that Hitler is sending fresh troops to Spain to help Franco deal death blow to Spanish government forces, and it is suspected that back of this is a bargain between Hitler and Mussolini, giving command of Austria to one and of Spain to the other.

Last week, another crisis developed in eastern Europe. Poland delivered ultimatum to Lithuania. Their dispute is of long standing. Since 1920, when Poles took Lithuania's principal city and province, Vilna, the two countries have not been on speaking terms. Even mail has not been allowed to cross frontier. Poles demanded that Lithuania renounce all claim to Vilna and reestablish normal relations. Lithuania gave in, as Polish army outnumbers hers 14 to 1. However, latest dispatches indicate that the Poles are not yet satisfied, and anything may happen. All Europe is a powder keg.

How Old is Corn?

BEFORE Battle of Hastings was fought between Saxons and Normans in 1066, corn was growing here in the Americas. Proof of this is recent finding of some kernels of corn, estimated to be a thousand years old, in Peru. Major A. B. McMullin in United States Bureau of Air Commerce, dug up this corn from underground burial vault containing mummified bodies of Indians who roamed Peruvian coastal plain long years before Pizarro the conquerer ever crossed the seas.

Are You a Good Guesser?

Whether you are or not, be sure to read the editorial "Hot Time for Tent Caterpillars" on page four of this issue. It contains a special prize offer open to all readers of *American Agriculturist*. The best guesser stands to win $5.00.

Good Books to Read

Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch *Alice Caldwell Hegan*

It's fun to read the new novels — some of them at least—but sometimes it's even more fun to go back over some of the old favorites. We picked up a second-hand copy of this book just today, and have already dipped into it and savored the philosophy of Mrs. Wiggs amidst her struggles to keep her family going. You will remember that she always thought that "In the mud and sum of things, Something always, always sings!" We suggest you dig out your copy, or find one at the library, and re-read this old story.

Marigold *Grace Livingston Hill*

Lovers of Grace Livingston Hill's books will enjoy this new story from her pen. Marigold, young school teacher, is attracted by the glamor of handsome Laury Trescott, and the story is built around a party at the wealthy Trescott home, for which Marigold is tempted to buy an elaborate and extravagent dress, of which her mother does not approve. But Marigold does not attend the party after all, accompanies her mother on a visit to Washington, and there meets an attractive young engineer. The solution isn't as easy as it sounds though, and Marigold has some thrilling adventures before she settles her future. J. B. Lippincott Company. $2.00.

Port Arthur *Pierre Frondaie (Translated by Elisabeth Abbott)*

High adventure, romance, glamor and fine characterization make this a thrilling story, which gains fascination and timeliness from events now taking place in the Far East. Scene of the novel is Port Arthur shortly after the outbreak of the Russo-Japanese war, where handsome and popular Count Boris Ranewski was Captain of a torpedo boat in the service of Russia. Tselina, his lovely wife, was of mixed Japanese and Russian blood, and through her half-brother was placed under suspicion as a possible spy. Torn between love of her brother and loyalty to her husband, Tselina is involved in a cruel plot. J. B. Lippincott Company, Philadelphia. $2.00

Good Movies to See

Bringing Up Baby

Wholly nonsensical comedy, in which clever lines intensify uproariously ridiculous situations, portrays an impetuous young girl and her many attempts to keep the man she loves from marrying another girl. A tame leopard helps to complicate matters. Katharine Hepburn, Cary Grant, Charles Ruggles, May Robsen. Good entertainment for the family.

Penrod and His Twin Brother

Features the Mauch twins and is based on the stories by Booth Tarkington. Amusing and exaggerated comedy of the twins, their dogs, their gangs, and their exciting adventure with real gangsters.

The Adventures of Tom Sawyer

The old classic, presented in Technicolor, with excellent cast and effective musical background. Story closely follows the book and production is good. Features Tommy Kelly and Ann Gillis.

Gold is Where You Find It

Semi-historical social drama with authentic atmosphere, fine direction and dramatic story. Produced in Technicolor, with great variety of scene. Realistic record of conflict between hydraulic gold mining and wheat farming in Sacramento Valley in California.





From SKEFF'S NOTEBOOK

BY L. B. SKEFFINGTON

"COOPERATION by apple growers is yielding real results in returning to eastern producers apple markets which in former years were lost to western and southern producers," according to John Lyman of Middlefield, Conn., president of the New York and New England Apple Institute.

Seventeen directors of this growers' cooperative recently met for two days at Springfield, Mass., and reviewed in detail work of the institute during the current season. With handicaps of large crop and low prices, directors have faced unusual problems. Some growers have wondered whether their organization was "getting anywhere".

Directors say the answer definitely is "yes", and they back this up with a mass of evidence. Detailed reports of cooperation by the trade and retail merchants, copies of numerous advertisements, and letters from many distributors are included.

Plan for Next Season

Directors found their most effective approach is the work of the field staff. Three merchandising men are employed, one in the metropolitan area, one in New England and one in upstate New York. As a result of their contacts with merchants, apples have been featured in hundreds of stores, there has been a large amount of window and counter displays, and newspaper advertising.

The institute is financed by an assessment of one cent per bushel on packed fruit of members. Several growers have said this ought to be raised to two cents next season. Some of these growers told me they are in the red this season, "but because a farmer has one bad year that is no reason why we should not plan to do better next year."

Seek to Move Crop

In the meantime the large storage holdings of apples prompted Commissioner Noyes to call a meeting in Albany to see what could be done to speed their consumption. Details are being worked out by a committee headed by Webster J. Birdsall, director of the Bureau of Markets. It is expected a special Apple Week will be proclaimed. Suggestions include use of apples in schools. Various ideas of manufacturing apple brandy, etc., are not taken too seriously.

Two of the best outlets appear to be increased use in state institutions and apple juice. As one man said: "We might just as well give the state's wards lots of apples now as fruits from other states."

I claim to be one of the original boosters for apple juice. For the first time, this season finds it on many grocers' shelves in tin cans with attractive red-apple labels. One store man with whom I talked went out and bought 200 cases — and finds it going well. I made some inquiries and found three families that have adopted it as breakfast beverage — and like it. I am not in position to say that the perfect apple juice has arrived, but thanks to Dr. Donald K. Tressler of the Geneva Experiment Station, and to others working on the project, juice can be made cheaply. Various samples I have tried indicate we at last are on the right track. How much can be done along this line this season is problematical, but I know some canners who are getting steamed up about it.

What About Grading?

At the Albany meeting it was pointed out repeatedly that attempts to popularize apples would fail unless fruit in the stores was of good quality. Statement was made there is no use advertising apples unless you advertise good apples. Stores which I know have jumped their volume enormously this season tell me the same.

* * *

At and since county Farm Bureau fruit meetings this winter I have heard the low-quality apple problem argued from many angles. One man stated that consumers want the lower qualities as well as the higher priced. Store owners tell me they have been most successful in confining their sales to No. 1 and Combination Grade. "What is the use of offering anything poorer when we can get better apples?" they say. Frank Beneway told me he wrote to Albany suggesting a one-cent per bushel inspection fee, or something of that nature, for inspecting graded fruit, prohibiting sale of non-inspected fruit on the fresh fruit market. Seth Bush, Morton grower and storage operator, told me "we never are going to get anywhere until we keep the culls off the market."

There is plenty of good fruit in storage; it seems to me that to some extent at least it has been prevented from finding a market by a lot of poor stuff.

* * *

Rural Life Sunday

Rural Life Sunday is to be combined with the Western New York Apple Blossom Festival this year. The festival will be staged at LeRoy Saturday, May 21, and the following day Rural Life Sunday will be observed widely in the churches. In previous years the festival has had a two-day program independent of the Sunday services. This year the two groups are uniting their efforts, looking forward to the time when a great outdoor musical vesper service will be part of the pageant of spring. Already nine counties are planning participation in the festival and it is expected one or two more may be added.

Ulster County, for the first time, is to stage an apple Blossom festival at Kingston May 5, 6 and 7.

* * *

What About Crop Reports?

I have heard many complaints about crop reports and information about them. Chief concern is that publication of many of these reports has the effect of lowering prices. I wish to say that I never yet have seen a crop report issued by Roy L. Gillett of the State Department of Agriculture and Markets which predicted lower prices. His reports which I have seen are confined to factual information about conditions and percentage of crops.

A great deal of material comes to my desk from Washington. I have seen reports headed "Apple Prices to Be Lower", and others in like vein. In other words, it would appear that persons who send out some of those reports are expressing opinions for publication. Naturally, when these reports are received by newspapers and radio stations they are assumed to be official and accurate. Then the information is passed out that prices are going to be lower and the buyer expects to buy for less.

I do not believe these reports should be deceitful one way or the other. I do believe they should be free from opinion and should be confined to factual information. What do you think?

* * *

Beetle War Launched

Seventy-six Japanese beetles were found in the Rochester area last summer. A beetle lays 60 to 70 eggs, which in turn produce more beetles about the end of May. Plant inspectors expressed alarm and there was talk of extending the quarantine lines. The Rochester Federation of Garden Clubs has organized a civic committee representing various interests which plans a great spraying campaign, using $8,000 worth of arsenate of lead. Dr. A. B. Buchholz, director of the State Bureau of Plant Industry, says there will be no quarantine if this is done. The motive behind the campaign is that an ounce of prevention is better than a quarantine.

* * *

4-H Marketing

A 4-H egg show at Batavia indicates that farm boys and girls are going in for marketing problems in a big way. I have heard a lot about the 4-H potato pack in Wyoming County. A letter the other day told me Wayne County 4-H clubs are planning to go in for marketing of fruits and vegetables. Arthur J. Pratt of Cornell and Spencer Duncan of the State Department of Agriculture and Markets are doing a lot of good work in getting the youngsters started along sound lines in marketing farm products. Incidentally, these projects have proved to be profitable, as well as providing valuable experience.

* * *

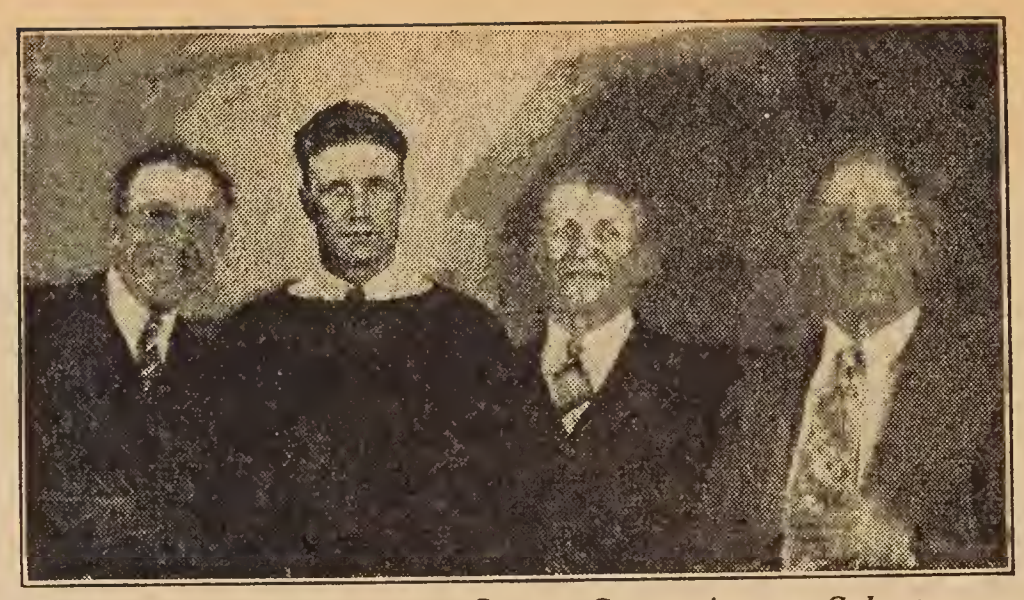
King Urges Money Reform

Herbert P. King, State Farm Bureau Federation president, says he personally does not believe present policies of the administration will lead to elimination of the evils of fluctuating prices." Speaking at the Lodi Farmers' Fair in Seneca County, he said "we would like to have the monetary system fixed so there will be no sharp rise or fall." He explained that under present policies, fluctuation of prices affects farm products and raw materials first and most seriously."

* * *

Case Now Supervisor

James G. Case of Sodus, member of this year's class of Master Farmers, has been named supervisor of his town to fill a vacancy. From time to time in the past Jim has been urged for this office or that, but previously he has side-stepped. He is a fruit grower and former president of the State Horticultural Society.



The recent Steuben County Potato Convention at Cohocton on February 23 was attended by 300 each day, and the show, consisting of 122 exhibits, was the largest yet. From left to right are: Arthur Wager of Cohocton, Clerk of the show; prize winners Harold Putnam of Plattsburgh, and Frank Wager of Cohocton; and Lee Edwards of Cohocton, Chairman of the show.

TENT CATERPILLAR CONTESTANTS!

Be sure to read editorial on page 4 of this issue, entitled "Hot Time for Tent Caterpillars." It contains last-minute instructions and news about an extra prize which *American Agriculturist* is offering in connection with the Tent Caterpillar Contest to *all* of our readers.



WGY Farm PROGRAMS

MONDAY, MARCH 28
12:35—"How to Get Rid of a Crank" (Grindstones), H. S. Pringle and E. S. Shepardson, N. Y. State College of Agriculture.
12:45—"WGY Farm Paper of the Air Book Review", Fred W. Crumb.

TUESDAY, MARCH 29
12:35—"Before You Plant", C. M. Austin, Montgomery Co., N. Y.
12:45—"What in Place of Meat?" Florine Walling, N. Y. Power and Light Corp.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 30
12:35—(Farm Electrification Mailbag), "Milking While You Wait", Ed W. Mitchell.
12:45—(Countryside Talk), Halsey B. Knapp.

THURSDAY, MARCH 31
12:35—"Balance Your Business", S. W. Colby, Windsor Co., Vt.

FRIDAY, APRIL 1
12:35—"Between You and Me", H. R. Waugh.
12:45—(The Women's Corner), Talma Buster, Warren Co. N. Y.
8:30—WGY FARM FORUM.

SATURDAY, APRIL 2
12:30—(WGY 4-H Fellowship), 4-H Club Member, Delaware Co., N. Y.
12:45—"At the Mercy of the Elements", H. M. Stanley, Sec., N. Y. State Grange, Schenectady Co. Pomona Grange.

MONDAY, APRIL 4
12:35—"Trees for Tomorrow", Prof. F. E. Carlson, N. Y. State College of Forestry.
12:45—"History of County Fairs in New York", Dr. A. C. Flick, N. Y. State Historian.

TUESDAY, APRIL 5
12:35—"Springtime is Spraytime", J. A. McKee Bennington Co., Vt.
12:45—"Cakes — To the King's Taste", Laura Wing, N. Y. Power and Light Corp.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 6
12:35—(Farm Electrification Mailbag), "A Change of Range", Ed W. Mitchell.
12:45—(Countryside Talk), Jared Van Wagenen, Jr.

THURSDAY, APRIL 7
12:35—"Small Fruits for Small Gardens", Frank A. Skogsberg, Berkshire Co., Mass.
12:45—Future Farmers of America of Waterville School.

FRIDAY, APRIL 8
12:35—"Shrubs and Shrubs", Dr. A. B. Buckholz, N. Y. State Dept. of Agriculture and Markets.
12:45—(The Women's Corner), Mabel Milhan, Rensselaer Co., N. Y.
8:30—WGY FARM FORUM.

SATURDAY, APRIL 9
12:30—(WGY 4-H Fellowship), 4-H Club Member, Vt.
12:45—"Women Can Manage Farm", Muriel K. Hill.

Grange Scholarship Suppers Continue During April

Subordinate Granges have been given one more month in which to hold their Scholarship Suppers, according to announcement just made by H. M. Stanley, Secretary of State Grange. Month of March was originally designated, but Granges may now have until end of April.

First Grange to hold its supper was Huguenot Grange No. 1028 at New Paltz, Ulster County. Two hundred persons were served.

These suppers are open to the public and are for the purpose of raising money for the Grange Revolving Scholarship Fund. Cooperating with the Grange in this project is the G. L. F. Exchange, which is donating to each Subordinate Grange several of its products to be used in preparing the suppers. The G.L.F. is also awarding the following prizes to the Subordinate Granges which contribute the three highest amounts to the Scholarship Fund, in proportion to their memberships: First prize, an electric or gas range; second prize, an electric percolator; and third prize, an electric roaster.

Should the Basic-Surplus Price Plan Be Tried in New York?

The Tenth in a Series on Surplus Milk

By LELAND SPENCER

THERE is a greater seasonal surplus of milk in New York than in any of the other large milk sheds in the East. Farmers deliver to New York State dairy plants nearly twice as much milk in June as they do in November. Yet the sales of fluid milk are less than 10 per cent larger in June than they are in November. Cream sales show more of an increase from November to June, but the total of milk and cream sales is only 20 per cent higher in June than it is in November.



Leland Spencer

This lack of adjustment between milk production and fluid sales at different seasons of the year is exactly the kind of thing the basic-surplus price plan was designed to overcome. Is there any reason why this type of price plan would not work as well in New York as it has in the other markets where it has been tried.

There are three situations in the New York milk shed that should be considered carefully before any attempt is made to use the basic-surplus plan here.

In the first place, the New York milk shed is so large that frequent personal contacts between managers of the plan and the producers are impossible. Such contacts are very helpful in handling the numerous individual adjustments that have to be made in producer bases.

Another situation that has to be considered is the wide range of conditions that prevail in different parts of this large milk shed. In some counties — particularly in northern New York and in southwestern New York — most of the cows freshen in the spring. November production is less than half as much as June production. In other counties, especially in southeastern New York and in northern New Jersey, most of the cows freshen in August, September, and October. More milk is produced in November than in June. These contrasting situations are the result of differences in length of growing season, proportion of pasture and crop land, and length of time the farmers have had a market for fluid milk.

The most important thing to consider, however, is the fact that New York City has been a closed cream market. That is to say, the New York City Department of Health has had practically the same requirements for cream as for fluid milk. Except in emergencies, cream has been permitted to come only from approved dairies and plants within the milk shed. The Dairymen's League and other farm organizations have strongly supported this policy.

Last fall there was such a shortage of cream that the Department of Health, for the first time in 12 years, permitted western cream to be brought in by manufacturers of ice cream and cream cheese. In most of the other eastern cities this is a regular occurrence, and the dairymen of the local milk shed assume no responsibility for supplying all the cream that may be wanted at any time. The situation here is that we face the danger of repeated shortages in November unless something is done to increase the output of milk at that season. On the other hand, there cannot be much levelling of production without causing a shortage of locally-produced cream in July and August.

Under these conditions exceptionally wise management of the basic-surplus plan would be necessary to produce the results desired.

LIVESTOCK Sales Events

Cattle Sales

Mar. 26	Hubert S. Miller, Holstein Sale, Myerstown, Pa.
April 5	17th Guelph Holstein Sale, Winter Fair Bldg., Guelph, Ont. A. B. Brubacher, Mgr., Bridgeport, Ont.
April 11	92nd Earlville Holstein Sale, Earlville, N.Y.
April 23	Sycamore Farms Ayrshire Sale, Douglassville, Pa.
May 7	George E. Page, Holstein Dispersal Sale, Troy, Pa.
May 9	2nd Annual Eastern Aberdeen Angus Sale, Cornell.
May 10-11	93rd Earlville Holstein Sale, Earlville, N.Y.
May 12	New England Ayrshire Sale, Springfield, Mass.
May 12	Guernsey sale at Waldorf Farms, North Chatham, N. Y., managed by Dunn & Harwood, Schoharie, N. Y., and Cordaville, Mass.
May 14	Phileidor-Potts Guernsey Dispersal Sale, Livingston, N. Y., Dunn & Harwood, Schoharie, N. Y., and Cordaville, Massachusetts, sale managers.
May 14	New York Federation Ayrshire Sale, Iroquois Farm, Cooperstown, N. Y.
May 16	Foremost Guernsey Association, Inc., Annual Sale, Hopewell Junction, N. Y.
May 18	Gayhead Farms, Guernsey Sale, Coxsackie, New York.
May 19	Pennsylvania Guernseys at Auction, Doylestown, Pa. Sale managed by the Pate Sales Co., Chadds Ford Junction, Pa.
May 20	Coventry — Florham Guernsey Sale, Trenton, N. J.
May 21	Waldorf Farms, Guernsey Sale, North Chatham, N. Y.
May 23	New York Guernsey Sale, managed by Dunn & Harwood, Schoharie, N. Y., and Cordaville, Mass.
May 30	Meridale Farms, Jersey Sale, Meredith, New York.

Coming Events

Mar. 30-31	Annual Grange Lecturers' School, University of New Hampshire, Durham.
March 31	Maine Guernsey Breeders' Association Annual Meeting, Orono, Maine.
March 31	Washington County Sheep Growers' Meeting, Cambridge Town Hall, Center Cambridge, N. Y.
April 14-15	Vermont State Horticultural Society Meeting, Community House, Rutland, Vermont.
April 16	Connecticut Beekeepers' Association, Hotel Bond, Hartford, Conn.
April 20-21	7th Annual Vermont Chick and Egg Show, State School of Agriculture, Randolph Center, Vt.
April 25	Connecticut Rural Road Improvement Association Annual Meeting, Hotel Garde, Hartford, 10:30 A. M.
April 25-29	Institute for Parent Teachers, Cornell
April 26	Annual Meeting of New York State Jersey Cattle Club, Syracuse.
April 30	23rd Annual Little International Livestock Show, Pennsylvania State College of Agriculture, State College.
May 11	Annual meeting, American Guernsey Cattle Club, Chicago, Ill.
June 16	Annual Meeting of Dairymen's League Cooperative Association, Inc., Syracuse, N. Y.
June 16	Saratoga County Guernsey Breeders' Annual Picnic, Dr. J. R. MacElroy's Farm, Jonesville, N. Y.
June 18	Annual Picnic of New York State Brown Swiss Breeders' Association at Farm of George Smith, Cobleskill, Schoharie County, New York.
June 21-24	Annual Summer Conference of Northeastern Poultry Producers' Council, Cornell University.
July 24-30	Farm & Home Week, Connecticut State College, Storrs.
July 30	Annual Western New York Dairy Field Day, Batavia.
Aug. 9-12	Middle-Atlantic State Grange Lecturers, Cornell.

DOWN THE Alley



By J. F. "Doc" ROBERTS

SOMETIMES I wonder if hard roads and farm trucks are really appreciated here in the Northeast from a livestock standpoint. We get reports of all classes of livestock being hauled from 150 to 225 miles throughout the Middle West in order to get this livestock to a market. There it has now become not the unusual operation, but the usual.

Now, is there any necessity for farmers in the Northeast to consider hauling their own livestock? Don't we feel entirely too often that our few head, or our one cow, is entirely unimportant? And yet this is the situation:

There are approximately 1,375,000 cows in New York State alone. These cows have to be replaced approximately every 7 years, which means that there are almost 200,000 cows that go into meat channels every year in New York State alone. This meat is, of course, almost entirely consumed within the State itself, and every year we get inquiries as to why cows in the State of New York, going into meat channels, sell in most cases at lower prices than they are bringing even in the Middle West. Of course, the answer is simple. It is the way they are marketed in New York State, as compared to other states.

Dr. Willman, Animal Husbandry specialist at Cornell, told me last week that the income from hogs was greater on New York State farms than the income from oats, and yet most every farm raises some oats. It was also brought out that the income from meat produced on New York State farms was the second largest income of all sources of farm income in this state. Northwestern New York feeds something over 100,000 lambs each year. Incidentally, the great percentage of these are handled by trucks through regular livestock markets.

Whenever meat animals are handled inefficiently and without regard to prevailing market prices, they are sold for less than they are worth, which has a decided influence downward on all meat animals; and while you may feel that your few head are unimportant, the fact remains that the Northeast does produce a lot of meat, that it is a very important source of farm income, and it should receive the protection that it deserves.

All classes of livestock continue to show improvement in prices and the most outstanding development of the past few weeks has been the strength shown in the prices of cows and bulls, suitable for sausage and boloney. In some cases, these animals have sold on a higher basis than the good kind of heifers and medium kind of steers which would be suitable to sell in cuts at retail. Normally, you would think that unemployment and industrial stress would be shown more on the low-costing animals than on the higher-costing ones, but during these times of limited pocketbooks, people buy for quantity without waste, rather than quality, and therefore they go into the prepared meats so extensively that they advance in price out of proportion to normal conditions, which of course creates a demand for this type of animal.

Wool continues to show strength and while it is still quotable from 20c to 25c on the farm, some of the better grades of longer staple wools are quotable above these prices.

Milk Prices

Dairymen's League — The average return to Dairymen's League members for February milk was $1.92 per hundred. This is for 3.5 milk in the 200-mile zone, and includes an average plus differential of 15c. The February League price is 16c below the January price, but is 4c above February 1937, and is the highest February return since 1931.

Sheffield Farms — Sheffield producers received $1.96 for 3.5 milk in the 200-mile zone. This is 17c below January price of $2.13, but is 7½c above the February 1937 price of $1.88½.

Bargaining Agency — At the meeting of the delegates of the Bargaining Agency on February 28, the delegates approved recommendations of the directors that the present price schedule be continued. Present prices are: class 1, $2.20; class 2, $2.05.

The schedule of prices is subject to reopening on proper notice by either the Producers' Bargaining Agency or the Distributors' Bargaining Agency.

Measuring a Farm Business

No. 2. Small Farm Means Small Returns.

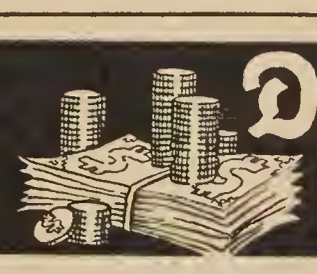
EDITOR'S NOTE: This is the second of a series of nine articles on measuring farm business. The information on which these articles are based was given the writer by members of the Department of Agricultural Economics & Farm Management at Cornell University.

IN A recent issue we suggested that size of business was one of the measuring sticks of a farm. A very rough rule is that a farm business should be large enough to give full time employment to at least two or three men. You doubtless will be able to point to exceptions, but in general the income of a one-man farm, particularly if the man has not been profitably employed the year around, will be unsatisfactory.

Here is an important point. Most of the young men who have recently started in to farm for themselves made their observations and secured their experience at a time when profits were non-existent and a big farm business was losing money faster than a small business. It is important to remember this, because recent farm accounts and surveys show pretty definitely that conditions have changed until size of business is again important. Remember, too, that the farm that was rated as good-sized fifty years ago is now small, and a farm that was rated big fifty years ago is now middle-sized. The "little farm well tilled" idea always had a considerable proportion of bunk and it contains more bunk at present than it did 50 years ago.

By the way, acreage is not always a good measure of size of business. A better measure is the number of men required to keep the business running. A few green houses on an acre of land may qualify as a good-sized farm business.

In an early issue we will discuss the size of business as it applies to different types of farms.—*H. L. Cosline.*



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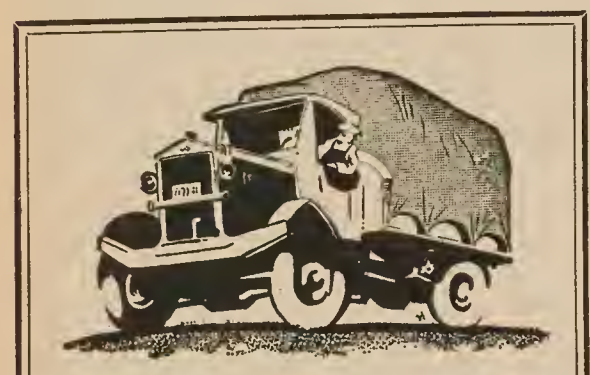
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PUPPIES—WHITE COLLIE—parents trained. HARRIET WIXOM, Trumansburg, N.Y.

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10 North Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

NEARBY MARKETS *for* NEARBY POULTRYMEN

To Buy or Not to Buy

By J. C. HUTTAR

ONCE again the United States Department of Agriculture is seriously considering the purchase of eggs in order to put a bottom on egg prices. On March 5th a Washington press release said that the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation was ready to buy if prices went any lower. In terms of our eggs that means 21c for Specials and 18½c for Mediums in the whites. It also means 21c for Special Browns and 19c for Medium Browns. But Special Browns did dip down to 20½c for a few days since then without a stir from the F. S. C. C. Since then the ½c was recovered and medium white eggs have advanced ½c over the March 5th level. But still egg consumption doesn't quite keep up with egg production. That means storage and there's the rub.



J. C. Huttar

You surely remember that last year the people who financed the storage of the Spring surplus lost very heavily. This naturally resulted in two things. Some are broke and can't buy any eggs to store this year; others are very conservative. They say they must buy the eggs much cheaper this year or they won't risk their money. So you can see how this brings down the price of the present surplus.

The people who receive the eggs from the country producers or shippers often can't finance any storage deal. They need all their capital to pay for their daily receipts. They have to make quick sales in order to get money to pay for more eggs coming in. This is true of all classes of eggs except those which come from the Pacific Coast. There the farmers' own cooperative organizations are so big and powerful that they set a price at which they themselves will store the surplus if no one else wants it.

In the first few years of their existence these cooperatives set aside a little money as a reserve. This fund grew to be large enough so that it could be used for these market stabilization efforts. While this activity on the part of the Pacific Coast cooperatives also has some effect on holding the prices of all other eggs, yet they can get pretty far out of line in a year such as this.

So you can see that prices of all eggs except those from the Pacific Coast will be forced down until the conservative storer, who still has money with which to buy, considers them a good buy.

The Consumer

Like most pictures this one has another side too. A lot of people are out of work. They're figuring their funds closely and are constantly watching for food bargains. If eggs are cheap at this time of year they will eat a lot of them. But when they are a couple of cents higher than they figure they can pay these budgeteers look for something else. So we must consider egg consumption.

A group of merchants in the New York market were asked by the Department of Agriculture to make their suggestions regarding government egg buying. They opposed it and in doing so brought in some sound arguments. One was this:

"Statistics show that from October to December 1937 retail sales in important outlets increased 23% when the price declined from 28 to 25 cents. This was the average decline in price during that time." The merchants go on to point out to the Department of Agriculture that buying power has been reduced in the last six months due to increasing unemployment. So they urge keeping Spring prices low in order to encourage heavy egg consumption now.

Well, we'll all agree that it is best to have as many eggs as possible eaten and forgotten. That makes a healthy situation for the entire year.

But the only question in my mind is how much increased consumption can be induced by pushing egg prices down that last two cents which the storer thinks is necessary to make the deal absolutely safe. None of us is so selfish nor greedy that he doesn't care what happens to the storer or speculator so long as the producer gets all he can out of it. These men who store eggs perform a service and risk money and it's healthy that they should be legitimately paid for these services and risks. But we're talking about egg consumption. Those final two cents after egg prices are already low don't help the consumer nor consumption nearly as much as they hurt the producer of these eggs. For he also has money invested in his poultry enterprise and he performs some very important services too.

But, the egg merchant argues, we don't ask for government help to protect our money and pay us for our services. We merely ask them not to hold up the storing prices and then do nothing about the outcoming prices next Fall. Right here let me say that the government did buy a lot of storage eggs last Fall and Winter.

Then, too, I think the merchant fails to admit the big advantage he has over the producer in setting the value on the product when it comes to market. Except in Pacific Coast eggs, where the producer controls a sufficient portion of the total volume through his cooperative marketing organizations, he is really ineffective in bargaining for the full value of his eggs at all times.

Somebody Else's Headache

Anyway, there it is. It isn't my headache and I don't envy the people in Washington. To buy or not to buy, that is the question. And furthermore, if the answer is to buy, then at what price should the market be stabilized to keep the good egg producer interested in carrying on and yet to get a good consumption of eggs this Spring.

Home-Made Concrete Mixers

Nearly every farmer can make good use of a small concrete mixer, because its use even for a small sidewalk job not only saves a lot of hard and unnecessary labor but means better concrete by having the ingredients thoroughly mixed. A small mixer is equally efficient for mixing feeds, treating seed grain, hulling walnuts, etc. A concrete mixer can be owned and used by two or more neighbors cooperatively, since the time element usually is not important. Small mixers can be bought unmounted for less than $20 and it is an easy job to put one on the front axle of an old car if you want it mounted, so we do not favor home-made mixers of less efficiency and costing just about the same.

—I. W. D.

Tough on Burglars

A new type of alarm will make life tough for burglars. A beam of light is reflected by mirrors across a room in several directions. You naturally would think that a burglar would avoid it, but all the visible rays have been filtered out. The minute a burglar crosses one of those beams, an alarm is sounded, or it can be arranged so that police headquarters is automatically dialed on a telephone.

Even though power lines are cut, the alarm still works because a battery is automatically tripped in when the regular current is interrupted.

Producers Boost Egg Advertising

LAST SUMMER the Northeastern Poultry Producers' Council, the Northeastern Federation of Egg & Poultry Cooperatives, and the National Association of Food Chains put on a campaign to increase egg consumption. The campaign, financed largely by chain stores, secured results, but the job is not yet done. The next move is up to poultrymen in northeastern states.



Poultrymen in Connecticut and Massachusetts have already contributed more than $1500 from each state to a fund to advertise eggs. In New York State an egg consumption committee has been named. The committee has decided to raise the New York State fund by selling to egg producers attractive purple and gold labels. This label carries an outline map of New York State and reads, "Buy New York State eggs. We are cooperating with New York State Committee for greater egg consumption," and there is a place for the producer to put his name. These labels, which cost $2.00 per hundred, can be ordered from Walter Schait, Secretary-Treasurer New York State Egg Consumption Committee, Ithaca, N. Y.

Cooperating producers will put a label on each crate of eggs shipped. In that way the larger poultrymen will make bigger contributions. In other words, the ones who get the benefits pay the cost.

The campaign to increase egg consumption is well organized. It has the support of the National Association of Food Chains and of poultrymen's organizations. It deserves the financial support of every producer of eggs.

NEARBY MARKETS *for* NEARBY POULTRYMEN

A Quality Market *in* Every Town

By MEADE SUMMERS.

IT WAS Stanley McCadam talking, of Heuvelton, N. Y., way up in St. Lawrence County, seven miles out of Ogdensburg.

"They all told me that Northern New York would not pay for a good quality egg; they all told me people here were price shoppers. Everyone said that poultry would not pay in Northern New York, — that it had to be dairy because of the cheap hay land. I am now selling over a thousand dozen a week at the top premium quotation at New York City, and I receive this price F.O.B. my farm."

Therein lies the story. It is interesting to talk with Mr. McCadam as to how he found this quality market.

"It is necessary, of course, to have a quality product to sell. That's why I am selling my eggs day old to my distributors."

An inquiry as to how he did this, brought out the fact that the eggs are produced in his egg factory on one day, and in the afternoon of that day they are candled, graded and packed and put in the refrigerator for overnight. They are all refrigerated to about 40 degrees temperature in a few hours after they are laid. The next day they are delivered in cartons to the retail distributor he has selected in each town.

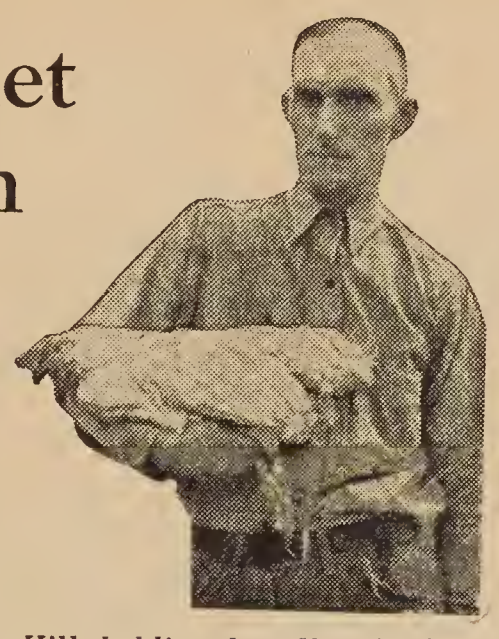
Mr. McCadam suggests that you find the grocery store or meat shop that has the best reputation for quality, and get them to handle your eggs for their exclusive trade. He, himself, established contacts in Ogdensburg, Watertown and Massena. These three towns take his entire output of one thousand dozen per week. He suggests establishing one good outlet in each town and not several, because the one who has it exclusively will push your quality eggs.

Mr. McCadam's plant now contains about 1600 to 1700 mature birds and he is getting over one thousand eggs per day. He has sufficient capacity to handle 2,600 mature birds.

An Egg Factory

The accompanying illustration shows you the building that houses Mr. McCadam's poultry enterprise. He uses hen cages, with starting and growing compartments so that all birds are grown inside. Thus he has baby chicks coming into his plant every month of the year and of course birds are maturing and going into the laying compartments each month. Once his plant is completely filled, he has enough growing equipment to keep it 100% filled with laying birds.

Mr. McCadam sells all the surplus cockerels and cull hens as dressed poultry from his plant. This averages from 75 to 100 per week and here again he sells them to the same three outlets that market his eggs. Also, he does not have enough of the quality fresh-dressed poultry such as he delivers to these outlets. He told me that he received 23 cents a pound for his dressed broilers, — meaning killed with the feathers off. The small broilers are packed in a cellophane bag and are put in a waxed carton for display purposes at the meat shops.



Floyd Hill holding hen No. 56 from Battery B. In 17 months she laid 454 eggs without molting.

The Labor Question

Mr. McCadam has other business which keeps him pretty well occupied, hence he hires all of his labor at the poultry farm. Mr. Floyd Hill is his poultryman and he is assisted by his grown son. Each day Mrs. Hill comes in and assists with the dressing of the birds. Hence, this plant is operated entirely by two people with a third part time.

In congratulating Mr. McCadam on the job that he has done he very thoughtfully said, "I haven't done anything that someone else can't do. There is a quality market in every town if someone will just get organized to deliver a quality product to that market."

With AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST ADVERTISERS

The Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co. have two booklets just off the press. One is called "Be Master of Your Harvest", and describes their small combine. It has been interesting to note the increase in number of combines used in the Northeast in the past few years. The other booklet is "Comfort, Profit, Independence for You", and explains in considerable detail the Allis-Chalmers line of tractors and equipment. Drop a postcard and get them.

* * *

Spring is a time to clean house and redecorate. If color schemes are a problem, here is help for you. Drop in at your nearest dealer in Sherwin Williams paints, and ask him for a copy of "Home Decorator & Color Guide". It has over 100 illustrations of actual color arrangements. *The Sherwin Williams Co.* had requests for 3,000,000 copies of last year's edition of this book.

* * *

In recent years there has been much interest in nut growing in the Northeast. Drop a post card to *Samuel Graham,* Bostwick Road, Ithaca, N. Y., for his folder on "Hardy English Walnuts".

* * *

Tobacco By-Products & Chemical Corp. of Louisville, Ky., will send you a 16-page booklet "Spraying and Dusting Charts". It gives control information about various sucking insects with a chart showing time and method of dusting and directions for making a home dust mixer.

* * *

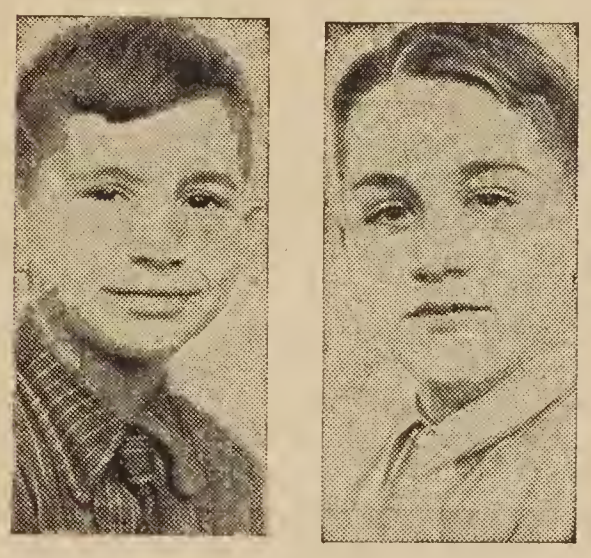
The Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co. have developed a new lamp called the Sterilamp, rays from which kill bacteria. Its possibilities are almost unlimited. For example, in the hospitals it keeps the air sterile in the operating rooms and helps to prevent possible infection during operations. It may be used in the preservation of food and sterilization of dishes and utensils in restaurants. In fact, one's imagination is staggered by the possible uses to which this new development might be put.

* * *

A new product, the 12-16 Single Action Tractor Harrow, has been added to the well-known "Cutaway" line, produced by the *Cutaway Harrow Company* of Higganum, Conn. This inexpensive harrow has been designed especially to meet the needs of the new one-plow tractors. A post card will bring you complete information.

John Williams Kent Gets Life Saving Award

BELIEVING that heroism among boys and girls is too seldom recognized, *American Agriculturist* occasionally presents a life saving certificate to a rural boy or girl. Such a one has just been presented to John Williams Kent, of Edmeston, New York. The award is beautifully inscribed, signed by the Editor and Associate Editor of *American Agriculturist* and beautifully framed. The award reads as follows:



Rescued and Rescuer. Left, Douglas Card. Right, John Williams Kent, to whom an American Agriculturist Life Saving Award has been granted.

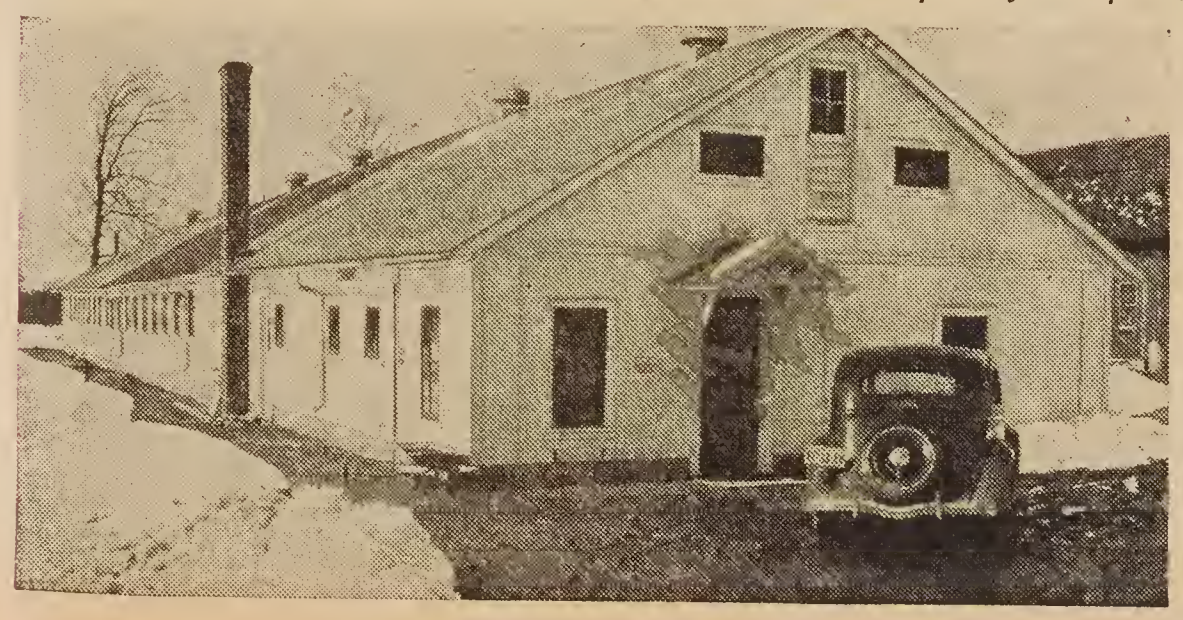
AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST
LIFE SAVING AWARD
presented to
JOHN WILLIAMS KENT

For saving the life of Douglas Card who broke through the ice December 27, 1937, this *American Agriculturist* Life Saving Award is presented to John Williams Kent. Douglas Card, ten years old, wearing rubber boots, broke through the ice in water over his head and would have drowned had not John Williams Kent, without regard for his own safety, rescued him.

(Signed) E. R. EASTMAN, *Editor.*
H. L. COSLINE, *Associate Editor.*

If you know of a boy or girl living on a farm or in a small town and whose parents are subscribers to *American Agriculturist,* who has recently saved a life at the risk of his own, please send us details and if the circumstances merit it, a similar award will be presented.

This building on the farm of Stanley McCadam houses his poultry enterprise.



PRIME

for a *real job* of electric fencing get *Prime*

BATTERY AND AC MODELS

You save 4 out of 5 fencing dollars, so it's wise to save safely with Prime » » »

Enjoy electric fencing's big savings of time, work and 80% of fencing cost with Prime, the controller that does a *real job,* holding all livestock *safely,* with wet, dry or normal soil, year in and year out. The new Prime is a finely-built instrument, with the Moto-Chopper, giving split-second timing, Safety Transformer with Circuit-Breaker in AC model, and 20 other big features . . . Prime is the original successful electric fence, used 7 years, boosted by 40,000 farmers. $7,500 Lloyd's of London insurance policy with controller. Get Prime's *quality* story before buying. Write for *free* 32-page colorful book.

THE PRIME MFG. CO.,
1491 S. First Street, Milwaukee, Wis.
Established 1914.

free!

Kill LICE AND FEATHER MITES

"Black Leaf 40" not only eliminates adult lice but also kills young lice, as they hatch. "Black Leaf 40" delouses four times as many birds because of the

"Black Leaf 40" "CAP-BRUSH" ROOST APPLICATOR

8720

The "Cap Brush" actually enables you to cut your delousing costs three-fourths. For individual bird delousing, apply a drop of "Black Leaf 40" two inches below the vent and a drop on the back of the neck to kill body and head lice. "Black Leaf 40" is sold by dealers everywhere.

Be sure to insist on original factory sealed packages for full strength.

TOBACCO BY-PRODUCTS & CHEMICAL CORP.
INCORPORATED • LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY

LOOK FOR THE LEAF ON THE PACKAGE

SAVE MONEY ON WAYNE STARTER

with the WAYNE Introductory OFFER

Save 25¢ on your first bag of Wayne, the old reliable chick starter. Manganese, liver meal, dehydrated alfalfa meal, and added vitamins make it better than ever this year.

To save money on this quality feed, just take this ad to your Wayne dealer, or mail it to Allied Mills with your name and address. You will be given a free introductory certificate worth 25¢ and full information about a $1,500 prize contest.

ALLIED MILLS, INC.
Box 405 Fort Wayne, Indiana

DICKELMAN CORRUGATED METAL BROODER HOUSES

STOP CHICK LOSSES

With less work, raise more and huskier chicks. Air-conditioned. Fire, rat, vermin proof. More light. No sweating. Dry floors. H. M. Tibbals says, "Having wonderful luck." George Cox affirms, "Best brooder house we ever used." He broods 20,000 yearly. Stop sexed pullet losses, put weight on broilers faster; the DICKELMAN is ideal for all chicks. Send for catalog, low prices and easy terms. Patent 1,670,932.

RAISE 90% TO 100% OF YOUR CHICKS

THE DICKELMAN MFG. CO.

Box 40-G, FOREST, OHIO.

BABY CHICKS

20th CENTURY CHICKS



38 years breeding for big egg production, high vigor and heavy body weight. *Big type production White Leghorns a specialty!* Also Anconas, Minorcas, Rocks, Wyandottes, Reds, Brahmas, Giants and Pekin Ducks. Write today for free folder and special offer on advance orders.

20th CENTURY HATCHERY,
New Washington, Ohio
Box R.

Only $7.40 PER 100 for White Leghorns

Thornwood BLOODED Chicks

Thornwood's POULTRY BOOK FREE

LOW PRICES - BIG DISCOUNTS

25 years scientific breeding for high egg records, makes our Famous Blooded Chicks second to none. Sensational Egg Production, Large, Quick Maturing Broilers insure highest profits. 18 Best Breeds--ALL Blood Tested, at tremendous Bargain Prices.

WORLD'S LARGEST INCUBATORS

Our low prices are made possible by operating the World's Largest Incubators in our plant. Send at once for our prices and Big Free 4 Color Chick Book. A postcard will do.

THORNWOOD, INC., Box 101, LOUISVILLE, KY.

BABY CHICKS C. O. D.

From Selected Blood-Tested Flocks

Prices on	25	50	100
S. C. White Leghorns	$2.00	$3.50	$6.50
Barred Plymouth Rocks	2.25	4.00	7.50
New Hampshire Reds	2.25	4.00	7.50
White Leghorn Pullets	3.75	6.50	12.00
White Leghorn Cockerels	1.25	2.00	3.00

100% Live Del. and 90% Sex guaranteed.

HECLA POULTRY FARMS,
Box 110, Bellefonte, Pa.

Chester Valley Chix VIM-VIGOR-VITALITY

Electric Hatched. Cash or C.O.D. 100% live delivery.

Large Type English Sexed Wh.	100	500	1000
Leghorn Pullets (90% guar.)	$13.50	$67.50	$135.00
Large Type English Wh. Leghorns	7.00	35.00	70.00
Barred & Wh. Rocks, R. I. Reds	7.50	37.50	75.00
New Hampshire Reds	8.00	40.00	80.00
Eng. Leghorn Cockerels $3.-100; Heavy Mix $6.50-100;			

All Chicks hatched from 2 to 4 yr. old breeders. Every Breeder Bloodtested. Post Pd. Order direct or write for Catalog. CHESTER VALLEY HATCHERY,
Box A, McAlisterville, Pa.

RICHFIELD HATCHERY

300,000 Quality Baby Chicks. Cash or C.O.D.

100% Delivery Guaranteed.	50	100	500	1000
Large English S. C. W. Leghorns	$3.50	$7.00	$35.00	$70.
Barred Rocks & R. I. Reds	3.75	7.50	37.50	75.
New Hampshire Reds	3.75	7.50	37.50	75.
Heavy Mix	3.50	6.50	32.50	65.

Circular furnished upon request. Chicks hatched from healthy tested free range flocks. Postage Paid.
RICHFIELD HATCHERY, Box 40, RICHFIELD, PA.

MAPLE LAWN CHICKS

15 Most Popular Breeds 6c up

Write for Catalog before buying elsewhere. All Breeders Blood Tested. 100% live delivery Post paid. Cash or C.O.D.
MAPLE LAWN HATCHERY,
BOX A, McALISTERVILLE, PENNA.

BABY CHICKS (from 100% bloodtested flocks.) All kinds. Ducklings, Bronze poults. Write for catalog and price list. Mohawk Valley Hatchery, Schenectady, N. Y.

TURKEYS

BABY TURKEYS — ALL BREEDS

Order now for spring delivery. It pays to get the best.
TURKEY ROOST, HOLLAND, MICHIGAN

BRONZE, BOURBON RED AND WHITE HOLLAND turkey poults, also cross, beginning April 12th. Strong, early maturing. Meat type. Write for prices.
TIMERMAN'S TURKEY FARM, La Fargeville, N. Y.

3,000 HARDY BRONZE POULTS WEEKLY. BABY BEEF TYPE. Outstanding quality. Livability. Bloodtested. HIGHLAND FARM, Sellersville, Pennsylvania.

DUCKLINGS

Lakeview DUCKLINGS

Mammoth White Pekins, 6 lbs. at 10 weeks. Thousands hatching weekly. Also White Indian Runners. New Illus. Catalog FREE. Write today.
Lakeview Poultry Farm, Box A, Barker, N. Y.

Ducklings Finest quality runners. $7 for 50. Chicks 9c. Harry Burnham, North Collins, N. Y.

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DO—IT—WITH—SQUABS

Sold only 25 days old. LUXURY trade, all you can ship, every day in year. Why breed for ordinary trade? Go after this desirable, profitable business now. Write postcard for eye-opening free picture book.

RICE FARM
296 H. St. MELROSE, MASS.

OFFICIAL BLOOD-TESTED

Pennsylvania State Supervised

Every egg hatched in our plant from a breeder that has been selected by the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture and BLOOD SAMPLE Tested for B.W.D. by the Tube Agglutination test in the State Laboratory at Harrisburg, Pa.

WHITE LEGHORNS "Big Type," "Bred to pound out Eggs"	$ 9.00 — 100
SPECIAL MATING WHITE LEGHORNS—No B.W.D. Reactors	10.00 — 100
BARRED ROCKS & WHITE ROCKS "True to Type"	9.50 — 100
WHITE WYANDOTTES—R. I. REDS "None Better"	9.50 — 100
SPECIAL MATING NEW HAMPSHIRES—No B.W.D. Reactors	11.00 — 100
HEAVY ASSORTED "No Leghorns"	7.75 — 100
RED-ROCK-SEX-LINK Pullets "95% Accurate"	12.75 — 100
RED-ROCK-SEX-LINK Cockerels "95% Accurate"	9.75 — 100
SPECIAL MATING BARRED ROCKS—Direct from Gove & Cobb	10.50 — 100
ROCK-HAMP. BROILER CROSS—All Barred Color	10.00 — 100

NOW! — Buy Sexed Chicks With Confidence

95% Accuracy guaranteed. In order to supply our many customers with guaranteed SEXED CHICKS, we now use the Gentle Methods by graduates of Los Angeles, California, Sexing Association. You can be absolutely sure when you order sexed chicks from our hatchery. Breeders used in the special mating Leghorns listed below are Gasson and Leader Strain, choice birds, from Pens that do not show a single B. W. D. Reactor.

White Leghorn Pullets 95% ACCURATE **$18.-100; Cockerels $3.00-100**

SPECIAL Mating Wh. **Leghorn Pullets** 95% ACCURATE **$20.-100; Cockerels $3.50-100**

Send 1c a chick, bal. C.O.D. 100% live arrival guar. Add ½c per chick for less than 100.

PENNSYLVANIA FARMS HATCHERY, Inc.
Box A—LEWISTOWN, PENNA. "Largest State Supervised Hatchery in Pa."



JUNIATA LEGHORNS 24 years of breeding assures you of larger and better chicks, higher livability, pullets mature early, larger eggs and higher flock average. Breeders are 2 to 7 years old weighing up to 7 lbs. on free range. Write for FREE photos of our farm and stock, also price of Day Old Chicks, day old Pullets & Cockerels, also pullets 2 to 6 weeks old.

JUNIATA POULTRY FARMS BOX A, RICHFIELD, PA.

NACE'S QUALITY CHICKS

From Free Range Flocks — Safe Del. Guar. We Pay Postage. Circular Free.

	100	500	1000
HANSON OR ENGLISH LARGE TYPE SEXED PULLETS	$14.00	$67.50	$135.00
HANSON OR ENGLISH LARGE TYPE WHITE LEGHORNS	7.00	35.00	70.00
EVERPAY STRAIN BROWN LEGHORNS	7.00	35.00	70.00
BAR. & WH. ROCKS, R. I. & N. H. REDS, WH. WYAND & BUFF ORPINGTONS	7.50	37.50	75.00
WHITE JERSEY GIANTS	9.50	47.50	95.00
DAY OLD W. LEGHORN COCKERELS, $2.50-100; $12.50-500; $25.-1000. HEAVY MIXED	6.50	32.50	65.00

J. N. NACE POULTRY FARM AND HATCHERY — BOX A — RICHFIELD, PA.

Leister's LIVE-PAY CHICKS

Hatched in Electric Incubators. Write for 1938 Catalog or order direct from this ad. Hatches every week.

Cash or C.O.D.	100	500	1000
(Leghorn Cockerels $3.50) LARGE TYPE ENGLISH LEGHORNS	$ 7.50	$37.50	$75.00
LARGE TYPE ENGLISH SEXED LEGHORN PULLETS (95% accuracy Guar.)	14.00	70.00	140.00
BARREO OR WHITE ROCKS, S. C. REDS, WYANDOTTES	8.00	40.00	80.00
WHITE OR BLACK MINORCAS	8.00	37.50	75.00
NEW HAMPSHIRE REDS	8.50	42.50	85.00
JERSEY WHITE GIANTS — $9.00-100. HEAVY MIXED	7.00	35.00	70.00

All Breeders Blood Tested for B.W.D. by stained Antigen method. 100% live delivery guaranteed. WE PAY POSTAGE. Immediate shipments. Heavy Breeds Sexed on Special Request.
C. P. LEISTER HATCHERY, Box A, McALISTERVILLE, PENNA.

SMITH'S QUALITY CHICKS

BREEDERS BLOOD-TESTED — ELECTRICALLY HATCHED

CASH OR C.O.D. — 100% LIVE DELIVERY

	100	500	1000
LARGE TYPE S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS	$6.50	$32.50	$65.00
BARRED and WHITE ROX, R. I. REDS (Parmenter Strain)	7.00	35.00	70.00
NEW HAMPSHIRE REOS	7.50	37.50	75.00
HEAVY MIXED	6.00	30.00	60.00

Large Type Eng. Sexed Leg. Pullets (90% Guar.) $13.-100; Day Old Leg. Cockerels $3.-100
All Breeders Blood-Tested for B.W.D. by stained antigen method. Order direct from ad. Catalog Free.
SMITH'S ELECTRIC HATCHERY, Box A, COCOLAMUS, PA.



PRICE ONLY 50c

Did You Ever Hear This One?



Really good stories are as scarce as hen's teeth, especially when you're hard pressed to tell one, but not when you have handy a copy of Eastman's Chestnuts. This attractive little book contains 139 pages filled with good humor and stories that are different. For your copy of this laugh producer, write

American Agriculturist
10 No. Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Extra Extra Extra QUALITY CHICKS

100% live del. Cash or C.O.D.

ENG. LEG. SEXED PULLETS (90% Guar.)	100	500	1000
	$14.00	$68.75	$135.
S. C. LARGE ENGLISH LEGHORNS	7.00	35.00	70.
Bar. & Wh. Rox, Wh. Wyand. and R. I. Reds	7.50	37.50	75.
N. H. Reds and White Minorcas	8.50	42.50	85.

H. Mix $7.00; Day Old Leg. Ckls. $3.-100. All Breeders Blood Tested. Hatches Mon. & Thur. Write for FREE CATALOG and actual photos of our entire P. F. and Hatchery Plant.
The McAlisterville Poultry Farm Hatchery,
Edgar C. Leister, Owner, Box 20, McAlisterville, Pa.

CLEAR SPRING CHICKS

Large Type English Sex Leghorn Pullets (95%)	100	500	1000
	$14.00	$70.00	$140.00
Large Type English Leghorns	7.50	37.50	75.00
Day Old Leghorn Cockerels	3.00	15.00	30.00
Barred & Wh. Rocks, R. I. Reds	8.00	40.00	80.00
N. H. Reds & Red-Rocks Cross	8.50	42.50	85.00
White & Black Minorcas	8.00	37.50	75.00

Heavy Mix $7.-100. All Breeders Bloodtested. 100% live del. P. Paid. Cash or C.O.D. It will pay you to get our Free Catalog telling of our 28 yrs. Breeding Experience.
CLEAR SPRING HATCHERY,
F. B. LEISTER, Owner, Box 51, McAlisterville, Pa.

STONEY RUN English Leghorns

100% live del. Cash or C.O.D. P.P.	100	500	1000
Sexed English Leghorn Pullets	$13.50	$67.50	$135.
Sexed English Leghorn Cockerels	3.00	15.00	30.
English Leghorns	7.00	35.00	70.
Barred & White Rocks, R. I. Reds	7.50	37.50	75.
N. H. Reds and Black Minorcas	8.50	42.50	85.

Pullets & Cockerels 90% guar. All Chicks from Breeders bloodtested. FREE catalog with full information of all breeds and my 10 yrs. in the Poultry business.
STONEY RUN HATCHERY,
H. M. Leister, Box B, McAlisterville, Pa.

CLAUSER'S BARRON LEGHORN CHICKS

From Large Size, heavy production Barron English S.C.W. Leghorns. Hens weigh up to 7 lbs. Mated with R.O.P. Pedigreed Cockerels. Extra quality chicks from Blood-Tested healthy, vigorous, selected stock. At $9. per 100, $42. per 500, $80. per 1000. Chicks 100% Live Arrival Guaranteed. 10% books order. Catalog free.

Robert L. Clauser Box A, Kleinfeltersville, Pa.

NOLL CHICKS

BARRON White LEGHORNS

We import direct from England. State bloodtested for B. W. D. Hens weigh up to 7 lbs. Chicks $8 per 100. FREE CATALOG.

MARVIN F. NOLL, Box A, Kleinfeltersville, Pa.

Cherry Hill Chicks LOW PRICES

Twenty-one years Breeding for Larger and Better S. C. White Leghorns, Sexed if you prefer. S. C. Brown Leghorns—New Hampshires—Jersey White Giants—R. I. Reds—Barred Rocks. Write at once for prices & Literature.

CHERRY HILL POULTRY FARM,
WM. NACE, Prop. Box A, McALISTERVILLE, PA.

SPADE'S QUALITY CHICKS

Electric Hatched—Cash or C.O.D.

Large Type S. C. W. Leghorns	100	500	1000
	$6.50	$32.50	$65.00
Barred Plymouth Rocks	7.00	35.00	70.00

2 and 3 yr. old free range B.W.D. Bloodtested Breeders. 100% live del. P.P. Write for free cir. giving full details of our high quality chicks. THE J. S. SPADE POULTRY FARM, Box A, McALISTERVILLE, PA.

QUALITY CHICKS

	100
White Leghorns	$6.50
AA Grade White Leghorns	7.75
New Hampshire and Rhode Island Reds	7.25
Barred, White & Buff Rocks, Wh. Wyandottes	7.25
Heavy Mixed	6.50

Plum Creek Poultry Farm and Hatchery, Sunbury, Pa.

GREEN FOREST HUSKY CHICKS

Hanson or English Foundation Leghorns, White Rocks, Heavy Assorted Breeds, Barred Rocks. Blood Tested Breeders. Day old Pullets or Cockerels from matured hens. Guaranteed 90% true to sex. 100% live delivery prepaid. Started Chicks, any age, reasonable prices.
Green Forest Poultry Farm, Box A, Richfield, Pa.

350 CHASE CHICKS FREE!!!

Big White Leghorns—R C Brown Leghorns—Anconas Barred & White Rocks—White Wyandottes—Reds—New Hampshires—Sexed Chicks. Get full details.
CHASE POULTRY FARMS, Box 40, Wallkill, N. Y.

ORDER FROM MAPLEHOLM POULTRY FARM----
Be assured of quality chicks. White Leghorns, New Hampshires, Barred Plymouth Rocks. Blood tested. Mammoth Pekin Ducklings. Turkey Poults. Circular free. LEONARO BLOOD, R.D. I, JOHNSTOWN, N. Y.

Chicks of Better Quality. Large Barron English White Leghorns.
SEXED—UNSEXED. Prices Reasonable. Catalog Free.
Willacker Leghorn Farm, Box H, New Washington, Ohio

STARTED CHICKS. Write for Low Prices. ROSELAWN CHICK FARM, Dept. B, McAlisterville, Pa.

When writing advertisers be sure to say that you saw it in THE AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

BABY CHICKS

REDBIRD FARM

1st and 2nd High Pens
N. Y. STATE
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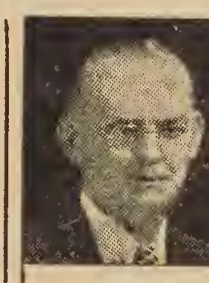
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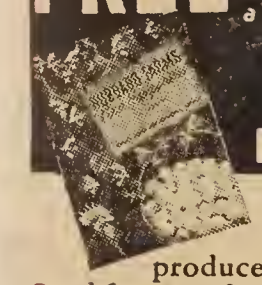
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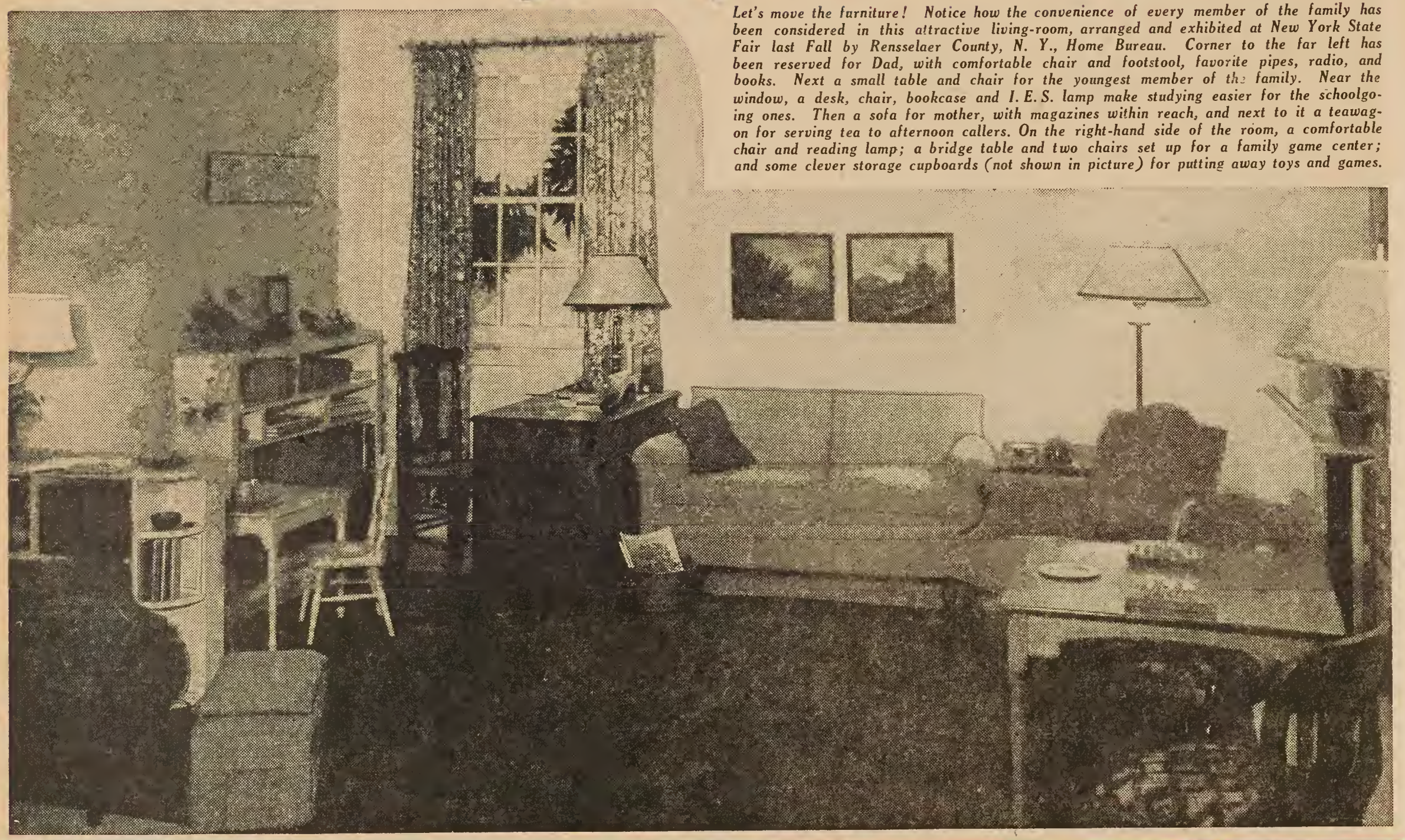


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Freshening Up The House



Let's move the furniture! Notice how the convenience of every member of the family has been considered in this attractive living-room, arranged and exhibited at New York State Fair last Fall by Rensselaer County, N. Y., Home Bureau. Corner to the far left has been reserved for Dad, with comfortable chair and footstool, favorite pipes, radio, and books. Next a small table and chair for the youngest member of the family. Near the window, a desk, chair, bookcase and I. E. S. lamp make studying easier for the schoolgoing ones. Then a sofa for mother, with magazines within reach, and next to it a teawagon for serving tea to afternoon callers. On the right-hand side of the room, a comfortable chair and reading lamp; a bridge table and two chairs set up for a family game center; and some clever storage cupboards (not shown in picture) for putting away toys and games.

by MRS. GRACE WATKINS HUCKETT

SPRING cleaning needn't be just a crusade against dirt. It can be a soul rejuvenating process, for it offers a grand chance to transform our surroundings simply by rearranging the furniture and by injecting new colors into the scheme of things. Too often we let things stay where they are because they have been there for a long time.

It is fun — even positively stimulating! — to study your living-room from the point of view of the convenience of the different members of the family, and then try to group the furniture so as to get the maximum comfort and charm. The room pictured on this page contains a number of good ideas on arrangement. Notice particularly how lamps are placed at strategic spots, affording plenty of light for everyone. Adding a new lamp or two is one of the best ways to add cheer and comfort, besides saving valuable eyesight.

Nothing alters the appearance of a room more quickly than changing the color of the curtains or draperies. It isn't necessary to buy new ones if the old ones are still good. Tinting or dyeing often does the trick. For glass curtains, tints rather than deep colors give a better light in the room and increase its apparent size. The present vogue is for rich colors in glass curtains; if one tires of them, most dyes can be "stripped" out of a fabric so that it can be given an entirely new color. Manufacturer's instructions should be followed closely whatever dye is used. The curtain possibilities are unlimited with old and new materials, old sheets, tablecloths or old curtains, new nets, cheesecloth, sheeting, or other inexpensive fabrics.

I have seen very effective bedroom draperies, bath and kitchen curtains made of bed sheeting (by the yard — or out of old sheets). Such curtains are trimmed with cotton cord, narrow cotton fringe, or cotton ball edging. Draperies and trimming are dyed the same color, or sometimes are in contrasting colors. In summer, these curtains of sheeting, dyed and trimmed, are attractive in every room in the house. They look cool and fresh, besides being easily laundered.

Rugs and overstuffed furniture can be cleaned and brightened by using the froth from suds made by combining soap jelly and warm water. Spread these dry suds on with a medium bristled brush, follow by a cloth wrung out of clean, warm water and immediately dry with a dry cloth. Do only a small section at a time, without soaking the back of the fabric. Stubborn spots may require the use of spot remover. If the furniture is choice, by all means have a professional do the cleaning; but it is surprising what one can do by using the method suggested here.

Oftentimes colors have faded and need freshening. Again the same method may be applied to rugs and overstuffed furniture. Experiment on an inconspicuous part of the rug or piece of furniture and let the color dry before deciding whether it is right. The original color of the fabric has much to do with amount of dye needed. Make up a dye solution in a big dishpan full of hot water. Add the all-fabric dye and when the color is right, add a handful of salt. Be sure to have an abundance of dye as it is very difficult to match colors. From a smaller container, apply the hot dye to the rug with a scrubbing brush; to upholstery, with a medium size brush with short stiff bristles. Apply just enough to color well, but not to soak the back. The secret seems to be to use *hot* dye, so the supply should be renewed frequently. If a second application is needed, wait until the first is dry. Automobile upholstery may be freshened in the same way, but it should be remembered that any successful dyeing depends upon having a clean surface to start with.

Floors are every homemaker's sore point. If one expects a good smooth job when refinishing finished floors, they must be made smooth by whatever means it takes to smooth them, scraping, planing or sanding.

Old waxed floors need to have the wax removed. This is fairly simple by going over the surface with a clean soft cloth moistened with kerosene or turpentine. Mop with a dry mop and rewax. The mechanical polishers are a wonderful help if one has electricity. However, a good strong arm and a brick wrapped in flannel have achieved as fine a luster as heart could wish.

Painting with a special floor paint followed by waxing, gives a softly lustrous finish, which also helps to protect the paint. The same applies to wax over a varnished floor.

Now that cellars are changing into recreation rooms, a coat of paint is almost a necessity. Some of my friends have been using casein paint, which not only brightens and cleans a cellar, but helps to keep down moisture. It can be applied to interior walls whether of concrete, brick, tile, stone, plasterboard or metal, and will go on over other paint. It is necessary, however, to have a clean surface — no grease, dirt, glue sizing, whitewash or calcimine. Glossy surfaces have to be roughened with sandpaper in order to hold it. Instructions for using any paint are given by the manufacturer and should be followed exactly. It is foolish to try to make a paint serve where it never was intended to.

I hesitate to mention painting old furniture, since I have labored long and hard removing paint from good old pieces which never should have had it on, but in cases where one wishes to freshen up furniture and work out a definite color scheme for bedroom, (*Turn to Page 23*)



FROCKS— that Flatter Any Figure

DULL-FINISHED materials are flattering to full and slender figures alike. This season is particularly fortunate for matronly figures because of the abundance of dull materials which do not look too thick. They come either in silks or wools or cottons.

DRESS PATTERN NO. 2059 is a real find for matronly figures. The softly draped bodice is feminine and becoming, conservative enough for daytime wear, yet dressy enough for afternoons. The slim gored skirt gives the best lines possible for graceful and easy wear. Pattern sizes are 16, 18, 20 years, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48 and 50-inches bust. Size 36 requires 3¾ yards of 39-inch material.

JACKET DRESS PATTERN NO. 2667 combines bolero jacket and redingote effect which are tops in the season's fashions. The same pattern may be used for a dress without the redingote effect and have a rever V-neck and gypsy-sashed waistline. Patterns are available in sizes 14, 16, 18, 20 years, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42-inches bust. Size 36 requires 3 yards of 39-inch material with 2⅜ yards of 39-inch contrasting.

TO ORDER: Write name, address and pattern size and number clearly and enclose 15c in stamps. Address Pattern Department, *American Agriculturist,* 10 North Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, New York. Add 12c for a copy of our new Spring fashion magazine.



"That dinner bell rings too loud, Emmy —there's some fellers around that table I never even saw in this county before!"



TODAY in AUNT JANET'S GARDEN

Get the Garden Going

WITH the half-hardy annuals just beginning to show green in the flats, I watch every opportunity to get the flower beds ready. All old stalks or litter which escaped the fall clean-up must be gathered and burned in the hope of destroying any pests which may have wintered over in them.

The manure mulch is never removed all at once, the heavier part being raked off or lifted off on the first really warm days. The lighter part is later spaded lightly into the bed. Some people complain that the manure brings a lot of weeds, but I'll take my chances with the weeds any day in order to get into the soil the humus provided by the manure. I have had so much trouble with soil baking that I am willing to battle weeds a while if the manure will help to prevent the baking. However, the spading in has to be done lightly without disturbing the roots of the established perennials and shrubs.

For us home gardeners, a complete commercial fertilizer seems to answer the greatest number of needs, in quantities from 20 to 40 lbs. per 1,000 sq. ft. It should be applied in early spring to soil already plowed or spaded, then work it in with a hoe or rake, but *do not* allow it to come in close contact with seed or newly set plants.

For the cutting garden where seeds are planted in rows, my procedure is something like this: the whole plot is plowed or spaded, manure being worked in. This leaves the earth in rather large lumps which I break up with a hoe or the back of a rake until the soil is fine. I try to do this when the soil will break apart gently without being either too dry or too sticky.

After the soil is pulverized, I mark off rows with a rope or stout cord stretched between stakes, rake in the commercial fertilizer, and then with the end of a hoe or rake handle I open up a shallow trench, in which I plant the seeds. Then with the back of a hoe or board, I tamp down the soil until it is smooth on the surface. This is important because every seed must be in contact with the soil if it is to germinate properly. Seeds which really need to be sown in cool soil are sweet peas, snow-on-the-mountain, larkspur. Others which can be sown while it is still cool, but which will do well if sown later are: balsam, godetia, nigella, lupins, gypsophila, cosmos, four o'clock, centaurea, calendula, alyssum and candytuft. Practically all other annuals require warm soil for germination. When planting in cool damp soil, seeds should not be planted too deeply and the surface should be kept cultivated in order to prevent crusting over the seed.



Never be careless about baking powder. Often the difference between success and failure in baking is due to just two things: (1) interruptions while you are preparing the batter and (2) baking powder that has lost its strength. Both these risks are ended the day you get Davis. For Davis has *two* raising actions instead of only one. Interruptions while you are preparing your dough make no difference because Davis' second raising action waits until the heat of the oven strikes it. Equally important—Davis is always full-strength, dependable. Sealed in air-tight cans, it reaches you fresh as the day it was packed. Always depend on Davis if you want to depend on success.

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You can paper the average room with high grade, artistic wall paper for as little as 90 cents—by buying at lowest prices. Send for big free catalog. Not the usual small mail order catalog but a large book showing scores of artistic designs for ceilings and borders as well as walls. Write today.

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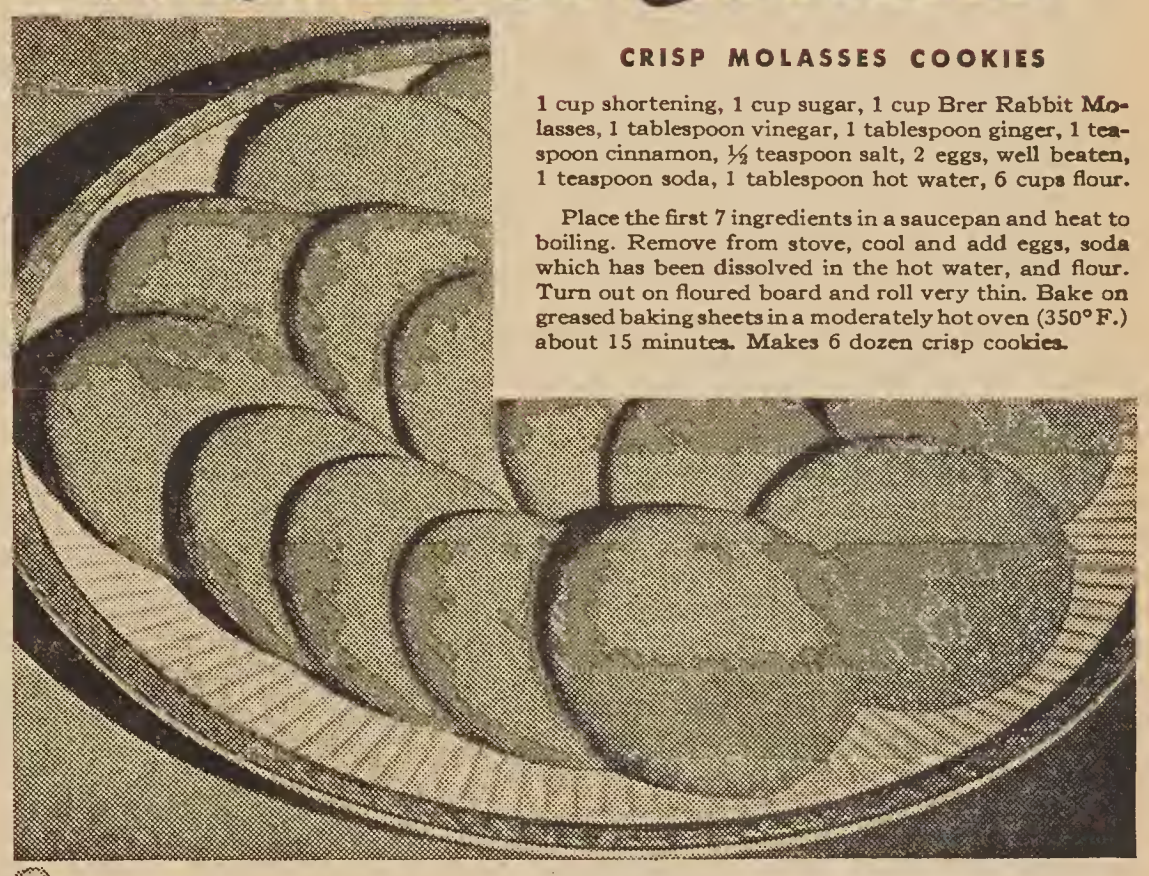
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Try Brer Rabbit's quick new way to make *Molasses Cookies*



CRISP MOLASSES COOKIES

1 cup shortening, 1 cup sugar, 1 cup Brer Rabbit Molasses, 1 tablespoon vinegar, 1 tablespoon ginger, 1 teaspoon cinnamon, ½ teaspoon salt, 2 eggs, well beaten, 1 teaspoon soda, 1 tablespoon hot water, 6 cups flour.

Place the first 7 ingredients in a saucepan and heat to boiling. Remove from stove, cool and add eggs, soda which has been dissolved in the hot water, and flour. Turn out on floured board and roll very thin. Bake on greased baking sheets in a moderately hot oven (350° F.) about 15 minutes. Makes 6 dozen crisp cookies.



HERE'S A RECIPE to save you time, energy and dishwashing. No bothersome creaming of shortening and sugar—you stir up all the ingredients in a saucepan. And the cookies cost only about 6¢ a dozen!

But be sure to use Brer Rabbit Molasses—made from the choicest, freshly crushed Louisiana sugar cane. Then your cookies will have the real old-fashioned flavor that everybody loves!

FREE! Brer Rabbit's new book. 100 recipes. Gingerbreads, cookies, cakes, pies, puddings, breads, muffins, waffles, griddle cakes, candies. Address Penick & Ford, Ltd., Inc., New Orleans, La., Dept. AA-11.

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(Print Name and Address)

The Best Day's Work I Ever Did

By C. A. STEPHENS

THIS goes back to the time when Arbor Day, although not a new idea, had not been so generally established by law in the states.

It is a fact, however, that from time immemorial the students at Bowdoin and certain other colleges had celebrated what was called Tree Day, every spring, when with much pomp and a tremendous fanfare each class in turn made an excursion into the country in quest of a young tree for planting on the campus, in the name and for the future honor and glory of that class. But I am now speaking of Arbor Day proper as observed a quarter of a century ago in the interests of forestry and home adornment.

The present writer was among the thousands to whom the call to plant at least one tree made good its appeal. "Yes, I will take two hours for it and plant a tree," I said, "and maybe years hence I shall sit and take my ease in the shade of it."

Arbor Day for that year had been appointed by public proclamation and was to be on the following Tuesday.

Then came the question of the species of tree. "Shall it be a sugar maple or a beech, the 'parent of printing types,' or a linden over which the bees will hum in spring, or a sturdy, long-lived oak with its annual crop of acorns? No, for all deciduous trees look bare and dead during the greater part of the year; no, it must be an evergreen; yes, a pine, a noble white pine, which will even outlive an oak."

Everybody knows how an idea will expand and grow in the mind when once, like a seed, it has found lodgment and taken root. An idea, indeed, is not a little like a tree. Before night that day I had determined to plant five pines instead of one. "Why not? The more the better." And before the second evening my plan had grown to include the planting of fifty young pines.

At my small place at Norway Lake — where I had moved after leaving our old farm — I had a piece of rocky waste land, nearly two acres in extent, good for little except to help hold the world together. Thinking of this, I finally resolved to take all Arbor Day, hire four or five neighbors, and set that two acres of waste land wholly to young pines.

But where were all those seedling pines to come from? For there were few state nurseries then.

A neighbor living next me keeps—or kept at that time—a dairy herd. His pasture adjoins mine. To the north of it stands a grove of white pine; and three or four years previously had come a cone year when pine seed goes broadcast, though mostly south of the parent trees. It fell and took root in my neighbor's pasture, in consequence of which he had a jungle of young pines now three or four feet tall; and I knew that this good neighbor wished to be rid of them.

So I went to see him and found him busy wheeling stove-wood to his woodhouse.

"Uncle Jim," I said after the usual amenities, "that pasture of yours is a sight this spring, isn't it?"

"Yes, it is. I've got to mow it all over with a bush scythe."

"No good," said I. "Those little pines will come right up again from the root."

"I suppose they will," he admitted.

"What will you give me to root them up for you?" I asked.

"I'll give ye ten dollars!" he exclaimed.

"Not enough," I said. "It will be a tough job."

"I'll make it twelve," he offered.

"Done at twelve," I said. "I will get about it tomorrow." Uncle Jim eyed me joyously.

On Arbor Day I had two teams engaged and five neighbors to help me dig up and set Uncle Jim's little pines. We got to work at seven.

Pines three feet in height are not difficult to uproot. A few thrusts of a spade and a quick pull does the trick; but it is well to take up as much earth with them as possible. Thirty or forty can be transported on an ordinary cart, drawn by a span of horses.

I set three men at uprooting and with two others began digging shoal holes in my waste lot at a distance of seven feet apart in quincunx order. The land was so deplorably stony and rough that it was not easy to place the holes in ordinary rows, but we came as near it as we could; and as fast as the pines arrived from Uncle Jim's pasture we set them in the holes and tramped down the earth about them. We did the work quite rapidly. In fact, a person with a knack for such work can easily set out thirty pines ir an hour.

I had been told that not half of the pines thus transplanted would live. In point of fact not one in twenty died. The white pine at this age is one of the easiest trees in the world to transplant and make live. It roots near the surface and does not require deep digging for transplantation.

The three workers I had set to dig up the seedlings in Uncle Jim's pasture had gone nearly over it by four o'clock that afternoon; and the two teams had brought nearly five hundred of the little pines to my place. We all worked till six that evening, setting them out, and at that time had a few over five hundred planted. The ground was pretty well covered by them, although certain authorities on forestry suggest planting seven hundred young pines to the acre. A good deal of my land, however, was beset by rocks or tough knolls. No doubt, when set nearer together, the pines grow taller, have fewer branches and therefore yield logs for lumber with fewer knots in them; but on the other hand they grow more slowly and a greater number of them die from overcrowding. Seven feet apart, I conclude, is near enough to set them and have a symmetrical grove.

From his dooryard Uncle Jim had been watching our operations that morning, chuckling a little. "Guess you won't make much out of that job," he said, when he saw the men and teams I had hired. "And what makes you haul those little pines away? You can just as well throw 'em in heaps and burn 'em on the ground!" He looked puzzled when, toward noon, he discovered that we were setting out the pines at my place; he had begun to be vaguely afraid that he hadn't made a good bargain, and it seemed to me that he looked a little uneasy when he paid me the twelve dollars.

Back in those days, help and teams were much less expensive than at present. I paid nineteen dollars and fifty cents for labor and teams. My Arbor Day performance therefore actually cost me all told in cash only seven dollars and a half.

Having set out young pines on waste land, a man can go off about his other business and forget all about them. They will take care of themselves and need no further attention. In fact, the less you do to them the better—except in one particular. Within the last fifteen years, a few pines in New England have begun to suffer somewhat from what is called pine rust, or pine blister, caused by a parasite which begins life upon currant and gooseberry bushes and goes from these to pine. Pines standing at a distance of three hundred yards from currant and gooseberry shrubbery are not, so far as has been observed, reached by this pest. It is therefore necessary to root up the currants and gooseberries contiguous to young pine forests. The pest damages young pines mostly; older, larger trees are not much affected by it. Thoughts of it therefore need not deter us from planting pine.

For several years thereafter my little plantation of trees did not grow very fast. Some time had to elapse before they became well rerooted in new ground. Meanwhile I was away from home much of the time, engrossed by other matters, and, indeed, scarcely gave them second thought. By the fifth year, however, I noticed that they were looking much larger, and that the entire two acres had taken on a fine dark-green aspect, which quite concealed the bare rocks and knolls. I chanced one day to pass Uncle Jim, who was leaning on a gate by the roadside, gazing across at them.

"Don't they look fine!" I exclaimed. "There will soon be a handsome stand of pine over yonder."

The old man turned and gave me a look of something more than suspicion. "Huh!" he grunted. "I ought to have got ten cents apiece for those pines."

Really the mere sight of that thrifty dark-green grove much more than repays me for the small sum expended to put it there, particularly in winter.

It is less to this sentimental side of that days work, a quarter of a century ago, that I am now calling attention, than to another side which I find appeals strongly to my neighbors and fellow townsmen; namely, the money side. A few days ago I happened to see one of the local lumbermen who operate sawmills at the foot of our lake, leaning over the same roadside gate, where Uncle Jim had stood, and he, too, had his eye fixed on those pines. I guessed he was going to call on me, and he did.

"Want to sell that stand of pine over there?" he asked. I thought I should like to hear what this destroyer of forests thought of my woodland, and so said. "Perhaps, if I could get my price."

"How much do you figure?" he asked.

"Well," I replied, "there are four hundred and fifty-one pines there. I

(*Continued on opposite page*)

The Amateur Poet's Corner

Because of the number of contributions, we do not return poems not published. Keep a copy of your poem.

The limit in length is sixteen (16) lines, and poem must be original and written by an amateur. $2.00 will be paid to the author of each one printed. Check will be mailed on or about first day of month following publication.

Send poems to Poetry Editor, *American Agriculturist*, P. O. Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y.

You Do Not Wash for One

I found myself complaining
Of work I had to do.
Monotony and ennui
Were all I ever knew.

I washed the dishes daily
And hated every one;
Tremendous is the boredom
Of never getting done.

One day a lonely neighbor
Came in and smiled at me.
"I'll help you dry your dishes,"
Gently offered she.

"I wish *I* had a panful
Of dishes to be done.
Rejoice at your good fortune —
You do not wash for one!"

—*Vieva Hunt,*
Geneva, N. Y.

The Song of the Lazy Farmer



THE FEEL of spring is in the air, with birds a-singin' ev'rywhere, the grass is greenin' on the hill, it won't be very long until the flowers pop up with colors bright to greet the sunshine with delight. I'd rather be than anything a farmer out here in the spring a-workin' with the sun and rain to make a crop of golden grain. Some folks are workin' in a bank with piles of bills, all cold and dank, and some amid the grease and smoke of factories, while other folks are diggin' coal from out the mine down where the sun can never shine.

I'm sorry for 'em all, by gee, right here is where I'd rather be; out where a man can feel a breeze and see the squirrels chase up the trees, out where you scatter far and wide the seed, and pretty soon inside its life begins to stir anew, and watered by the rain and dew it sends a sprout up to the sun and so a new year's crop's begun. Out here a-plowin' up the sod in partnership with Nature's God a man can feel that life is good for he is livin' like folks should. We're all creators, for again with alchemy of sun and rain, we wave our magic wand and lo, the hills and vales are all aglow with golden grain, and in between the cornfields with their healthy green. There ain't a man I envy when the grass is turning green again; there ain't no place I'd rather be than right here on the farm, by gee!

Aunt Janet's Favorite Recipe

EASTER SPECIAL

WHILE THIS RECIPE could hardly be called a "favorite" because it does require some fussing, I want you to have it because it comes in handy where one has children or entertaining to think of at Eastertime.

Prepare egg shells to serve as baking cups in the following manner: Prick a small hole in the small end of the shell and a slightly larger hole in the larger end. Force out the contents by blowing at the small end. Rinse with water and dry. Grease by pouring in a little cooking oil and rotating the shell. Fill almost full with your favorite cake batter. Paste paper across the lower end to hold in the batter while baking. A small funnel is useful in filling. Place upright in muffin tins to bake.

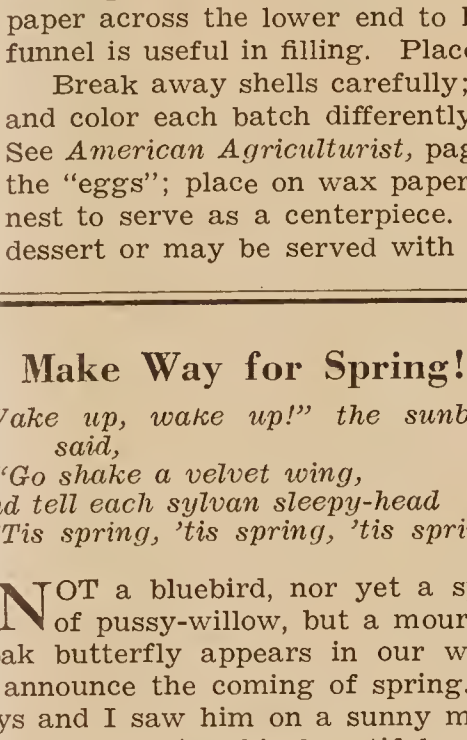
Break away shells carefully; divide your frosting into several portions and color each batch differently. (A butter frosting is easier to handle. See *American Agriculturist,* page 18, Dec. 4, 1937). Use this frosting for the "eggs"; place on wax paper to set. Arrange the eggs in a basket or nest to serve as a centerpiece. The eggs may accompany ice cream for dessert or may be served with a beverage for refreshments.

Make Way for Spring!

"Wake up, wake up!" the sunbeam said,
"Go shake a velvet wing,
And tell each sylvan sleepy-head
'Tis spring, 'tis spring, 'tis spring!"

"NOT a bluebird, nor yet a spray of pussy-willow, but a mourning cloak butterfly appears in our woods to announce the coming of spring. My boys and I saw him on a sunny maple stump; stretching his beautiful wings and lazily testing the quality of the sap for the making of maple-sugar.

A very elf of the woodland he seemed, caught unawares at his luncheon table. His cloak, a robe of rich purple-brown velvet, was ornamented on either side with turquoise gems and finished with a deep border of pure gold. What more could even a fairy king ask?



And if you follow where he leads, you will find the first hepatica buds still wrapped in their wooly coats, and the first yellow violets reflecting the gold of spring sunshine. (These plants, together with samples of moss, make a lovely glass garden, or plant them in a shallow bowl for a table centerpiece.)

Now we listen for the killdee's call and the honk of wild geese flying North. And any day we expect to find Robin in our back-yard, drumming up an earthworm for his breakfast, while the song sparrow scratches there like an old mother hen and spatters more mud on his vest. Then we wait for the bluebird's melody, and when the tips of green in my garden show fat buds in their midst, we know that spring is surely here.—*Mrs. G. H. E.*

Freshening Up the House

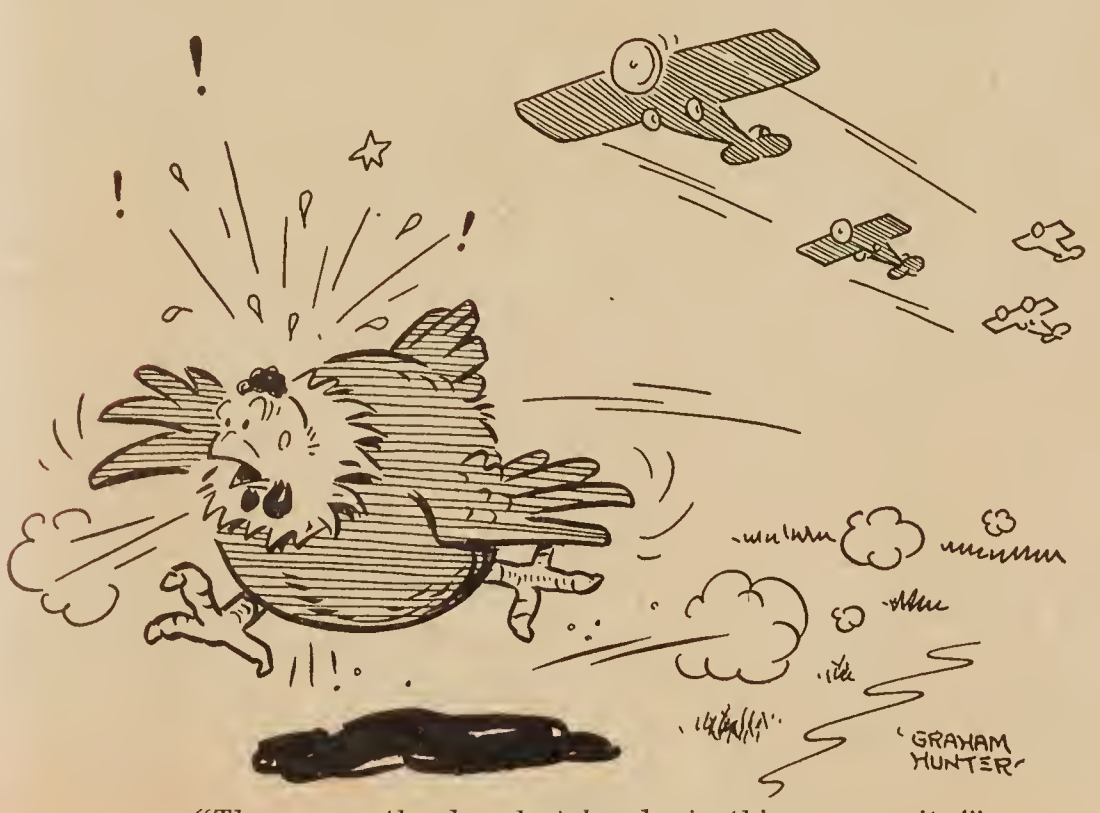
(*Continued from Page* 20)

kitchen, sunporch or even for living room, the great harmonizer is the paint brush. For one who is trying to make summer cottages or rooms attractive for tourists, a paint brush and dyepot have great artistic as well as practical possibilities. Apply principles of good design by having largest areas, such as walls, of lightest and softest color; floor dark, with furniture duller or more intense than the walls. If the general effect is subdued, bright touches can be added in the form of a picture, a wall-hanging, book-ends, a vase, or other small objects. Work out the color scheme before you start, experimenting with samples of color from cloth, paper, or water colors.

Lampshades may be freshened either by oiling the parchment ones with a cloth moistened with salad oil, or by dyeing the cloth ones if they need it and are worth the trouble. Even the "Five-and-Ten" has suggestions for shades which might fit into your program of spring freshening up.

It makes the whole job of house cleaning move more smoothly if you have on hand before you start, plenty of soap, washing powders, brushes, mops and brooms, clean cloths, chamois, etc. Make up a big supply of soap jelly, dissolving one part of mild soap flakes in five parts of hot water. After it has jellied, dip a piece of outing flannel first in a pan of water, then in the soap jelly, and apply to painted surfaces with an up-and-down stroke, overlapping the strokes to avoid streaks. Rinse with clear water and dry with clean, dry cloth.

A soft brush is excellent for washing a rough surface. Badly soiled places may require the addition of a little whiting to the paste, mixing four parts of whiting with one part of soap jelly. Careful rinsing is very necessary as the whiting may appear cloudy. For wallpaper, here is a homemade cleaner. Make a smooth paste of one cupful of flour, in half a cup cold water. Add two tablespoons salt, two tablespoons vinegar and one tablespoon kerosene. Cook over water until thick, stirring all the time. Cool, then knead well with the hands and pinch off a little bit at a time to use in wiping soil from the wallpaper. Overlap strokes to avoid streaks and take a fresh pinch of the cleaner whenever needed. Another suggestion is to soak soft old cloths in kerosene, then hang out on the clothesline for 24 hours or longer. Use these for rubbing the paper, stroking the long way of the paper. Of course, washable paper can be washed gently with cloth and water, remembering however, that it is paper, after all, with which you are working.



"They grow the darndest hawks in this community!"

Grange Gleanings

(*Continued from Page* 2)

Schindler, was the installing officer, with an assisting corps of 12 marshals, aids and other helpers.

* * *

A COMING EVENT of rare interest in Orange county, New York, will be the 35th anniversary of Orange County Pomona, which will be celebrated during the month of April with appropriate exercises. Orange county is one of the strong Grange sections of the Empire State and has produced many leaders of Grange work in New York, including the late Albert M. Manning, who was also for a long time secretary of the Dairymen's League. An enthusiastic committee is hard at work making plans for the event and many prominent members of the fraternity will be guests.

* * *

ON APRIL 10 at the Strand Theater in Portland, Maine, the annual Grange Sunday service for western Maine will be held as guests of the "Thirteen Class", a prominent religious organization of Portland. This Grange event has been staged for several years and Maine Patrons drive long distances to attend.

* * *

DOVER GRANGE in New Hampshire recently held a community clean-up day, when the officers turned out in large numbers and made the whole vicinity look brighter. A "hit or miss" supper served at 6:30 P. M. drew an even larger crowd, and in the evening the Grange officers had a round table discussion making plans for the year's work ahead.

* * *

HIGHTSTOWN GRANGE, No. 96, has the distinction of being the largest subordinate unit in the state of New Jersey this year, its members pointing proudly to the fact that there are now 474 members on the roll. Gloucester County Pomona is the largest in its class and has 610 dues-paid members.

The Best Day's Work I Ever Did

(*Continued from opposite page*)

suppose they will make about a hundred thousand of lumber. Some of it will turn out clear pine boards worth seventy dollars a thousand feet, and even knotty pine is now worth thirty dollars. So what would you give for it on the stump?"

"What do you say to three thousand dollars and allow me five years in which to cut and get it off?" he suggested. That meant of course that he wanted to let it stand and grow there for five seasons more.

"With that proviso, the price would be five thousand dollars!" I said—and I have been quaking in my boots ever since for fear he may take me up.

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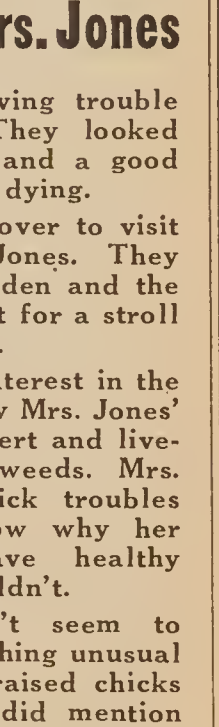
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NEW YORK



What Mrs. Brown learned about raising chicks from Mrs. Jones

Mrs. Brown was having trouble with her chicks. They looked peaked and listless and a good many of them were dying.

Mrs. Brown went over to visit her neighbor, Mrs. Jones. They talked about the garden and the flowers and went out for a stroll around the premises.

Mrs. Brown lost interest in the flowers when she saw Mrs. Jones' chicks. They were pert and lively and growing like weeds. Mrs. Brown told her chick troubles and wanted to know why her neighbor could have healthy chicks and she couldn't.

Mrs. Jones didn't seem to think there was anything unusual about the way she raised chicks—except that she did mention the feed she was giving her chicks and told how she was managing them.

So that is what Mrs. Brown learned about raising chicks from Mrs. Jones. But where did Mrs. Jones get the idea of using that feed? This is easy to answer—she read about it in an advertisement in *American Agriculturist.*

Say you saw it in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

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Herd Sire, Winterthur Great Don Boast Ormsby 694782. (Sire) Winterthur Bess Ormsby Great 500000, a proven son of King of the Ormsbys.

(Dam) Winterthur Oon Segis Ormsby Jane 1286145. Class C Record 711 lbs. fat, 18,477 milk, 3.9% test. Bulls of serviceable age and bull calves from dams with high C.T.A. Records.

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For Sale -- 25 Registered
Holstein Heifers

Some to freshen soon. Others bred for August and Sept. Twelve Reg. Holstein cows to freshen soon. Four yearling Holstein Bulls. Herd accredited and blood tested. A few young calves. Herd Sire King Bessie Ormsby Pietertje 59th, No. 669548, whose dam is a 1032 lb. Sr. three-year-old, and whose sire is King Bessie Ormsby Pietertje, twice all-American winner.

L. J. Lonergan Homer, N. Y.

Sunnyhill Dairy Farm

offers sons of Sir Triune Ormsby Burke for sale that are ready for heavy service. Sir Triune Ormsby Burke No. 730392 is a son of Sir Triune Pansy 39th, the son of a $4300 bull who has 10 A.R. Daughters. Ormsby Burke's dam is a daughter of Sir Bess Burke Ormsby, who has a daughter in A.R. test with 745 lbs. fat with 3.9% test. Ormsby Burke has many beautiful daughters in our herd, soon coming to freshen.
Ask for more information.

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Introducing
"Springbank Rag Apple Expectation"

Double Grandson of the World's Champion Lifetime producer, "Snow Countess", with 4.37% ave. lifetime test; high record 25,763 milk, 1125 fat.

His Sire: Springbank Expectation, the $5,000 son of "Countess", was sired by a son of the highest record daughter of Johanna Rag Apple Pabst, this famous cow "Montbick Rag Apple Pietje" has 1043 lbs. fat with an ave. test of 4.54%, giving this sire Canada's two most famous cows, for his two nearest dams.

His Dam: "Springbank Aristocrat Betty", whose 2 yr. old record on three time milking was 685 lbs. fat, 18,336 milk, ave. test 3.77. A daughter of "Aristocrat", famous son of "Countess", and sire of the World's Champion 2 yr. old for both milk and fat. Her dam, "Adelaid Pontiac", with 862 lbs. fat, ave. test of 3.94%, is also a maternal grand-dam of the World's Champion 2 yr. old.

Calves from this great young Sire will arrive this Spring from good record dams.

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70 registered Ayrshires, 40 of milking age, 32 are now producing over 1000 lbs., testing 3.8-4.00.

Accredited — Negative.

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ONE HUNDRED YEARLING EWES.

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Alfred Howell, Dundee, N. Y.

Young, Acclimated, Thoroughly Broken Teams of Heavy Farm Horses: 8 Matched teams of Mares in foal; 10 Matched teams of Horses and Horse and Mare; 12 other young Mares, some in foal and some not bred; 11 Colts, which will be 1 year old in Spring, mostly Sorrels with light manes and tails; 1 Registered Belgian Stallion, Chestnut with white mane and tail, 4 years old, weighs 1900 lbs.; 1 Registered Belgian Stallion, Sorrel with white mane and tail, 5 years old, weighs 2100 lbs.; 1 Registered Belgian Stud Colt, Sorrel with white mane and tail, 5 months old; 1 Pair of Mules, full sisters, coming 4 and 5 years old, weigh 2500 lbs. Several of above mentioned horses, mares and Stallions, also colts, were prize winners at most of the Fairs for the last two years. You probably saw them.

TEAMS, COLTS, STALLIONS AND MULES — over 50 head to choose from.

If it is something good you are interested in, write me your wants and will let you know if I have what you want, and price, as I only handle the good ones. Would be glad to have you come to the Farm and see for yourself. Also bring your own veterinary. Groom, harness and work the horses yourself.

E. A. NOBLE
Phone—Geneva 21F23. SENECA CASTLE, N. Y.

Horses and Cattle
FOR SALE

E. B. Williamson Cicero, N. Y.

Fuerst Stock Farm

Our Second Annual Importation of Percheron Horses will arrive in New York on or about March 22.

In my absence, the boys on the farm will be glad to show you around. All written inquiries concerning Angus cattle or horses will receive prompt replies.

Myron M. Fuerst
Pine Plains, Dutchess Co., New York

Horses For Sale...

GRADE BELGIAN HORSES

Fancy Matched Teams — Sorrels and Roans. Mares with Foal.

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FOR SALE:
Registered Belgian Stallion

WEIGHT 1640. ALSO ONE MATCHED PAIR GRADE BELGIAN YEARLING COLTS.
PRICED REASONABLE.

H. G. WRIGHT & SON
R.D. No. 1, CANTON, PA.

PAIR BLACK PERCHERON MARES

four and seven years of age, weighing 3200 lbs., due to foal in April to a Registered Percheron Stallion.

Registered Stud Clydesdale stud colt born May 17th, 1937, well grown from Imported Stock.

Raise your test with one of our Ayrshire bull calves from high testing stock with good production.

RALPH E. LEWIS
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Pair registered Percheron mares, matched three and five, dark grey's, weight 3400 lbs. Bred to Reserve Grand Champion of N. Y. State. Price $650.00.
Black grey stallion, coming 1 yr., dam's weight 2000 lbs. Price $200.00.
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For Sale **--- One Brood Mare**
DUE TO FOAL ABOUT MAY 1ST.

Color — Bay; weight — 1600 lbs.; age — 7 yrs.; sound and true. Her last colt a year old the last of May. Sorrel with light mane and tail, white face. Extra good. Also black colt a year old June 1st, bred from large stock.

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SENECA CASTLE, NEW YORK

Belgian Stallions

"The Good Kind"

No better selection in America. Come to see them now and be convinced. Priced to sell. Terms to responsible parties. Will deliver any place in U. S. or to the Canadian border.

A. W. GREEN, Middlefield, Ohio.
35 miles east of Cleveland on Route No. 87.



JACKS

RAISE MULES
Big Black Spanish Jacks. Guaranteed Breeders. Jenny's in Foal. Write for prices.

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West Elkton, Preble Co., Ohio

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ALL GRADES MIXED HAY AND ALFALFA.
DELIVERED BY TRUCK OR CARLOAD.
Write or telephone your needs.

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BALED CLEAR ALFALFA HAY, BEAN PODS and WHEAT STRAW

PROMPT DELIVERY CAR OR TRUCK LOADS.

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Groveland Road, Dansville, N. Y.

Northeast Markets for Northeast Producers

CHAMPION DORSET RAM

At Chicago International 1937, Ohio State and Syracuse Fairs. First prize Dorset Wool Exhibit at Ohio State and Syracuse.

GOOD TYPE RAMS AND A FEW EWES FOR SALE — ANY AGE.

Original Fillmore Farms Flock

Jerome E. Wright, Cambridge, N. Y.

SPOTTED POLAND CHINAS

Best Breeding Type

Guaranteed stock for sale at all times.

THREE BROOD SOWS.

In pasture all winter until farrowing time. They had 33 pigs — 11, 10, 12. Weight in group 1800.

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KENWOOD, ONEIDA, N. Y.

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REGISTERED BERKSHIRES

6-8 week Boars or Sows. Both State College and Cornell Strains. Bred Gilts and Sows.

Write Keystone Farms, Richfield, Pa.

BIG TYPE PEDIGREED CHESTER WHITES

Service Boars, Bred Sows, Pigs.

PURE WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS.

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Hershey, Pennsylvania.

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(Reg. No. 2926)

REGISTERED COLLIES - Puppies, Brood Matrons

3 Males at Stud — White, Tricolor, Sable & White.

Pictures on request.

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Saint Bernard Puppies

STUD, MASSIVE TYPE, WELL MARKED, HEALTHY PUPS, FROM PEDIGREED STOCK. SAFE DELIVERY, INSURED.

MRS. WALTER GLADSTONE

ANDES, NEW YORK

Honey

60 lbs.	best clover	$5.40
" "	amber	4.20
" "	Buckwheat	3.30
28 "	Clover	2.70

Above not prepaid.

10 lbs. clover post paid, $1.60. Satisfaction guaranteed. Honey is the health sweet. Nature's best.

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Choice Table HONEY

10 lb. pail $1.50 Postpaid. C.O.D. $1.68.

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FANCY PURE

Vermont Maple Syrup

$2.50 PER GALLON. Prepaid.

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FOR SALE:

500 BU. CERTIFIED WISCONSIN NO. 38

BARLEY

GERMINATION 99% — PURITY 99.97%

Grown by:

Lewis F. Allen & Son

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New York State grown Westbranch Sweepstakes Seed Corn, 99% germination at $2.50 per bushel, Cayuga Soy Beans at $2.50 per bushel and Cornell 11 Seed Corn at $2.50.

JAMES S. MORSE

Levanna, New York

FOR SALE —

Certified Chippewa, Green Mountain

Seed Potatoes

E. G. S. GAGNIER & SON,

Churubusco, New York

SEEDS

Cornell 11, Sweepstakes, Hybrid 29-3, Corn, Oats, Barley, Field Beans, Cabbage, Golden Cross Bantam Sweet Corn, Pasture Mixtures, Wild White Clover, and other varieties.

Write for Free Price List.

JERRY A. SMITH & SONS,

LUDLOWVILLE, NEW YORK

For Sale

3000 Bu. Certified Chippewa and Green Mountain

Seed Potatoes

FAVOR R. SMITH

Lake Placid Club, New York

Certified Seed Potatoes

Foundation stock from tuber unit selections.

SMOOTH WHITE RURALS (HEAVYWEIGHT STRAIN); RURAL RUSSETS.

You can not find any better seed than put out by

H. L. HODNETT & SONS,

FILLMORE, NEW YORK

Certified POTATOES

Warbas
Chippewas
Katahdins

BEST BOTH IN TYPE AND QUALITY FOR EITHER RETAIL OR WHOLESALE MARKET HIGH YIELDING, CLEAN SEED FOR SALE.

GARDNER FARMS,

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Northern Grown

Pure Strain Seed Potatoes

continuously since 1888.

Free price list. Red, White, Blue varieties.

A. G. ALDRIDGE SONS,

Ontario County, Fishers, N. Y.

HASTINGS SEED POTATOES

Warba, New Golden, Chippewa, Katahdin, Mountains, Cobbler's, Rurals, Burbanks, Peachblow's, Hebron's, Gold Coin and others.

Write for Price List.

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WANTED:

Am in the market to buy for cash a dairy of from 10 to 25 grade cattle.

Prefer to buy from an owner who is going out of business because of poor health or other legitimate reason. But will welcome correspondence from anyone. PRICE MUST BE RIGHT.

ARTHUR C. ILLENBERG

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Wanted:

Married man wants job on farm or stocked farm to work on shares.

CLYDE CHANDLER

R.D. No. 1, WAVERLY, N. Y.

HOME MADE PORK SAUSAGE

like mother used to make. Made same day of shipment.

4 lb. package, $1.00. *Postpaid*

Pure clover honey—2 lb. pail—$.75

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BODINE'S PEDIGREED LEGHORNS

New York State's largest U.S.R.O.P. Breeding Farm.

Official average body weight of birds 4.63 lbs. Heaviest in New York State.

Official average production of birds 248.49 eggs. Third highest in New York State.

PURE HANSON

Write for price list and circular.

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R. O. P. and Certified LEGHORNS

Last Two Years R.O.P. Average: 230 eggs per bird, weighing 26.47 ounces per dozen. Average body weight 4.5 lbs. B.W.D. tested for ten years. No Reactors found for past two years.

ALL MALES FROM R.O.P. MATINGS

Send for circular.

Kirkup's Poultry Farm

Mattituck, New York

S. C. W. LEGHORNS and NEW HAMPSHIRES

— A strong, hardy stock —

95% livability. Guaranteed to 3 weeks. B.W.D. Clean. Write for Details.

Zimmer Poultry Farm,

Box C, Gallupville, New York.

TAYLOR'S Pedigreed White Leghorn Farm

R.O.P. records at New York official laying test.

92% livability average for 6 years. 3-100% livability pens out of 4 during past 2 years. Yearly egg production for 6 years average 64% (lowest pen, 57% and highest, 68%.) A record for uniform egg production.

30 years experience breeding White Leghorns. (3 generations).

New York State Tube Agglutination blood tested. We solicit your investigation and reservations for your season's requirements.

DEROY TAYLOR, NEWARK. WAYNE COUNTY, N. Y.

HIGHLAND POULTRY FARM

S. C. W. Leghorns and genuine New Hampshires. 100% Pullorum clean. Place your orders early. Write for circular of prices.

H. T. TILLOTSON

Box A, King Ferry, N. Y.

White Mountain Strain

New Hampshires

State accredited pullorum clean, your guarantee. Exceptionally high livability and egg production from mature breeders. Prices reasonable.

HAMMOND FARM

Plymouth, New Hampshire.

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TRAP-NESTED PROGENY TESTED

S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS

Our birds are dependable high producers of large chalk-white eggs. Every male from 250 to over 300 egg dams. Entire flock pullorum clean tube test. Free illustrated catalog.

Content Farms, Box 90, Cambridge, N.Y.

HOLSER'S VALLEY FARM

Leghorns ——— New Hampshires

Watch our contest records.

B.W.D. Tested — Proven Producers

R. D. NO. 4, TROY, NEW YORK

N. Y. State CERTIFIED S.C.W. LEGHORNS

25 yrs. breeding for type and production and egg size and quality.

17 yrs. all breeders N. Y. State Officially Certified.

8 yrs. used only high record pedigreed males.

Entire flock ALWAYS 100% clean on blood test for B.W.D. (tube test).

KUTSCHBACH & SON, Sherburne, N.Y.

MEADOWBROOK Poultry Farm

Hollywood & Barron S.C. White Leghorns

FOUR WEEK OLD PULLETS.

Write for TENTH ANNIVERSARY CATALOG.

R. A. GARMAN

Box A, RICHFIELD, PENNA.

KEYSTONE FARMS

S.C. White Leghorns

noted for health, vigor, vitality and laying qualities. Established 1910. Write today for colored Poultry Calendar. Explains all.

The Keystone Farms, Richfield, Pa.

RICHQUALITY Certified Leghorns

ESTABLISHED IN 1911



WALLACE H. RICH

Largest Certified Flock in New York State

Real production poultry — Write us your needs.

RICH POULTRY FARM, Box A, Hobart, N. Y.

Hobart Poultry Farm LEGHORNS

LARGE BIRDS — CHALK WHITE EGGS

Free Illustrated Circular.

WALTER S. RICH, HOBART, N. Y.

Pineview Hatchery

PULLORUM FREE STATE TESTED **Barred Rocks**

CROSSES — N. H. REDS

HATCHING EGGS—PULLETS—COCKERELS

DUANE YOUNG, Mgr. **EXETER, N. H.**

CERTIFIED — TESTED

■ WHITE LEGHORNS and NEW HAMPSHIRES

HATCHING EGGS

KENYON POULTRY FARM

Marcellus, New York

STARTED PULLETS & COCKERELS

PEDIGREED, REGISTERED COCKER SPANIELS REASONABLY PRICED — CIRCULARS.

KAUDER'S PEDIGREED LEGHORNS



A CLEAN SWEEP

Life-Time Pen Records

Vineland Hen Contest, for three consecutive years. Champion Pens, 2-year old Hens; 3-year old Hens; 4-year old Hens. Proven High speed production combined with Long Laying Life.

Lady Bountiful, II -- Winner, "Hen of the Year" Trophy, 1937

for the OUTSTANDING ALL-AROUND QUALITY Hen at Neppco Exposition. Official record 324 Eggs; 332 Points. 141 Sisters averaged 261 Eggs per hen.

DIRECT BREEDING of my Vineland World Record Layers. Sired by Proven Males from: 270 to 348 EGG HENS

Reasonable Prices EGGS - CATALOG

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THE ROGERS FARMS

Breeders of

S. C. W. Leghorns and New Hampshires

All breeders are blood tested.

BERGEN, N. Y.

R.O.P. Pedigreed and Progeny Tested

Leghorn Breeding Farm

BREEDING COCKERELS

Write for Circular.

THE WHITE EGG FARM

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LARGE LAYING LEGHORNS

BETTER BUILT BY BALANCED BREEDING

N. Y. Certified and U. S. R. O. P. HATCHING EGGS.

Also Stock for commercial use.

JAMES E. RICE & SONS

Trumansburg, Box A, New York

Hartwick QUALITY **Pedigree S. C. W. *Leghorns***

Bred from strong, healthy, high producing hens that lay large pure white eggs.

PULLETS AND BREEDING STOCK FOR SALE.

All birds are B.W.D. tested and reactors removed.

HARTWICK HATCHERY, Inc.

Hartwick, New York.

Gabriel's Poultry Farm

Backed by 24 years of continuous service to customers.

Buy success of the successful. W. Leghorns, Reds & N. H. Reds. Pullorum Free. Circular.

Gabriel's Poultry Farm

Box 9, Odessa, N. Y.

Kernels, Screenings *and* Chaff

By H. E. BABCOCK



This picture, snapped on March 15, shows shocks of corn we hauled off the field as it was cut last fall and set up near the barn. This corn has dried out well and we are using it to experiment with machines which manufacturers assure us will smash up the corn stalks and deliver the shelled grain into a bagging hopper. If we can find such a machine, preferably a combine, at a reasonable cost which will also thresh small grains, we shall be much more inclined to grow corn for grain than if we have to husk it by hand or put it through a shredder.

THOSE OF YOU who read this page in the last issue may recall my saying that I am very much interested in the question of whether it is practical to grow corn for grain here in the Northeast.

I have determined to my own satisfaction (1) the safety for livestock men of "all grass farming" during periods of falling prices; (2) the worth of grass and legume ensilage; and (3) the practicability of feeding whole corn to poultry.

It is my further opinion that the best crops to use in reinstating stands of hay which run out in a system of "all grass farming" are soybeans on the sod ground, followed without plowing by either wheat or winter barley.

Room for Corn

I see no reason why any dairyman who likes "all grass farming" and who uses grass for ensilage may not if he wishes *as a purely supplemental activity* grow a field of corn for grain to be followed by some spring grain crop. Some perfectly splendid letters about growing corn here in the Northeast have come in. I shall present as many as possible in this issue and in the one which follows.

I have not yet drawn my own conclusions, *but I am convinced that one key to the situation is some machine which will in one operation smash up cornstalks and either husk or shell the grain in the same operation; in short, a practical corn thresher.*

Approves Higher Freight Rates

C. G. Rooks of Sidney, New York, writes as follows:

"I enjoy your column because you invite thought. So I reciprocate by inviting your thought to the following:

"I have farmed in Oklahoma, lived all over the country, so can see beyond the border of one state. I saw when I first came to New York State that the farmer here has an advantage of being near to the market, in selling products HIGH IN WATER, therefore expensive to transport and perishable.

"As an illustration, take 100 pounds of milk. If the New York farmer sells it as fluid, he pays transportation on 100 pounds. If he sells it as cream, I understand the 100 pounds is reduced to 10 pounds, if 40 per cent fat cream, plus some skim milk. If he sells it as cheese, it is 10 pounds, plus some skim milk. If he sells it as butter, it is 4 pounds, plus some skim milk. The more moisture, the more perishable.

"As a result we see fluid milk moving the shortest distance to New York City, cream next, cheese and condensed milk next, and butter last. This is due to the fact that it is cheaper to transport the more condensed product farther, because of saving in weight and refrigeration.

"We see butter moving from Minnesota and Iowa; cheese from Wisconsin; cream from Indiana and Ohio, and fluid milk from New York, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey to New York City, simply because of the difference in the cost of moving the original 100 pounds of milk in various condensed products.

"The same applies to finished products, such as beef, pork, and sheep; that is, it is cheaper for the farmer to condense his corn, oats, barley, hay, etc., into the finished product in the west and pay transportation on the condensed carcass than to ship the grain or livestock east. (What livestock shipped east is mostly for Jewish trade.)

"In the long run, due to cheaper production costs to raise grain in the west (land more fertile and easier to handle in large lots), I agree with you that the New York farmer should raise grass, silage, and buy his grain.

"As proof a New York farmer cannot raise grain as cheap as he can buy it, let any New York farmer raise corn for resale and see how long he will last.

"In the long run, the best outlet for his grass and ensilage is through milk — fluid and cream — not beef, however, until the fluid milk market is free from outside confusing elements, fluid milk here will not bring what it should, and during this period a few good farmers may find beef raising appealing, especially when milk products are low and labor scarce, high, and some inefficient — thanks to New Deal theories.

"When costs are high and returns low, the less you spend in expenses the better. So for the time being you may do as well with beef as with milk cows, but the advantages will be with milk cows as New York farmers have the advantage in transportation costs over western farmers on fluid milk and cream, which he lacks on finished beef products or condensed milk products, such as condensed milk, cheese, and butter.

"The New York farmer has an advantage in raising grass because of rainfall, dews, and fogs among the hills, which most of the west lacks. Dry weather discourages grass and the west has more than its share of dry weather.

"When it comes to poultry, we again have the same thing. Dry eggs coming from as far as China, dressed poultry from the far west, simply due to saving in transporting the more condensed products, but eastern poultryman has the advantage of nearby fresh egg demand, also broilers from vacationing resorts.



"Any advance in freight rates puts the west farther west and will work to advantage of the eastern farmer."

Uses a Power Husker

E. L. Dunckell, of Dolgeville, New York, draws on long experience when he writes of how he grows corn:

"I saw on your page in the *American Agriculturist* under date of February 26 your request as to how to handle corn for grain. I will briefly state how I have done it with success.

"I plant in rows three feet apart with a Springfield Disc Planter set to drop nine inches in row, which makes a heavy stand of corn of the variety I use (the Early Superior—a dent corn, the earliest and best corn I have ever grown). I cribbed 1055 bushels a few years ago. I have a power husker. It is a 90-day corn, usually cut the last week in August or the first week in September, which gives a chance to put stalks in silo to plow under. I have a hand sheller. I have planted this corn for the last eight years and have never found a soft ear by the first of September. If I do not want the stalks for roughage I prefer to plow them under.

"You ask how soon can I feed the corn to hens. The hens will tell you. If they are on range they will get in the cornfield as mine did last fall, for I found eggs under some of the shocks, and I housed the hens at once.

"I have just been reading the article in the last issue of the *American Agriculturist* by Jared Van Wagenen stating how eager a true farmer is to grasp new ideas. Looking back in my past life, my father was the first farmer in this section to buy a mowing machine — a Manny by name — and I a boy in the year 1869 to ride a wheel rake. The first commercial fertilizer known at that time was Bradleys, lime and bone, which came in barrels. Last fall I tried the double cross sweet corn — a wonderful crop."

Recommends Check Rows

C. R. Mellman of Trumansburg, New York, is quite specific in his recommendations. He writes:

"I am always interested in your page in the *American Agriculturist*. Now about corn for grain. I will give you just a little of the experience we have had.

"I would plant Golden Glow or *Early* Cornell 11 in check rows 38 to 40 inches apart. Cut with harvester; set up 20 to 40 bundles to the shock; if set over a corn horse it will get air enough to cure well. With two bands it will stand up well. We have husked by hand and fed stalks to sheep and cows out in barn lot. Of course there is some waste, but we think it is good for the sheep and cows to be out on fair days. We have not tried to shred for fear we could not get it dry enough to keep for sheep."

A Double-Purpose Crop

Ernest B. Hill, Willseyville, New York, believes in growing a corn for ensilage which will give him a considerable yield of grain. He writes his procedure as follows:

"I am an interested reader of your page in the *American Agriculturist*. I note you are looking for information about growing corn for poultry. I thought I would give you my experience, thinking it might be of interest.

"I grew Cornell 11 several years, snapping off the ears and running the stalks into the silo. It is hard to beat for the amount of grain; however, the stalks are small and seem to mature and dry up as soon as the grain is hard, so they didn't make very good ensilage. Last year I tried a large late Flint variety that was introduced into this county three years ago. Two years ago Will Knight grew about 60 acres of it. The ears are long and the stalks average about 10 feet high and stay green when the ears are ripe. Last fall three of us snapped off the ears and cut it (three acres of it) in one day. We snapped off only about one-half of the more mature ears and let the rest go in with the ensilage. It was a poor fall for corn to mature. We would keep just ahead of the harvester, throwing the ears over where it had been cut and continuing to throw in one row as far as we could, about a dozen rows in one.

"Then, when we filled the silo we used care not to drive over the rows of ears. I let them lie on the ground a week or two while I was digging potatoes and the husks had a chance to dry up some. It was quite a job husking, taking me nearly a week, but I had 150 bushels and do the hens like it! I let them pick it off the cob.

"Care must be used in cribbing too great an amount early before it has a chance to dry out. At first I put a two-foot layer in the crib and leave some in the crates or in piles husked on the ground. I have a neighbor who feeds a lot each year to his hogs without husking. He spreads it out not over one-foot deep in the barn."



Protective SERVICE BUREAU

MEMBER AMERICAN AGRICUTURIST PROTECTIVE SERVICE

Conducted by H. L. COSLINE

Easier to Buy Than Sell

In October, 1935, I purchased two Warehouse Certificates for which I was given two collateral notes. In May, 1936, I was paid the interest for a full year. Of course this looked very good so it was transferred into 60 shares of Preferred Stock. However, since then I have received nothing. I would like to sell.

In the hope of serving our subscriber, we wrote asking the company if there was any market for these warehouse certificates. Their reply states "we do not know off-hand of anybody who would be willing at the present time to purchase said shares. If the opportunity should present itself, we will be glad to communicate with you."

We mention this to emphasize one fact. If an investor wishes to turn his investment into cash, it is important to keep this in mind when buying. One way of doing this is to buy stocks in a company listed on a recognized stock exchange, and with a long record of paying dividends. Then it is always possible to sell the stocks and turn them into cash. Even then, when a company fails to pay dividends over a period of years, it is natural for the selling price to drop so that the full amount of the money invested is not realized.

* * *

Jailed

Frequently letters from subscribers who have had an unsatisfactory experience with some get rich quick scheme say "Why don't the police put the promoters in jail" or "Why doesn't someone stop these operators." Sometimes this does happen. For example, Paul Greenburg who, under the name of the Harbor Merchandise Company, collected dollar deposits from individuals desiring to get jobs as "mailing secretaries", has been sentenced to one year at Federal Prison after having been found guilty of using the mails to defraud. Morris Greenburg and Louis Saba have been given suspended sentences of sixty days.

The reason more jail terms are not handed out is that the promoters of the schemes are clever enough to stay within the law. They promise nothing but lead the prospect to expect much. Then, too, some promoters have the nice habit of cleaning up on one scheme, disappearing when things get too hot for them, and starting up again in another city under a new name. The only thing is for the public to get wise and not invest their money thus.

When a thing seems too good to be true, the chances are that it is.

* * *

Wanted!





The man pictured above is Maurice Denning, wanted by the Federal Bureau of Investigation for bank robbery. We are publishing a picture at the request of the Federal authorities because it is believed that he may be operating or working on a farm.

He may be accompanied by Evelyn Bert, also pictured above. She is 24 years old, 5' 6" tall, weight 120 pounds, hair naturally light brown and straight but has been bleached and artificially curled, blue eyes.

Maurice Denning is 30 years old, 5' 6" tall, weight 145 lbs., light brown hair, blue eyes, ordinarily smooth shaven. He is known to use the following names: Morris Denning, Leo Denning, Leon Denning, Maurice Denning, Leo Ferris, Earl Ferris, "Blondie", Wells, Synigard.

If any subscriber knows persons answering to these descriptions, they will perform a service by getting in touch with the nearest office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Here are their addresses and phone numbers:

Boston, Mass., 10 Post Office Sq., Room 950, Liberty 8470;

Buffalo, N. Y., 400 U. S. Court House, Cleveland 2030;

Newark, N. J., 936 Raymond-Commerce, Market 2-5511;

New York, N. Y., 607 U. S. Ct. House, Foley Sq., Rector 2-3520;

Philadelphia, Pa., 1300 Liberty Trust, Locust 0880.

* * *

Thanks!

"I received the diamond mentioned in letter of recent date, for which I thank you sincerely."

The above letter from subscriber referred to some jewelry ordered from Carlton-Scott, Inc., New York City. We are glad to know that the diamond has been received, and wish to express our appreciation to the company for handling the matter.

Recent Claims Settled by the Service Bureau

NEW YORK

Henry Chicchiarini, Watkins Glen (settlement for eggs shipped)	$ 7.30
Mrs. Homer Van Riper, Waterloo (returns for eggs shipped)	14.44
Ellis Nyhart, South Dayton (balance on account)	26.78
H. F. Smith, Marathon (rebate on installation of equipment)	44.00
Floyd B. Hawn, Richville (returns for produce sold)	166.56
Albert C. Lasher, Saugerties (returns on case of eggs)	31.06
Elmer P. Gilman, Massena (settlement for cows killed by railroad)	60.00
Mrs. Harold Curtis, Canton (adjustment on mail order)	1.10
Mrs. W. A. Easton, Esperance (refund on mail order)	1.00
George LaRue, Odessa (settlement on damages to building)	6.73
Walter Steenburg, Trumansburg (refund on mail order)	4.00
Francis Kahabka, Forestville (refund on mail order)	11.10
Martin F. Caswell, Tannersville (refund on oil burner)	25.00
VERMONT	
Mrs. F. P. Dwinnell, Bradford (adjustment on a mail order)	2.95
Mrs. Nellie V. Perley, Bethel (adjustment on purchases)	10.00
PENNSYLVANIA	
Mrs. Belle S. Harris, Union City (refund on a mail order)	5.00
MAINE	
Millie Glendenning, Palermo (balance on account)	1.79
NEW JERSEY	
Mrs. Josephine Bensley, Lafayette (adjustment on a mail order)	2.12
TOTAL	$420.93

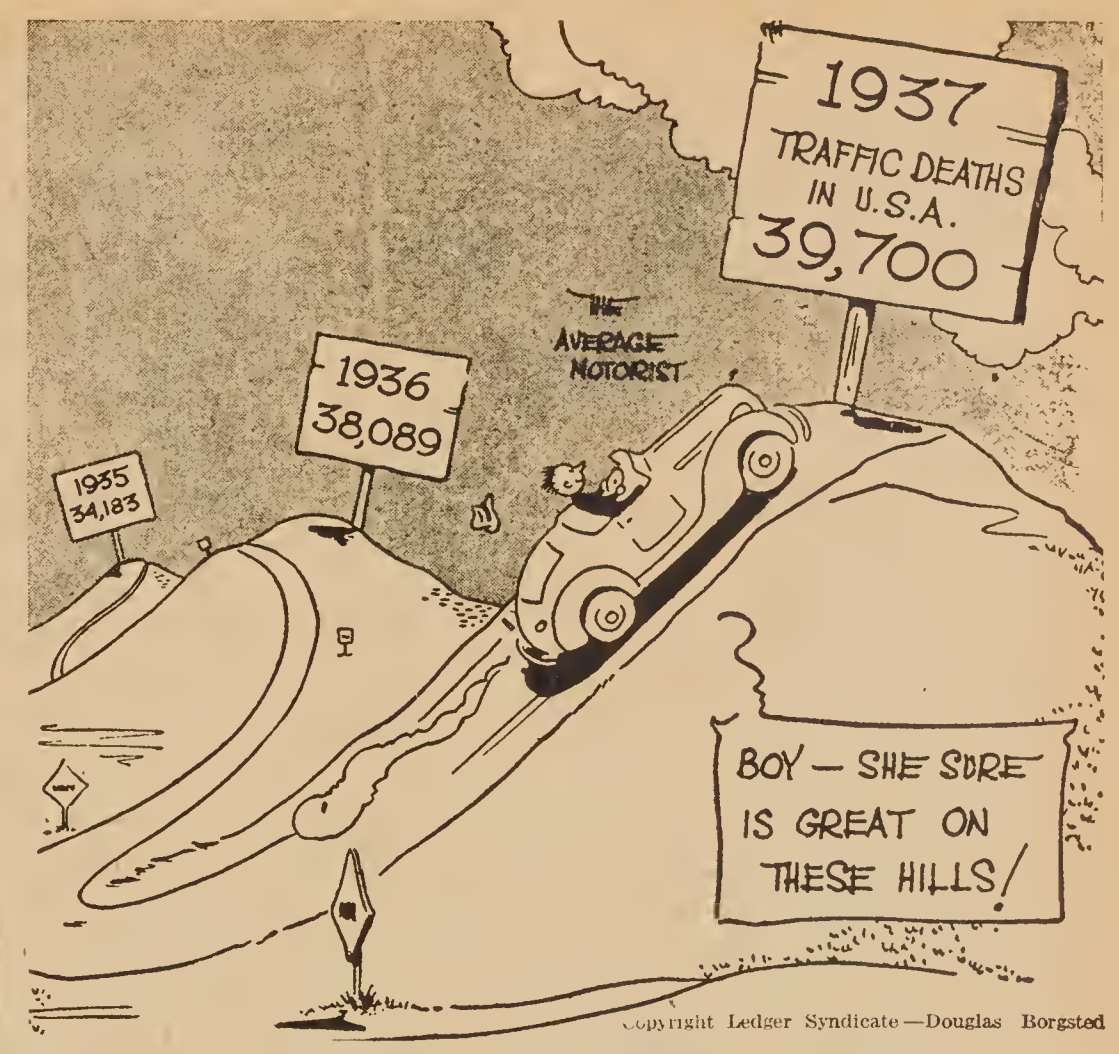


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Savings Bank Building, Ithaca, N. Y.



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PAYMENTS RECENTLY MADE

Oscar G. Baff, R. 4, Duanesburg, N. Y. — Struck by auto—frac. legs	$$ 30.00
Ruby Merriam, 11 William St., Cazenovia, N. Y. — Auto accident—inj. knee and rib	20.00
Bertha I. White, Bergen, N. Y. — Auto collision—inj. back and leg	20.00
Marion White, Bergen, N. Y. — Auto collision—cut knee and inj. neck	10.00
Helen Kiehl, R. 2, Homer, N. Y. — Auto collision—cut eye, bruised thigh	10.00
Alvern Butler, R. 1, Union Grove, N. Y. — Auto collision—inj. neck	20.00
Fowler Chase, Lisle, N. Y. — Struck by auto—cut finger	3.57
Elsie M. S. Group, Sherrill, N. Y. — Auto collision—inj. shoulder	30.00
Willis H. Loomis, Waverly, N. Y. — Auto collision—sprained arm	1.43
Doris A. Taylor, 5 West St., Canton, N. Y. — Auto skidded—sprained knee	22.86
James Macre, Watkins Glen, N. Y. — Auto accident—frac. bone hand	37.14
Edward Berryman, R. 2, Batavia, N. Y. — Auto collision—cut side of head	11.43
Joseph Duch, R. 2, Wallkill, N. Y. — Auto accident—frac. femur, tibia	100.00
Bernard Murphy, R. 1, Scipio Center, N. Y. — Sleigh accident—frac. wrist	30.00
Mrs. Anna Babich, Wurtsboro, N. Y. — Auto collision—inj. shoulder and back	95.71
John A. Butler, R. 3, Canton, N. Y. — Wagon accident—injuries	30.00
Mona Stevens, Willseyville, N. Y. — Auto accident—frac. skull, inj. arm	130.00

KEEP Your Policy RENEWED

Samuel J. Breckenridge, R. 2, Bergen, N.Y. — Truck accident—concussion brain	127.14
Stanley Krupski, Est., Peconic, N. Y. — Auto accident—mortuary	500.00
John H. Werner, Est., Clayton, N. Y. — Auto accident—mortuary	1000.00
Sarah L. Werner, Est., Clayton, N. Y. — Auto accident—mortuary	1000.00
Walter S. Robertson, Churchville, N. Y. — Auto accident—frac. nose	12.50
Miss Marian Odwell, Downsville, N. Y. — Auto accident—cont. head and knee	4.28
George F. Reed, Amenia, N. Y. — Auto accident—contusions	5.00
Charles L. Wheater, R. 1, Canton, N. Y. — Auto accident—bruised muscles back & neck	50.00
Marjorie Clark, R. 2, Sherburne, N. Y. — Auto collision—injured leg	80.00
H. Arthur Davis, Memphis, N. Y. — Auto skidded—gen. bruises	40.00
Frank Corey, Hudson Falls, N. Y. — Auto accident—bruised knee	20.00
John Paduchok, R. 1, Kendall, N. Y. — Auto accident—cuts and frac. forearm	10.00
Ford Rundell, Black River, N. Y. — Struck by car—inj. hip and back	13.57
August Kader, Buffalo, N. Y. — Struck by street car—inj. back	11.43
Annie R. Stanley, Hampden Highlands, Me. — Auto collision—inj. shoulder	20.00
Alice M. Hall, R. 1, No. Berwick, Me. — Auto collision—bruised knee and chest	60.00
Brainard Simmons, Southwest Harbor, Me. — Auto collision—gen. bruises	30.00
Rose S. Leo, R. 1, Skowhegan, Me. — Struck by auto—frac. bones leg	30.00
John Ellis, Farmington, Me. — Struck by auto—inj. leg	20.00
James H. Dundas, Dexter, Me. — Auto collision—frac. ankle	120.00
Mrs. Annie Dundas, Dexter, Me. — Auto collision—frac. nose and skull	120.00
John F. Ropes, W. Sullivan, Me. — Auto accident—bruised hand	20.00
Dr. B. H. Goodwin, Enfield, N. H. — Auto accident—lacerated eye	10.00
Patricia L. Bowen, Milford, N. H. — Auto collision—cut head, frac. nose	44.28
Edward R. Stanley, Berlin, N. H. — Truck accident—bruised chest, frac. rib	30.00
Roselle Y. Pinsince, Rochester, N. H. — Auto accident—cont. back and chest	80.00
John W. Lovering, Chester, N. H. — Auto accident—inj. hand	34.28
Ross G. Wood, W. Lebanon, N. H. — Auto collision—sprained wrist	20.00
Bert A. Ordway, Short Falls, N. H. — Auto accident—cut scalp, bruised elbow	65.00
Lawrence E. McShane, Poultney, Vt. — Auto accident—conc. and cut scalp and ear	11.43
Laura A. Kearney, R. 3, Chester, Vt. — Thrown from sled—frac. toe	22.86
George E. Blanchard, R. 1, Hinesburg, Vt. — Travel accident—bruised finger	130.00
Ernest Gregoire, 3 Bank St., Barre, Vt. — Auto collision—frac. skull	125.71
Mrs. Nellie Hooker, Pittsford, Vt. — Auto collision—gen. conts. & bruises, shock	130.00
Charles R. Bronson, Springfield, Vt. — Thrown from sled—cont. leg	37.14
William Amyot, Orleans, Vt. — Auto collision—inj. back and stomach	20.00
Francis W. Ring, Pittsfield, Mass. — Auto collision—back strain, inj. hip and shoulder	60.00
Lafane Gammell, Colrain, Mass. — Struck by auto—frac. skull	30.00
Helen A. Peabody, Lunenburg, Mass. — Auto collision—gen. bruises	95.71
Henry E. Leonhard, Great Barrington, Mass. — Auto collision—abrasion leg	32.86
James H. Sullivan, Highland St., Townsend, Mass. — Auto hit pole—gen. bruises	10.00
Virginia E. Brown, R. 1, No. Adams, Mass. — Auto accident—injuries	30.00
Maurice Poirier, Brimfield, Mass. — Auto accident—sprained and cont. knee	40.00
Joseph Wollow, 154 Washington St., No. Easton, Mass. — Auto collision—cont. & abrasions body	20.00
Roman Petrovic, Sunderland, Mass. — Auto collision—cont. side	25.00
Charles Unitis, Old Furnace, Mass. — Thrown from wagon—cut face, inj. neck	115.71
Arthur Keown, Wilkinsonville, Mass. — Auto accident—inj. knee	30.00
Ernest Rizza, R. 1, Middletown, Conn. — Truck accident—strained back	80.00
Mary B. Potter, Fabyan, Conn. — Auto collision—back sprain, inj. knee	130.00
Everett H. Dickinson, Shiloh, N. J. — Auto collision—frac. ribs	50.00
Mario Piccone, Elmer, N. J. — Auto accident—cut head and arm	8.57
Gordon F. Arey, R. 1, New Albany, Pa. — Auto accident—frac. ribs and thumb	40.00
Lewis Nuebauer, Philadelphia, Pa. — Auto accident—injuries	10.00
Miles Weed, R. 1, Towanda, Pa. — Auto accident—frac. arm and left mandible	130.00
W. V. Chester, Vienna, Md. — Auto collision—inj. wrist	4.28
George Leister, Finksburg, Md. — Truck collision—cut face and body bruises	10.00
Theodore M. Easter, Owings Mills, Md. — Auto collision—frac. ribs	36.42
Mrs. Anna Moore, R. 3, Rockville, Md. — Struck by auto—frac. humerus	30.00
Sarah E. Swain, Cannon, Del. — Auto collision—sprained wrist	12.86
Mrs. Elizabeth Eldred, St. Petersburg, Fla. — Auto collision—injuries	30.00

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N. A. Associates, Inc.
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

HOW MUCH *Hay* IN A BUSHEL OF *Seed?*

It depends on the weather.

It depends on soil conditions.

Most of all, it depends on the *seed*.

Seed that will produce a real crop of hay in this territory must have a heritage of winter-hardiness, disease-resistance, and high yielding ability. It must be free of weeds. It must be strong and quick in germination.

Such seed is scarce. It costs a little more than seed of unknown origin. But the thousands of G.L.F. patrons who have used that kind of seed know that it's worth every penny.

If you have not yet arranged for your spring requirements, get in touch with your G.L.F. Service Agency at once, before the supply of G.L.F. Super Seed is exhausted.

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This Year Sow G.L.F. Super Seed

. . . because it's hardy

Selected from the northern producing sections of North America, G.L.F. grass and legume seed inherits the ability to grow, live, and survive through the winter in this territory.

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G.L.F. does not accept seed containing weed seeds that cannot readily be removed. All seed is cleaned at country mills, and triple-cleaned at G.L.F. seed plants.

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All G.L.F. seed must meet high germination standards. Legume seed is treated with G.L.F.'s exclusive Kem-Fee process, which softens and wears down the hard seed coats, causing quicker and more complete germination. The seed gets ahead of the weeds. Tests show that Kem-Fee treatment gives the equal of four to six extra quarts of seed per bushel.



Only adapted, northern grown domestic seed or Canadian grown red clover seed qualifies for Agricultural Conservation payments. Seed imported from other countries does not qualify.

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APRIL 9, 1938

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

FIVE YEARS FOR $3.00 — THREE YEARS FOR $2.00 — PUBLISHED EVERY OTHER WEEK

Going After APPLE SCAB

*By O. C. Boyd**



One way to keep the sprayer going, and thus reduce the time required to cover the orchard, is to reduce the time needed to refill the tank.

* DR. BOYD is Extension Plant Pathologist at the Massachusetts State College of Agriculture.

WITH ONE RAINFALL after another throughout late April, May, and June, the year of 1937 will long be remembered as a scab year. Yet there were a lot of clean crops of apples raised last year in Massachusetts and no doubt in the other northeastern states as well. How did those growers do it? Or, I may ask, how *do* they do it? For, after all, it seems that fortune smiles upon some orchardmen year after year and passes up a host of others.

The important question appears to be, how to get around or to compensate for difficulties that contribute to poor timing of protective sprays. Our records show that those orchardists who are able to spray the entire orchard in one or two days are better able to time their sprays ahead of forecasted rainy periods than those who require three to five days. Many growers are shortening the time for covering the orchards by increasing the size of the spray tank and the pump capacity, or by putting into service an additional spray rig. Others are reducing the time required for refilling the tank, thus keeping the sprayer in operation a greater part of the time.

E. R. Critchett of the Bay Road Orchard in South Amherst uses a duster to supplement the sprayer. "Ted", as he is known, rarely uses lime-sulfur, yet his orchard is noted for scab-free McIntosh and other highly scabbing varieties. He aims to have a wettable sulfur on his orchard before every infection period. If a rain is forecast before he has started the pre-pink spray, for instance, he dusts the entire orchard in order to get it protected ahead of the rain. Or, if his spraying is interrupted by a rain, he finishes the application with the duster during the rain, providing it is not a downpour, or he waits and dusts the remainder of the orchard at the end of the rain while the trees are wet. If the weather is at all threatening, "Ted" makes it a point to allow no more than 3 or 4 days to pass after an application before he starts another one.

But most growers do not own dusters. How about those whose spray application is interrupted by a rain? There still may be time to prevent scab infection after the rain is over, providing they finish up with standard summer strength lime-sulfur within 60 to 70 hours of the start of the rain early in the season and within 50 hours later on during summer temperatures. This possibility does not apply to cedar rust and black rot infections in which the fungi promptly bore deeply into the leaf.

County Agent John Handy and I recently observed a striking case in Middlesex County. When we looked down the rows of a McIntosh orchard in mid-June, the north side of every row looked yellowish, the south side perfectly green. The grower had applied his pre-pink spray of lime-sulfur from one side only during a strong northeast wind. The partial application was followed by a 24-hour wetting period and was not finished from the opposite side until four or five days later. Had he started on the north side of those rows with lime-sulfur soon after the rain ended, that heavy primary infection could have been prevented.

Another difficulty in timing scab sprays is sometimes experienced during an unusually long blossom period. Six to eight days is about as long as the pink spray, even when applied just before the blossoms start opening, can be depended upon to afford protection to the foliage. If the blossom period is prolonged to 12-14 days or longer, and proves to be a wet one as in 1937, there may be need for an extra protective application of sulfur on scabbing varieties before time for the regular calyx spray. This is another place in the program where the duster is useful.

A common method of shortening the time between the pink and calyx sprays is to wait as long as possible before (*Turn to Page* 8)

KEEP THESE POINTS IN MIND

1. Try to spray often enough before bloom to keep the expanding buds and leaves covered ahead of rains.

2. Remember that lime-sulfur applied soon after the rain will prevent infection that started during the rain.

3. Apply the pink spray as late as feasible and start the calyx spray on the scabbing varieties if at all possible within 8-10 days of the pink spray.

4. Lime-sulfur in the calyx spray usually turns out to be an eradicative spray as well as a protective one if infection occurred at the early pre-pink bud stage.

5. Except under unusual conditions, lime-sulfur is needed in two pre-blossom and the calyx sprays.

6. There is no substitute for a thorough job of spraying. Make an effort to cover every branch of the tree even though it appears you are using entirely too much material.

7. An application of lime-sulfur is sometimes badly needed during the latter half of June to burn-out scab spots on the leaves and to prevent further spread to the fruit.

See Page 5 for Rules Governing Farm Machinery Contest.



THIS year, at the great farm and road show at Wichita, Kansas, more of the machines on display were equipped with Firestone Ground Grip Tires than with all other makes of tires combined. This overwhelming preference for the world's greatest traction tire is the result of its many exclusive construction features. These make possible its leadership in economy and performance. The patented Firestone Ground Grip Tire is the only tire made that gives you the following advantages:

Triple-Braced Traction Bars provide more positive traction and do not bend, break or tear off as when unsupported.

52 to 89 Extra Inches of traction bar length give greater earth biting power.

32% Greater Surface Contact gives increased pulling power and longer wear.

Better Cleaning in all soil conditions is made possible by the scientific spacing between the traction bars.

Smoother Riding is made possible because the traction bars are joined together and form one continuous contact with ground or road.

Longer Tire Life is provided by the patented Gum-Dipping process which protects against penetration of moisture, guards against destructive internal friction and lessens the strain of heavy pulling.

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Grange GLEANINGS By

CHARLES M. GARDNER

Editor of the National Grange Monthly and High Priest of Demeter of the National Grange.

A VERY PROMINENT New Hampshire Grange member has been taken by death in the passing of Col. Charles B. Hoyt, who had not only been a half century worker for the Order in the Granite State, but had been widely identified with it throughout the country. Colonel Hoyt was the organizer of the Grange in Idaho, South Dakota and Nebraska, and was the first Master of the South Dakota State Grange, representing that organization at several sessions of the National Grange.

* * *

AN EVENT rarely witnessed in Grange circles occurred February 11 at Veteran Grange, No. 1108, in Chemung County, New York, when a class of 14 Juvenile boys and girls were "graduated" into the subordinate Grange, and at the same time quite a class of adults also received into membership. The Grange has an impressive "graduation" ceremony whenever youngsters are promoted from Juvenile to subordinate unit.

* * *

PENNSYLVANIA STATE GRANGE annual Lecturers' Short Course Conference is scheduled for April 13, 14 and 15 at the Pennsylvania State College. Mrs. Ira C. Gross, State Lecturer, will be in charge, and a large proportion of all the subordinate and Pomona lecturers in the Keystone State are expected to attend.

* * *

QUIDNESSETT GRANGE, Wickford, Rhode Island, at a recent meeting, not only brought together nearly 400 Patrons from almost 30 Granges in four different states, but also took the form of a welcome home to State Master and Mrs. William B. Babcock, who had just returned from a trip to Florida.

* * *

METICHEWAN GRANGE in Connecticut recently had a joyful occasion in the burning of its hall mortgage, a goal toward which the members have striven long and earnestly. Immediately after this was done a vote was taken to enlarge the hall kitchen and build a stage, so the members are again all "up and doing" for these added conveniences.

* * *

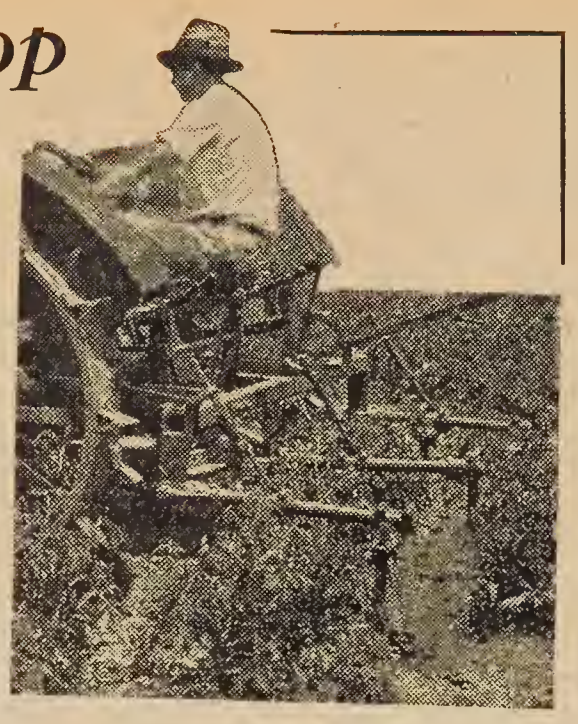
AT THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Farmers and Traders Life Insurance Company at Syracuse, New York, March 15, State Master David H. Agans of New Jersey was added to the board of directors. The latter group is composed entirely of prominent Grange leaders and this insurance company carries contracts with about a dozen State Granges. At the same meeting National Master Louis J. Taber was elected president as the successor of Thomas O. Young, deceased; and Edson J. Walrath, chairman of the executive committee of the New York State Grange, was selected as treasurer to succeed the late Charles H. Skiff.

* * *

AT TOPSHAM, MAINE, the Grange recently paid hearty tribute to one of its members, Mrs. Nettie Hodgkins, on the occasion of her 94th birthday. She is greatly devoted to the Grange, attends its meetings whenever able, and still possesses mental and physical faculties to a remarkable degree.

Canning Crop PROSPECTS

Heavy Carryover Likely To Reduce 1938 Acreage



Cultivating tomatoes near Chesterfield, New Jersey.

ACCOUNTS KEPT on a number of dairy farms show, in general, that returns are better where a considerable part of the income comes from crops rather than from milk alone. In certain Northeastern areas a considerable acreage of canning crops is grown. Over 10 per cent of the total pack of canned vegetables for the country is grown in the Northeast. Over a period of years there has been a big increase in the acreage of vegetables grown for market, but the acreage for canning crops is irregular, commonly showing three years of increase followed by two years of decline.

The acreage planted to canning crops in 1937 was 2 per cent higher than in 1936, but yield of most crops except tomatoes was high and the total pack put into cans was at least 15 per cent higher than in 1936. This has resulted in a heavy carry-over of some crops, and probably canners will reduce their contracted acreage of peas and corn from 10 to 15 per cent. Chances are that there will be little or no cut on the tomato acreage for canning. Anyway, the situation here is a bit different because tomatoes are grown for three purposes — for the fresh market, for juice, and for canning. There has been a phenomenal increase in tomatoes used for juice, a tendency which is likely to continue.

There is some uncertainty as to the acreage of snap beans that will be contracted for canning, but with average growing conditions and with the carryover from last season, it appears that a smaller acreage than grown in 1937 will be sufficient to supply the demand.

In New Jersey one report states that tomato acreage for canning will be reduced from 32,800 acres to about 31,200, but that the acreage of other canning crops will probably be about the same as a year ago. A year ago 20,000 acres of vegetables were grown for freezing. This year the acreage is expected to be jumped to 25,000.

On prices the New Jersey report indicates $16 per ton as a flat price for tomatoes, or on a graded basis the price ranges from $11 to $20. On asparagus the price for No. 1 is 8c, for No. 2 7c to 7¼c, and for No. 3 2c.

A number of letters to canning companies brought some interesting replies. Here are a few of them:

Likes Payment on Grade

"It is, of course, too early to give you any definite outlook for the production of canning crops this year, even though we all trust for a season that may be favorable to both the grower and the canner.

"We have just completed our contracting for spinach with the growers, with the prices the same as last year, $18.00 per ton for U. S. No. 1, $14.00 for No. 2, and $5.00 for No. 3.

"We are ready to begin contracting tomatoes and beets at the following prices:

"Tomatoes, No. 1's, $14.00 per ton; tomatoes No. 2's, $6.00 per ton; tomato culls, nothing.

"Beets, ¾" to 1¾", $28.00 per ton; beets, 1¾" to 3", $6.50 per ton; beets, over 3", $4.00 per ton.

"We expect that the contract price on carrots will be $8.00 per ton. Spinach and tomatoes are bought on a U. S. Standard Grade with a Department of Agriculture Inspector grading, which basis of buying has proved very satisfactory indeed. In fact, we would not want to go back to the old basis of buying on a flat grade.

"Beets are bought on a graded basis to enable us to get large quantities of small beets, as from experience we find that in contracting on a flat grade for beets the size runs very large when harvested, and our particular trade requires small beets.

"We would emphasize that such items as we have bought on U. S. Grade with the Department of Agriculture Inspection have proved satisfactory indeed."—*R. E. Chittenden, Treas., Perfection Canning Co., Newark, N. Y.*

* * *

Fair Way to Buy

"We are contracting with farmers for canning crops at the following prices: Peas, $57.50 a ton (shelled); Corn, $16.00 a ton on an average basis; Tomatoes, $16.00 a ton for U. S. No. 1, $8.00 a ton for U. S. No. 2.

"The contracting price of peas this year has been reduced about $5.00 a ton, the price of corn $1.00 a ton, and the price of tomatoes is the same as it was last year.

"We have been buying tomatoes and cherries on a government graded basis for quite a few years. This, of course, means that we are not only pleased with it, but our farmers are as well or we would not continue the practice. We feel that it is the only fair way to buy for all concerned, and we hope that the practice will be expanded so that canning crops other than tomatoes will be purchased on that basis."—*W. S. Macklem, Curtice Bros. Co., Rochester, N. Y.*

* * *

More Employment Would Help Demand

"We have not yet (March 10) contracted with the farmers for such farm products as are used by the canning industry. We do not feel that under present business conditions it is safe to make any commitments on future business until Government will assist Industry to increase employment by way of reducing cost of production, which will have a tendency to reduce prices and stimulate buying.

"Prospects for a normal volume of business for 1938 are very discouraging."—*Wm. F. Kittelberger, Manager, Webster Canning & Preserving Co., Inc., Webster, New York.*

* * *

Flat Price for Tomatoes

"We contract with farmers for our supply of tomatoes at a flat price of $12.00 per ton, and have made contracts for our this year's pack on that basis.

"We buy sour cherries on a graded basis, paying whatever the market may be."—*George Skutt, V.P., Morton Canning Co., Morton, N. Y.*

* * *

Growers Request Change

"We are contracting both peas and tomatoes with our growers. We contract tomatoes this season on an ungraded basis, paying $12.00 per ton for the stock. We contract peas on the basis of $55.00 per ton, delivered to our viner.

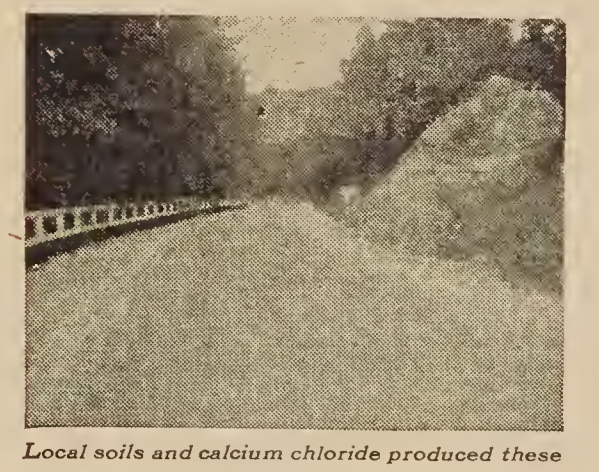
"For the past five years we have been contracting tomatoes on the graded basis, and this method of purchasing has proved satisfactory. A number of our growers, however, have requested that we try for one season purchasing on the flat basis, which we are doing."—*I. W. Mullree, Pres., Hamlin Canning Co., Hamlin, N. Y.*



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Lack of road stability in spring is largely the result of improper proportioning of the amounts of gravel or other aggregates with fine material and binder soils. Road failures often come from lack of the semi-permanent binder necessary to hold road materials together.

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The necessary soil ingredients are available in most communities. The aggregates, stone, gravel or slag, and the sand, silts and clays can usually be found nearby. The secret of success lies in putting these materials together with proper amounts of calcium chloride to maintain moisture binding efficiency.

Roads built with properly combined local soils not only leave the labor cost money right at home, but practically all the money for materials stays at home too. So, such roads fit perfectly into national, state and local farm aid and rural relief projects. They should be given first consideration in farm club and other local road plan meetings, because they provide the greatest permanent value locally at a very moderate cost.

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THE Editorial PAGE

BY E. R. EASTMAN

Address all mail for Editorial or Advertising departments to American Agriculturist, Savings Bank Building, Ithaca, New York.

Plowing Time



A T a meeting this spring, a farmer said to me that he was going to cut the meeting short in order to get home and start plowing. Then his face lit up and he said:

"You know, of all the jobs on the farm, I like plowing best. There's something about seeing the sod turn and getting that peculiar earthy smell that makes me feel that I am really alive."

Another farmer once said to me that of all the fine things in the country, there was nothing so satisfying as holding a good plow behind a well-matched pair of chunky horses.

The Road to Happiness

TO ONE who loves flowers, probably the nearest to a man-made paradise is the flower show which is held annually in Grand Central Palace in New York. Whole sections of sylvan scenes and beautiful gardens are lifted bodily, running brooks, noisy waterfalls and all, and re-set in an interior show. Here are displayed roses and almost every other flower that man grows, of infinite variety, size, and of a beauty marvellous to behold.

Yet as I wandered through this year's flower show the other day, I had a feeling that something was missing, and it came to me after a time what it was — I had not grown those flowers with my own hands. It is vastly more fun for me to grow a few flowers that do not compare in beauty with those in the flower show, because by so doing I create a little beauty with my own hands instead of looking at something that somebody else has grown.

You have the same feeling about a plant or flower that you have grown from slip or seed. It means so much more to you than the finest house plant which you purchase fully grown from the florist. Why? *Because in caring for and tending that plant you express yourself.* The same principle applies to music and to everything else we work at. It is more fun to play an instrument yourself, no matter how poorly, than to listen to an orchestra play the finest symphony. That is the reason, I think, why so many rich people are unhappy. They have the finest gardens — but the gardener they hire gets more fun out of them than they do. They have the best of everything—but the other fellow gets the real fun from the self-expression in producing those beautiful things. The workers of the world, after all, are the real owners, the chief beneficiaries.

Loan Associations Do Good Job

TO SPRINGFIELD, Massachusetts, on Wednesday, March 23, for their annual meeting, came more than 300 presidents and secretaries and others interested in Farm Credit work from New York, New Jersey and the New England states, representing 165 active national farm loan associations.

Purpose of this representative gathering was to listen to reports of officers of the Federal Land Bank and to study the farmers' farm mortgage business as it is conducted by the Farm Credit Administration of Washington, the Federal Land Bank of Springfield, and the farm loan associations of the Northeast.

The great size and service of this work may be measured by the fact that during 1937, 2142 loans were made to farmers of the Northeast on farm mortgages, for a total of $7,226,100.

During the meeting every possible record of the Land Bank was put before the representatives of the farm loan associations, and opportunity given to the delegates to ask for any further information they desired relative to the operation of this cooperative farm credit work. No one could listen to the reports nor look into the faces of those 300 men and women charged with the responsibility of operating the farm loan associations, without being proud of any share that he might have in the work that these farm credit organizations are doing to serve farmers.

As was pointed out, the great goal of farm credit work is to help men and women to buy and to pay for farms, thereby increasing the sum total of happiness of farm people. That that goal has been achieved, at least in part, is shown by the fact that in the past twenty years since the Federal Land Banks have been operating, the Bank at Springfield has loaned $115,000,000 to approximately 139,000 farmers of the Northeast, and through this service many of these farmers have been able to buy and to pay for their farms.



We Bought a Farm

We bought a farm—but we bought more than land;
We bought the hopes, the long forgotten dreams
That fashioned clumsily these massive beams;
We bought this wall laid up by patient hand,
This cleared and tended field, torn from the wild,
These lilacs and this gnarled apple tree,
These flowers someone planted lovingly,
This brooklet waded by some eager child.

The pasture rocks, the warm and friendly soil
All whisper that you cannot buy and sell
The land. It's owned by those who know it well,
Who work with faith and mark it with their toil.
Who really loves the soil that gives him birth
Lives on forever with the living earth.

—INEZ GEORGE GRIDLEY,
Grahamsville, New York.

Who Gets the First Sweet Corn?

SOME years ago I had a lot of fun over an exaggerated brag I made about my determination to grow sweet corn ready to eat by July 4. Of course I didn't succeed, but I did have corn by July 19, which was pretty nearly a record for this vicinity. The main thing was that I had a lot of fun out of it, particularly when my brag started many of my friends in a contest to beat me.

Well, let's do it again this year. Let's see how many of us can have corn ready to eat early in the season and by using different varieties and successive plantings keep it on our tables for the longest period. We'll have to take into consideration, of course, the latitude where each of us lives. At the end of the season I am going to call for a report, so keep a record and let us know how you come out.

Also, while I am on this subject, it will soon be too late for you to plan to have the best garden you ever had. The garden spot, properly worked, is the most valuable piece of land on your farm. It can be worked with not too much in labor. One way to save labor is to forget that old weed spot where you have had it for the last forty years, and put the garden out further away from the house, lay the rows out three feet apart, and work it with the regular farm machinery. There's a lot of financial gain and fun and satisfaction in a good garden.

Apple Blossoms for Beauty

IN APPLE growing sections this spring, growers are staging apple blossom festivals to emphasize the very great importance of this leading farm business. Apple growers have not had a particularly happy time in recent years, yet not enough apples are grown to supply the demand if people were eating as much of this splendid fruit as they should.

On May 6, 7 and 8, Ulster County, New York, is planning an apple festival which will entertain several hundred thousand visitors. Similar celebrations are being held in the Shenandoah Valley and Western New York at LeRoy, May 21.

Plan to attend, and not only have a good time but help to increase interest in and support of production and marketing of good apples.

Theory or Practice

SOME wag has said that a theoretical farmer is the one who insists on trying to make a living off the farm while the practical farmer just faces the inevitable and turns the place over to summer boarders.

I should say that this depends entirely on how well you farm the summer boarders! Anyway the season is approaching!

Why Farmers Farm

WHY DO farmers, many of whom have so little income, continue to struggle on year after year for a lifetime? Answer, because they love their work. Maybe you think you don't. But take you away from your farm, put you to work doing just one single operation in a factory day after day, and how long would it be before you would yearn to be back in the daily association with growing plants and animals in the out-of-doors?

Eastman's Chestnut

SO BUSY and hard working is E. H. Thomson, president of the Federal Land Bank of Springfield, that it is difficult ever to get him to take a much needed vacation. However, he did get out for a little fishing last summer and while on the trip made a bet with a couple of friends that the man who caught the first fish had to buy a good supper that night for the others.

In telling about the experience afterwards, Ed was complaining about how mean his associates were.

"I'll be doggoned," he said, "if those two fellows didn't deliberately refuse to pull in their lines even when they had bites just so I'd be stuck!"

"That was too bad," said the friend to whom Ed was complaining. "And then you had to pay for the supper, I suppose."

"Well, no," said Ed. "I didn't have any bait on my hook!"

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"Let's Have Another CONTEST"

All Right, it's FARM MACHINERY



This man waited until he needed his disc harrow before checking it over to see what parts needed replacing.

CONTEST RULES

1. Contestants or members of the immediate family must operate a farm or have a home garden.
2. No member of a family connected directly or indirectly with *American Agriculturist* is eligible. Also ineligible to compete in this contest are teachers of vocational agriculture, county agricultural and 4-H club agents, members of state extension services, or staffs of colleges of agriculture, and persons connected with the manufacture or sale of farm machinery.
3. All entries must be postmarked not later than May 2. Address Farm Machinery Contest Editor, *American Agriculturist*, Box 367. Ithaca, N. Y.
4. Entries will be judged on (a) the amount of reference material read, including chapters in textbooks or other books on agriculture, bulletins, catalogs, and pamphlets; (b) neatness and readability; (c) brief, accurate, complete answers.
5. The editors of *American Agriculturist* will be the sole judges of the contest.
6. Winners will be announced in the May 21 issue of *American Agriculturist*.

ONE OF THE commonest remarks of those who tried their skill on our Seed & Garden Contest was, "Let's have another contest!" We are glad to oblige. On this page you will find a list of questions about farm machinery.

Another common remark was, "I was surprised to find out how little I knew." How much do you know about farm machinery? Anyone can run a machine so long as everything clicks, but can you diagnose the trouble and correct it when something goes wrong? Or if a part breaks, do you have the knowledge and equipment to remove the broken part in a workmanlike manner and put in a new one?

Again we are offering $25 for the best answers to the questions, $10 for the second prize, $5 for the third prize, and twenty prizes of $1 each. The prizes are given as an incentive, but the biggest returns will come from the information you get.

Answers may be found in back issues of *American Agriculturist*, in farm machinery text books, bulletins of the U. S. Department of Agriculture and your State College of Agriculture, in books and catalogs of farm machinery manufacturers, and in instruction books for the machines you own which you have, or should have, carefully filed away for reference. Answers will be judged on their correctness and completeness. Make your answers brief but complete. Note that answers must be postmarked not later than May 2. Winners will be announced in the issue of May 21.

Here are the questions:

1. Define the following terms: high-compression engine, cam, high tension as applied to gas engine ignition, horsepower, K. W. H., R. P. M., B. T. U.
2. A man installs an ordinary pitcher pump in a well where the level of water is 35 ft. below the pump platform. The pump fails to work. Explain why.
3. What causes a gasoline engine to knock? What harm does it do? How is Ethyl gasoline different from ordinary gas, and why does it prevent knocking?
4. What are the advantages of rubber tires for tractors and other farm machinery?
5. Any machine, no matter how complicated it is, is made up of a combination of simple, fundamental elements. For example, one of them is the wheel. What are the others? Give an example of each as found in some common farm machine.
6. What do you consider the most important recent development in farm machinery? Why?
7. In what different ways is power transmitted from its source to the point where work is actually performed?
8. List the tools which a farm shop should have in order to make necessary adjustments and repairs on farm machines to keep them working efficiently.
9. When you consider the purchase of a new piece of farm equipment, what factors do you consider in deciding whether or not to purchase it?
10. List new farm machines, either field or barn, developed during the last 50 years. State in 50 words or less, some social and economical effects of improved farm machinery.
11. List your suggestions to farm machinery manufacturers (other than price) for improvement in farm and home machinery for eastern farms.
12. State briefly how sources of power for farm machinery have changed during the past 100 years. In your opinion, what will be the chief source of power during the next 50 years?
13. What adjustment do you make on a grain binder when you want to increase the size of bundles?
14. For what booklets or catalogs, offered by *American Agriculturist* advertisers, which deal with farm machinery have you recently sent?
15. Give pages or chapters of bulletins or books which you have read in preparing for this contest.

Note—Answer Questions 14 and 15 and any 12 of the first 13 questions.

PRIZES

$25. is offered by *American Agriculturist* for the best answers to the questions on this page.

$10. is offered for the second best.

$5. for third best.

$20. in prizes of $1 each.

American Agriculturist advertisers offer the following prizes which, at the discretion of the judges, will be awarded to contestants sending the best answers.

J. I. Case Co., Racine, Wisc., offers one $10 certificate, good toward purchase of any J. I. Case equipment.

Dunlop Tire & Rubber Co., Buffalo, N. Y., offers five $5 certificates, good for purchase of any Dunlop Tire & Rubber Co. merchandise.

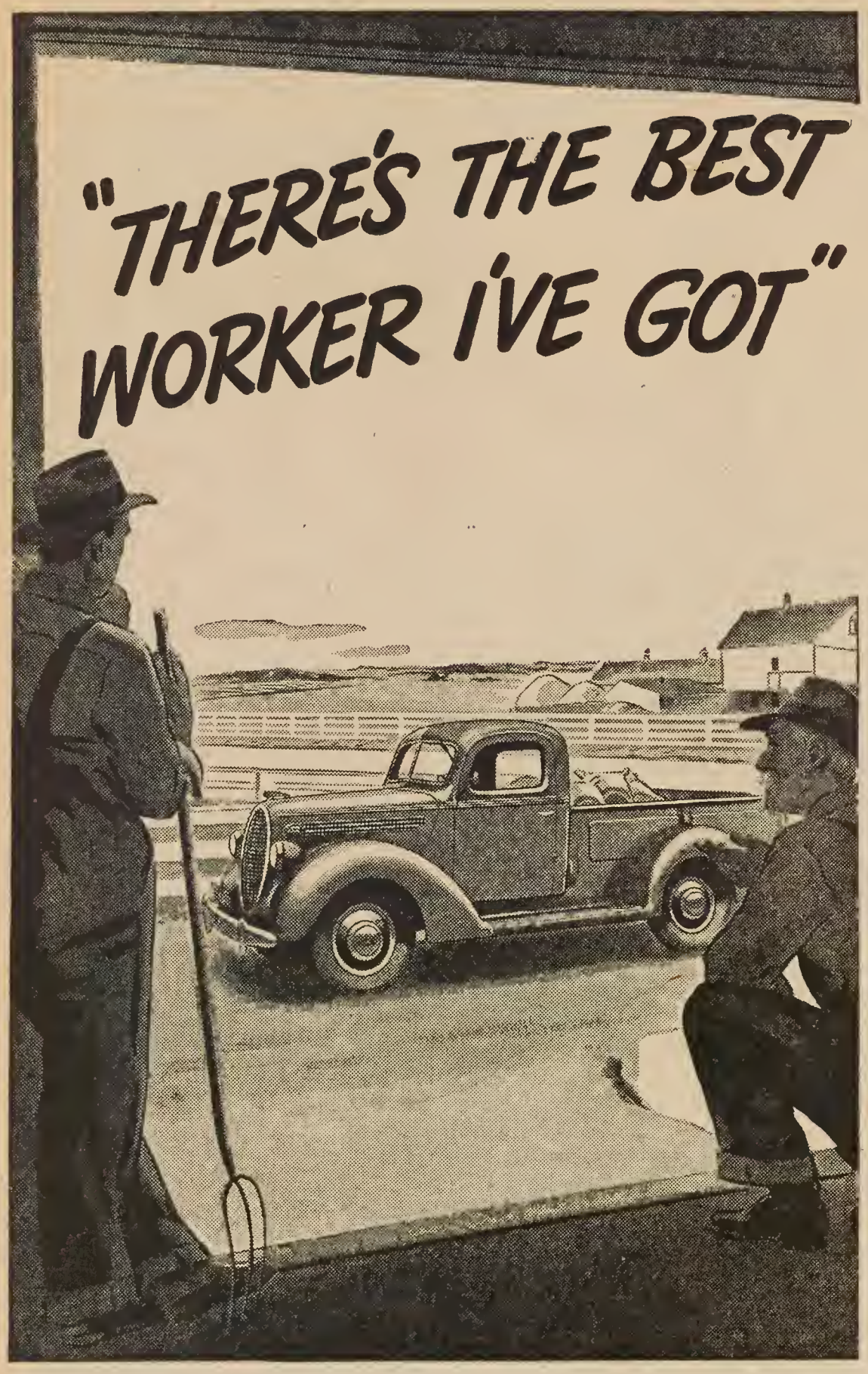
Massey-Harris Co., Inc., Racine, Wisconsin, offers prizes of five $5.00 certificates, good toward the purchase of any Massey-Harris equipment.

Firestone Tire & Rubber Co., Akron, Ohio, Syracuse Branch, offers prizes of three $5.00 merchandise certificates, good toward the purchase of any Firestone auto supply product.

Begin today to get together the references you will need for this contest. It is true that you have about a month but time has a habit of slipping along. The Seed and Garden Contest, winners of which were announced in the March 26 issue, indicated quite definitely that the person who answered the questions entirely from memory did not stand a good chance of winning a prize.

In every contest we have ever held, quite a number of 4-H club members and students of vocational agriculture have entered. We are glad to have them. They have the advantage in the availability of reference material, but this is balanced by the practical experience of the man who is actually farming. Remember that you have just as good a chance as anyone to win that $25.00 check, but that if you do not win it, there are thirty-six other prizes.

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FORD V-8 TRUCKS

Your Questions

Tobacco for Aphids

How can I control aphids on currants and gooseberries?

Aphids on currant, gooseberry and other plants can be cured by spraying at ten day intervals, from the time they are first noticed until the infestation is stamped out, with nicotine sulphate. This material is sold under the trade names of Black Leaf 40, Black Flag, Red Arrow, and several others, depending on the region in which you live. In using this material, simply follow the manufacturer's directions, being sure to add some soap to the water so that the spray will stick to the insects.—A. M. DAVIS, *Massachusetts College of Agriculture.*

* * *

Pruning Raspberries

In pruning raspberries, how many canes should be left in order to get the best crop?

For red raspberries, 10 canes for each 4 feet of row is about right or, if grown in hills 3 x 7 feet, leave from 5 to 7 canes to the hill. The weak canes can be taken out in the fall or can be left till spring.

Four canes per plant are about right for black and purple raspberries.

* * *

Soybeans for Silage

How much soybean seed should be used with corn for ensilage?

Mix 20 pounds of soybeans with 15 pounds of corn. That is enough for one acre. In row you should have one corn plant every 9-12 inches and about 3 soybean plants to each stalk of corn.

* * *

How Do You Kill Rats?

U. S. rat census—or should we say estimate—shows 123 million rats, about one per person, and half of them live on farms! Board bill is around $10 a farm, and if you happen to be host to more than your share, your cost is proportionately larger.

Perhaps you have none. We hope you are that lucky. If so, how did you kill them or drive them out? Write us a 500 word letter on "How I Control Rats" and we will pay $1.00 for each letter published. Don't theorize; our readers want actual experience!

* * *

Temporary Irrigation

A relatively new idea in irrigation is called eyelet hose. It comes in lengths of 200 feet, is usually about three



inches in diameter, and every two feet has four small eyelet holes, spaced regularly around its circumference. Therefore, no matter how the hose lies, at least two, and usually three, outlets are open and under pressure hose will discharge through holes ten gallons of water per minute per 100 feet of hose. Water will be thrown from 6 to 8 feet each side of the hose.

* * *

Don't Dust Seed Potatoes

Does it pay to dust seed potatoes **after** they have been cut?

No. It is better to cut them a week or more before planting and store cut seed in warm, moist place. This favors formation of a callus over cut surface and seed piece is less likely to rot.

* * *

No Good Word for 2-8-10

Is a 2-8-10 fertilizer a good formula to use on a dairy farm?

No. Most crops do not need that much potash and nitrogen content is too small to do much good with usual rate of application. Better use superphosphate or a 5-7-5 or similar analysis.



The new idea in protecting hay stacks. This hay stack has been covered with heavy paper and then with chicken wire which is held in place by concrete blocks. The cost is reported as from 40c to $1.00 per ton, depending on the size and shape of the stack. The type of stack shown in the picture — that is, a long stack with straight sides — is easiest to cover.

The paper is 6 ft. wide and the fence is 5 ft. wide, thus giving an opportunity to lap the paper 1 ft. to provide a weatherproof joint.

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PURINA MILLS

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BACK in my home state many years ago, a young preacher delivered a Commencement address to a High School Graduating Class. Earnestly, though rather bluntly, this is what he said:

> "I have been told that this is one of the most promising classes of seniors ever to graduate from this school. I see ambition and determination on your faces. But would you mind if I told you that I don't think there is a future President of the United States among you? No, not even a Vice-President!"

That may have been a jolt to some proud father or mother in the audience, who thought their son might be an Abraham Lincoln. But that young preacher didn't stop there. He began emphasizing the importance of hitching our wagon to the right star. He told us to think of the brightness of the stars that were immediately over our heads. He wanted us to realize that it means just as much to become a successful farmer, a county agent, a leader in our home community as it does to become a lawyer in the city or even a Congressman. He stressed the need of using our God-given talents, starting from where we are and extending our influence in ever widening circles as we measure up to life's responsibilities. He didn't minimize our possibilities. He just emphasized the importance of growing from where we are.

■ ■ ■ ■

Years have passed since that young preacher's talk. I could tell you a lot about the graduates who heard it. I could write many columns about those boys who were Future Farmers then, who are Master Farmers now. I could name some of them as County Agents and Vo-Ag teachers. One is an eminent professor. A few are in business, running creameries and hatcheries. Some are selling agricultural implements and farm supplies. A few came to the city. I could pay a high tribute to the girls for their part in life's activities—devoted wives and intelligent mothers, leaders in the church, 4-H Clubs, and community activities. Several became nurses, one a dietitian in a great hospital, another a teacher in Home Economics. That class did measure up to possibilities, even though no President or Vice-President of the United States came from among them.

■ ■ ■ ■

I like to talk to people about their future plans. Recently a college agricultural senior said to me, "I'd be counted a failure if I went back to the farm after Dad had spent his savings to give me an education. Everybody at home would think I was a flop if I didn't get a big job in the city."

I appreciated his frankness, but here's the substance of my reply. "What can you do best? What are your natural talents? If you have an inner urge and ability to farm greater than any other, then be big enough to do it regardless of what some folks might think. They won't think you a flop if you make that farm a big success. They won't think you a flop if you do your farming better than anyone else in the community, nor if your crops and your stock develop year by year to a higher and higher plane. They won't think you a flop if you make your home a better place to live in, and if you help make your community a better place for others to live in. You won't be a flop if you are willing to help better conditions *wherever* you are."

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Going After Apple Scab

(*Continued from Page* 1)

blossom to apply the pink spray. Growers then start the calyx spray on McIntosh with lime-sulfur not longer than 9 or 10 days after the pink spray was applied, even though a majority of the petals are still adhering. I had occasion to observe G. S. Gay's orchard, in Hampden County, last summer where such a system is resorted to every year. Only a trace of leaf infection and no fruit spotting at all could be found that was traceable to his 9-day blossom period (May 12-20) during which there were two infection periods, May 13-14, and 17-20. His pink spray went on May 10-11 and the calyx spray on May 21-22. At the end of the season there was less than two per cent of fruit infection.

Kind and Amount of Material

It has been demonstrated over and over that nearly complete control of scab is possible on highly susceptible varieties with the use of nothing but wettable sulfurs. However, it is absolutely necessary to spray often enough to keep the new growth covered ahead of each infection period and to cover the trees *thoroughly* with *plenty* of material in each application. This possibility usually is beyond the grower who can not cover his orchard within two days or less, preferably in one day or less, and it is beyond the average job of spraying. A few of our growers are using the wettable sulfur program in order to escape the early season spray injury that frequently results from lime-sulfur or the combined spray of lime-sulfur and lead arsenate. Howard Gilmore in Worcester County, for example, has followed this program for several years and usually has only a trace of scab. He is able to cover a large orchard in two days and consistently uses around 16-18 gallons on 20 year old trees. Last year, Mr. Gilmore used lime-sulfur on part of a block of McIntosh while finishing an early season application after a rain.

Other growers in the same county are getting around the spray injury problem and yet doing a satisfactory job of controlling scab, by using lime-sulfur without lead arsenate in one of the pre-blossom sprays and a wettable sulfur with the arsenate in the other one. John Chandler of Sterling and Arthur Calkins of Harvard are two who use this system and always have clean fruit to show for it. They use lots of material and distribute it thoroughly, thus making it possible to employ an application of one of the milder sulfurs early in the season.

By way of contrast, there are other growers in the same sections of the state who consistently use only 4 to 8 gallons of spray material for 18 to 20-year old trees. No matter how thoroughly the material is distributed over the tree, there simply is not enough fungicidal deposit at such rates of application to afford protection against scab and other diseases.

It is frequently said by growers that lime-sulfur does more harm than good through its injury to the foliage and to the trees in general. Yet most fruit growers with the equipment they have, the time required to cover the orchard, and their methods of spraying, simply can not get along without lime-sulfur. Lime-sulfur, as a strictly protective spray, is superior to most wettable sulfurs in adherence or lasting effect.

By virtue of its caustic and penetrating qualities, due to the soluble forms of sulfur it contains, lime-sulfur is particularly useful in after-rain applications for heading-off the infecting thread of the germinating scab spore before it is buried safely within the leaf or fruit. It is equally effective in burning-out scab spots on the foliage, advantages possessed to a reliable degree by none of the wettable sulfurs.

Petalfall is the earliest stage of tree growth in Massachusetts at which this eradicative property of lime-sulfur may function in the regular spray program. As a rule, very little scab infection takes place before the early pre-pink bud stage, that is, the swollen but unopened cluster-bud with three or more leaves expanded. Infection at this time, and for a few days afterwards, generally shows up as scab spots three weeks later, usually shortly prior to or during the calyx spray. Where lime-sulfur is employed for this application, we can take for granted that such infections are burnt-out even though the spots may not have become noticeable to the casual observer. In spite of the objections by some growers to the use of lime-sulfur in the calyx spray, because of spray injury, observations in this state indicate clearly that this spray material is on the whole more useful in that application than in the pink spray where it acts solely in a protective capacity.

That point brings us to the third advantage of lime-sulfur over the wettable sulfurs in the control of apple scab. It has been observed repeatedly that whenever lime-sulfur is used at delayed dormant or in an early pre-blossom spray, there is likely to be comparatively smooth sailing ahead in the control of scab with any of the commonly used summer sprays.

There is evidence in this state that this is due, at least in part, to the effect of the drip and drift on the old leaves on the ground. When the overwintered scabbed leaf is soaked by lime-sulfur, the scab fungus, including the winter spore-cases and contents, are killed outright.

The control of scab is comparatively easy, particularly in unusually wet years, in those orchards where the amount of scab is kept to a low level year after year. In other words, if the grower should miss out in timing or thoroughness of a critical spray, the resulting primary infection will be light and perhaps insignificant compared with that for the grower whose orchard floor is covered with scabbed leaves. Perhaps the early season lime-sulfur applications serve more or less to alleviate this danger of heavy primary infections.

In view of the unmistakable ad-

(*Continued on opposite page*)



Bee Keeper: "Look, Grace, I just bought the perfect costume for my business!"

EARLY GARDENING

By PAUL WORK

MY LITTLE 50 x 50 lot of sandy soil received a great big load of stable manure and a hundred pound bag of superphosphate and was plowed last fall. This treatment, over a period of years, has kept the vegetables growing nicely and the soil seems to have improved steadily in humus content and general physical character. Well, I suppose most farmers would say that it ought to, but the home garden is worthy of that kind of treatment for there is no patch of ground on the farm that can yield more actual living for Mr. Farmer.



Paul Work

On Monday, March 21st, the soil was a bit too wet to handle nicely although it could have been done if rain had been threatening; but on the 22nd, a wheel hoe worked the furrows down very nicely, four rows were raked and five kinds of vegetables were planted. These included Black Seeded Simpson lettuce, and Nantes carrots with radishes sprinkled thinly to mark the row in case the carrots are slow in coming up as they probably will be. Then, there was half a row of beets—Crosby Egyptian, and half a row of spinach — Long Standing Bloomsdale. One row of peas used up several fragments of 1937 seed and I am taking a chance on their coming through in good shape as the seed was untested. However, I sowed pretty thickly. The other row is fresh seed of Little Marvel. All of the peas were treated with red copper oxide. This is a good way to prevent rotting in the soil, but one should have a care not to use too much. Directions say to use a tenth of a teaspoon of the red copper oxide per pound of seed; putting seed and disinfectants together in a jar and shaking thoroughly. Even less than this amount is sufficient, and safer — the idea being to get a very little of the material on all the seed.

Anyway, I have about a fifth of my garden planted before I've said a word about it in *American Agriculturist*.

What the next few weeks will bring forth remains to be seen. Curiously enough, four of the five things that I planted are in a text-book list of vegetables that will germinate at temperatures as low as 40°. It is below that tonight but that is no harm. When it gets warmer, it may be too wet to plant.

People accused me many times last Tuesday afternoon, of rushing the season and wanted to know what would happen if snow came. Farmers know that snow is pretty innocent. It is the hard, sharp freezes after seedlings come up, that may do the harm but the seedlings of these vegetables are pretty hardy and the satisfaction of having some early vegetables, in case all goes well, will far outweigh the cost of disappointment of having to replant some of them. It is very seldom one has to do this, however. It is true that sometimes plantings made a little later come to maturity just about as soon as the ones that were rushed into the ground as were these. In general, anytime after the first of April is a good time to plant the early vegetables in most of upstate New York. We'll see.

Going After Apple Scab

(*Continued from opposite page*)

vantages of lime-sulfur, and the prevailing none-too-efficient spraying methods of many orchardists, it looks as if lime-sulfur would continue to be needed through the calyx spray by the average apple grower, at least until some other equally effective and non-injurious fungicide is located to replace it.

Thorough Spraying All-Important

The matter of careful spraying to obtain a thorough coverage of the tree is, season after season, the most important factor of all in the control of apple scab. Of what value is a well timed early season spray if the top-center of the tree is missed, or if only ¼ to ⅓ enough spray is applied.

Last year while county agent Cole of Worcester County and I were making orchard observations in July, we stopped at a Mr. Andrews' place in Fitchburg. We were able to find not a single scabbed fruit and only an occasional spotted leaf. He adheres to the adjustable spray gun, and used two leads of hose with one man on the tank, and the other on the ground. When asked how he got such good control during the abnormally wet season he replied, "I just follow the spray chart and listen to the radio", meaning the daily noon-day spray service broadcast by the Worcester County Extension Service over WTAG. However, he did admit that he took his time in spraying and made a special effort to cover the topmost branches. Furthermore, the amount of material he used for each tree suggested anything but a skimping in material.

Orchard check-up visits last year in Hampden County with agent W. T. Locke revealed an interesting outcome of a special county-wide effort to improve spraying methods. In mid-July we had literally to search in orchard after orchard to find more than a trace of scab on foliage or fruit. A study of the spray records indicated no striking exceptions in timing of sprays or in kinds of materials but the amount of spray used and the appearance of the trees did indicate thorough jobs of spraying. B. C. Shaw, in East Longmeadow, with a 150-gallon tank, an 8-gallon pump and two "quads", ended the season with less than 2 per cent of his McIntosh scabbed. G. S. Gay of Palmer, operator of a large orchard, is one of the few who made the 90 per cent clean apple club five years in succession.

Good control of scab, as well as poor control is obtained by growers who operate widely different types of spray rigs and nozzle outlets. It seems to be largely the judgment of the man back of the spray gun that determines the coverage the tree receives.

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Warts, like the ones on this cow's teats, are troublesome. Read Dr. Fincher's suggestions for removing them.

HOW *to Control* LICE *and* WARTS

By DR. M. G. FINCHER,
New York State Veterinary College.

IN ALL HERDS, whether they are owned by millionaires or dairymen, lice are constantly a problem. The cattle start to rub themselves against the barn and against everyone that gets near them as soon as they are stanchioned in the fall. The sad part of it is that each dairyman thinks there are no lice on his cows. It is not easy to discover lice on a dark-skinned cow. The thin animals in a herd usually harbor more lice, but I have seen plenty of lice on cattle in the best of condition and in high class stables.

It is easy to get rid of lice if one will keep in mind that they produce "nits" or eggs. These are not easily killed, but hatch after the first crop of lice has been killed.

The ideal way to eradicate lice would be to dip all cattle by driving them through a dipping vat, as is done in the eradication of mange mites or the Texas fever ticks. This is obviously not practical, but the lice must be smothered or poisoned. This must be done once every ten to sixteen days for three or four times on all cattle in a barn if perfect results are to be obtained. A little careful work at the problem early in November will save the animals from becoming hairless and thin with a heavy load of lice in January.

A good way to apply your favorite solution for killing lice is with a knapsack or other pressure sprayer. By this method a cow or a whole herd can be well saturated with any solution in a short time. We like a three to five per cent creolin solution, or Lime-sulphur, 1 — 40 in warm water. Louse powders have their place and are much easier to apply. However, I think that most farmers apply louse powders in such a way that enough of the powder is inhaled by the farmer so he knows he has attempted a mean task. Often the lice are not destroyed because they are able to crawl to deeply-haired parts that are not touched by the powder. Clipping the hair from a part or all of an animal before treatment is desirable if stable and weather conditions permit.

The greatest problem in the control of lice is the lack of a thorough and repeated application of whatever product is being used. Another serious mistake that a few old-fashioned farmers make is to use a mercury ointment, with a resulting mercurial poisoning in their cattle. A strong tobacco extract solution is also dangerous and should never be used. I have seen it used with fatal results on a large bull and a pony.

To most dairymen of experience the problem of warts on cattle is not serious; but occasionally one sees an outbreak of so-called "virus tumors" or warts that appear to spread on the hands of the milkers from cow to cow until all cows have warts on the teats or udder. In rare cases the milk flow of an individual teat is blocked, or the cow will milk hard or spray because of a wart at the end of the teat.

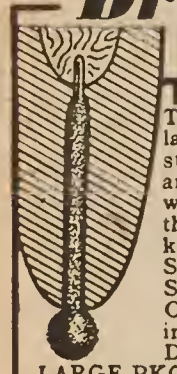
Thanks to nature, some warts tend to disappear as mysteriously and promptly as they came. Others defy every attempt to remove them. I have removed a wart from a Guernsey cow's teat three or more times before the milk could be obtained freely.

Surgical removal of warts is often very satisfactory as is the removal by the application of various caustics and oils, such as castor oil. But in rare outbreaks where many large and small warts are present, it may be necessary to prepare a vaccine from the warts and inject it aseptically under the skin of each cow affected. At least this has appeared to give good results.



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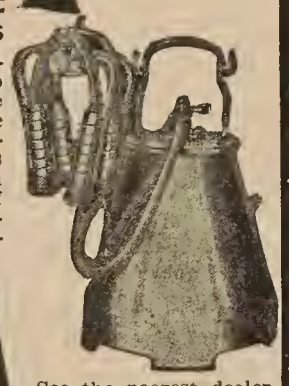
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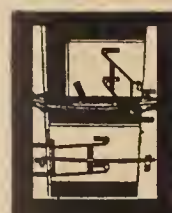


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Milk Market Lacks Stability

FEBRUARY weather which boosted milk production, plus other factors, has unsettled New York City milk market.

Recently in Syracuse, Dealers' Bargaining Agency and Producers' Bargaining Agency dickered and agreed on a price of $2 for fluid milk and $1.75 for cream effective March 28. These prices apply only to milk and cream going into bottles for retail distribution. Wholesale market for milk and cream is on a competitive basis. A dairyman in New York City recently saw 300 cans of milk on the street begging for a buyer. Dealers were offering milk at $1.40 per 40-quart can, and were offering to sell milk to stores for 6c per quart.

Work continues on the proposed Federal Marketing Agreement for the New York market. Last week members of the Executive Committee of the Producers' Bargaining Agency, together with Kenneth Fee of the State Department of Agriculture and Markets, were in Washington for a consultation. While opposition to the Federal Marketing Agreement has been voiced from some quarters, other dairymen feel that sufficient speed is not being used. The men in Washington who are helping to draft the marketing agreement are frank to say that they doubt, assuming that a sufficient majority of dairymen want the marketing agreement, that it could be put into effect earlier than July 1. Speed is important, but of even greater importance is accuracy in a matter of this kind. If a marketing agreement does go into effect, it is to the interest of all concerned that it be workable and able to withstand possible legal attacks on it.

At the recent meeting of the Producers' Bargaining Agency there was considerable discussion on a proposal that the Bargaining Agency immediately formulate a plan to handle surplus which might be put into effect before the Federal Marketing Agreement becomes effective, or which might be used in case dairymen vote against the marketing agreement. Probably this plan will propose the holding off of extra milk from the New York City market and processing it in producers' plants back in the country.

Dairymen's League to Distribute $3,100,000

AT A RECENT meeting of the Board of Directors of the Dairymen's League it was decided to distribute to members full payment for all series 1941 certificates of indebtedness, about half of series 1943, and to make advance payment of May 1 interest coupons on all series. The entire amount to be distributed is about $3,100,000.

The advance payment of this sum will save Dairymen's League yearly interest costs of about $150,000. Interest rate on old certificates is 6 per cent while interest on more recent issues is 5 per cent. Prediction was freely made when Dairymen's League certificates of indebtedness were first issued that they would never be redeemed. No prediction was ever more inaccurate. They have been paid and interest has been paid when due, and in many cases before due. No organization or business has ever handled its finances on a sounder basis.

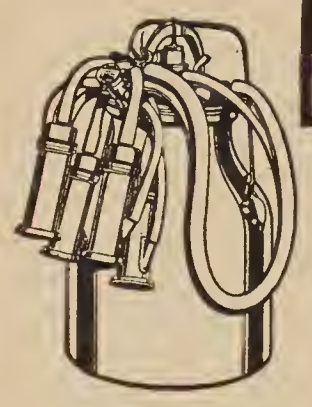
Coming at a time when seed, fertilizer, and farm equipment are needed, these checks will make a welcome addition to dairymen's income.

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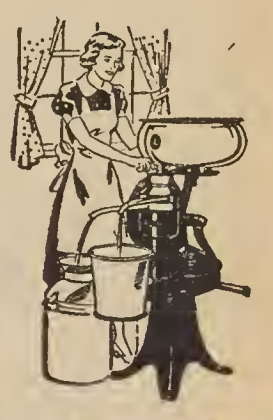
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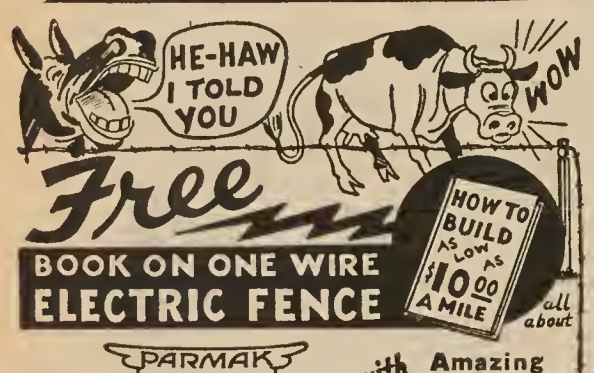
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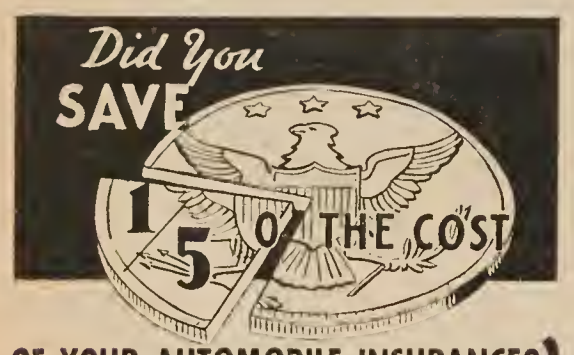
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Northeastern Slants ON THE NATIONAL NEWS

Supreme Court Upholds Freedom of the Press

TOWN OF GRIFFIN, Georgia, got a lesson in rights of American citizens other day, from no less a body than Supreme Court of United States. Town had passed an ordinance forbidding persons to distribute circulars or advertisements without first obtaining license from the City Manager. Case was brought to highest Court, which ruled by unanimous vote that ordinance violated constitutional guarantees of freedom of press.

Chief Justice Hughes, who delivered Court's opinion, asserted:

"Whatever the motive which induced its adoption, its character is such that it strikes at the very foundation of the freedom of the press by subjecting it to license and censorship.

"The liberty of the press is not confined to newspapers and periodicals. It necessarily embraces pamphlets and leaflets. These indeed have been historic weapons in the defense of liberty, as the pamphlets of Thomas Paine and others in our own history abundantly attest.

"The press in its historic connotation comprehends every sort of publication which affords a vehicle of information and opinion. What we have had recent occasion to say with respect to the vital importance of protecting this essential liberty from every sort of infringement need not be repeated."

SLANT: In these days of dictators and of dwindling liberties, it is reassuring to hear the voice of the United States Supreme Court reaffirm the fundamental rights of American citizens.

Reorganization Bill Passes Senate

100,000 telegrams from all parts of country, protesting against passage of Reorganization Bill, failed to prevent Administration forces from jamming revised bill through Senate last week. Close vote—49 to 42—followed stiff senatorial battle which packed galleries. House leaders are now considering measure and members of House will vote on it soon.

In brief, this bill as approved by Senate would give President vast powers to reshuffle most federal agencies; create new welfare department; provide for appointment of six administrative assistants to President; appoint in place of Civil Service Board a single administrator who would be advised by a part-time Board; and transfer duties of Controller General, the "Treasury watchdog", to an Auditor General with fewer powers.

Those in favor of bill point out that President's power to reorganize bureaus and agencies would be subject to congressional veto within 60 days.

SLANT: Joker here is that if Congress disapproves, President can check its action by a veto; and it will then take a two-thirds majority of Congress to override him. As we go to press, however, comes news that President says he will agree to an amendment that would let Congress veto, by simple majority vote, reorganization orders issued by chief executive.

Although House has already voted favorably on two bills of its own, which include some provisions of the Senate bill, it has yet to pass on those regarding changing office of Controller General and revamping of Civil Service. However, it is generally believed that House will go along with Senate unless public opposition makes itself still more strongly felt.

SLANT: As we have said before in these columns, there is genuine need for reform in Executive branch of government, for simplification in interests of greater efficiency. But this bill, even in its revised form, goes much too far. It should be defeated or amended in such a way that it will not set up means for a dictatorship. No one knows what future holds, nor how soon an unscrupulous man may come to power in this free land of ours, as has already happened in too many countries. Should that day come, we do not want to be in position of finding our necks in noose of our own making. It is up to American people to ask their Congressmen to defeat bill in its present form, or demand amendment to it which will give efficiency without conferring unconstitutional powers upon the President.

TVA to be Investigated

BITTER QUARREL of Tennessee Valley Authority directors, A. E. Morgan, Harcourt A. Morgan, and David E. Lilienthal, has finally ended in appointment of joint House-Senate committee to look into matter. Decision to investigate followed President's unexpected firing of Chairman A. E. Morgan, on grounds of insubordination and refusal either to take back or to substantiate charges he had made against his two fellow directors. Morgan had demanded Congressional inquiry and refused to present facts to President alone.

Inability to work together caused friction during past few years between TVA directors and at last resulted in open charges and counter-charges against each other. Chairman Morgan accused the other two of inefficiency and dishonesty. They said he has obstructed TVA work and injured its morale.

Besides investigating these charges, Congressional Committee will make broad study of many political and technical phases of TVA, including its power policy and comparative power costs.

The dismissed Chairman of TVA is described by his friends as a man who has always been his own boss, independent, idealistic, self-made. Dr. Morgan worked his way through a Cincinnati high school, became successful civil engineer, built 75 water-control projects, and before his selection by President Roosevelt in 1933 as chairman of TVA Board, was President of Antioch College, at Yellow Springs, Ohio. His salary as TVA Chairman was $10,000 a year.

President Gets Plan To Help Railroads

DEFINITE plan for railroad relief has been drawn up by President Roosevelt's special three-man committee, appointed March 18. Results of committee's study of situation traveled by fast plane to Warm Springs, Georgia, where President has been vacationing and taking a much needed rest. Action on report awaits his return to White House, at which time he will send special message to Congress, recommending immediate action on legislation to help railroads along the lines proposed in committee's report.

Although details of plan have not yet been published as we go to press, it is known to include recommendations for immediate and long range relief of nation's railroads.

Railroad crisis is of importance to every citizen, for it involves welfare of millions of individuals and institutions. A million men work for the railroads; hundreds of millions of dollars are invested in their securities by insurance companies, savings banks and private individuals; agriculture and industry depend upon them for bulk of transportation of their products.

From several causes have arisen troubles of railroads. They have had to face increased competition from buses, private motors, and vessels; rising material and labor costs (wages are 5 to 6 per cent higher than before 1929 depression), burdensome taxes, and less traffic due to depression. One-third of roads are now in receiverships. Half of them lost money last year.

Mexico Loses Best Silver Customer

UNITED STATES has stopped buying silver from Mexico "until further notice". As silver is one of Mexico's two most important exports, loss of Uncle Sam as steady buyer is blow to Mexican government and has caused Mexican peso to fall in dollar value.

Mexico's other most important industry — oil — is held responsible for United States' action, as it came shortly after President Cardenas of Mexico seized $450,000,000 worth of American and British oil holdings there. President Cardenas has promised that Mexico will pay for these properties, over ten-year period, but it is doubted that such payments would be continued. United States has protested the seizure, and demanded reconsideration of it on grounds that Mexico is not able to pay in full.

Although foreign capital was originally invited to come to Mexico to develop resources of that country, Mexican government in recent years has determined to "Mexicanize" industry there. This has been a major point in President Cardenas's program for his six-year term. His decision to act in case of oil industry followed two-year fight between oil companies and leaders of Mexico's oil workers, who demanded that companies give workers a voice in management of the business, wage increases of around 11 millions, and an elaborate pension system.

Farm Credit News

Northeast Farmers Have Fine Record

PRAISED were Northeastern farmers by Albert S. Goss, Land Bank Commissioner, for good record in paying off their mortgages. Mr. Goss spoke at Springfield, Mass., last week to delegates from 165 national farm loan associations of New England, New York and New Jersey. Representing some 29,000 farmers who have Federal land bank loans and who are part-owners in land bank itself, delegates heard reports on bank's activities of past year and discussed credit problems.

In past two decades, of every 100 farmers financed by land bank, only eight have failed. Reasons for stability of northeastern farmers and good record for paying debts, said Mr. Goss, are: natural integrity of individuals, diversified crops, and good nearby markets.

Low interest rates on farm mortgage money, said M. G. Newcomb, bank's

treasurer, probably will continue for balance of this year, with first-mortgage land bank loans available at 4% through national farm loan associations. Indications are for larger volume of new financing by land bank system in 1938 than during 1937.

Present demand for farm loans is in line with normal conditions and natural turnover of farm properties from individual to individual, said E. H. Thomson, bank's president. New loans made by land bank during 1937 were $4,000,000, plus an additional $3,500,000 on Commissioner loans, mostly second mortgages. Land bank loans in '36 were $5,000,000 and $18,000,000 in 1934.

SLANT: Low interest rates on land bank loans are inducement to farmers, but more important in many cases is the feeling of security which results from mortgage that is easy to carry and doesn't come due in lump sum.

Dealers Boost Production Credit

Prime promoters of "buy for cash" slogan are New Jersey farm supply dealers. At five recent meetings in that state, men who sell machinery and feed voiced sentiment: Let production credit associations finance farmers so we can sell for cash and get away from credit, reports E. H. Forbush, secretary of the production credit corporation, Springfield, Mass.

While farmers can reduce expenses on credit they use by borrowing at 5% to pay cash, dealers can do more business with less capital, assume less liability on endorsed notes, and reduce collection expenses.

SLANT: If cooperative finance through production credit associations is good for farmers, it's good for dealers too.

■ *Old Austria Disappears*

NEW NAZIFIED Austria is rapidly taking place of the old easy-going Austria, particularly in Vienna, once world's most light-hearted capital. Germany's army of occupation is there in field gray and steel helmets. Newspapers have changed names or been suppressed. Theatres are mostly closed pending weeding out of Jewish actors and artists. Movies show famous Nazi films, glorifying Storm Troopers and Hitler Youth movement. German laws are now Austrian laws. All sports and cultural activities are under Nazi control, including National Library, the opera, orchestras, theatres.

Thousands of arrests of Austrians—prominent Catholics, Jews, Communists, former public officials and aristocrats — have caused wave of suicides, particularly among Jews. They are greatest victims of Nazi persecution and are being deprived of right to earn a living and being driven from every walk of life. In schools, their children are being segregated from other children, made to sit on separate benches, and are to be barred from high schools and universities.

Hitler has ordered plebiscite for April 10th, to set seal of approval on Germany's grabbing of Austria. Voters are to answer just "yes' 'or "no" to this question: "Are you German, do you belong to your Germany and its Adolph Hitler, or have you nothing to do with us?"

Where Britain Stands

Events in Austria, and expected further aggression on part of Germans, raised question of what Britain might do about it. In London, before crowded House of Commons, Prime Minister Chamberlain warned Europe's dictators: "The maintenance and preservation of peace is fundamental basis of British foreign policy. However, that does not mean that nothing would make us fight."

He said definitely that Britain would fight in defense of France and Belgium, but that in regard to Czechoslovakia (expected to be Germany's next meal), nothing could be promised in advance. He also reaffirmed Britain's "hands-off Spain" policy.

This was bad news for Loyalist Spain, which has been driven to wall by latest Rebel attacks. Germany and Italy are believed to be pouring fresh supplies into Rebel Spain, accounting for new successes of General Franco. During fortnight, a squadron of enormous Rebel bombers brought terror and death to Barcelona, capital of Loyalist Spain. So desperate is plight of Loyalists on that battle front that the women of Catalonia have begged to be allowed to run munitions factories, to release every man for defense.

Good Books to Read

Legends of the Longhouse, *Jesse Cornplanter*

Written in the form of letters by Jesse Cornplanter of the Senecas to Sah-Nee-Weh, The White Sister of his tribe, these legends are richly imaginative, told in a language direct and as expressive as the language of the Indians themselves. They are ancient legends that have been passed down by word of mouth for centuries, from generation to generation. Black and white pen drawings lend additional interest.—J. B. Lippincott Company, Philadelphia. $2.00.

Dairy Farming As a Career

The Institute for Research, 537 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, has just completed a study of and produced a monograph on "Dairy Farming as a Career". This interesting material can be obtained at price of $1 per copy.

Good Movies to See

Mad About Music

Deanna Durbin gives a fine portrait of the wistful young daughter of a famous film star whose mother will not acknowledge her because of the possible effect on her career. Excellent cast and fine music.

The Adventures of Marco Polo

A glamorous comedy of high adventure in the thirteenth century, with Gary Cooper and Basil Rathbone.

Arsene Lupin Returns

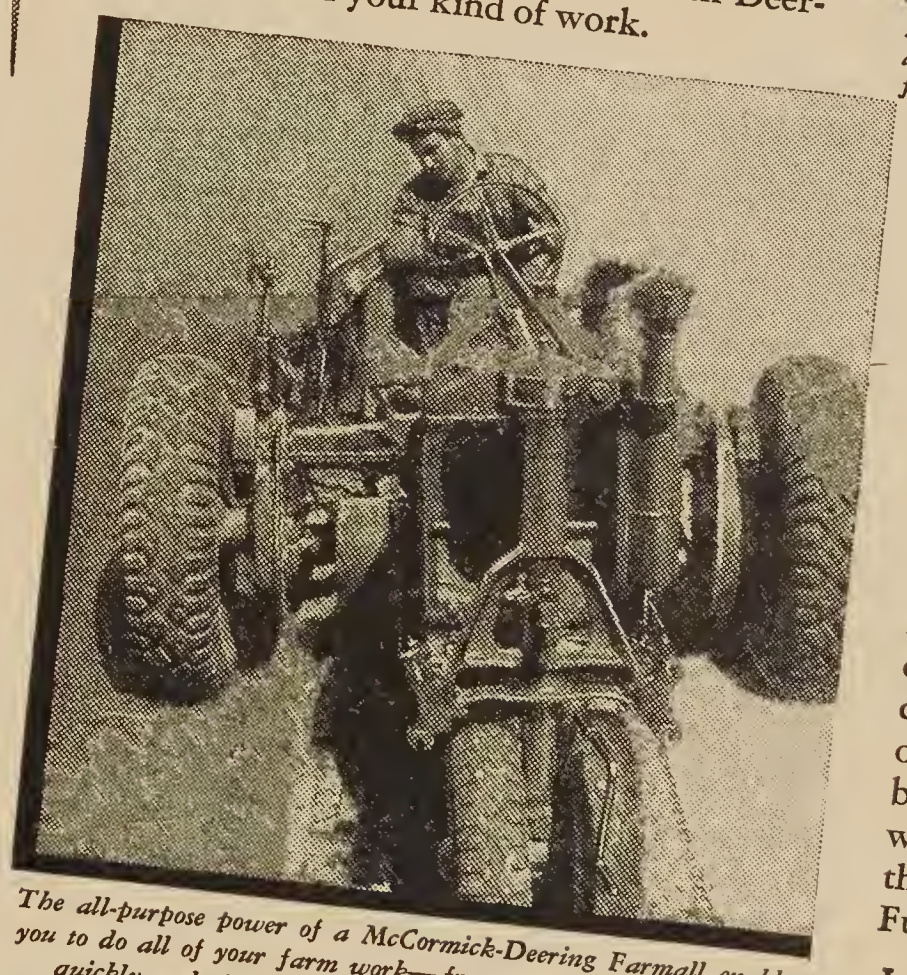
For the lovers of detective mysteries, this picture presents a strong cast, and plenty of suspense. The story of a stolen emerald and a reformed thief who solves the mystery.

CHOOSE A McCORMICK-DEERING TRACTOR . . .

Make Yourself Master of TIME, CROP, and SEASON

• The purchase of a new farm tractor is much more than a deal in iron and steel. It is one of the most important moves you can make; a move involving your own time and money, and affecting the welfare of yourself and your family through many years.

Before you decide on *any* tractor, visit the McCormick-Deering dealer in your community and see for yourself just what he has to offer you in *tractor design and performance, experience, stocks of genuine* IHC *parts, and factory-standard service.* While you are there, ask him to recommend a McCormick-Deering Tractor for your kind of work.



The all-purpose power of a McCormick-Deering Farmall enables you to do all of your farm work—from plowing to harvesting—quickly and efficiently. Above: The Farmall 20 and plow.



Above: Giving the row crops a good start with a Farmall and the No. F-110 Quick-Attachable planter. The special fertilizer attachment puts all of the fertilizer where it will do the most good.

• When you buy a tractor for your work, guard your investment carefully. Rely on your own judgment and on the experience of all your neighbors who own McCormick-Deering Tractors. They will tell you that the modern design of these wheel-type and crawler tractors is just *one* of the McCormick-Deering advantages. Follow their lead and you will enjoy driving a smooth-running McCormick-Deering Tractor on all of your power jobs. And every day you drive it you will enjoy a feeling of great confidence in the company that builds these tractors and backs them with convenient and adequate service through all the years they are in use. Full details will be sent on request.

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McCORMICK-DEERING *Tractors*



from SKEFF'S NOTEBOOK

By L. B. SKEFFINGTON

ON MARCH 22 apple growers and representatives of chain stores met in Albany with State Department of Agriculture officials to consider a campaign to increase apple consumption. The New York State apple crop for 1937 was 25,000,000 bushels, about double that of 1936. The net result was plans for a ten-week merchandising campaign starting March 26.

Chain store officials told the conference that their stores would go the limit in promoting the sale of apples during the campaign through the use of store cards, displays, and advertising. The State Department will help with a booklet of apple recipes, and the campaign is headed by Webster Birdsall, Director of Markets sub-department. Governor Lehman has asked that mayors of all communities in the state get behind the drive, and cooperation is pledged by commissioners of all state departments, whether or not they are connected with agriculture. Hotels and restaurants are featuring apple dishes on menus, and the result of this cooperation will certainly be a considerable boost in the consumption of apples.

Said Governor Lehman in the proclamation opening the campaign: "I strongly urge our people to increase their consumption of New York State apples at this time. The purchasing power of our farmers should thereby increase. Greater farmer demand for industrial products should follow any resultant increase in farmer income. Without great effort or expense we can in this way help our apple industry help itself in this time of emergency when every encouragement should be given to increase buying power and stimulate employment."

John Lyman, President of the New York and New England Apple Institute says: "The support of the chain stores in helping us move our crops was the most helpful thing we could have had. When we asked them for their cooperation, they staged one drive after another, featuring locally grown apples in their newspaper advertising, displaying our apples prominently in their stores and store windows, promoting apples on their radio programs, and using all their merchandising facilities for pushing the sale of local apples."

* * *

Early Spring!

I know a number of fruit growers who are not pleased with the early spell of warm weather. Fruit trees have developed rapidly. "I can't see any hope for a peach crop", one Wayne County grower told me. "The buds are way out in March and the cooler weather did not seem to hold them back. When I think of the killing frosts we have had in April and May I shudder."

I noted a report that peaches are expected to bloom in New Jersey by mid-April. Georgia peaches are to be early, too, but already cold has made inroads there. Of course, if we have consistently favorable weather that is something different. The indications right now are that weather during the next month is going to control this year's fruit crop, more so than in several years past. In any event, there are good chances the apple crop will be smaller than a year ago.

* * *

Hodnetts Honored

Allegany County is mighty proud of the Hodnetts. In February Herbert L. Hodnett of Fillmore received a Master Farmer Award from *American Agriculturist*. His grandson, Russell Hodnett, received the State 4-H Potato Growers' championship. Agricultural and civic groups in the county decided it would be a fine thing to express public approval of these two residents. They were honor guests at a civic dinner in Fillmore the other night. The directing committee included Percy Luce, Father Max and Willis H. Hayes of Fillmore. William Hodnett, who grows potatoes with his father, H. L., also came in for some nice comments.

* * *

What About Deer?

Farmers and sportsmen in Southwestern New York are agitated because the increasing number of deer may lead to an open season being declared by the Conservation Department. Willard E. Tillman, district inspector for the department, claims thousands of dollars' damage was done last year to crops by deer in Wyoming, Chautauqua and Cattaraugus counties. Charles Hunt, Wiscoy, however, says that if an open season is declared farmers may have to take to cyclone cellars to avoid stray shots.

Incidentally, a bill passed by the Legislature calls for an open season on deer in Livingston, Broome, Cortland and Steuben counties with either guns or bows and arrows!

* * *

There is one crop that farmers are not worrying about. In Wyoming County, at least, the maple sap run has been short and sweet. On top of this, it is reported that practically every gallon was sold in advance. A year ago the Farm Bureau and the Warsaw Kiwanis Club organized a maple festival to call public attention to the county's sweet crop. The response was more than justified. This year plans were laid to repeat the festival. Then it was decided that persons who visited the county or wrote for syrup and sap would be disappointed, so the festival has been called off for this year.



With the formal launching of an apple sales campaign, New York State officials, growers and chain store executives gathered in Albany to discuss ways and means of marketing the State's 3,500,000 bushel apple surplus. The campaign to dispose of the State's apple crop surplus will be carried out through chain stores, under the direction of the group shown above. Left to right are: E. Stuart Hubbard, Director of the New York and New England Apple Institute; Holton V. Noyes, Commissioner of Agriculture and Markets; Edward P. Mulrooney; Dr. W. J. Tiffany; William M. Byrnes, President of the Eastern Division of the Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company; and Lansing Shield of the Grand Union company. The campaign, to run 10 weeks, opened March 26.

Don't Forget This

APRIL 16th is an important date. It marks the end of your chance to win $5 by guessing how many egg masses were collected by the first prize winner in *American Agriculturist's* big tent caterpillar contest which has just closed.

If you haven't sent us your guess yet, do it today. Just write it on a penny postcard, with your name and address, and mail the card to *American Agriculturist*, Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y. That's all there is to it.

Grist from the New York Legislature

Budget and Appropriations.—The New York State budget for the coming year as approved by the Legislature is $386,364,000, exclusive of a supplemental appropriation of about $800,000. Budget carries an appropriation of about $51,000,000 for debt service, about $20,000,000 for capital outlay which could not be made from bond issue of $40,000,000 approved by voters.

Few bills carrying appropriations were passed because of an attempt to hold appropriations down to probable income and thus approach a balanced budget. There is in the budget an item of $300,000 for indemnities for cattle reacting to bang disease. The bill introduced by Rogers and Allen to add $750,000 to the amount failed to pass. In the hands of the Governor is a bill appropriating $75,000 to Syracuse University for research work on forest insect pests.

Milk Advertising.—Milk advertising is to be continued. Governor signed bill with appropriation of $310,000 for that purpose. This sum will be repaid into the state treasury as the tax on milk, half to be paid by the dealer and half by the producer, is collected. Appropriation is approximately same as last year.

Also in the Governor's hands is a bill carrying an appropriation of $150,000 which provides for a flood control program in conjunction with the Federal Government.

Dealers in farm produce as well as farmers generally approve the repeal of the Pease Act, passed a year ago, which required every open or closed package of fruit and vegetables shipped into New York from other states to be marked with official standard and grade. The bill never was enforced.

Labeling Farm Products.—A new bill on marketing in the hands of the Governor authorizes the Commissioner of Agriculture to establish brands and trade marks for farm products, and to sell labels and spend the money to advertise farm products.

Mortgage Moratorium. — Mortgage moratorium will be extended to January 1, 1940, if signed by Governor. Also, the exemption from deficiency judgments on mortgage foreclosures will be extended to January 1, 1943.

Speed.—Bill provides that 50-mile-an-hour motor vehicle speed shall not be deemed excessive. Previous law gave figure at 40.

Marriage.—Bill in hands of Governor prohibits issuance of marriage license unless prospective bride and groom can furnish certificates showing they have been examined for and found free of syphilis. Signed by Governor is law requiring expectant mothers to undergo blood test for syphilis.

Poultry Congress.—In the Governor's hands is a resolution appropriating $15,000 to be used in participation in Worlds' Poultry Congress in Cleveland in 1939.

Unless specified as signed by Governor, the above bills are in the Governor's hands. He has until April 18 to sign them.

LOST.—A number of bills wanted by various groups were lost. Among them was one appropriating $15,000 to provide for blood test of poultry by the State Department of Agriculture. Other lost bills included:

Bill to regulate traffic in and provide for indemnities for cattle reacting to mastitis.

Bill carrying an appropriation of $10,000 to Cornell Veterinary College for experimental work in controlling Bang disease.

Bill to give farmers the right to use Barge canal water.

Bill appropriating $10,000 for extension work by Cornell for beef cattle, sheep, horses, and swine.

Bill to provide additional funds for extension work through Farm and Home Bureaus and Junior Extension.

Bill to license the manufacturers of agricultural poisons, insecticides, and to provide for a guaranteed analysis.

Bill carrying an appropriation for remodeling dairy building on State Fair grounds, and to provide an auditorium for use in Grange activities.

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Low prices and speedy shipment on the famous zinc insulated American Fence Banner Steel Posts, etc., have brought us customers all over the East. Buy Known quality—the best fence money can buy—costs no more than ordinary fence. Lowest prices also on Nails and Staples Barbed Wire, Concrete Mixers, Steel Roofing, Roll Roofing, Gas Engines, Oils, Greases, etc.
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Sales and Profits of Large Dairy Companies in 1937

By LELAND SPENCER

THIS is the open season for annual reports of corporations. Dairy farmers, as well as the consuming public, should be interested in two of these reports especially — the reports of 1937 operations of the Borden Company and National Dairy Products Corporation. These are by far the biggest of the thousands of middleman organizations whose job it is to process and distribute milk, ice cream, butter, cheese, and other dairy products.



Leland Spencer

These annual reports of corporations are prepared by the management for the information of the stockholders. As a rule, they give reliable information concerning the sales, profits, assets, liabilities, and net worth of the business. Critics of big business in general, and big milk dealers in particular, say that larger profits could be shown by different methods of accounting. However, substantially the same accounting procedures are followed by the dairy companies as by other businesses. By comparing the financial results of operations in 1937 with those for other years, we can at least find out which way the wind is blowing.

For the general run of business, 1937 was a good year. Sales and profits of many industrial concerns were the largest for any year since 1929 or 1930. But while the large dairy companies had some increase in sales, their profits were less in 1937 than in 1936. The sales of Borden's and National Dairy in 1937 totaled 589 million dollars, an increase of 3.7 per cent over 1936. Their profits totaled 16.6 million dollars, about 20 per cent less than the amount earned in the previous year.

Compared with 1930, which was the most prosperous year so far enjoyed by these big dairy concerns, their sales last year were off 18 per cent, and profits were only one-third as much. The decrease in sales is due entirely to lower prices, the quantity of products handled by these companies last year was fully as much as in 1930.

The rate of profit for the two companies last year was 2.8 cents on each dollar's worth of products sold, compared with 3.7 cents in 1936 and 6.6 cents in 1930. The poorest year so far was 1934, when the companies earned only 2.3 cents from each dollar's worth of sales. Profits of the Borden Company in 1937 were at the rate of 2.6 cents, while National Dairy earned 2.9 cents on each sales dollar. The difference probably is due to a higher proportion of high-profit items, such as ice cream and packaged cheese, being handled by National Dairy.

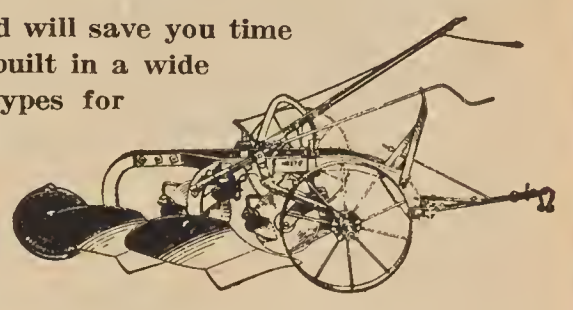
The amount of net worth (capital supplied by the stockholders) at the end of 1937 was 100 million dollars for the Borden Company, 106 million for National Dairy, a total of 206 million for both. The rate of profit on this net worth was 8.1 per cent in 1937, compared with 10.2 per cent for the previous year.

The reports of these two companies do not disclose the volume of sales or the amount of profit made on their operations in the New York milk shed. Each of them does business throughout the United States, in Canada, and abroad. A large share of their business is in cheese, evaporated milk, ice cream, and other products in addition to fluid milk and cream. Sales and profits are not shown separately for these various items, but the following statement in the report of the Borden Company is significant: ". . . . . the company was unable to secure any profit from its total sales in all markets of 780 million quarts of fluid milk. . . . The disastrous price conditions existing in New York City during the greater part of the year were a major factor affecting these results." Unsatisfactory results of fluid milk operations also are commented on in the National Dairy report, as follows: "During 1937 our fluid milk divisions (. . . .subsidiaries selling bottled milk, cream, cottage cheese . . . . principally on routes) accounted for . . . . 39 per cent of net sales but contributed only 22 per cent of the total operating profit of our subsidiaries . . . . The profit margin in bottled milk is the lowest in any branch of the dairy industry."

The dairy farmers of this region are none too happy over the prices returned to them by the milk dealers, but at least they may have the satisfaction of knowing that the largest of these dealers also have had to tighten their belts.

THE FAMOUS
COCKSHUTT
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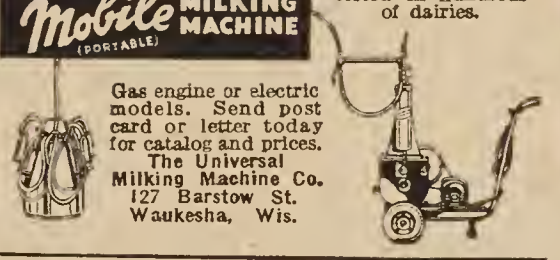
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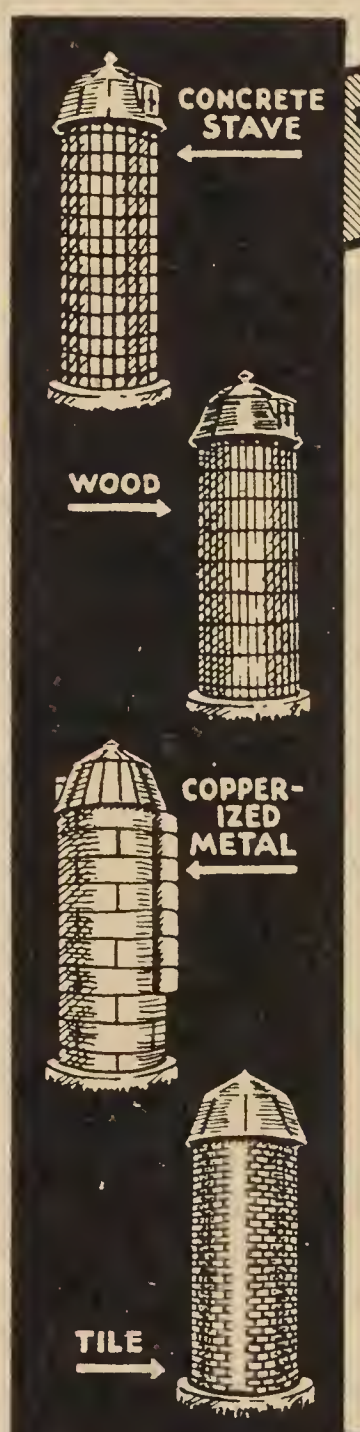
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NEARBY MARKETS *for* NEARBY POULTRYMEN

The Consumer's Dollar

By J. C. HUTTAR

I SUPPOSE it is the ideal situation for the producer of any agricultural product to get all of the consumers' dollar spent for this product. That would mean the elimination of all middlemen. About the only way that is possible, however, is to have consumers come right to the farm to buy all the eggs produced. That is practically never possible, however, as it is seldom good business to raise chickens so near a big enough center of population to have demand enough for all that is produced.



J. C. Huttar

And the minute eggs have to be hauled we have a middleman. The other middlemen which are almost indispensible to egg marketing are the wholesale and retail merchants.

Costs

If we assume then that the number of middlemen between the farmer and the housewife, who buys the eggs for her family, have been reduced to the essential three, the transporter, the wholesaler, and the retailer, let's see what they cost. For while the producer cannot often get all of the consumer's dollar, the next best thing is to keep the middlemen's costs down.

I'd like to repeat right here something which I have said in this column several times before. Honest and efficient middlemen of the three types mentioned above are not to be looked down on nor slandered. They do an honest and necessary job and do it better and cheaper than the producer or the consumer can do it. If they don't charge too much for these services they are desirable and helpful people. And the producer gets all of the consumer's dollar he's entitled to.

In our Nearby egg producing territory we have had the cost of transportation solved for several years. In January 1933 the Railway Express Agency cut its rates in most of this territory from 50 to 75 per cent on New York City shipments. Truckmen reduced their rates almost to the same extent.

Wholesaling costs have also been cut to a minimum. Competition, especially with the farmers' own cooperative marketing organizations, has cut these costs in half in the last eight years.

Only retailing costs are still unstable and at times too high.

Excessive retail costs bring about two undesirable results. One, the producer gets a smaller share of the consumer's dollar. Two, the consumption of eggs is cut down. The second brings about surplus conditions in the wholesale markets, which reduces the wholesale price to an unwarranted level and the producer pays the bill.

Retailing Costs

One cannot be honest and aware of what is going on without realizing that at practically all times the chain store groups are the least expensive retailers of eggs. I do not say this to belittle the efforts of any fine independent grocer who merchandizes eggs cheaply, but we must recognize that the above statement is true and important.

Furthermore we must also admit that the chain stores are best adapted to a consumption drive because so many stores are under one outlet.

Last October we had a nasty egg situation. Production was heavier than in the previous year and storage holdings were much heavier. To clear the way for a satisfactory 1938 egg deal a lot of eggs had to be eaten in the next four months. Producers went to the National Association of Food Chains and asked them to keep their margins on eggs low and push them through their stores. The association did. Practically every chain store cooperated and the surplus was gone by January 15th.

I don't say that independent grocers didn't have any part in it. That wouldn't be true. But chains started the ball rolling and were more effective because of their central organization.

Now the producers are again calling on the chains to put on egg drives in this the heavy producing period. Everyone recognizes that it is desirable to have more eggs eaten in the Spring and put fewer in cold storage. Again the chains have responded.

Four Special Egg Weeks have been planned by the Chains. They are the weeks beginning March 17, April 7, April 28, and May 19.

A large association of independently owned grocery stores has also agreed to cooperate and that is very fine.

This is not an attempt to play up one type of retailer against another. But it is definitely an attempt to get at the facts.

Legislation

This topic is timely because we again hear about heavy chain store taxes. When I mention this subject here it is only with regard to its effect on egg prices.

I am sure that a tax on chain stores will result in the producer getting less of the consumers' dollar. It will also result in higher retail prices which means less eggs eaten.

Both of these are bad. So I'm against chain store taxes.



"Don't look now, Ed, but I think we're being followed."

NEARBY MARKETS *for* NEARBY POULTRYMEN

Brooding the Chicks

By L. E. WEAVER

A MODERN incubator, I believe, can hatch a thousand chicks better than a whole battery of hens could do the job. I am not one who thinks that "nature's way" is necessarily always best or most efficient. I do believe, though, that sometimes we can go back to Mother Nature to learn where we are making our mistakes.



L. E. Weaver

As she gathers her brood under her wings, you will note that the old hen differs from the modern brooder in several particulars:

(a) She has a small lot of chicks.

(b) When the chicks go under the hover (the mother's wings), they can get warm in a hurry; but—

(c) When not under her wings they may be in most any temperature—usually it is much cooler.

I believe that the closer we come to imitating the hen in these particulars, the better the chance of our chicks becoming profitable pullets.

Ordinarily the sanitary conditions are not so good with the old hen and chicks as in a brooder house. The chicks usually do not grow quite so fast which probably is just as well, yet with any reasonable chance, the old hen will raise a good percentage of her chicks into pullets that are rugged and that will live.

Experiments in Brooding

Certainly the art of brooding chicks cannot be said to be a major problem of poultry keeping. Improved incubation, better selection of breeding stock, and disease control programs are giving us better chicks to start with. Improved rations and better brooding equipment have removed many of the old-time hazards. Who would have dreamed fifteen years ago of rearing 95%, or even 90%, of all the chicks put into the brooder houses? Today such records are not uncommon.

Let me say right here that just because one succeeds in keeping down his losses to 5 or 6 per cent is not always an indication that he has done a good job of rearing. The real test is in the way the pullets live through their first year in the laying pen.

In spite of this record of improvement, there have been some unanswered questions, so I was glad to see reports from the Virginia and Pennsylvania experiment stations on brooding tests that have been fairly extensive.

Which Type of Brooder is Best?

Virginia tested coal, kerosene, wood-burning, and electric brooders. They found, like other tests have shown, that if you don't count your labor, the best brooder is the one for which you can get fuel at the lowest cost. All gave satisfactory brooding results. Coal and wood brooders required by far the most attention, kerosene next, with electric brooders requiring almost no labor cost.

In spite of every effort on the part of the authors to give a perfectly unprejudiced report, it seems to me that they unconsciously showed a little preference for the electric hovers. They found no great advantage in the fan-type electric brooder over the standard type and the former used considerably more current. Litter became damp and had to be changed more often in the houses with electric brooders.

This interesting statement is made, "The ventilation of the brooder and brooder house is just as important as the maintenance of uniform brooding temperature." I take that to mean that it is necessary to have openings at the top of the brooding room for the escape of stale air, and lower openings at the windows or other points for letting in fresh air.

If a hen with her chicks were shut up in a brooder house with a room temperature of 80° or more, as you will often find them, she would try her best to get the chicks outside into a cooler, more invigorating atmosphere. Open ventilators will prevent a "hot-house" temperature. Ideal brooding conditions, it seems to me, is to have a wide range of temperature in the brooding room, cool around the edges of the room and plenty of heat under the hover. That gives the chicks a good imitation of the mother hen's style of brooding.

More Room Means Better Pullets

For spring brooding, the Virginia men advise 115 square inches of floor space for each chick in the brooder house when no outside run is provided; 75 square inches when the chicks can get outside. That figures out 230 chicks for a 10 x 12 brooder house. I believe that they are correct when they state that one of the most common mistakes made in brooding chicks is that of over-crowding both the house and the brooder.

Seven methods of brooding chicks were tried out. These included coal, kerosene, hot-water, electric brooders, batteries, and combinations. 1940 Leghorn chicks and 1520 Barred Rock chicks were brooded to 10 weeks. 1185 pullets were continued in the laying pens until 74 weeks of age. 34,000 eggs were weighed individually. Obviously the test was extensive and thorough.

Following are some of the conclusions stated in the published results:

It is concluded that proper management of a good brooder, and not the particular style of brooder or kind of fuel used, is the important consideration in successful pullet rearing.

No method of brooding employed was definitely superior in the development of layers.

Brooder pen temperature and relative humidity did not affect growth up to 16 weeks, nor the time that laying commenced, nor the growth of the feathers.

No beneficial effects were observed from application of auxiliary hot water heat to pens in which electric brooders were used.

Differences in the age at which pullets started laying were not caused by differences in the ration, nor the brooder pen temperature, nor the humidity in the brooder pen.

White Leghorn pullets brooded exclusively or in part with electric brooders, using exposed "black heat" resistance coils as the source of heat, required about 20 days longer to come into laying than those brooded with hot water or coal. With Barred Rock pullets it was a 30-day difference.

These slower maturing pullets were heavier when they started laying. They laid heavier eggs at the start and throughout the pullet year.

Danger of Infection
Among Baby Chicks

Success in raising baby chicks largely depends upon proper care and management. Readers are warned to exercise every sanitary precaution and beware of infection in the drinking water. Baby chicks must have a generous supply of pure water. Drinking vessels harbor germs. Drinking water often becomes infected with disease germs and may spread disease through your entire flock and cause the loss of half or two-thirds your hatch before you are aware. Don't wait until you lose half your chicks. Use preventive methods. Give Walko Tablets in all drinking water from the time chicks are out of the shell and you won't lose one where you have lost dozens.

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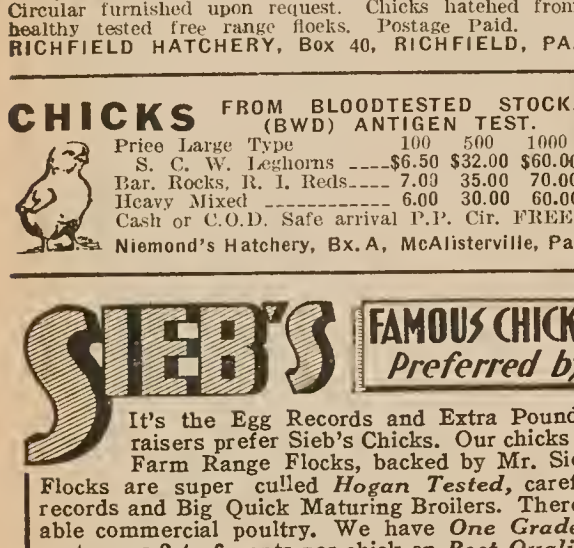
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S. C. Black or Buff Leghorns	4.25	8.00	38.75	75.
Barred, White or Buff Rocks	4.50	8.50	41.25	80.
R. I. Reds or New Hampshires	4.50	8.50	41.25	80.
Black or White Giants	5.25	10.00	48.75	95.
Anconas or White Wyandottes	4.50	8.50	41.25	80.
Grade A, Wh. Leghorns & Bar. Rocks	10.00		48.75	95.
Grade A, N. H. & Sex-Linked Pullets	11.00		53.75	105.

ULSH POULTRY FARM, Box A, Port Trevorton, Pa.

BABY CHICKS C. O. D.

From Selected Blood-Tested Flocks

Prices on	25	50	100
S. C. White Leghorns	$2.00	$3.50	$6.50
Barred Plymouth Rocks	2.25	4.00	7.50
New Hampshire Reds	2.25	4.00	7.50
White Leghorn Pullets	3.75	6.50	12.00
White Leghorn Cockerels	1.25	2.00	3.00

100% Live Del. and 90% Sex guaranteed.

HECLA POULTRY FARMS,

Box 110, Bellefonte, Pa.

Chester Valley Chix VIM-VIGOR-VITALITY

Electric Hatched. Cash or C.O.D. 100% live delivery.

	100	500	1000
Large Type English Sexed Wh. Leghorn Pullets (90% guar.)	$13.50	$67.50	$135.00
Large Type English Wh. Leghorns	7.00	35.00	70.00
Barred & Wh. Rocks, R. I. Reds	7.50	37.50	75.00
New Hampshire Reds	8.00	40.00	80.00

Eng. Leghorn Cockerels $3.-100; Heavy Mix $6.50-100; All Chicks hatched from 2 to 4 yr. old breeders. Every Breeder Bloodtested. Post Pd. Order direct or write for Catalog. CHESTER VALLEY HATCHERY, Box A, McAlisterville, Pa.

HOLLYWOOD & HANSON LEGHORNS

Day old chicks for April and May delivery $7.50 and $8 per 100. Can furnish day old pullets and 4 wk. old pullets. Get our free catalog. Day old Cockerels $2 per 100.

C. M. SHELLENBERGER'S POULTRY FARM, Box 37. RICHFIELD, PA.

SIEB'S FAMOUS CHICKS Preferred by 170,000 POULTRY RAISERS!



It's the Egg Records and Extra Pound Broilers that made 170,000 poultry raisers prefer Sieb's Chicks. Our chicks all come from Purebred *Bloodtested* Farm Range Flocks, backed by Mr. Sieb's 25 years Scientific Breeding. All Flocks are super culled *Hogan Tested,* carefully mated for highest premium egg records and Big Quick Maturing Broilers. There's none better at any price for profitable commercial poultry. We have *One Grade Only—The Best.* This saves our customers 2 to 6 cents per chick on *Best Quality.* For prompt delivery mail your order now, or send for our *New Poultry Book. 100% Live Delivery Guaranteed. All Prices Prepaid.*

90% Accuracy Guaranteed on Sexed Chicks	Non-Sexed Per 100	Pullets Per 100	Males Per 100
Barred or White Rocks, Wh. Orps.	$7.90	$11.90	$ 8.90
Buff or Brown Leghorns and Anconas	7.40	15.90	3.90
White Leghorns (Large English Type)	7.40	15.90	3.90
S. C. Reds, Bf. Rocks, Wh. Wyands., Bf. Orps.	7.90	11.90	8.90
S. L. Wyands., R. C. Reds,	8.90	12.90	8.90
White, Black or Buff Minorcas	8.90	16.90	4.90
White Giants (Large Type)	9.40	13.90	11.90

Per 100: NON-SEXED—Heavy Assorted $7.40; Light Assorted $6.40; Heavy and Light Assorted $6.90; Mixed Sexed, All Breeds, both Sexes $5.40; Special Assorted $4.95.

DISCOUNT Deduct 25c per 100 on orders of 500 or more, and 50c per 100 on orders of 1000 or more. Add 25c to all orders less than 100.

SIEB'S HATCHERY, Box 104, LINCOLN, ILLINOIS

With AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST ADVERTISERS

Hall Brothers Hatchery, Box 59, Wallingford, Conn., have a series of six service leaflets. The titles are: Some Helpful Hints on the Starting and Care of Chicks; Chicken Pox; Control of Coccidiosis and Enteritis; Control of Prolapse and Cannibalism; Chicken Pox, Laryngotracheitis, and Other Diseases; and Successful Battery Brooding.

Hall Brothers are willing to send these to interested poultrymen on request.

* * *

The Papec Machine Co., Shortsville, N. Y., have a new booklet, "More Profit per Acre with PAPEC Ensilage Cutters, Hay Chopper, Silo Fillers." It is exceptionally well illustrated, and gives last minute information on chopping hay and putting up hay and corn silage. They will be glad to send you a copy if you will drop them a post card.

* * *

Allied Mills, Inc., Box 405, Fort Wayne, Ind., is conducting a contest which carries cash prizes of $1500. The Allied Mills advertisement on page 17 of March 26 issue taken to a local dealer handling Wayne Chick Starter, or sent direct to Allied Mills, will bring you an introductory certificate worth 25c and full information about the contest.

* * *



At Wichita, Kansas, the Annual Southwest Tractor and Road Show is a big event. This picture shows Usherette Jo Noonan behind the wheel and Usherette Lois Baker, with a McCormick-Deering W-30 Tractor, equipped with Goodyear rubber tires.

* * *



Purina Mills, St. Louis, Mo., announces that Charles Hicks has recently joined the staff of their Poultry Department. Mr. Hicks is the son of Reese Hicks, well known among poultrymen as Secretary of the National Baby Chick Association. For the past 12 years Charles has been acting as Assistant Executive Secretary for that organization.

* * *

The Appliance and Merchandising Department of *General Electric Co.,* Bridgeport, Conn., have published a little folder in which they have presented pictorially the 1937 National Electrical Code. You can secure a copy of the National Electrical Code itself from the National Board of Fire Underwriters, 85 John St., New York City.

Extra Extra Extra QUALITY CHICKS

100% live del. Cash or C.O.D.	100	500	1000
ENG. LEG. SEXED PULLETS (90% Guar.)	$13.50	$67.50	$135.
S. C. LARGE ENGLISH LEGHORNS	7.00	35.00	70.
Bar. & Wh. Rox, Wh. Wyand. and R. I. Reds	7.00	35.00	70.
N. H. Reds and White Minorcas	8.00	40.00	80.

H. Mix $6.50; Day Old Leg. Ckls. $2.50-100. All Breeders Blood Tested. Hatches Mon. & Thurs. Write for FREE CATALOG and actual photos of our entire P. F. and Hatchery Plant.

The McAlisterville Poultry Farm Hatchery, Edgar C. Leister, Owner, Box 20, McAlisterville, Pa.

CLEAR SPRING CHICKS

Large Type English Sex Leghorn Pullets (95%)	100 $13.50	500 $67.50	1000 $135.00
Large Type English Leghorns	7.00	35.00	70.00
Day Old Leghorn Cockerels	2.00	10.00	20.00
Barred & Wh. Rocks, R. I. Reds	7.50	37.50	75.00
N. H. Reds & Red-Rocks Cross	8.00	40.00	80.00
White & Black Minorcas	7.50	35.00	70.00

Heavy Mix $6.50-100. All Breeders Bloodtested. 100% live del. P. Paid. Cash or C.O.D. It will pay you to get our Free Catalog telling of our 28 yrs. Breeding Experience.

CLEAR SPRING HATCHERY, F. B. LEISTER, Owner, Box 51, McAlisterville, Pa.

STONEY RUN English Leghorns

100% live del. Cash or C.O.D. P.P.	100	500	1000
Sexed English Leghorn Pullets	$13.50	$67.50	$135.
Sexed English Leghorn Cockerels	3.00	15.00	30.
English Leghorns	7.00	35.00	70.
Barred & White Rocks, R. I. Reds	7.50	37.50	75.
N. H. Reds and Black Minoreas	8.50	42.50	85.

Pullets & Cockerels 90% guar. All Chicks from Breeders bloodtested. FREE catalog with full information of all breeds and my 10 yrs. in the Poultry business.

STONEY RUN HATCHERY, H. M. Leister, Box B, McAlisterville, Pa.

CLAUSER'S BARRON LEGHORN CHICKS

From Large Size, heavy production Barron English S.C.W. Leghorns. Hens weigh up to 7 Lbs. Mated with R.O.P. Pedigreed Cockerels. Extra quality chicks from Blood-Tested healthy, vigorous, selected stock. At $9. per 100, $42. per 500, $80. per 1000. Chicks 100% Live Arrival Guaranteed. 10% books order Catalog free.

Robert L. Clauser Box A, Kleinfeltersville, Pa.

NOLL CHICKS BARRON White LEGHORNS

We import direct from England. State bloodtested for B. W. D. Hens weigh up to 7 lbs. Chicks $8 per 100. FREE CATALOG.

MARVIN F. NOLL, Box A, Kleinfeltersville, Pa.



We are direct importers of ENGLISH LEGHORNS Hens weighing up to 7 lbs. Chicks at $8.50 per 100. ENGLISH LEGHORN FARM Box 2, Richfield, Pa.

QUALITY CHICKS

	100
White Leghorns	$6.50
AA Grade White Leghorns	7.75
New Hampshire and Rhode Island Reds	7.25
Barred, White & Buff Rocks, Wh. Wyandottes	7.25
Heavy Mixed	6.50

Plum Creek Poultry Farm and Hatchery, Sunbury, Pa.

GREEN FOREST HUSKY CHICKS

Hanson or English Foundation Leghorns, White Rocks, Heavy Assorted Breeds, Barred Rocks. Blood Tested Breeders. Day old Pullets or Cockerels from matured hens. Guaranteed 90% true to sex. 100% live delivery prepaid. Started Chicks, any age, reasonable prices. Green Forest Poultry Farm, Box A, Richfield, Pa.

CHICKS FROM BLOOD-TESTED STOCK. (BWD) Antigen Test

Large Type English	100	500	1000
S. C. White Leghorns	$6.00	$30.00	$60.00
White & Barred Rocks	7.00	35.00	70.00
N. H. Reds	7.50	37.50	75.00

Cash or C.O.D. Write for FREE CATALOG.

L. E. STRAWSER, Box A, McALISTERVILLE, PA.

Chicks of Better Quality. Large Barron English White Leghorns. SEXED—UNSEXED. Prices Reasonable. Catalog Free. Willacker Leghorn Farm, Box H, New Washington, Ohio

All Pullets: Cheterosis day-old sexed chicks. 4000 guaranteed pullorum clean breeders. Hatching Reds, Rocks, Crosses, Sex-Linked every week. Catalog Free! Cheterosis Chicks, Feeding Hills, Mass.

WHITE LEGHORN AND NEW HAMPSHIRE CHICKS. Bred from my own State Blood-tested and Supervised Flocks. Circular FREE. E. L. BEAVER'S POULTRY FARM, Box A, McALISTERVILLE, PENNA.

Tom Barron Leg. Chicks. Large Chix. Low Prices. Write for prices. Tom Barron Leg. Farms, Box A, Richfield, Pa.

STARTED CHICKS. Write for Low Prices. ROSE-LAWN CHICK FARM, Dept. B, McAlisterville, Pa.

When writing advertisers be sure to say that you saw it in THE AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

BABY CHICKS

REDBIRD FARM

PULLETS, 1st and 2nd High Pens, N. Y. State HENS, 1st and 3rd High Pens, Vineland, N. J.
And remember this: Our Pens are not "specials"—They are picked from run-of-the-farm — exactly the same breeding you get. They stand "tops" because they have what it takes to make a winner. **High Production and Longevity** — that is what you are looking for — and that is what you get **every time** when you order the famous Redbird Farm Strain.
Every Egg We Hatch Is Laid Right Here!
98% Livability Guaranteed First Four Weeks on all Special, Grade-A and Grade-B Chicks.
61,000 Breeders — 100% Pullorum FREE.
CHICKS—R. I. REDS and ROCK-RED CROSS.
Write for attractive 1938 Prices and Catalog.
REDBIRD FARM, Route 11, Wrentham, Mass.

HUBBARD'S PROFIT BRED NEW HAMPSHIRES



This year, try Hubbard chicks. They are strong, disease-free. 30-day Full Satisfaction Guarantee. They grow fast—mature early—become excellent layers of large-size eggs. Write today.

FREE CATALOGUE SEND FOR YOURS

Hubbard Farms
Box 114 WALPOLE, N.H.

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCK

BABY CHICKS.. $10. PER 100 After May 1
EGGS FOR HATCHING.... $6. PER 100
Special Price on LARGE ORDERS
All Eggs used are from My Own Breeders. 100% State Tested (B.W.D. free.) Tube Agglutination. My White Rocks are early maturing, make Quick Growth on Broilers and Capons. Send for a free circular.

JOSEPH TOLMAN I SPECIALIZE. ONE BREED, ONE GRADE at ONE PRICE.
DEPT. B ROCKLAND MASS.

CHRISTIE'S New Hampshires Burst Forth Full of SPIZZERINKTUM



GO "PROFIT PLACES" WITH America's Foremost Strain
SPIZZERINKTUM Chicks are stand-outs for faster uniform growth and complete feathering — more and larger brown eggs — for low layer mortality and long life. Straight NEW HAMPSHIRES and CHRIS-CROSS BARRED Hybrids. Demand so great, orders must be placed at once. Write for free catalog and prices.
ANDREW CHRISTIE, Box 55, KINGSTON, N. H.

MAPES POULTRY FARM

CHICKS Sturdy New Hampshires — amazing for growth, feathering, large eggs — they all mean better, quicker PROFITS. Also Leghorns, Barred Rocks. All from Mapes Certified Bloodtested Breeders.
Red - Rock Cockerels -- vigorous, speedy growth, quick feathering — make excellent broilers at nice profit margin. Get folder and prices NOW.
WILLIAM S. MAPES, Box A, MIDDLETOWN, N. Y.

NEW HAMPSHIRES Bred the Best for Business
By Gadd ~ They're Good

Good for early maturity, rapid feathering, livability, heavy production and large eggs. 14 year Scientific breeding progress. 14 years Pullorum Clean Accr. by N. H. State College. Chicks and Hatching Eggs all Year. Write for prices and catalog.
THE TERRACES
THOMAS B. GADD. Box 9, PLYMOUTH. N.H.

TAYLOR'S CHICKS

Leghorns, New Hampshires, Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes, Orpingtons, Crossbreds.
Hatched from Pullorum Tested Breeders. Started Leghorn pullets 4 wks. and older.
Write for Catalog and Prices.
TAYLOR'S HATCHERY, Box A, Liberty, N. Y.

350 CHASE CHICKS FREE!!!

Big White Leghorns—R C Brown Leghorns—Anconas Barred & White Rocks—White Wyandottes—Reds—New Hampshires—Sexed Chicks. Get full details.
CHASE POULTRY FARMS, Box 40, Wallkill, N. Y.

Hall's Chicks

Leghorns ~ Reds ~ Rocks ~ Wyandottes
New Hampshires ~ Hallcross (Crossbred) Chicks
REG U.S. PAT. OFF.

All chicks produced from flocks tested for Pullorum Disease (B.W.D.) by the Official State Testing Agency of one of the six New England States, with NO REACTORS FOUND Tube Agglutination tested, within the preceding calendar year

"WELL BRED FROM WELL BREEDERS"

During the past 4 months, our advertisements have featured 4 very definite Reasons Why

HALL'S CHICKS ARE BETTER

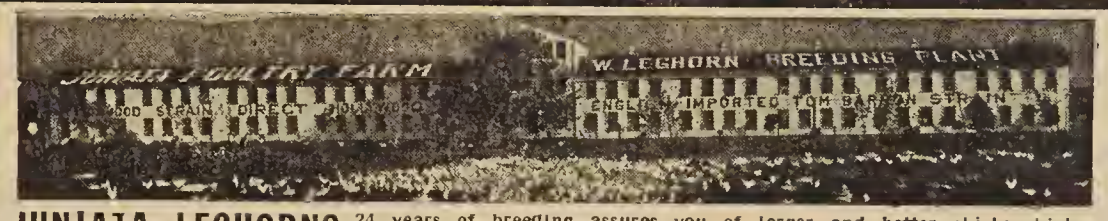
1. Our constant ideals have assured consistent highest quality chicks through many years.
2. Again and again we have pioneered in introducing improvements and methods which have produced better chicks. These have later been widely adopted.
3. We are so insistent on Healthy Stock, that we recognize no blood testing except that expensive but most reliable State Official tube test.
4. Our high premiums, and bonuses in addition, get us super-quality eggs from the finest flocks in New England.

Quality chicks since 1911. "Never a week without a Hatch" since 1927. Pullorum-free by State Test since 1928. MORE CHICKS SOLD IN 1937 than ever before. We ship Prepaid, and Guarantee 100% live delivery. Our Catalogue is interesting, instructive, and FREE.

HALL BROTHERS HATCHERY, Inc.
Box 59 **WALLINGFORD, CONN.** Tel. Wallingford 645-5

New England's Large Egg Strain ENGLISH LEGHORNS Every Chick from 26 to 28 oz. Eggs

FOR VIGOR - HARDY NORTHERN CHICKS
Thirteen Generations Of Old Hen Breeders
Pearson's Rugged as the Hills Nes-to-U
Route A, KEENE, N. H.
back of every chick. Insures high livability in the laying pens. Officially state tested for pullorum. GET FREE CATALOG. EVERY EGG PRODUCED ON OUR OWN FARM. 31 years' service to New England Farms. Now 10% discount on all orders booked Three weeks ahead.



JUNIATA LEGHORNS 24 years of breeding assures you of larger and better chicks, higher livability, pullets mature early, larger eggs and higher flock average. Breeders are 2 to 7 years old weighing up to 7 lbs. on free range. Write for FREE photos of our farm and stock, also price of Day Old Chicks, day old Pullets & Cockerels, also pullets 2 to 6 weeks old.
JUNIATA POULTRY FARMS BOX A, RICHFIELD, PA.

NACE'S QUALITY CHICKS

From Free Range Flocks — Safe Del. Guar. We Pay Postage. Circular Free.

	100	500	1000
HANSON OR ENGLISH LARGE TYPE SEXED PULLETS	$14.00	$67.50	$135.00
HANSON OR ENGLISH LARGE TYPE WHITE LEGHORNS	7.00	35.00	70.00
EVERPAY STRAIN BROWN LEGHORNS	7.00	35.00	70.00
BAR. & WH. ROCKS, R. I. & N. H. REDS, WH. WYAND & BUFF ORPINGTONS	7.50	37.50	75.00
WHITE JERSEY GIANTS	9.50	47.50	95.00
DAY OLD W. LEGHORN COCKERELS, $2.50-100; $12.50-500; $25.-1000. HEAVY MIXED	6.50	32.50	65.00

J. N. NACE POULTRY FARM AND HATCHERY — BOX A — RICHFIELD, PA.

Leister's LIVE-PAY CHICKS

Hatched in Electric Incubators. Write for 1938 Catalog or order direct from this ad. Hatches every week.
Cash or C.O.D.

	100	500	1000
(Leghorn Cockerels $2.00) LARGE TYPE ENGLISH LEGHORNS	$ 7.00	$35.00	$70.00
LARGE TYPE ENGLISH SEXED LEGHORN PULLETS (95% accuracy Guar.)	13.50	67.50	135.00
BARRED OR WHITE ROCKS, S. C. REDS, WYANDOTTES	7.50	37.50	75.00
WHITE OR BLACK MINORCAS	7.50	35.00	70.00
NEW HAMPSHIRE REDS	8.00	40.00	80.00
JERSEY WHITE GIANTS — $8.50-100. HEAVY MIXED	6.50	32.50	65.00

All Breeders Blood Tested for B.W.D. by stained Antigen method. 100% live delivery guaranteed. WE PAY POSTAGE. Immediate shipments. Heavy Breeds Sexed on Special Request.
C. P. LEISTER HATCHERY, Box A, McALISTERVILLE, PENNA.

FAIRVIEW POULTRY FARMS and HATCHERY
Jefferson County Theresa, N.Y.

All Breeders closely culled and Blood-tested. Careful Vitality tests are also made of all chicks, ducklings and turkeys.

	50	100	500	1000
Heavy English W. Leghorns crossed with a N. Y. State flock of highest Official Egg Records	$5.00	$9.00	$42.50	$85
N. H. Reds, Bd. Rocks W. Wyans, Buff Orps.	5.50	10.00	45.00	90
White Jersey Giants	6.50	12.00	55.00	
Pekin Ducklings	12, $2.65;	25, $5.00;	50, $10.00;	100, $19.00

Four weeks old White Leghorn PULLETS 25c each by express, collect. 10 weeks old, 75c; 15 weeks old, $1.00. W. L. Cockerels, 4 wks. old, 8c.
Shipments of day-old are postpaid. Safe arrival guaranteed.

Buy Now! MAPLE LAWN LARGE CHICKS
BRED FOR SIZE AND EGG PRODUCTION



HATCHES EVERY MON. & THUR. 100% live del. postpaid.

	100	500	1000
Large Type English Sexed Leghorn Pullets	$13.00	$65.00	$130.
S. C. White or Brown Leghorns	6.50	32.50	65.
S. C. R. I. Reds, Red-Rock Cross, Bar. Wh. Rocks, Wh. Wyand, Bl. Minorcas	7.00	35.00	70.
S. C. Anconas, Buff Rocks, Wh. Minorcas, N. H. Reds	8.50	42.50	85.
Buff Minorcas, White Giants, Bl. Giants, Light Brahmas, Buff Orpingtons	10.00	50.00	100.
Hoavy Mixed	6.00	30.00	60.
Day-Old Leg. Cocks. $2.-100; Light Mixed	5.50	27.50	55.

All Breeders Blood-Tested. Write for cash prices and FREE CATALOG.
Maple Lawn Poultry Farm, R. T. EHRENZELLER, BOX A, McALISTERVILLE, PA.

When writing advertisers be sure to say that you saw it in THE AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

READY TO WORK FOR YOU

KERR'S GUARANTEED LIVELY CHICKS

Kerr Lively Chicks work hard. Each hen pays her way in extra eggs and extra quality production. Switch to Kerr for more and better eggs — get higher prices.
Kerr birds regularly win high honors in egg-laying contests. This same quality strain — developed through 30 years' careful breeding — will bring you increased yearly earnings. Every breeder — there are 120,000 — is culled, banded, and blood-tested for B.W.D. Write for free Chick Book and prices.

KERR CHICKERIES, INC.
Dept. 21, Railroad Ave., Frenchtown, N. J.
BRANCH OFFICES: New Jersey—Paterson, Trenton, Woodstown; New York—Binghamton, Middletown, Schenectady, East Syracuse, Kingston; Pennsylvania — Lancaster; Massachusetts — West Springfield; Connecticut — Danbury, Norwich; Delaware—Selbyville. (Address Dept. 21.)

WENE CHICKS AND SEXED DAY-OLD OR STARTED Pullets



They'll Put REAL MONEY into the BANK for YOU
The poultrymen of America who buy the more than 5,000,000 WENE EXTRA-Profit Chicks every year, know that these Chicks meet the demand for superior poultry products at highest prices. Yet our immense volume permits us to sell WENE EXTRA-Profit Chicks at popular prices.
200,000 Breeders—1,500,000 Eggs at a Setting.
Over 5,000,000 Chicks Yearly—Hatches Every Week.
Straight BREEDS—LEGHORNS, WYAN-ROCKS, NEW HAMPSHIRES, R. I. REDS, BARRED & WHITE ROCKS, WH. WYANDOTTES, WH. GIANTS. WENEcross BREEDS-RED-ROCKS, Barred and "Sex-Link"--BRAM-ROCKS--LEGHORN-MINORCAS. Write for FREE Catalog and Prices on Chicks and Sexed Day-Old and Started Pullets.
WENE CHICK FARMS, Box 1921-D, Vineland, N.J.

BRENTWOOD NEW HAMPSHIRES

Day Old Chicks, Hatching Eggs, Crossbreds. N. H. State Accred. All breeders State BWD tested—no reactors! Money-back satisfaction guaranteed. Grand Sweepstakes Winner 1937 Concord Show both eggs and chicks. Free catalog. Prices attractive. Write
MELVIN MOUL, BRENTWOOD POULTRY FARM, Box A, EXETER, NEW HAMPSHIRE.

ALGER CHICKS

REDS & CROSS direct from a BREEDER, not a hatchery; stock 100% Pullorum free; 95% Livability guarantee. Send for free catalog. **$12. PER 104** QUANTITY REDUCTION
ALGER FARMS, Box F, Brockton, Mass.

BANKER'S Quality Day Old PULLETS

from carefully selected, blood-tested breeders. Large Type English Leghorns, N. H. Reds, Hubbard and Christie Strains. White Leghorn cockerels, 3c each. Write—
GOODFLOX POULTRY FARM Earl Banker Dansville, N. Y.

BROOKSIDE CHICKS DAY OLD AND STARTED

No order accepted for less than 25 chicks. Started chicks shipped express collect. Day-old chicks postpaid. Cash or C.O.D. 100% live del. Order NOW.

All Breeders Bloodtested.	Day Old	14 Days
White and Brown Leghorns	8c	12c
Bar. Rocks, R. I. Reds, Rockhorns (cross)	8½c	12½c
New Hampshire Reds	9c	13c
Mixed and Assorted	7c	10c

BROOKSIDE POULTRY FARM,
E. C. Brown, Prop., Dept. D, Sergeantsville, N. J.

McLOUGHLIN LEGHORNS

5 times New York R.O.P. Champions in average production. Large birds, progeny-tested for livability and production. Free from pullorum (tube test). Chicks not high-priced as too often supposed. Write for circular.
McLOUGHLIN LEGHORN FARM,
Chatham Center, New York

Bingham's S. C. White Leghorns

Famous for vigor and real production. 20,000 layers, including 5,000 breeders. One grade of chicks to all. Folder free.
The Bingham Poultry Ranch, So. Edmeston, New York.

BARRON LEGHORN CHICKS

from high record trap nested stock; imported and bred this strain for 23 years.
DAVID M. HAMMOND, Rt. 3, CORTLAND, N. Y.

HAMPTONS BLACK LEGHORN CHICKS Live. Lay. Pay. No Disease, No Cannibalism in chicks or pullets. Circular free. A. E. Hampton, Box A, Pittstown, N. J.



Easter Breakfast

By RUBY PRICE WEEKS

HAPPINESS

Happiness is made of little things:
Gay feathers from a pheasant's wings,
Blackberries heaped up in a pail,
Gray squirrel on an old fence rail.
The moonlight on the trees at night,
The sun's soft golden mellow light,
A gentle word dropped here and there
To let an old friend know we care.
Yes, happiness is made of little things
For him who works, and prays, and sings.

By Frank R. Alex

WHY NOT MAKE Easter Sunday morning breakfast different and possibly a bit more interesting than others served in your home? Suggest to Dad that he not linger too long at the stable and to the children that everyone gather round the festive board at the *same time* for once.

Even if planning to attend a sunrise service — a fast-growing universal custom — plan to have everything practically ready the night before; table set and food *all but* cooked.

Week days' limited time for preparation and serving means more hurried breakfasts in the kitchen, but for Sundays, and particularly Easter, enjoy your dining room.

Get out different linen, glassware, china, and flaunt any choice possession such as a rare piece of china or old pewter usually displayed in the old corner cupboard with its other treasures.

No colors are more typical of Spring than green and yellow. The latter is such a warm, sunshiny color always radiating cheer. If you wish, use that plain green china from the dime store and the yellow plaid lunch cloth with matching napkins. If you haven't broken all your best amber glasses, use those for water and orange juice. If you have, how about those clear glass ones, also from the "dimery", with the large yellow dots, the ones you use every day? Easter may even be used as an excuse for getting a gay luncheon set or particularly appealing glasses you've wanted for just ages!

As a centerpiece, use any flower bowl which fits into your color scheme; your low amber one if you are using the amber glasses. Possibly you have daffodils, jonquils, or hyacinths bursting into bloom in your garden, depending upon the part of the country in which you live. Or perhaps Dad and the children brought you a box of flowers from town on Saturday. If so, sneak a few — three, five or seven make a most artistic arrangement — for that centerpiece.

It's a good idea to have some bulbs, as narcissi, planted in a small flower bowl, planning surely to have them in bloom at this time. Lacking blossoms from your own garden plot, or if the family decided candy to be a more welcome gift than flowers, these may be pressed into service as an emergency centerpiece. If not needed as such, they will be lovely on the hall table, or will add a decorative note to a table or deep window sill in your living room.

If your household boasts small children who watch for Easter time that they may — for once in the year — have eggs of every shade and hue, let them work out an attractive basket of gayly colored ones (hard-cooked to be sure), their own handiwork, to be utilized as a centerpiece and later for creamed eggs, sandwiches, or salad for Sunday-night supper. For haven't we all since earliest childhood eaten more eggs on Easter than on any other day in the year?

"But the food", you ask? O yes, the family will be madly calling for food! It is better to have planned something simple, requiring not too much effort on your part but introducing variety into a meal which grows all too often a bit prosaic.

EASTER BREAKFAST — No. 1

Broiled Ham	Orange Juice	French Omelet
Milk	Pecan Rolls	Coffee

The orange juice which was prepared earlier in the morning is placed in glasses on a tray in the refrigerator and may be served at once with no effort.

The smoked ham is sliced as thin as when cold-boiled. Broil quickly — it takes but a few minutes while the omelet is in the oven browning.

Make the pecan rolls on Saturday and pop them in the oven to reheat before serving; or, if you prefer, buy them from your favorite baker whose wagon stops at your door.

Here is a second breakfast which also may be prepared the day before:

EASTER BREAKFAST — No. 2

Creamed Chicken	Grapefruit	Griddle Cakes
Milk	Sirup	Coffee

The grapefruit may be prepared ahead and ready to serve at a moment's notice.

Saturday the chicken may be cooked, creamed, and put in the double boiler for reheating on Sunday.

The dry ingredients for the griddle cakes may be sifted the night before and placed in the mixing bowl ready to combine with eggs and milk in the morning.

Have oodles of coffee for grown-ups and quantities of milk for children!

And in making everything as attractive and enticing as possible, don't forget yourself! Make the family sit up and take notice when they see you Easter morning by donning your prettiest house-dress, (maybe a pretty new one that you have made and kept as a surprise). And before you hurry down to the kitchen spend an extra minute or two combing your hair (which you took time to shampoo and wave the day before) in the most fetching way.

Well, Happy Easter, everybody!



waistline. Solid colored crepe calls for dainty lingerie vest, little girl collar and very brief sleeves. Pattern sizes are 14, 16, 18, 20 years, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44-inches bust. Size 36 requires 3¾ yards of 39-inch material with ⅜ yard of 39-inch contrasting.

REDINGOTE ENSEMBLE PATTERN No. 2553 is adorable when made up in Navy wool redingote over red and white rayon crepe print dress. Garments can be worn together or separately, making the outfit doubly useful. Pattern comes in sizes 8, 10 and 12 years. Size 8 requires 2 yards of 39-inch material for dress with 2⅛ yards of 39-inch material for separate redingote.

TO ORDER: Write name, address and pattern size and number clearly and enclose 15c in stamps. Address Pattern Department, *American Agriculturist,* 10 North Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Add 12c for a copy of our new Spring Fashion magazine.

Smart SPRING Prints

PRINTS this spring are perfectly fascinating, with an endless variety of motifs to lend them interest. Trailing vines, falling leaves, numerals, distorted initials, big apples, Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs, flowers that look painted on, and geometrical figures are a few of the ideas which are used. Blues still lead for dark colors, dusty pink or hazy rose for accessories or for summer pastels. The light, golden shades of brown are also surprisingly good.

DRESS PATTERN No. 3448 is delightfully feminine with softly draped bosom and slim corselet waist. If of print, make long sleeves and belt the



"Don't pay no attention to the sign—Alf just stuck it up there to keep the morning sun out of his bedroom."



TODAY in AUNT JANET'S GARDEN

Light Important for Healthy Plants

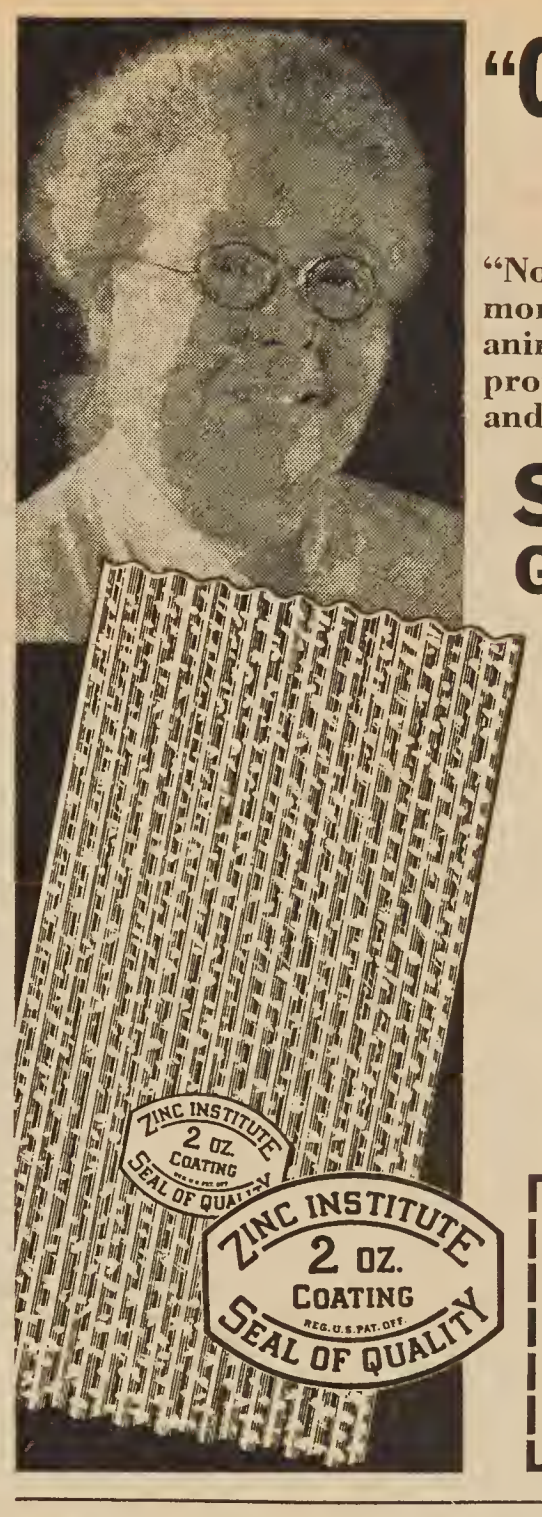
UNLESS ONE has a well lighted place indoors to start plants, most of them will probably be more satisfactory if started outdoors with a certain amount of protection until danger of frost is over. Cold frames can be constructed and will make it possible to advance the growing period by a month or six weeks at least. The cold frame may be used for planting, transplanting or for sheltering flats full of plants.

I have an improvised cold frame with a sash which I shall use for sheltering flats holding transplants which have been started in the house. The sash is hinged so that it can be raised a little or opened wide as the weather permits, yet it is closed at the ends and back to exclude wind.

An experienced gardener once told me that a transplanted plant should be regarded as an invalid for a time and given a certain amount of nursing. The more soil which one can move with each root, the less adjusting that root will have to do in its new location. Another essential is water applied in the right manner. Some people water the hole before the plant is put in; this puts water where the roots can get at it but it may make the soil sticky. Another plan is to set the plant with its little ball of earth into the hole, firm the earth around it, and leave a saucer-like depression to hold water which is poured on afterwards. A sprinkling of dry soil over the top will help to prevent crusting. This method is recommended rather than wholesale sprinkling of a newly planted border or bed.

Shading the plant slightly for a day or two, if the weather is warm, is another big help. I find strawberry baskets for small plants, and peach baskets for larger plants, seem to give about the right amount of ventilation along with the needed protection.

Plants are moved when they are big enough to handle. A good average distance apart for plants to be set is half the height which they are to grow. In other words, a plant which grows a foot high, should be placed 6" from its neighbor.



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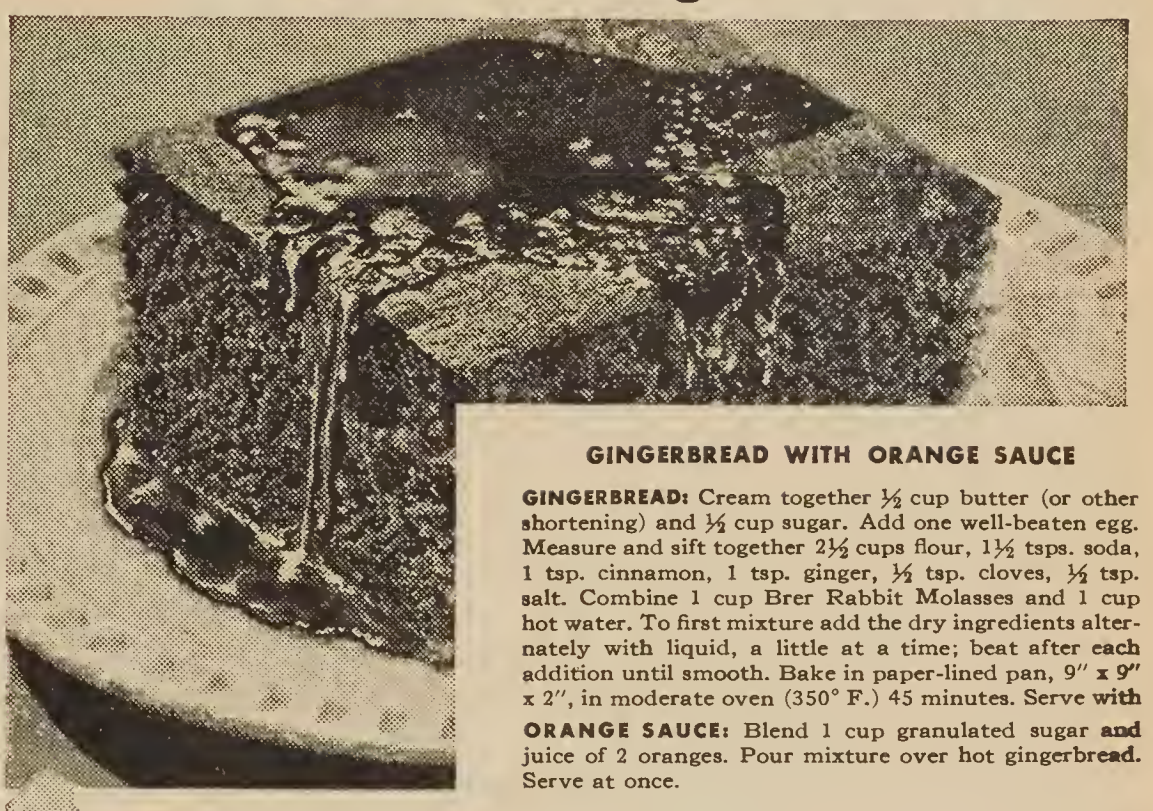
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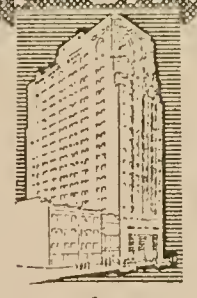
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Hulled Corn

By C. A. STEPHENS

HULLED CORN, fried, with maple-sirup on it, was a favorite dish with us young folks at the old squire's. At first we had hulled corn only once a year, near the last of March, when maple-sirup was being made. That, indeed, had been the family custom for three generations.

About March 20th, when "the sun crossed the line," and the snow was melting fast, the old squire would glance across the breakfast table to grandmother and say, "Ruth, isn't it about time to hull corn? Some of this sirup would go pretty well on hulled corn."

And grandmother would reply, "Not today, Joseph. I'm making soap today. But about day after tomorrow."

Ashes were always leached in a large tub of lye to make soap, and sometimes we used the last run of the lye from the leach-tub for hulling corn. But we all thought that this last run of lye was not so good as fresh, new lye from birch ashes, leached in a little firkin which held about a bushel. This firkin had holes bored in the bottom and was set on a broad, clean board having a circular crease cut in it round the bottom of the firkin to conduct the lye to a little spout at the front, where an earthen pot was set to catch it.

First we put a wisp of clean rye straw in the firkin, then the ashes, and then poured in spring-water. Soon the clear, rich-colored lye began to exude at the bottom and drip into the pot. Four quarts of the lye were then poured on a peck of dry, nicely winnowed yellow "Pine Knot" corn, and the whole put to boil in a brass kettle for about two hours, or until the hull started and the hard outer glaze of the kernels was eaten away.

The peck of corn finally swelled to a bushel, and it had then to be rinsed and washed clean of the hulls, and afterward boiled for several hours longer, until soft enough to dish out for eating, either in milk, or fried, with maple-sirup, or cold, with cream and sugar.

The process occupied the most of the March day, and added to the leaching of the ashes, occasioned so much work and care that once a year was as often as we could persuade grandmother to embark upon it.

That bushel of hulled corn rarely lasted us for more than two or three days; and often Theodora or Ellen would be heard saying, "Isn't there any way, grandmother, that we could hull more corn at a time and keep it a while?" And grandmother always said, "No, child. It sours and spoils very soon as the days get warmer." For ice-chests had not then come into use with us. That appeared to be the final word about hulled corn — a peck of corn once a year and no more.

Addison, however, was the one among us who was always questioning old methods and cogitating new ones. And one time he burst out with, "Grandmother, I believe I could keep that corn the year round!"

"Ad, that would be fine!" Ellen and Theodora both exclaimed. But grandmother only laughed.

Addison sat thinking it over for some moments. "Well, Doad," he said, "if you and Nell will hull another peck of corn, I think I know a way to keep it to use just as we want it, all summer."

At first grandmother objected to having the lye and kettles in her kitchen for another whole day; but the old squire said, "Let the boy try, mother. Let him try."

We had a good deal of faith in Addison. The girls set to work, and during the day hulled another peck of corn, which made four heaped-up panfuls. One of these was reserved for immediate consumption, and the remainder turned over to Addison.

He carried all three panfuls up to the long ell chamber. "Now don't come spying round me," he said to the rest of us. "I don't know that I can make it work yet, and I don't want spectators."

Thereupon he shut and bolted the door leading to the staircase.

This long, open chamber was where grandmother had her loom and formerly wove bed blankets and rag carpets. At one end stood an old stove having what was called an "elevated oven"; that is, the oven was raised over the stove, at about breast height. It had been the kitchen stove, but had gone out of fashion and been put away up there. When she was weaving on a cold day, grandmother was accustomed to kindle a fire in it.

Immediately we heard Addison building a fire in that "elevated-oven" stove. Soon he made his appearance to borrow bake-sheets and tin plates from the kitchen. What he could possibly be doing with that hulled corn was more than we could guess, but we left him in peace; and he was up there, coming and going, all that day and the following evening.

At the breakfast-table the next morning, however, he displayed a sample of his preserved hulled corn. It was dry as a bone, and shrunken back to the size of the kernels of dry corn before hulling.

"What have you done to it, Ad?" Theodora exclaimed. "Have you baked it?"

"No, merely dried it," said he, "just as you would dry sliced apple for winter use. I kept a slow fire and dried it. That corn can be put away now in boxes, or done up in packages. It will keep as long as you want it."

"But how is any one to eat that dried stuff?" grandmother demanded.

"Why, soak it out," said Ad. "When you want hulled corn for breakfast, put it in soak overnight, just as you do beans for baking."

"I don't believe it would be good!" said grandmother; and we all had doubts as to that.

But Addison argued that as nothing but water had been taken out of it, the flavor and goodness must be in it still, and would reappear when the water was put back.

He poured hot water over a pint of it, covered it and set it away, and at noon, lo! there were nearly two quarts of hulled corn that was as good as before it had been dried. No difference could be discerned in the flavor.

The old squire patted Addison on the shoulder. "Well done, my boy, well done!" he exclaimed. "You've solved the hulled corn question." And even grandmother admitted that it might prove a good thing.

As the lye was still running, she and the girls set to work again and hulled

The Amateur Poet's Corner

Because of the number of contributions, we do not return poems not published. Keep a copy of your poem.

The limit in length is sixteen (16) lines, and poem must be original and written by an amateur. $2.00 will be paid to the author of each one printed. Check will be mailed on or about first day of month following publication.

Send poems to Poetry Editor, *American Agriculturist*, P. O. Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y.

From Death to Life

Each year I see with eyes
That realize its wonder,
The earth emerge victorious
From the bondage it was under.

From seeming death, from icy shroud,
I watch that glad rebirth,
When Spring with all her fragrance
Lies in the arms of Mother Earth.

Life unto death, and death to life,
The wondrous cycle proven;
Rekindled, Faith and Hope upspring —
Our God's still in His Heaven!

—Alta D. Aldro,
Steamburg, N. Y.

The Song of the Lazy Farmer



MY NEIGHBOR'S out there with his plow, he's full of pep and ginger now; he's chasin' back and forth across the field for fear he'll have a loss if he delays an hour or so; he wants his seed to start to grow, and says a man must keep ahead and get himself a good seed bed if he would raise a bumper crop, and so he works without a stop. The furrows turn from off his plow, the earth smells mighty good somehow; it's full of promise and of life, the plow cuts through it like a knife and soon the field will be prepared, the mellow soil will all be aired, and all them seeds will have a chance to grow up into useful plants.

My neighbor calls me lazy for, on days like these, I just abhor the thought of gittin' up a sweat; there ain't so big a hurry yet, and I just love to sit and rest, it gives to life a fresher zest. Next week I'll have the hired hand git busy plowin' up my land; we'll git our work all done some way, but I'll just wait another day before I buckle down to toil a-stirrin' up the fertile soil. There's time enough, but precious days like these seem made for me to laze on my front porch and rest, by gee, and let the sun soak into me. It fills me full of vitamins, so when I do grab hold the lines I'll get my work done mighty quick, while neighbor'll just work himself sick!

fully half a bushel of corn, which Addison dried the next day. It was put away in the pantry and used occasionally all summer; but we had several quarts of it left over that autumn after we began attending school at the academy in the village, seven miles from the farm.

In fair weather we boarded at home; but when it was stormy, or there were evening "lyceums" we often remained overnight in the village and boarded ourselves at an unoccupied house which the old squire owned there. At such times we took most of our edibles with us from home, and the girls got our meals.

While grubbing about in the pantry at home for food to take with us one morning, Ellen and Theodora came upon that dried hulled corn, and appropriated three quarts of it, with a bottle of sirup; for every spring we were accustomed to put up a number of gallons of maple-sirup in two-quart bottles, for use through the season.

The next morning at the village we had some of that hulled corn, fried, for breakfast. There were then nearly a hundred students at the academy, many of them living at a distance away. Not a few of these latter merely hired a room in the village and boarded themselves, for economy's sake. Not infrequently some of them dropped in to take breakfast with us, when their own supplies were running low.

That morning one of our classmates, named Anson Coburn, presented himself. "Just a cup of coffee," he said.

But Theodora gave him a generous plateful of the fried corn, and Addison bade him try the sirup on it.

"My!" Anson exclaimed. "But this is good! Does it cost anything?"

"Oh, no!" said Theodora, laughing.

Anson ate two platefuls. He also spread the news; and on the following morning there were five in for breakfast besides Anson. The supply which the girls had prepared ran so short that we had but one small plateful apiece.

Our callers smacked their lips. "Only one drawback about this," Anson remarked. "There's not enough of it! Go home and get some more!"

"Yes; go home and get some more!" they all shouted, uproariously.

Friday night, after we drove home, Addison put ashes to leach, and during the day, Saturday, the girls hulled a peck of corn. We took it with us the next time we remained over at the village, and as a consequence had eleven of our fellow students in to breakfast the next morning! In fact, that peck of corn lasted but two mornings for there were fourteen there the next morning!

When the last kernel had disappeared, they all joined hands round the table and improvised a song, the chorus of which was, "Go home and get some more."

Anson, however, mounted a chair "This will never do!" he shouted. "We are eating these people out of house and home!"

To be frank, we were beginning to feel a little that way about it ourselves.

"Now listen," continued Anson. "Whoever comes pushing in here to breakfast after this pays for it—hey?"

"That's so!" they all said; and four or five cried, "Why not sell us some corn and sirup every morning? We will pay ten cents a quart for the corn."

Accordingly, the following Friday night and Saturday we hulled half a bushel of corn. The old squire had recently purchased what was called an "evaporator," then a new invention for drying apples. This time Addison used the evaporator for drying the hulled corn. It worked like a charm for that purpose—and this was the beginning of quite a little industry for us at the village. Often we dealt out twenty quarts of corn in a single morning. I do not now remember how much it netted us, but it was a considerable sum, which came in very opportunely for the purchase of text-books and other school expenses.

For there are good profits in hulled corn at ten cents a quart. One bushel of dry corn, worth a dollar, will make four bushels of hulled corn, so greatly does it swell during the process; and one hundred and twenty-eight quarts of hulled corn, at ten cents, makes twelve dollars and eighty cents.

Ellen and Theodora were wont to furnish it to our fellow students all hot from the frying pan at just seven o'clock in the morning. Half a dozen of them at once would often come running in, joking and laughing, each with his or her little pail or jar, so as to carry it home hot. It never occurred to Addison, or to any of us, to make commercial use of his process for drying hulled corn.

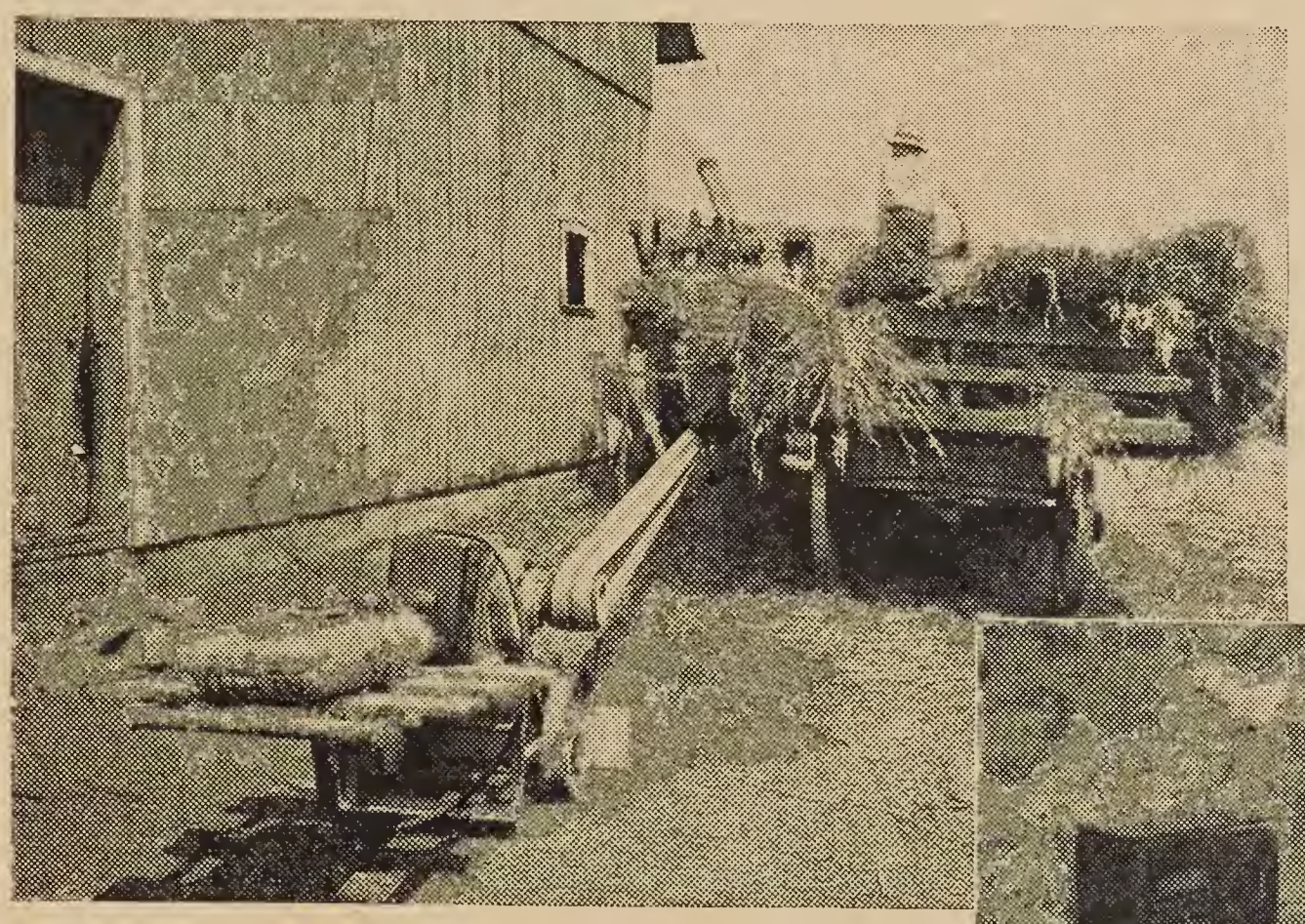
A fine opportunity for profit was thereby lost. But less than two years ago, a Maine dealer in hulled corn adopted this selfsame process, and is now reported to be making a fortune from evaporating hulled corn, and selling it in pound packages like the cereal foods.



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Left: A portable G-E motor does the threshing

Below: (1) Mr. Schoof's records show him that electricity pays. (2) Silo filling with portable motor. (3) Electric water heater and water system



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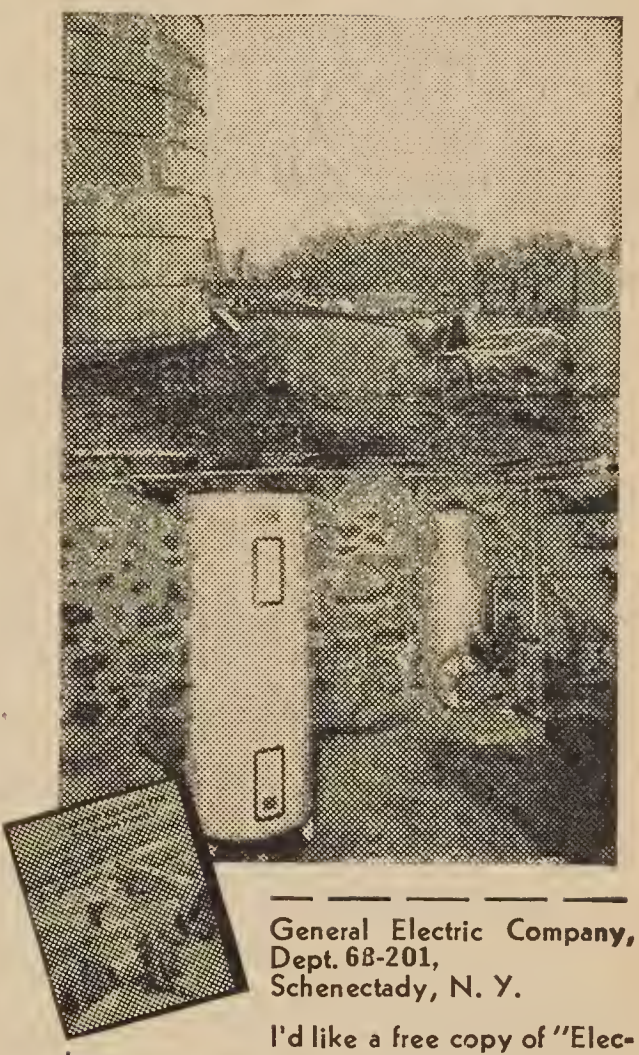
"Thanks to electricity, and the Detroit Edison company who showed us how to make it pay, we now really enjoy farming."

Wm C Schoof

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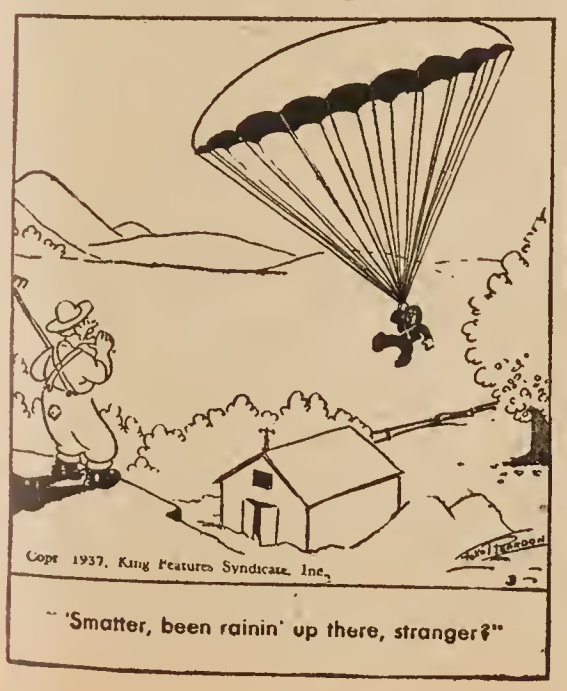
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His Sire: Springbank Expectation, the $5,000 son of "Countess", was sired by a son of the highest record daughter of Johanna Rag Apple Pabst, this famous cow "Montbick Rag Apple Pietje" has 1043 lbs. fat with an ave. test of 4.54%, giving this sire Canada's two most famous cows, for his two nearest dams.

His Dam: "Springbank Aristocrat Betty", whose 2 yr. old record on three time milking was 685 lbs. fat, 18,336 milk, ave. test 3.77. A daughter of "Aristocrat", famous son of "Countess", and sire of the World's Champion 2 yr. old for both milk and fat. Her dam, "Adelaid Pontiac", with 862 lbs. fat, ave. test of 3.94%, is also a maternal grand-dam of the World's Champion 2 yr. old.

Calves from this great young Sire will arrive this Spring from good record dams.

LET US SOLVE YOUR HERD SIRE PROBLEMS.

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Home of

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Young son of Sir Inka May from a daughter of Matador Segis Ormsby. Herd average: Milk 13,977 lbs., Butterfat 482.7, 3.5 test.

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In February, 16 Holsteins averaged 888 lbs. milk, 30.9 lbs. fat

High Cow for Month Produced: 2545 lbs. milk — 90.2 lbs. fat.

Herd averaged 15,512 lbs. of milk and 542.3 lbs. of fat in 1937 D.H.I.A. records.

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For Sale -- 15 Registered Holstein Heifers

Some to freshen soon. Others bred for August and Sept. 10 Reg. Holstein cows to freshen soon. 2 yearling Holstein Bulls. One two yr. old bull; Dam has record of 19,000 lbs. milk, testing 4%. Herd accredited and blood tested. A few young calves. Herd Sire King Bessie Ormsby Pietertje 59th, No. 669548, whose dam is a 1032 lb. Sr. three-year-old, and whose sire is King Bessie Ormsby Pietertje, twice all-American winner.

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NINETY DAY RETEST GUARANTEED.

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Leonardsville, New York

DOWN THE Alley



By J. F. "Doc" ROBERTS

RIGHT NOW is the time to do the heaviest thinking about your livestock operations and feeding for next fall and winter and this means, almost in the entire Northeast, that your planning be for an abundance of roughage.

We have definitely proved that steers can be fed in the Northeast as profitably as anywhere, if the feeder has an abundance of good hays and ensilage; that he can feed lambs with an abundance of good hays, that the ensilage is not a necessity; in fact, soy beans cut for hay are very rapidly taking the place of corn ensilage in lamb feeding, because of the danger in feeding musty or spoiled ensilage to lambs. Grass ensilage has proved satisfactory wherever it has been tried.

You are probably wondering why grain, which must be used in any feeding operation, is so unimportant here in the Northeast. If you can raise your own grain cheaper than you can buy it, well and good. If, on the other hand, you cannot raise it as cheaply as you can buy it, you can still buy it and feed it to livestock, and have a more economical gain, considering transportation costs, than your neighbor in the West or Middle West, if you have your own good roughage. For example, the freight rate on a carload of twenty-four 1000 lb. cattle from Wichita, Kansas, to New York State, is 79c a hundred. These cattle will shrink about 45% from gross weight to edible meat, and the shrink per head, live weight, will average better than 20 lbs. per head on a shipment of this kind. On the other hand, 80,000 lbs. of corn can be shipped in one car from Wichita, Kansas, to New York State, at the rate of 54½c, with practically no shrink. If the 24 cattle are fed 18 lbs. of corn per day for 120 days, they will only consume 12,960 lbs. of corn, or if they are fed for 6 months, they will consume less than one-quarter of a carload of corn. The all important features in any livestock operation are grasses, or their equivalent, rough feeds, housing and transportation or marketing costs—not grains.

If there is anything whatever to the controversy that the Northeast can compete with the West only on products which contain a high degree of water or shrink, then the beef-producing possibilities are absolutely proved, and this applies as well to lambs, hogs and other meat-producing animals.

Thousands of cattle, lambs and calves must be slaughtered on the Atlantic Seaboard every week to meet Kosher (Jewish) religious requirements. Possibly if this demand could be sent East from the West as dressed meat, it would offer serious competition; but at present the Northeast is not producing one-tenth of the live meat animals that must be slaughtered at its very door.

This in no way conflicts with the opportunities for dairying in the Northeast, or with its possibilities, but it does offer for the average farmer a diversification which is economically sound, which could answer the surplus milk problem, and which can bring a great deal of wealth to the Northeast, and it can save a lot of hard-earned farm lands from becoming forests.

* * *

Score another "hole-in-one" for the assistance of *American Agriculturist*. It is now possible for our New York State cattle feeders to get their steer cattle from the other 46 TB free-area states, delivered direct, without the added expense and delay formerly necessary.

Minerals for Cows—Provided salt is included along with a calcium and phosphorus mineral mixture, the cows will eat the mixture satisfactorily if they really need the minerals. The following mixtures are suggested: 200 lbs. of bonemeal, 100 lbs. of salt; or 100 lbs. of bonemeal, 100 lbs. finely ground limestone, 100 lbs. salt. Either of these mixtures can be kept in a box in the yard or pasture where animals have free access to it. This is just a bit of information from Cornell bulletin No. 350, "Meeting the Mineral Needs of Farm Animals." It goes thoroughly into the subject of mineral requirements of cows, sheep, hogs, and horses.

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Accredited — 325 Head — *Negative*

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MAY ROYAL'S HOLLISTON, 68 A.R. daughters, 15 others under test, 50 more in our herd yet to be tested.

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Foremost Peacemaker, a son of Langwater Valor.

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Two young bulls sired by Macdonald Mintmaster. His grand dam, Macdonald Dorothy, record 154,081 lbs. milk, 6452 lbs. fat, places her as the world's greatest Ayrshire cow.

OVER 100 HEAD ALL AGES.

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OIRECT BREEOING of my Vineland World Record Layers. Sired by Proven Males from: 270 to 348 EGG HENS

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For Advertising Rates

in These Columns, Write

American Agriculturist
P. O. Box 514 A Ithaca. N. Y.

Kernels, Screenings *and* Chaff

By H. E. BABCOCK



The above snapshot brings out quite dramatically the respect an Angus cow has for an electrically charged wire. Just through the fence the boys were husking corn. The cows are hungry and expecting the cornstalks, but not one of them will approach within a foot of the wire.

IN COMPANY with a trained farm crops specialist, I have been over all of our stands of winter barley. It is, of course, too early to tell much about the crops we may expect. Here, however, is what we observed on March 23.

Decker Farm

The latter part of last August we sowed on this farm winter barley which we had raised on a trial plot at Sunnygables. The field is a very dry, gravelly knoll in a low state of fertility. The barley made a considerable growth last fall and up until the latter part of the winter looked green and promising. Then it turned brown. *I estimate that 75 to 80 per cent of it has winter-killed and I do not feel that the field will make a crop.*

Did we put it in too early? Is the strain not hardy enough for our northern winters, despite the fact that it made a crop at Sunnygables last year? (The original seed came from Virginia.)

Sunnygables

On our home place we have a five-acre strip of barley in the center of a twenty-five acre field of wheat. It was sown the very last of September along with the wheat. It has apparently come through the winter without any winter-killing. In fact, it looks better than the wheat. This better appearance, however, may be accounted for because the two bushels of seed we sowed to the acre have given us much too thick a stand. We got this barley last fall from a farmer in Wayne County, New York, who claims that he got his original stock from a man in Cayuga County who brought the seed in from Russia.

McMillan Farm

We have two fields of winter barley on this farm. One is planted entirely to a smooth-awned variety which last year was grown in Virginia. This field was put in early in September and attained a considerable growth last fall. *It shows perhaps a 10 per cent winter-killing.* This condition again raises the question: Does too early planting tend to increase the hazard of winter-killing in winter barley?

The second field on this farm is on rolling, very well drained, sandy loam. On this field we sowed early in September last fall some of the barley we put on the Decker Farm which has winter-killed so heavily, some of the Russian barley which now looks so promising at Sunnygables, and some of the smooth-awned barley from Virginia which looks as though it would make a crop on the other field on this farm, but which shows a little winter-killing. *We could not find on this field where one kind of seed left off and the other began. It all looks nice, but the stand is too thick.*

Larchmont Farm

Larchmont is at approximately 900 feet higher elevation than the other three farms on which we have stands of winter barley. The soil is a clay loam and the drainage is not nearly as good as it is on the valley farms. On this farm we have perhaps our best comparative test of winter barley. Side by side we have two strips — one of the barley which traces back to the importation from Russia, and the other a special strain developed by a plant breeder in Virginia, which is giving perfectly enormous yields in that state.

Both of these strips were put in after the first of October. The barley just got up nicely last fall. Both stands, however, on March 23 were quite satisfactory. A few plants had been destroyed by heaving and a few by winter-killing. *Comparing the two strips, the Russian strain clearly has the jump on the other in growth and vigor.*

Further Report

I have arranged for an experienced farm crop expert to go over these fields again and to be present, if possible, when we combine them. *Not until we have harvested the various fields shall I draw any conclusions about the practicability of winter barley.* It does seem safe to observe now, however, that two bushels of seed to the acre gives too thick a stand. It also looks as though nothing is gained, so far as protection from winter-killing is concerned, by sowing especially early.

* * *

Corn for Grain

Having established our farms on an all-grass basis, I have solicited the opinions of the readers of this page as to whether we should grow a field of corn for grain to be followed by small grains the next spring. Two weeks ago I printed excerpts from some of the letters I have received.

I now plan to close the discussion by the presentation of excerpts from two more letters. *I want to thank all of you who have written me. You have helped me make up my mind on the question.*

Corn Threshed Successfully

It may interest those of you who grow corn for grain to learn that we have at last successfully threshed with a small combine two big loads of corn which had been shocked all winter. The stalks were all smashed to bits as they went through the machine and we finally succeeded in delivering into the bagging hopper shelled grain carrying not more than 5 per cent cob and chaff. About 20 per cent of the kernels, however, are cracked. When the stalks have been dry not more than an occasional kernel of corn shows up in the corn fodder, which is excellent both for roughage and bedding.

* * *

From Missouri

H. E. Klinefelter, Secretary-Treasurer of the Franklin County Farmers' Association in Missouri, contributes the point of view of the Midwest on growing corn for grain. He writes:

"Every time I read your page in the *American Agriculturist* I enjoy it so much that I am prompted to tell you about it. As a staff writer for The Missouri Farmer, I have occasion to read most of the farm papers of the country and, with the exception of The Missouri Farmer, I like your paper best of all . . . .

"Have been much interested in your comments on the feeding of whole grain to poultry; we here have long since stopped cracking grain for laying hens.

"Your comments in the February 26 issue have particularly interested me. I had come to the same conclusions that you have relative to the use of rubber tires. The farmers here are, as a result of rubber tires, expanding their operations, renting all of the land they can. As yet, however, there are no vacant houses to be rented by townspeople.

"If you are really seeking information about the production and use of corn, perhaps our practices here will interest you. We check-row the corn if the field is level, and drill it on the contour if the field slopes. On the steeper slopes we are beginning to practice "Pasture Farming", as we call it, which system is built around Korean lespedeza and soybeans.

"Where you have a lot of livestock, the best use you can make of cornstalks is to chop and store them to be used as roughage and bedding. They make splendid bedding because they absorb the liquid manure, as well as make the manure easier to spread. When this is done the corn must be cut and husked from the shock. You can safely feed the corn to the hens after it has gone through a "sweat". We pay very little attention to that here, because it is usually all right to feed to poultry when it will shell readily. The best variety of corn for you to plant is that which is acclimated to your locality. You will be surprised how sensitive corn is in this respect.

"We find winter barley a splendid crop here. I have found that sheep, cattle, and horses fatten on this pasture readily. It seems to rid horses of worms, too. Presumably the gas it forms expels these parasites. A favorite rotation here is soybeans and winter barley. Soybeans are cut for hay in mid-August, winter barley sown around September 1, pastured from about October 1 until December 1, cut for grain about June 1, the ground disked and soybeans drilled in for hay. If the manure is put back on the field, with some phosphate sown with the barley, the fertility will improve if this rotation is continued for a number of years.

"Keep up the good work."

* * *

A Suggested Program

For application right at home here in the Northeast Mr. Gifford C. Ewing, Turkey Hill Farm, Amenia, New York, gives us all the benefit of some very definite suggestions. I pass these on to you as my closing contribution to the art of growing corn for grain in the Northeast:

"1. Plant enough corn so that in bad hay years the corn can be used as silage to take up the deficit in roughage requirements.

"2. Treat corn ground with supermanure and lime.

"3. Plow in fall. Use contour plowing and strip crop where necessary. Cut fencing costs with electric fence.

"4. Plant a dual-purpose corn. For my locality Double Cross 29-3 seems to fill the bill.

"5. Plant in rows (not checked) 9 inches apart for ears.

"6. Cultivate with a weeder-mulcher at least twice a week until haying. No ordinary cultivation. Be sure to kill grass with harrows before planting.

"7. Unless short of roughage, allow to ripen, cut with binder and stout up. Don't do any husking during the crop season.

"8. Haul the stouts to the barn as needed during the winter. Husk in spare time under cover. Chop stalks for bedding. Grind corn and cobs together medium fine. Supplement with small grains and ground soybeans."



Protective SERVICE BUREAU

MEMBER AMERICAN AGRICUTURIST PROTECTIVE SERVICE

Conducted by H. L. COSLINE

Wanted for Kidnaping

THIS is a picture of Clarence Vernon Stevens, alias Clarence Stevenson, Henry F. Nelson, Carl Reid. He is wanted by the Federal Bureau of Investigation for his part in the kidnapping of Mary McElroy, Kansas City, Mo., on May 27, 1933.

It is known that, in the past, he has rented and operated a farm, and the Service Bureau has been asked to run



this picture and information in hopes that it will be recognized by some subscriber. We are told that Stevens is the only one of the kidnapers of Mary McElroy at large.

He is 34 years old; height, 5' 7"; weight, 145 pounds; build, medium; hair, chestnut; eyes, gray; complexion, medium; nationality, American; race, white; occupation, farmer, auto mechanic, and insurance salesman. He is afflicted with a heart ailment, and is a user of digitalis.

In all possibility he will be posing as a single man, probably hiring a woman as housekeeper. He may be posing as a married man, and may have a woman with him answering to the following description: age, 35 years; height, about 5' 6"; weight, 140 pounds; build, very thin; hair, usually brown but may be dyed red; eyes, blue, watery; mouth, small; scars, small scar across right eyebrow.

If any reader knows a person answering to this description, you are asked to get in touch with the nearest office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Here are their locations and telephone numbers:

Boston, Mass. — 10 Post Office Sq., Room 950, Phone, Liberty 8470.

Buffalo, N. Y. — 400 U. S. Court House, Phone, Cleveland 2030.

Newark, N. J. — 936 Raymond-Commerce, Phone, Market 2-5511.

New York, N. Y. — 607 U. S. Ct. House, Foley Sq., Phone, Rector 2-3520.

Philadelphia, Pa. — 1300 Liberty Trust, Phone, Locust 0880.

* * *

Check Reliability Before You Ship

"I don't know why it is that some of our farmers are so willing to ship to anyone or everyone in other states without having ascertained first whether they are really in business or have any intentions of paying for supplies received."

The above quotation is from a letter from a Market official in reply to a question concerning the reliability of a buyer of farm produce. Unfortunately, there is a great deal of truth in what he says; you take a chance when you ship to anyone without first checking on his reliability. In some cases the receiver may be honest but insolvent, but in many other cases, evidence indicates that he has no intention of playing fair. Sometimes a man will disappear and leave no forwarding address, and then too, some of them find all kinds of fault with the produce, finally settling for only part of the value.

* * *

Seed Seller is Liable

The New York Agricultural Experiment Station at Geneva points out that the person who sells seeds may be held accountable for the statements made on the packages. It is common practice for some seed houses to use school children as agents for sale of seed. Tests at Geneva have shown that some seeds sold in that manner do not check with the statements on the packages put there in accordance with the New York State Seed Law.

* * *

Not Our Agent

As I had already sent in my subscription to the paper when your letter came, I thought I would wait until you had had time to receive it. However, I am beginning to think perhaps I have made a mistake in trying to help a young man instead of sending direct to you. I am sending the receipt so you can check up on it.

No one has the authority to take subscriptions to *American Agriculturist* except our bona fide agents. If the money was turned in, we will fill the order, but you are taking a chance by giving money to unauthorized agents.

Maine Subscriber Gets Reward Check

NUMBER 17206 ITHACA, N. Y. February 16 1938

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF ITHACA 50-262/2
ITHACA, N. Y.

PAY * * * * EXACTLY TWENTY-FIVE AND 00/100 DOLLARS * * * *

TO THE ORDER OF Benjamin Yeaton — $25.00
Route 2
Norridgewock, Maine

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST Inc.
D. A. Weatherby
TREAS

Passing a forged check to a Maine subscriber proved costly to Harold Sylvester. He was indicted on January 13, and in short order was sentenced to five months in the County Jail. Benjamin Yeaton, R. F. D. 2, Norridgewock, Maine, was the subscriber. Having read from time to time that *American Agriculturist* offers a reward of $25 for information leading to the arrest, conviction, and imprisonment of a person who defrauds or attempts to defraud a subscriber, he wrote us the details and inquired if he was eligible. As is our usual custom, we checked to see that all of the rules had been met. On this page is a reproduction of the check mailed Mr. Yeaton.

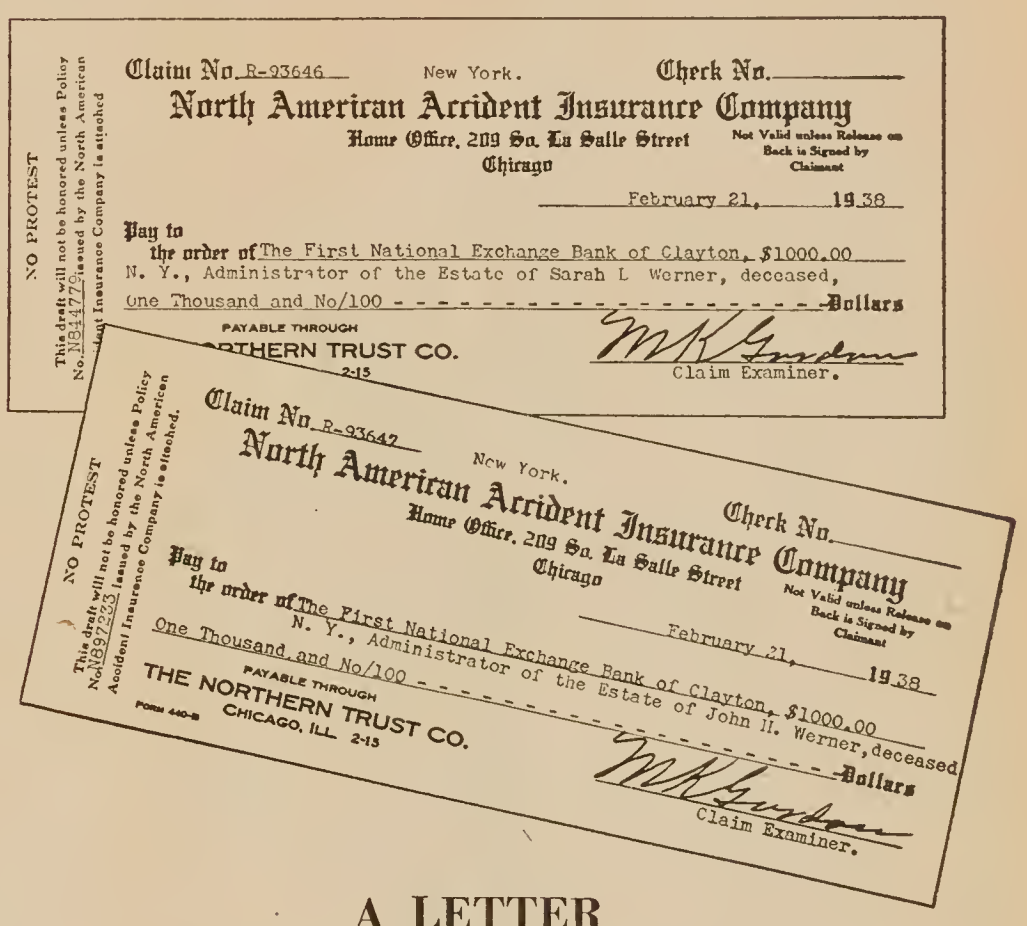
The yellow *American Agriculturist* Service Bureau sign is a warning to crooks. It serves notice on them that it is not safe to defraud the farm owner where the sign is displayed.

DEATH TAKES

Mr. and Mrs. John Werner, Clayton, N. Y.

Both were killed in an automobile accident. They were on their way from Watertown to Clayton. The concrete pavement was wet from melting snow. About a mile beyond Gunn's Corners the car skidded, left the road and overturned in a ditch.

Mr. Werner's skull was fractured it is believed when he struck his head on the top of the car. Mrs. Werner's head was driven thru a window of the car.



NO PROTEST

This draft will not be honored unless Policy No. N944779 issued by the North American Accident Insurance Company is attached

Claim No. R-93646 New York. Check No.

North American Accident Insurance Company
Home Office, 209 So. La Salle Street, Chicago

Not Valid unless Release on Back is Signed by Claimant

February 21, 1938

Pay to the order of The First National Exchange Bank of Clayton, $1000.00
N. Y., Administrator of the Estate of Sarah L Werner, deceased,
One Thousand and No/100 - Dollars

PAYABLE THROUGH NORTHERN TRUST CO. 2-15

Claim Examiner.

NO PROTEST

This draft will not be honored unless Policy No. N897283 issued by the North American Accident Insurance Company is attached.

Claim No. R-93642 New York. Check No.

North American Accident Insurance Company
Home Office, 209 So. La Salle Street, Chicago

Not Valid unless Release on Back is Signed by Claimant

February 21, 1938

Pay to the order of The First National Exchange Bank of Clayton, $1000.00
N. Y., Administrator of the Estate of John H. Werner, deceased
One Thousand and No/100 - Dollars

PAYABLE THROUGH THE NORTHERN TRUST CO. CHICAGO, ILL. 2-15

FORM 440-B

Claim Examiner.

A LETTER FROM THE FAMILY

After my father and step-mother, Mr. and Mrs. John Werner, were killed in an auto accident this winter I was frantic as to how the funeral expenses were to be paid. A friend asked me if they had insurance with the North American. I wrote you at once and what a relief to get your letter saying both were insured.

I wish to thank you for the two $1,000.00 checks which have been received, and also to thank you for your kind letters and prompt attention. You may print this letter to encourage others to take out this protection which has meant so much to me.

Mrs. Chas. Hyde.

Keep Your Policy Renewed

NORTH AMERICAN ACCIDENT INSURANCE CO.

Oldest and Largest Exclusive Health and Accident Company in America

N.A. ASSOCIATES INC. — AGENTS — POUGHKEEPSIE, N.Y.

G.L.F. Quality

WHY SEED GROWERS *Choose* G.L.F. FERTILIZER



Herbert L. Hodnett of Fillmore, N. Y. has grown New York Certified seed potatoes for twenty years. In 1937 the average yield of Hodnett & Sons on 55 acres was 300 bushels. This was particularly good in view of the growing conditions in that locality last year. Three generations of Hodnetts are users of G.L.F. fertilizer. Grandson Russell was State 4-H Champion potato grower for 1937 with a yield of 385 bushels per acre.

Cooperative

G.L.F. EXCHANGE INC.

ITHACA, N. Y.

"WE HAVE used G.L.F. fertilizer and other supplies for many years," say H. L. Hodnett & Sons, seed potato growers of Fillmore, N. Y., "and we have never been dissatisfied with G.L.F. yet. Don't think that we're prejudiced because if we knew of a better fertilizer we'd be using it. When most of your crop is grown for first class seed stock you're apt to be pretty particular about fertilizer. G.L.F. double strength goods give us economy as well as quality. We saved $135.00 in the cost price alone buying a carload of double strength last year. We can do even better this year."

Not only seed potato growers like the Hodnetts, but all farmers who grow crops to sell have to be "particular about fertilizer." To meet the needs of such men, G.L.F. builds fertilizers to these specifications:

- **Plant Food Continuously Available**

  The nitrogen in G.L.F. fertilizers is balanced to give plants a quick start in cold spring soils, to feed them steadily through the growing period, and to finally push them to a strong finish and a full harvest. Superphosphate furnishes the phosphorus. The highest grade potash sources are used; chlorine is held to a minimum.

- **Added Elements**

  In addition to the three major elements and 21 other elements carried by regular fertilizer materials, G.L.F. *adds* manganese, copper, zinc, boron, and magnesium in two forms. No premiums are charged for this protective service which safeguards crops against possible deficiencies in some soils.

- **No Harmful Residues**

  G.L.F. formulas leave no harmful residues in the soil. Dolomitic limestone neutralizes the acid-forming tendencies and furnishes the valuable plant foods, calcium and magnesium. G.L.F. Non-Acid mixtures do their work of feeding crops without lowering or increasing soil acidity. Acid formulas are available for special conditions.

- **Easy Handling**

  G.L.F. fertilizers drill perfectly. You get even distribution right where you want it. 100-pound paper bags make handling clean and simple, cost less than burlap bags. Because they eliminate sifting and clinging, you can deliver 1% more fertilizer to the crop.

- **Economy**

  Cooperative manufacturing and cooperative distribution bring the benefits of volume buying home to you in *lower* prices and *higher* quality.

Use Higher Analyses This Year and Save Money

By replacing old-fashioned lower analyses with one of these concentrated mixtures you save *time*, *labor* and *money*.

Amount	Analysis	Nitrogen Lbs.	Phos. Acid Lbs.	Potash Lbs.	Cash Saving
4000 lbs.	4– 8– 7	160	320	280	....
3200 "	**5–10–10**	**160**	**320**	**320***	**5%**
2000 "	**8–16–14**	**160**	**320**	**280**	**15%**
4000 "	5–10– 5	200	400	200	....
2000 "	**10–20–10**	**200**	**400**	**200**	**14%**
2500 "	4–16– 4	100	400	100	....
2000 "	**5–20– 5**	**100**	**400**	**100**	**6%**

*In addition to 5% saving in price, the extra potash is worth $1.28 more.

See your nearest G.L.F. Service Agency today and choose a formula that will save you money this spring.

APRIL 23, 1938



AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

FIVE YEARS FOR $3.00 — THREE YEARS FOR $2.00 — PUBLISHED EVERY OTHER WEEK

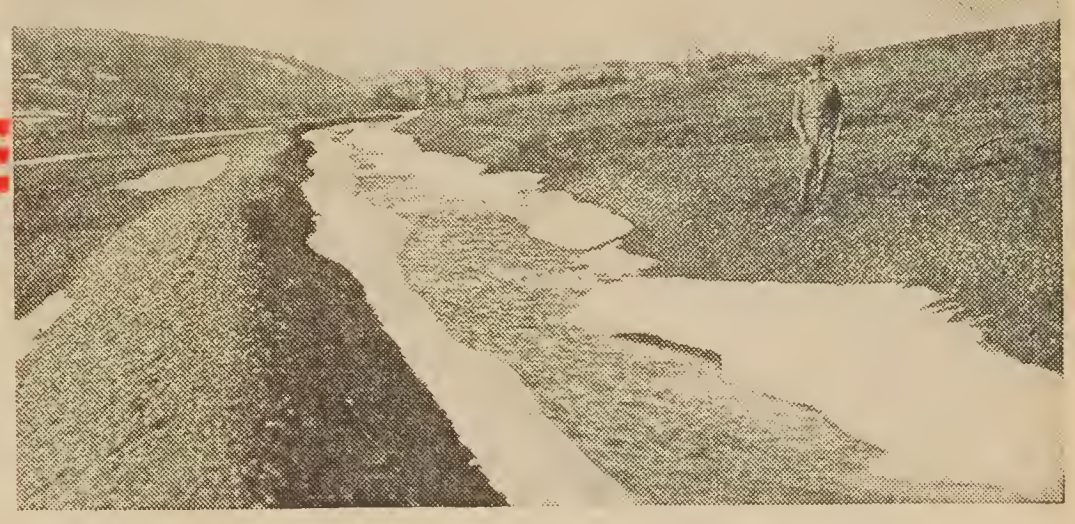
Soil Erosion • • • A PRESENT DAY FARM PROBLEM

by **John P. Jones . . .** ***Regional Conservator, Soil Conservation Service***

• • •



This Steuben County, N. Y., slope was bare and unprotected. One heavy rain made this tremendous gully and covered the bean field on the flat with tons of mud. The man standing in the middle of the gully will give you an idea of its size.



(Below) A diversion ditch on the farm of Clarence Shaver, Livingston County, N. Y. It leads drainage water down a general slope instead of allowing it to go headlong downhill, taking tons of dirt with it.

IN THE LAST few years, record-breaking dust storms and floods have turned the spotlight on the problem of soil and water conservation. It may be for this reason that some folks seem to regard erosion, and methods of preventing it, as more or less recent discoveries. The fact is that almost every method of conserving soil now used in the northeastern States was first put into use years ago by practical farmers. Ever since Colonial days, individual farmers here and there have practiced contour cultivation, rotated their crops, built terraces, improved their pastures, reforested steep slopes, and so on, in efforts to keep their top soil from washing down the slopes into streams.

In 1929 Congress officially recognized the need for controlling erosion from the standpoint of national welfare by authorizing the establishment of several erosion control experiment stations over the country. Since that time we have learned much about erosion, and the experiment station workers have perfected and improved upon methods of controlling it. But the credit for originating the fundamental ideas must still go to farmers themselves.

I don't believe anyone will seriously disagree with the statement that the soil is the most important, most necessary natural resource we have. To the farmer, the top few inches of soil are not only the basis of a present livelihood for himself and his family, but they are, practically speaking, his farm. To society in general, meaning all of us, the soil is what produces our food, most of our clothing, and, to a considerable extent, our shelter. It is also vitally necessary to maintenance of your water supply. When the absorptive top-soil is gone, most of the rainfall runs off into streams and rivers and we get little benefit from it. Mr. W. J. Magee, an authority on water supply, has estimated that because of farming practices which allow water to run off rapidly, the underground water level in the eastern part of the United States has fallen from 10 to 40 feet; and that at least three-fourths of the shallow wells and springs which we originally had in this part of the country have dried up.

It doesn't take long to lose forever resources that Nature has spent hundreds of years in creating, unless we take steps to protect them. Perhaps one reason why some folks have thought so little about soil conservation is that they think of soil in terms of the earth. Farmers, of course, don't need to be told that the productive layer of soil is actually a very thin coating on the earth's surface. Over the northeastern States, the top-soil layer is around 7 to 9 inches thick on the average. What can happen to it is illustrated by the following figures from the soil erosion experiment station at Ithaca, New York.

A field in blue grass lost only 100 pounds of soil an acre a year. Another field on a similar slope, planted continuously to corn, lost soil at the rate of nearly 60 tons an acre each year — more than 1,000 times as much as the bluegrass field. At this (*Turn to Page* 11)

See Page 20 for A.A.—Grange Gingerbread Contest

The Way to a LIVING PRICE for MILK

Farmers should demand Federal and State Assistance to give them this

FIVE-POINT PROTECTION!

1

An equal purchase price to be paid by all dealers for milk for the same use.

2

An equal share to each producer of the benefits of the fluid markets.

3

An equal share by each producer in the burden of the surplus and the expense of controlling it.

4

Reasonable contribution to those having surplus facilities for the use of them seasonally for market protection.

5

The effectuation of the foregoing principles in such a manner as will perpetuate and encourage cooperatives.

If Producers are to get A LIVING PRICE FOR MILK they must be able to CONTROL THE SURPLUS.

This is the ONLY WAY to prevent CHISELING DEALERS from BREAKING THE MARKET and destroying prices for *all* producers.

There is every indication that milk prices WILL GO LOWER — *UNLESS FARMERS STAND TOGETHER* and make use of the Governmental assistance that lies at their hand.

THROUGH GOVERNMENT HELP THE WAY IS NOW OPEN FOR FARMERS TO CONTROL THE PRICES THEY RECEIVE FOR MILK!

During the next few weeks, Dairy Farmers will have an opportunity to learn all the details of the plan to use the power of the Government to protect their milk prices, through a FEDERAL AND STATE MARKETING AGREEMENT.

The proposed marketing agreement is *NOT* A PLAN FOR GOVERNMENT CONTROL. It is a plan for FARMER CONTROL with Federal and State assistance.

Federal and State assistance would mean that the U. S. and State Governments would enable the farmers to control the surplus and get a LIVING PRICE FOR MILK.

WATCH THE NEWSPAPERS for dates and places of public hearings on the proposed marketing agreement.

ATTEND THESE HEARINGS. Join with other progressive farmers in demanding Federal and State assistance in the fight for A LIVING PRICE FOR MILK.

WARNING!

Be on your guard against all who are discouraging farmers from supporting this campaign for Federal and State assistance! Some unscrupulous dealers and others want to keep farmers divided and hold prices down.

Get behind this Campaign for Federal and State Assistance to get a Living Price for Milk!

Published by the 55,000 Farmers of the Metropolitan Cooperative Milk Producers' Bargaining Agency.

GROW Your *Own* Berries

IT IS EASY to say that it is cheaper to buy strawberries than it is to grow them, but how many do you actually buy? In addition to Dorsetts, shown on this page, a good variety is Howard Premier which gives good results on a wide range of soils. Claremont is another promising early variety. Midseason varieties relatively new are Bouquet and Cato. Chesapeake has a good market demand but is a shy plant producer. Gandy is a late berry adapted to heavy soils, while Camden is a promising new late variety.

Recent trials indicate that better crops of bigger berries result from a rather strict limiting of the number of plants produced. It is important to remember that next year's crop is dependent upon food manufactured and stored this summer. Heavily matted rows may look good to your eye, but every individual plant is crowded and too many plants are just as bad as weeds.

Moisture is one of the most important essentials for berries. Where it is feasible, some commercial growers are installing irrigation systems; but for the home gardener, the important thing is to have plenty of humus in the soil. That means picking a spot that is well supplied naturally or spending some time to bring it into good condition. A heavy application of well rotted manure will get the most results quickly. Fresh manure is likely to add to your weed control problem, and a large part of the damage done by weeds is that they use the moisture which the crop needs.



A box of Dorsett strawberries, a relatively new variety which has gained considerable popularity. It is an early berry, excellent in quality, is a heavy yielder, and stands shipping.



Two things are worthy of note in this knee-high corn. First, each plant has room to grow; second, there are no weeds. This picture was taken last summer on the farm of Carl Emerling of Boston, Erie County, N. Y.

A BIG YIELD *Makes Cheap Silage*

CORN SILAGE to feed to dairy cows is worth about one-third as much per ton as good mixed hay. It costs some dairymen less than that; it costs others more. The chief difference is the yield per acre; the higher the yield, the lower is the cost.

The first decision to make is what variety to plant. Tests have shown excellent results with doublecross 29-3, but there isn't seed enough available for everyone and, anyway, conditions and individual preferences vary. West Branch Sweepstakes gives good results up to 1400 ft. elevation and in areas not too far north. Luce's Favorite has about the same qualifications and yields about the same as West Branch Sweepstakes in green weight but slightly less in dry weight. Cornell 11 matures in less time and makes good silage on fertile fields at high elevations or at lower elevations where you want silage with plenty of ears. Golden Glow is popular in northern areas.

Plenty of plant food is the next important requirement. Natural fertility is important, but most farmers have to take what they have. Land that has been growing clover or alfalfa and has had regular applications of farm manure will grow good corn if superphosphate is added either with the manure or at time of planting. The important point is to use the equivalent of 200 lbs. of 16% superphosphate a year. It doesn't have to be applied every year. It can be put on at the rate of 400 lbs. every other year, or 600 lbs. every third year. One of the easiest ways to apply it is to use 50 lbs. of 16% or its equivalent to each ton of manure.

The third important point is weed control. The easiest time to control weeds is before the crop is planted. Working the land over at intervals of a few days' time will kill millions of weed seeds that are just sprouting. The next most important cultivation comes before the corn is up or just as it comes through the ground. At that time a spike-tooth harrow will uproot weeds in the row before their roots get a firm hold on the soil. Once the corn gets knee-high, no weed has much of a chance. In fact, it has been definitely established that late cultivation does more harm than good by cutting off corn roots that pick up moisture and plant food.

It is important to remember that too many corn plants are just as bad as weeds. That is one reason for checking up on the germination tests. Often when there is doubt about the germination a man will increase the rate of seeding and get too thick a stand. The ideal is a good corn plant every 9" in the row with rows spaced 36" apart.

Soy Beans for Grain

THE CAYUGA soy bean has been developed to fill the need of a home grown grain high in protein. Varieties of soy beans commonly grown for forage or silage do not mature early enough so that the beans can be used as grain. Planted a few days after normal corn planting time, the crop thrives on any land that will grow good corn. It gives an average yield of 25 bu. per acre if grown in cultivated rows and 38 bu. per acre drilled solid. The chief difficulty with the latter method of planting is the necessity for weed control. It is essential that a rotary hoe or weeder be used, even though it might appear that the beans are all being destroyed. Inoculation is important. When sowed in rows 36 inches apart, it requires about 3 pecks of seed to the acre.

The crop can be threshed in an ordinary grain separator by reducing speed one-half and removing a good percentage of the concaves. A bean huller is ideal. Soy beans average to analyze about 36.5 per cent of crude protein, about the same as linseed oil meal. Feeding tests with soy beans for dairy cows have given excellent results.

Cayuga soy beans mature much earlier than other varieties. In central New York they have matured by September 10 when planted June 1. The leaves drop fairly early which makes it easier to cure the crop, but the pods shatter much less than other varieties, making it possible, when necessary, to delay harvesting without loss.

While the crop responds to good land, it will also make a satisfactory crop on fields of rather low fertility. In such cases 200 pounds of superphosphate to the acre are recommended, and if the soil is sandy, 50 pounds of muriate of potash. Soy beans are about the only legume that will make a satisfactory crop on soil somewhat lacking in lime.

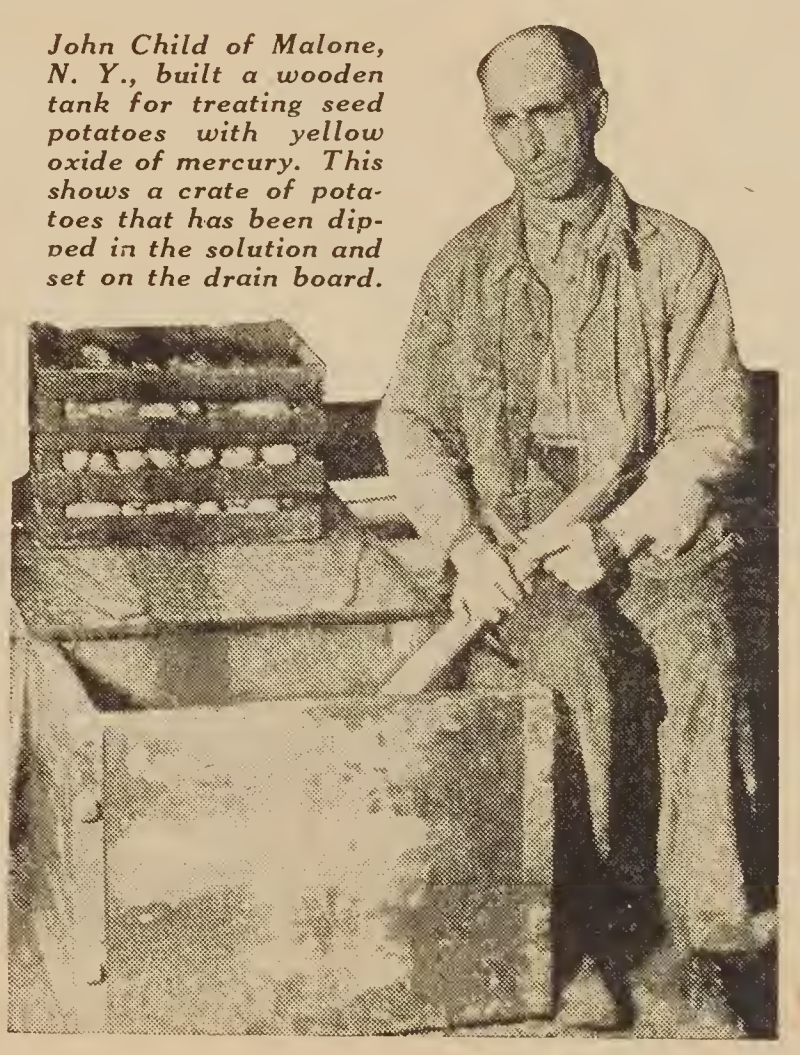
A Quick Method of TREATING SEED POTATOES

ONE ADVANTAGE of the yellow oxide of mercury treatment of seed potatoes is that no soaking is necessary. The usual recommendation is to treat the uncut seed and plant it the same day or within a few days after it is treated.

A wooden tank or a metal container painted with asphaltum paint is used, and 1 pound of yellow oxide of mercury added to each 15 gallons of water. This is enough for about 100 bushels of seed. This has to be thoroughly stirred as the material settles quickly. It does not lose strength, and can be used as long as any is left. If wire baskets are used, they also should be painted with asphaltum paint. A basket of seed potatoes is dipped up and down two or three times in the solution and then set on a drain board. That's all there is to it.

John Child of Malone, Franklin County, N. Y., is a booster for this method of seed treatment. He has modified it just a bit in that he uses crates rather than wire baskets for dipping. That brings up another problem. In order to make the crates last longer, he soaks them in drained crankcase oil. He says this seems to work out satisfactorily except that he has to use a little longer nails on the crate to prevent its pulling apart.

Mr. Child leaves the treated seed in the cellar about two weeks where the light coming in the cellar door will strike it. He is very careful never to expose cut seed to sunlight, even keeping it covered in the field while he is planting.



John Child of Malone, N. Y., built a wooden tank for treating seed potatoes with yellow oxide of mercury. This shows a crate of potatoes that has been dipped in the solution and set on the drain board.

THE Editorial PAGE

BY E. R. EASTMAN

Address all mail for Editorial or Advertising departments to American Agriculturist, Savings Bank Building, Ithaca, New York.

"As Goes Maine—"

THE LAST week in March, I journeyed down to Maine as the guest of the Maine Farm Bureau Federation and of Maine State College of Agriculture, to attend Farm and Home Week at Orono. Like all the rest of America, Maine is being sorely tried by the rapid change in conditions in recent years. Lumbering, fishing, and building of ships have been its leading industries rather than agriculture, but with the passing of the forests these industries have declined, and with the decline in fertility of land, which never was too rich there in the first place, Maine folks are finding some very serious adjustment problems.

One of the principal problems discussed on the Farm and Home Week program was what to do about Maine's increasing number of marginal and sub-marginal acres. However, this problem of poor land is not Maine's alone; it exists in almost every state, and because of this fact no one should get the idea that agriculture in Maine or anywhere else in the Northeast is decadent. Adjustments must be made, of course; changing conditions must be met by changing methods. But no one could look into the faces of several hundred Maine farm folk, as I did at Orono, or have the privilege of talking with them personally, without having faith in the future of New England agriculture. As long as the people themselves are sound, we shall find ways and means of carrying on.

Nor can one lose faith in farming when he is familiar with the grand job in educational work that is being done by colleges of agriculture like the one at Orono, and in all of the other states for that matter. The answer to our difficult problems has been found, and will continue to be found, mostly through the American way of education. That farm people realize this is shown by the way they are sending their boys and girls to college, and by the way they themselves come out in record numbers to attend farm and home week programs. Maine Farm and Home Week this year had the largest attendance in its history.

There is something about New England that always makes me feel perfectly at home wherever I am in it. Maybe it is because this whole Northeast is a land of church spires and school houses. Come over the top of any hill anywhere in this section and nestling in the valley below is a little white church with its steeple pointing to the heavens. Maybe this feeling of being at home, especially in Maine, is because my brothers and I were sort of brought up on the Youth's Companion and its stories like those by C. A. Stephens about the Old Squire's Farm down in Maine. No one can measure the good effect that Dr. Stephens' stories had upon at least two generations of farm young people, who could hardly wait from one weekend to another for the arrival of the Youth's Companion. C. A. Stephens' splendid stories are still so good that *American Agriculturist* for some time has been buying the rights from Mrs. Stephens and republishing them.

But I think the principal reason that those of us of New England descent feel at home there is because when we go back there we tread the paths that our fathers trod before us. I was much interested in looking over a list of names on the Maine College Farm and Home Week program to note that almost all of them were the same names that I have been familiar with in New York State all of my life: Holman, Lord, Hatch, Clark, Westcott, Walker, Fuller, Elliott, Gould, Chase, Ayers, and on and on almost without end, the same names that the New England pioneer wrote across the map of the United States. For New York and most of the rest of the northern end of the United States is just a transplanted New England. What a splendid people, how virile, how courageous, those New Englanders must have been to have carried their principles across an entire continent. Pray God that we in America may never depart from those fine old truths preached and practiced by our New England fathers!

Well Fitted is Much of the Battle

EVERY farmer knows that one of the principal ways to insure success with crops is to keep the right amount of moisture in the soil while the crop is growing. The plant is fed through a solution which it can get only if there is water enough to melt or dissolve the plant food in the soil.

Mention is made of this simple principle now because proper fitting of the soil before the crop is planted has much to do with maintaining right amount of moisture during the entire season. Farmers are so rushed at planting time that very often time enough is not spent in getting the soil in proper tilth. Sufficient harrowing saves a lot of cultivation.

Boy's Work

DEAR ED:
A fellow in Roscoe was telling me about his brother who was a farmer and never got anywhere. He would start to plow and plow a couple of furrows, then suddenly decide it was time to pick apples. He would stop his horses, drop the plow, go and pick a couple of baskets of apples, then suddenly decide he ought to put the cows in another pasture. He dropped the apples, changed the cows, then decided the hogs should be put in another pen, then decided he should plow again. Meanwhile the horses ran away with the plow, the cattle got in to the corn, the hogs got out and ate up the apples he had picked.—L. S.

Well, maybe he had an interesting time anyhow.

Pasture Cheapest Feed

SOME authority reports that it costs the average dairy farmer from 35 to 40 cents a day to feed a cow in the barn, while the cost of feeding the same cow on pasture is only 10 to 15 cents a day. These figures will vary, of course, with individuals, but the point remains that pasture feeding is always cheaper. Therefore, anything that may be done to improve pastures cuts the cost of milk production.

Hundreds of experiments in the last two or three years throughout the United States indicate that pastures can be grazed ten to fifteen days earlier than usual after following improvement methods, and also those same pastures can be kept at a much higher rate of efficiency during the entire summer by fertilization and other known methods of pasture improvement.

In the high competition of modern milk production, where the difference between cost of production and what the farmer gets for his milk is always small, only those dairymen can survive over a long period who use every means of cutting production cost, and one of the best ways is by pasture improvement.

Eastman's Chestnut

IN KERNELS, Screenings & Chaff, Ed. Babcock tells many interesting stories about his farming operations, but he never will tell this one, so I will.

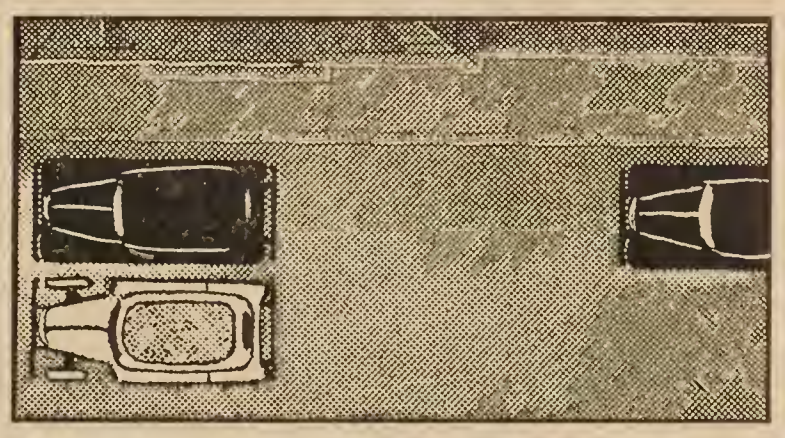
After working some time with his team trying to pull out an old stump, Ed grew exceedingly exasperated because he was unable to pry it loose, and finally, as a last straw, in turning around suddenly, he tripped over a root of the stump and fell flat. Jumping to his feet, he shook his fist at the stump and cried:

"I wish you were in h——!"

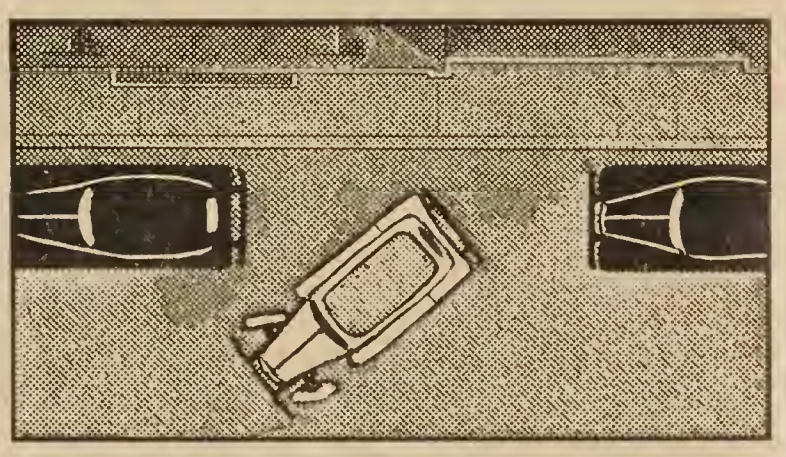
"Dad," said his son, who was an interested onlooker, "you ought not to wish that. You might stumble over it again some time!"

How to Park a Car

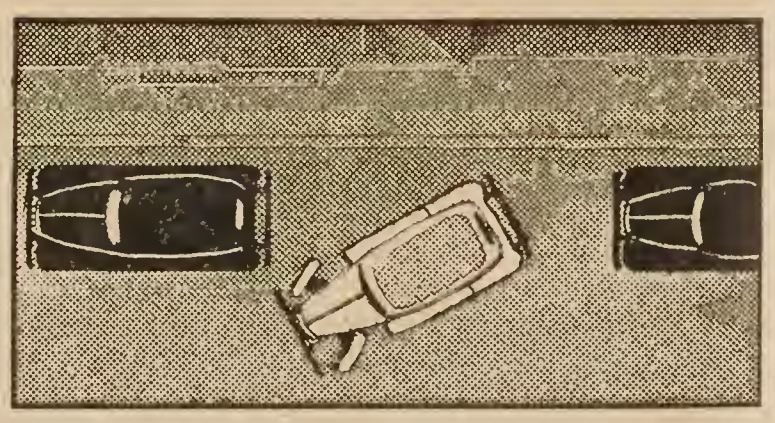
ALTHOUGH I have driven a car since 1912, I always have dreaded trying to park it in a short space, because no one ever told me exactly how to do it. A while ago I saw the diagrams printed below, which were prepared by the Atna Casualty and Surety Company, and now I can park a car as good as the next one. So I thought you would like to have the same information.



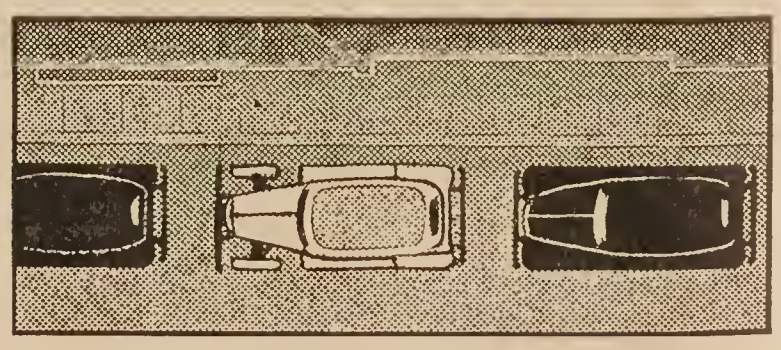
1.—After selecting a space large enough to accommodate the car, drive forward until car is opposite the car ahead and about one foot away.



2.—Cut wheels to extreme right, as above, then back slowly.



3.—As your front wheels are opposite the rear bumper of the car ahead, quickly reverse the wheels and swing into parallel position about 6 inches from the curb.



4.—Now pull ahead into a final parking position that allows adequate clearance at both ends of the car.

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A Plan to STABILIZE the Milk Market

ATTENTION of dairymen in the New York milk shed is called to a definite plan to stabilize milk prices through the aid and cooperation of the United States Department of Agriculture and the New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets working with the milk marketing cooperatives. Brief outline of the plan is stated in the advertisement on Page 2.

To bring the facts up to date, and to make the present situation clear, let us review in a few words what has happened with this difficult problem of marketing milk in recent years. Farmers' milk prices stayed up fairly well during the first year or so after the big depression started in 1929. Then those prices hit the toboggan and went down so low that thousands of dairymen faced ruin. New York State then stepped into the breach with a milk control law, with authority given to the State Department of Agriculture and Markets to enforce that law. During the first year or so of state control, the control law saved dairymen millions of dollars. But the State had no way of controlling milk produced in the milk shed outside the state, and soon chiseling dealers broke the market, with the result that state milk control finally became a liability and a detriment to dairymen instead of any help.

Realizing this, dairymen demanded repeal of the New York State milk control law. Control ended in the spring of 1937, and the Rogers-Allen law was substituted in its place. The Rogers-Allen law put the responsibility of milk marketing back on the milk marketing cooperatives, and gave them the legal right, which they had never before had, to work together to establish a joint price for all the milk sold in the metropolitan market.

Immediately following the passage of the Rogers-Allen law, some 20 milk cooperatives of the milk shed joined together under the name of the Metropolitan Cooperative Milk Producers' Bargaining Agency, Inc., to market the milk of their members. This overhead organization rapidly grew during the spring and summer of last year, until its membership included upwards of a hundred large and small marketing cooperatives. This new set-up immediately had a stabilizing effect upon the market, prices were maintained and advanced during the season, with the result that the Bargaining Agency could rightly point to results which it had obtained, amounting to millions of dollars of savings to the dairymen in its member cooperatives. Due to the Bargaining Agency, and also to other causes, a majority of the dairymen in the milk shed, though not enjoying good milk prices, have had fair enough prices during the past year, so that they were able to get along better than they have since before the depression.

The Real Problem

BUT now they are in trouble again. Owing to the new depression, buying power in the cities has fallen off, and we are entering another surplus period with far more milk than there is any market for, resulting in milk prices taking another toboggan slide. But it is to be hoped that buying power will soon be restored in cities, and after a few weeks we will be out of the surplus period. Therefore we could be hopeful were it not for another factor in the situation which is the most dangerous of all, because unless it is corrected it will be permanent. This is the fact that under the present system dealers can get plenty of milk in the country at lower than established prices. This enables some of the chiseling dealers to cut city prices, which results constantly in a demoralized market with too low prices to every farmer. It does little good for the Bargaining Agency to establish a price for two-thirds or three-fourths of the milk if the other one-third or one-fourth can be bought at a lower price, thereby enabling the dealer to chisel with it in the city. And that situation always is worse in times of surplus milk, or when the consumer is not buying so much.

You Would Do the Same

THERE are a lot of milk dealers who do not like this situation any better than farmers do. If they try to sell milk at an established price and some chiseling dealer can undersell it because he bought his milk cheaper, then the constructive dealer either has to cut his price or lose his customers. We want to say also that while we have heard plenty of criticism of individual dairymen and of the small cooperatives who sell their milk at lower than the established prices, we of *American Agriculturist* have some sympathy for such dairymen and cooperatives, because anybody else would do just what they have done under the same circumstances. For example, if you have a market for your milk and the dealer says to you, "You take a less price for your milk or you can keep it home", what would you do? The answer is, you certainly wouldn't keep it home. Before this situation can be corrected some plan must be found that will protect all the dairymen against the unscrupulous dealer who insists on buying milk at a starvation price in order to use it to steal the other dealers' markets in the city.

To find such a surplus and dealer control plan, men have studied and conferred for months, with the result that it is proposed, as suggested in the advertisement on Page 2, at least a try-out of a government marketing order by which Federal and State Departments of Agriculture will support the dairymen themselves to force every dealer in the milk shed to buy milk at the same price, and to give every fluid milk producer in the milk shed, inspected for the New York City market, his just share of the fluid market. To do this, if the dairymen vote to try the plan, a market administrator will be appointed, with the authority of the State and Federal governments, to work with the dairymen's cooperatives to enforce the milk prices in every state in the New York milk shed. A similar plan is already in force in the Boston milk shed.



Government Must Not Dominate

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST and its entire staff have been and still are emphatically opposed to further centralization of authority in government. We know that thousands of northeastern farmers feel exactly the same way. Therefore, we would put the entire force of this great publication in opposition to this new proposal did we think that either the Federal or the State government was coming into this section to dictate to dairymen and to run the milk business. We have talked for hours with representatives of the United States Department of Agriculture about this proposal, and we know the men in the Department of Agriculture at Albany from Commissioner Noyes down. So we are sure that the last thought that any of these men have is to dictate. As a matter of fact, the whole initiative for this move has come from the dairymen themselves and their leaders, and it has been with great reluctance that representatives of the Department of Agriculture have agreed to try out this plan if dairymen vote for it.

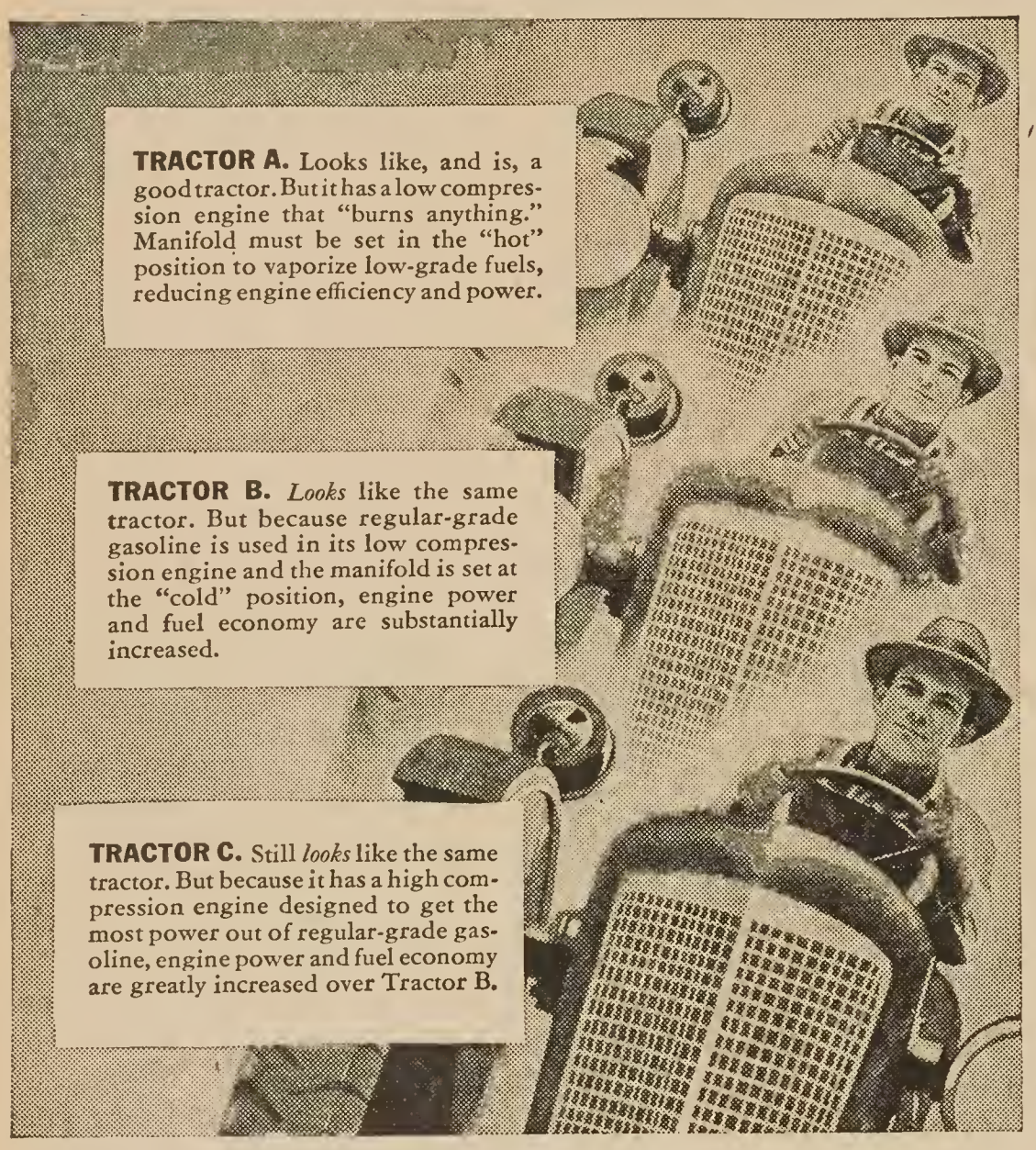
However, *American Agriculturist* is not urging any dairyman to vote either for or against this plan for milk marketing stabilization. We are simply suggesting that you do as we are trying to do—keep an open mind until you have had all of the facts, and then vote as your judgment dictates. Every issue of *American Agriculturist* from now until you vote will have a full discussion of the details of the proposed plan. Newspapers will also carry plenty of news about it, and before a vote is taken several hearings will be held in different parts of the state where dairymen from every section will have an opportunity to attend and voice their views. After the hearings are concluded, every dairyman will have the opportunity to vote for or against the plan, and it cannot be put into effect without a two-thirds vote of the dairymen who will be affected. Department of Agriculture officials say that they will not go forward with their part of it without an even larger vote than two-thirds.

In considering the plan, it is our thought that at least two principles should be kept in mind: One is that dairymen should insist that if the plan becomes operative, they should have a chance to vote on it again from time to time to determine whether or not it should be continued. The other principle is to make sure that the cooperatives are protected, and that the dairymen themselves, through their cooperatives, shall at all times be the dominant force in marketing milk, and that the government service shall be strictly supplemental.

May we say also, as we have on many other occasions in a lifetime of work for farmers, that we have the utmost confidence in the farmers' judgment. If you vote this plan down, or if you vote for it, we of *American Agriculturist* will be perfectly satisfied with your decision, providing it is your decision, founded on the fair facts both for and against the proposal, and not on propaganda of selfish chiseling dealers or the false or misleading statements of publishers or radicals who are always grinding their own axes and have no sincere interest in the welfare of the dairy farmer.

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7 FEED Your Babies *and Don't Get Stung*

By ED. W. MITCHELL

"A woman, a dog and a walnut tree,
The more you beat them, the better they be.
Mebby so — mebby not."

I GIVE you that old rhyme I picked up somewhere for what it is worth. I have never given it a fair trial.

I do know that some men treat apple trees like Indians are supposed to treat their wives — give them nothing and expect a lot. Never having had a squaw, I can't give you much more help on that particular problem (if you have one), but I do feel qualified to say a word or two about the apple trees.



Ed. W. Mitchell

I have raised some apple trees from infancy, and have fallen heir to some in advanced old age. I have had as many as twenty-five varieties growing at one time and am proud to say we have cut that down to five. I have probably made as much, or saved as much, from the trees I have cut down as from those I planted. At any rate, I am sure of this much: they won't work if you don't feed them. They are the babies we have planned to have support us in our old age, and if we do not feed them, they will not feed us.

During hard times, and in this apple business there have been more depressions for me than just this last spell, I have tried various methods of feeding trees at less expense than buying a nitrogenous fertilizer. I have tried plowing or disking under the reserve of humus I have built up in good times, I have gone to the expense and trouble of keeping cows or buying manure, and have tried by pruning the top and mulching the bottom, to balance up for the lack of purchased nitrogen to give them their yearly meal.

Now, strange as it may seem, we found the cheapest cash outlay the most expensive way to do the job. It is a little hard to separate the cost of manure out of all the items of profit and loss from keeping cows, but we figured as closely as we could and found it cost us about 50c to manure a tree, 40c to mulch it, 15c to cultivate, and only about 10c to apply nitrate in some concentrated form.

This answer has three parts, and that is the first part. The second is that where we have applied about five to ten pounds a year of nitrate of soda or similar material, we really got it on, got it on at the right time to do the most good, and have been able to keep the trees in good balance between crop and color and new wood growth. We are able to keep things pretty well under control.

Thirdly, where we plan to use cultivation, manure, and mulch, so many things come up that we often fail to get the job done, or get it done at the wrong time. We do not get the same results and control as where we depend on the concentrated materials.

"One 'keep well' is worth two 'make wells'." Once a tree gets out of balance and grows too fast or too slowly, it is a hard job to get it back to good production. No one can tell you just how much or little to feed a tree but the tree itself. You will have to watch the growth and color of fruit and determine the ration for the next year. That is not as hard to decide as the problem of what to use for money to get the fertilizer. I have less help to offer on that problem than I have on the management of an Indian squaw.

I would much prefer to leave that problem to discuss this matter of getting stung. One thing about this fruit business is that every year is different from every other. That makes them all novel and interesting (if you like so mild an expression). One year it is unexpected rain and scab; the next, codling moth; the next may be maggot or aphis; and another time a depressed market. One thing is reasonably sure: if you don't have blossoms you don't have fruit. If the blossoms are not well fertilized, the apples won't hang on. That means cross pollination is needed.

You should know the varieties and bee population of your particular orchard better than any one else. You know whether bouquets of bloom, colonies of bees, or the planting of other varieties nearby is the proper answer to your particular problem. This is just a little reminder not to let the matter go by default, but make up your mind now what you are going to do about it and "don't get stung" by a cold spell at blossom time and lose your crop because there were no bees to pollinate it for you.

I have often said that if the Lord would give me a crop, I would take a chance on getting it harvested and sold. Apparently He expects me to take the responsibility of looking out for most of the details that seem to be necessary to get the crop too. At least that is the impression I have.

I am not as cocky about that selling item either as I once was.



Nurse Schifferdecker prescribes apples as a modern treatment for spring fever. A ten-week campaign by chain stores, state officials, and growers will dispose of the 3½ million bushels of New York State apples in storage. Do your part by eating an apple a day or more.

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Grange GLEANINGS By

CHARLES M. GARDNER

Editor of the National Grange Monthly and High Priest of Demeter of the National Grange.

THE PENNSYLVANIA State Grange has set up some stiff goals for 1938 and 75,000 Patrons in that state are bending all their energies toward their attainment. A net gain of 5,000 subordinate and 400 Juvenile members will be sought; also not less than 30 new subordinate and 20 new Juvenile units, with a great increase in the number of Honor Granges. There are 190,000 farms in Pennsylvania, consequently the goals set up appear to be probably within reach before the close of 1938.

* * *

TWO OF the oldest subordinate Granges in the eastern section of the country have just celebrated their 64th anniversary of continuous existence. These were Diamond State, No. 2, in Dclaware, and Goshen, No. 121, near West Chester, Pennsylvania. At about the same time, two Maine Granges reached their 63rd birthday mark and decided to celebrate together, inasmuch as both were organized on the same day in 1875. These were Canton, No. 110, and Rockemeka, No. 109, both in Oxford County. Appropriate programs were carried out at all of these anniversaries and each of the subordinates named is in prosperous condition.

* * *

A RECENT Massachusetts rally meeting established a new high level for attendance. It was held at Reading, practically a suburb of Boston, and the roll call showed 82 Granges represented coming from four states, with a total attendance of nearly 425, including eight state officers, 18 state deputies and 38 subordinate masters of the present year.

* * *

WALWORTH Grange, No. 289, in Wayne County, New York, is very proud of its veteran member, George Frowley, who has just completed 57 years of continuous and loyal membership, during which time he served two different periods as master, for many years as Grange pianist and in other official positions. He is still very active, a busy farmer and present every Grange night. He has the further record of 55 years of continuous service as organist in the Mcthodist Church at Walworth.

* * *

AN IMPRESSIVE incident in a Grange meeting at Cromwell, Connecticut, illustrates the fine service spirit of the organization. Announcement was made of the fact that a well-known member, very ill in the hospital, was seriously in need of blood transfusions, and an appeal was made to the assembled members for volunteers. The response was immediate, enough fellow members offering themselves to meet the emergency. Others expressed a willingness to volunteer if necessary.



* * *

COMPETITIVE nights in the Grange at South Warren, Maine, proved both unique and interesting, for on the night of the women's program the performers all appeared in men's attire, and a similar plan was followed when the men put on their program. The disguises were so complete in all cases that even family members were scarcely able to recognize their own relatives.

* * *

BROOME COUNTY Pomona in New York, at a meeting held with Susquehanna Valley Grange, No. 1552, initiated one of the largest fifth degree classes in all its 63-year history. The group numbered 82 drawn from all parts of that strong Grange county.

* * *

CONGRATULATIONS are in order for Dr. and Mrs. Basil E. Gilbert of Rhode Island on the recent birth of a daughter, Donna Jean. Dr. Gilbert is director of the extension service at the Rhode Island State College, is one of the best known Grange workers in Rhode Island, and has just retired after serving four years as master of Washington County Pomona.

Measuring a Farm Business

No. 3. How to Make a Small Farm Bigger.

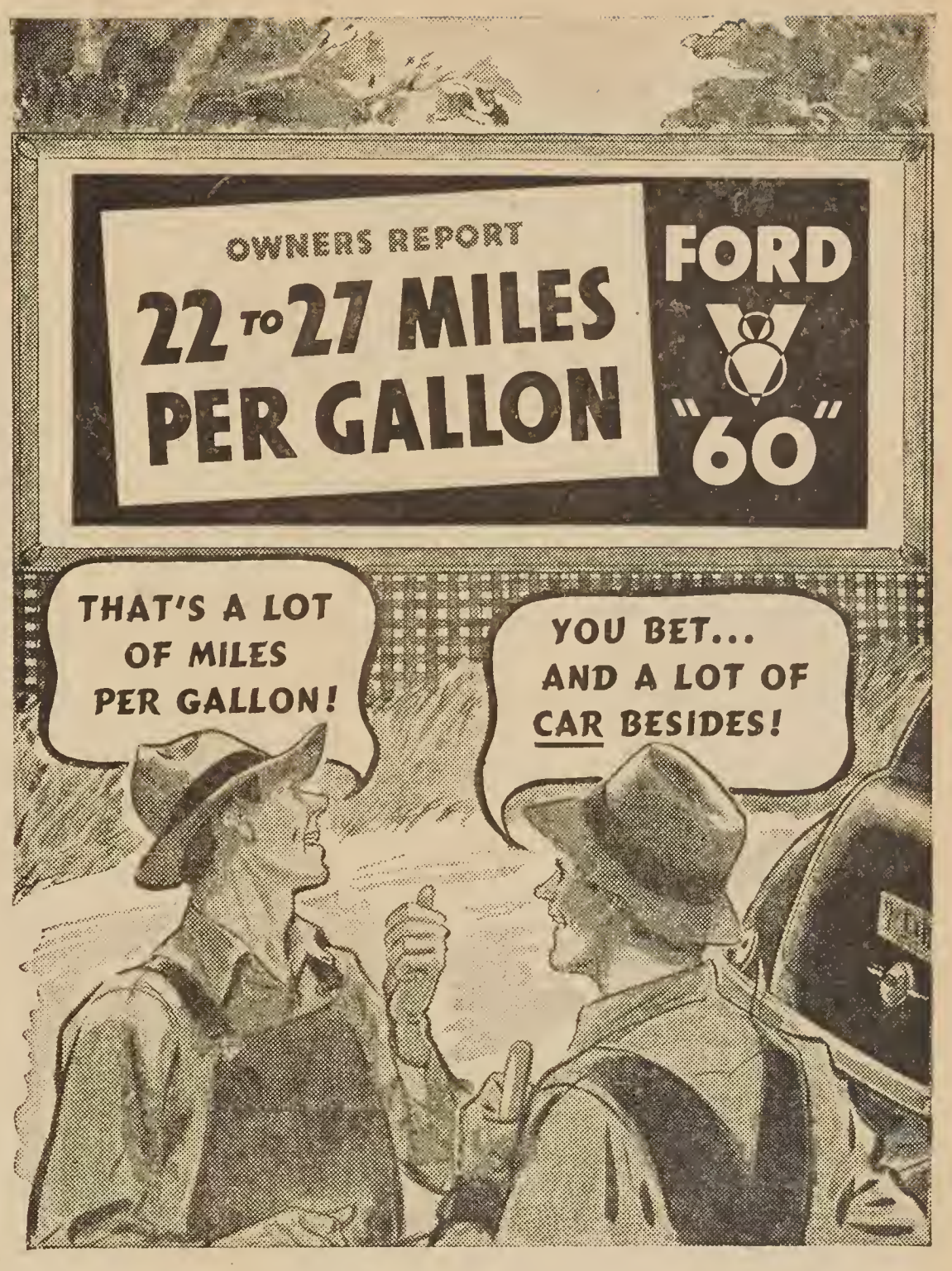
EDITOR'S NOTES This is the third of a series of nine articles on measuring farm business. The information on which these articles are based was given the writer by members of the Department of Agricultural Economics & Farm Management at Cornell University.

ON A DAIRY farm, 30 cows are usually about a two-man proposition. A survey of western New York fruit farms, made by T. E. LaMont at Cornell, indicates that a fruit farm should have at least 25 acres of fruit. We used to think that 1,000 hens would keep one man busy, but with better ways of doing things, we have instances where one man seems to be able to handle a considerably larger number. Professor Misner of Cornell, after looking over a good many poultry farms, says that for efficient management a poultry farm should have at least 1500 birds, which makes it necessary to house about 1800 layers in the fall, and that the average production should be around 150 eggs per hen.

Another way to measure size of business is in terms of man work units per farm. A man work unit represents the average work accomplished by one man in one day. A favorable size of business on a dairy farm is 700 work units, which you may say is a two-man job with perhaps a little help thrown in. It is only fair to mention here that two men who used their heads and who had plenty of good, up-to-date equipment might accomplish 700 average days of work — in other words, 700 man work units — without really working too hard; while two other men might work a lot harder and accomplish less. In other words, a work unit is a measure of accomplishment rather than effort.

Where a man finds his business too small to be profitable, what can he do about it? The natural answer is to say, "Buy more land." But sometimes it is not possible to do this, or at least to get good land close at hand. Where conditions are suitable, a man can increase his size of business by making it more intensive. He can raise cultivated crops instead of grain, vegetables instead of hay, or in the case of poultry can often raise more birds without increasing acreage.

Closely allied with size of business is factor No. 2 — diversity. We will have something to say about that in an early issue.—*H. L. Cosline.*



HIGH gasoline and oil mileage is only *part* of the story of the Thrifty "60" Ford V-8. Besides economy that gives your pocketbook a real "break," you also get smooth V-8 performance that makes driving more fun. You also get modern style, new luxury, big car comfort, and almost effortless handling ease. It's a roomy, family car built for lots of hard service in the hands of folks who know how to make their dollars go a long way. See the big, good-looking Thrifty "60" at your Ford Dealer's today!

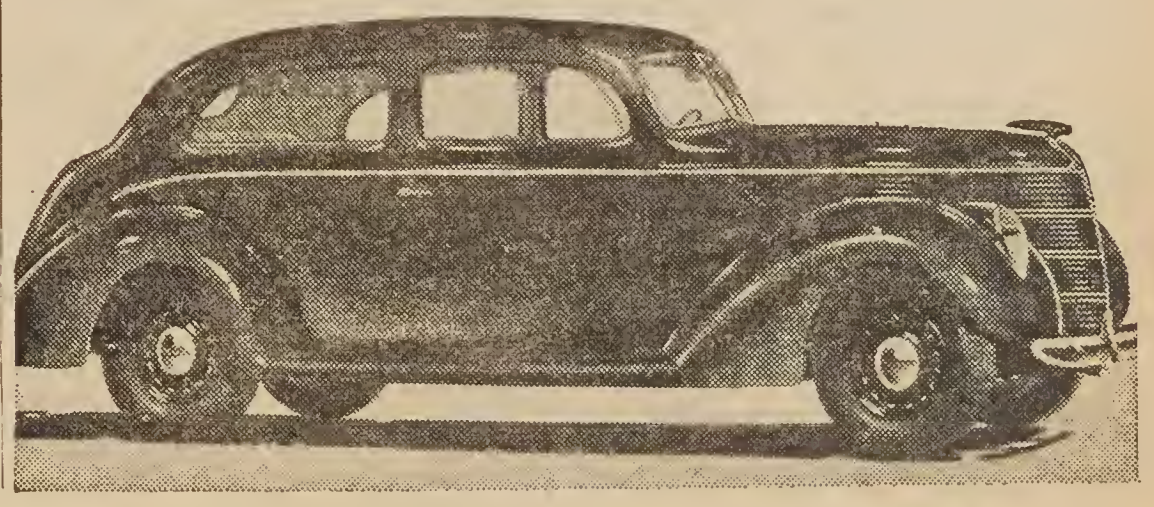
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DELIVERED IN DETROIT.. $644

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Price quoted is for the Tudor Sedan illustrated (State and Federal Taxes extra) and includes all the following equipment:

2 bumpers, with 4 bumper guards • Spare wheel, tire and lock • 2 electric horns • Cigar lighter and ash tray • Heat indicator • Speedometer with trip odometer • Foot control for headlight beams, with indicator on instrument panel • Built-in luggage compartment • Silent helical gears in all speeds.



98th YEAR APRIL

SHEFFIELD FARMS ALMANAC

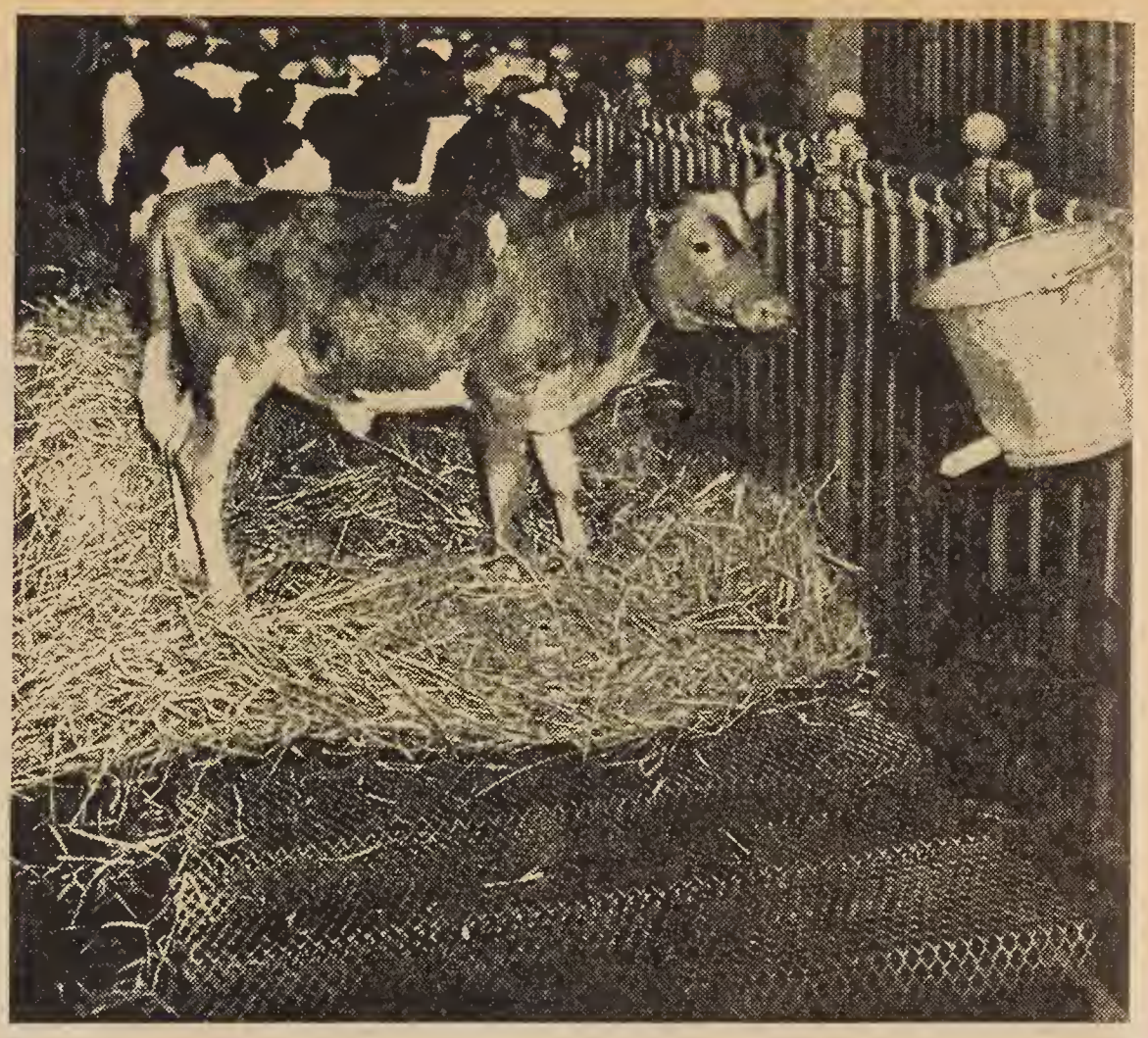


Warm Rains

It's time now to plant the kitchen garden. Fresh vegetables then will be within a few steps of the kitchen range.

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Here is a spring mattress well covered with straw, and a milk pail which takes the place of a cow, making it unnecessary to teach the calf to drink.

SPRING MATTRESSES *for* CALVES

By AMOS KIRBY

THE age-old controversy as to the superior merits of a goose feather bed over an inner spring mattress for promoting a good night's rest still rages on in some quarters, but down here in Jersey, the spring mattress has won by a long shot. Yes sir, and thereby hangs the story that I am about to tell.

Reasoned Dr. J. W. Bartlett and H. H. Tucker, two of the shining lights in the dairy department of the New Jersey Experiment Station, "If an inner spring mattress promotes deeper sleep, better health, and provides that something which sends the human animal into the day's work with the spirit to win, might it not do something to promote better health in a baby calf?" As this story is being written the soundness of this apparently wild idea has been proved on hundreds of farms. Jack Bartlett — we will drop the Doctor stuff from now on — didn't go to the spare room and take a $40 spring mattress down to the dairy barn for his since famous experiment, but he did utilize the principle. Instead of costly wire spring mattresses, Jack took a sheet of close meshed, heavy strand, woven wire and built his own. From this beginning the New Jersey Experiment Station has developed a method of raising calves quite as different from the old as is a modern, double-decked, over-stuffed spring mattress from the old straw tick on a cord bed.

The idea of the first mattress for a calf stall was conceived several years ago. It was brought into use primarily as a sanitary measure in overcoming certain diseases common to calves when confined to stalls and fed on skim milk and calf feeds.

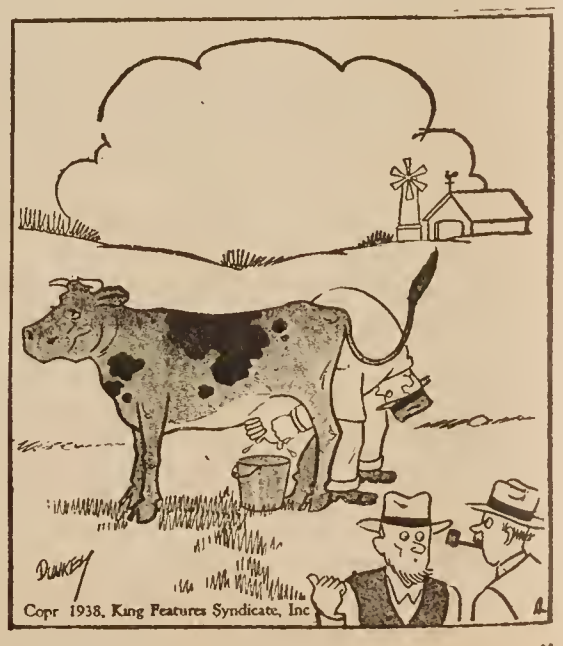
The wire floor promotes better health among the closely confined calves, overcomes colds and pneumonia that arise from contact with cold, damp bedding, and provides many an ounce of extra comfort to the young animal.

When Bartlett and Tucker began to toy with the best methods of raising replacements on a dairy farm, they found the disease problem the most serious stumbling block to progress. With a dry and comfortable bed for the youngsters, they soon found that many calf diseases become almost unknown. One of the greatest handicaps to growing young stock had been overcome.

Next they started out to develop a modern feeding program. Their next invention was a mechanical cow. That bright idea consisted of a rubber teat slipped over a spout fastened to the bottom of an ordinary milk bucket. The nipple soon killed the idea of teaching a calf to drink from a finger stuck in a bucket of milk. Many a cow now standing in a dairy herd has been kidded along in her childhood days with that scheme, but it is no longer necessary.

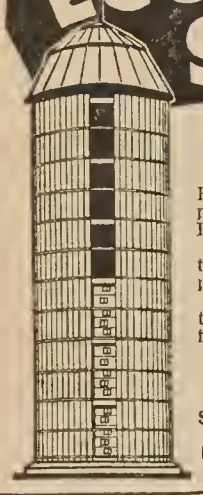
Next came the calf feed. Bartlett and Tucker take little credit for that angle to this story, but their pasture-hay-grass silage idea is shortening the gap between the milk drinking and the milk producing stage of a dairy cow's life.

Under the New Jersey system, after 4 to 5 months on the mechanical cow, the calf is ready to leave the tin bottle and start out on grain in the form of a finely ground mash or calf feed. Then by tapering off the milk supply and increasing the calf mash, the future cow approaches her first birthday with a healthy body, a big frame, and a con-



"He used to play center for Alabama."

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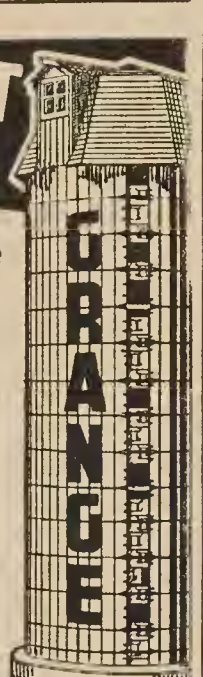
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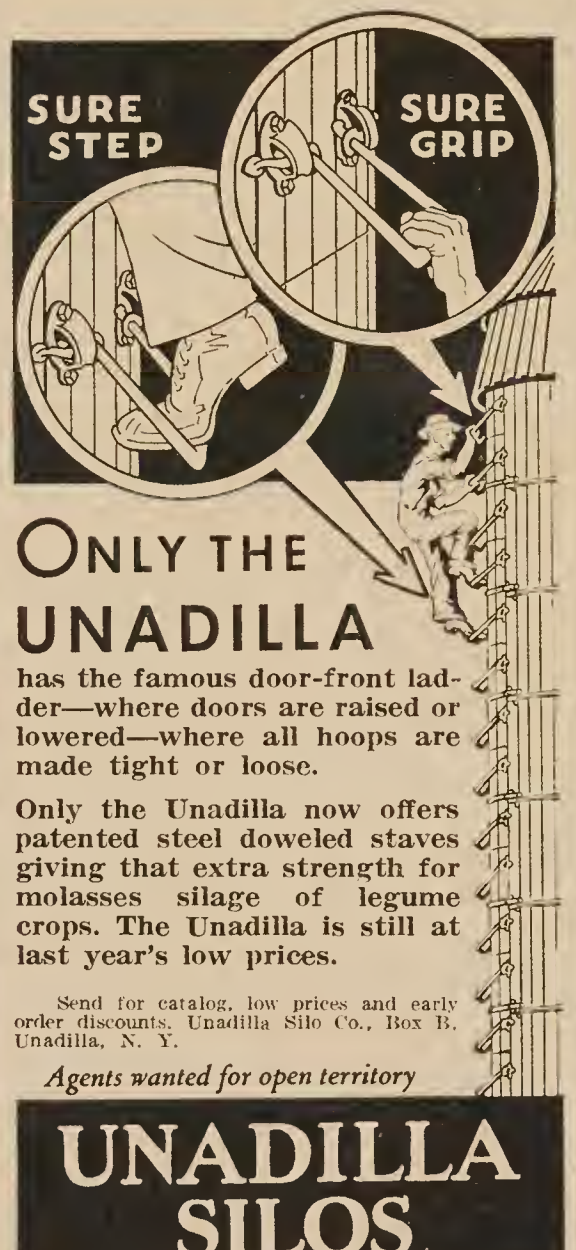


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stitution that can take a lot of punishment.

Up to this point, assuming that average attention has been given the youngsters, the combination of a wire floor, a limited amount of milk, and a scientifically balanced feed has brought the yearlings through the most trying period with little mortality and the production of very few scrubs.

When the calf reaches her first birthday, she has her coming out party. She abandons her mattressed stall, gives up her diet of milk and mush, and starts out in a new world (gradually of course) in which pasture, dry hay, and silage become her bread and butter.

When the calf starts on pasture, the problems of the dairyman slip away like the dew under a July sun. Yet Messrs. Bartlett and Tucker give a warning that to succeed you must take advantage of the newer methods of growing better, richer, and more tender grasses. That brings in the Carl Bender system of pasture improvement which is now being followed by many of the best dairymen.

The New Jersey folks have found that just common ordinary improved pasture (along with a bit of dry hay) furnishes all of the feed that a big, strong heifer needs at this stage. Not only can she develop and maintain her body, but she can add weight. I have seen these pastures and I have been in the field with the heifers, and that tells the story far more convincingly than mere words.

As winter approaches and pasture becomes a thing of the past, grass silage is fed, or even corn silage to a limited extent, and that calf grows and grows, still getting no grain.

This feeding system continues until about two months before freshening time, when a grain ration is added to the pasture-dry-hay-silage diet. This carries the prospective cow into production with the stamina to give milk and to show a profit for her owner, providing, of course, that she has a breeding background that merits a place in the milking herd.

Wire floors, mechanical cows, modern mashes, and just plain every-day pasture, hay and roughage, once considered radical ideas, have proved that the risk in the job of raising replacements has been written off. The wire floor idea belongs to Bartlett and Tucker, and the pasture idea to Bender. They have all had a part in developing the idea that it is still possible and practical for most dairymen to grow their own replacements.

Pasture Rotation

A few years ago I tried to harrow some cradle knolls in my pasture and re-seed them to get better pasture. I did improve my pasture but still had the knolls. Since then I have made a practice of plowing and clearing 2 acres of pasture each year, drawing the stone and manuring heavy, then planting potatoes, beans, and corn.

In this way I do not have so many weeds to fight and usually get a good crop. Then I plow in the fall again and seed the land to timothy and sweet clover with a cover crop of oats or barley.

After June 25th, pastures usually get short. Then I begin to feed alfalfa and sweet clover hay twice a day in the barn at milking time. This calls the cows to the barn and keeps up the milk flow.

Last year I took up 2 acres of wet land just back of my buildings and ditched the water away from the buildings, and raised some good potatoes and beans. Incidentally, I got rid of a long stretch of fence, as it was fenced on three sides.

I am trying to plow all my farm and fence it in 4 lots, so I can rotate my pasture.—*E. S. M., New York.*

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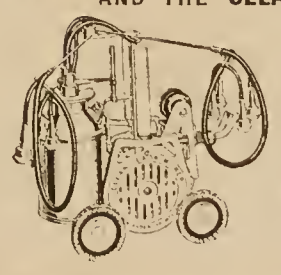
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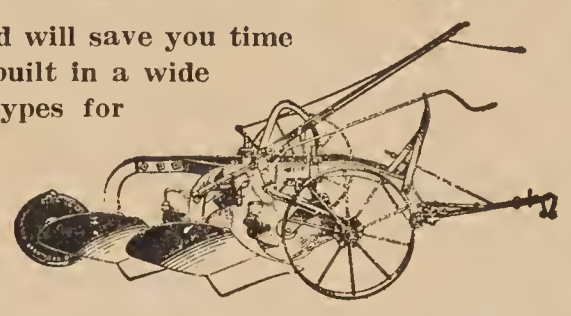
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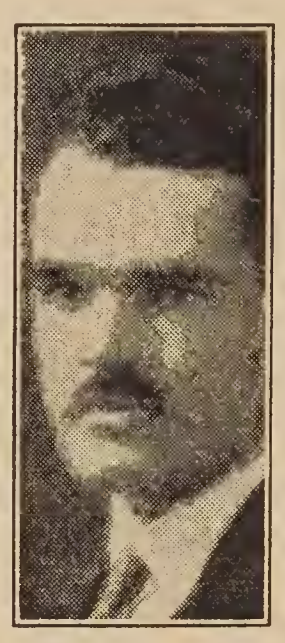


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Cultivated Blueberries

by G. L. SLATE

THE improvement of cultivated plants is as old as their cultivation. As agriculture has developed, the quest for new crops has become keener and plant after plant has been tamed by selecting the best wild plants and bringing them into cultivation. The hybridizer uses these in developing still better varieties.



The domestication of the grape and tree fruits goes back several hundred years. The small fruits were brought into cultivation during the 19th century. The spectacular development of the blueberry has taken place during the last thirty years and under the careful scientific guidance of the late Dr. F. V. Coville of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. As a result of his work we now have a thriving new horticultural industry that will utilize much land of little value for other crops. A fine lot of varieties have been originated and are now available from nurseries specializing in the propagation of blueberries.

Blueberries require an acid soil and it is a waste of effort to plant them on soils that are alkaline or near neutral. The soil should be tested to determine this point. If wild blueberries are growing on the site of the proposed planting the soil should be suitable for the cultivated sorts. An open well areated soil abundantly supplied with organic matter is best suited to blueberries.



Wet spots should be avoided as standing water about the roots during the growing season is fatal. The water level should be about 18 inches below the surface for best results.

Plant as early in the spring as the soil can be worked. The plants may be set four to five feet apart in the row with eight to ten feet between the rows.

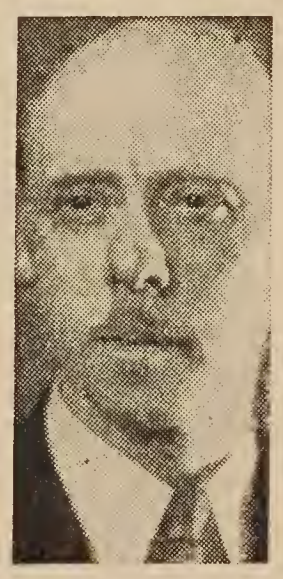
Cultivation should be shallow and sufficient to keep down weeds until mid-August. Then stop to permit the wood to ripen for winter. Mulching of the soil has proved very effective in promoting blueberry plant growth and when suitable mulching materials are available their use in small plantings is well worthwhile.

It is advisable for the beginner to purchase plants as their propagation is difficult and is best left to those with experience. A number of varieties are available, but three sorts, Cabot, Pioneer, and Rubel will cover the season nicely. Other good sorts worthy of trial are Concord, Rancocas and Jersey. These varieties are all of the high bush type.

Neighborly Rivalry

By PAUL WORK

BILL STEVENS called me up the other night presumably to find out about some varieties and where to get seed. Really, I think he wanted to tell me that he had peas above ground. I sneaked around his way Sunday and there they were — looking a little blue but ready to step out just as soon as the weather warms up a little bit. He had sowed them the 10th of March. My lettuce and radishes have peeked through ahead of the peas.



Paul Work

It is time now for a second planting of peas and, in fact, any time now is a good time to plant three varieties in succession; —an early one like Laxton Progress, a mid-season one such as Morse Market or Gilbo, and a later one such as Alderman. Then, two weeks later, one can take another chance on a late variety but if June is pretty hot, results are not likely to be too good.

The ground is covered with snow this morning and the trees are penciled with white just as we should have had them at Christmas, but didn't. Also the temperature at Ithaca reached 19° the other morning. Lots of places it was colder. Things already planted with us were not hurt.

* * *

Getting Heads Together

Farmers want better outlets for their products. Chain stores want better relations with the public. The chain store interest is at least three-fold. They need good relations with the people from whom they buy their goods. The farmer is a major customer of the chain store. Good relations with farmers make for good relations with the general public.

Actually, chain groups and farmers *are* getting together. This movement has been on foot for some years. Recently, H. J. Evans of Georgetown, whom most people know as "Red" Evans, is serving as an agricultural advisor to an association of New York State chain stores. Evans is a farmer at Georgetown; is Secretary of the New York Cooperative Seed Potato Association; and has been active in many agricultural movements in the state. He expects to help develop contact between farm leaders and farmers on the one hand, and the chains on the other, to assist in grading, standardizing and packaging, and, in general, building satisfactory relations between the two groups.

A sensible working relationship between groups is far more satisfactory than either cussing or cheering alone.

SOIL EROSION—
A Present Day Farm Problem

(Continued from Page 1)

rate, it would take only 19 years for erosion waters to remove 7 inches of fertile topsoil from the field continuously in corn; but it would take more than 23,000 years to strip the 7 inches of topsoil from the field in bluegrass.

Even under the most favorable conditions, Nature would need several thousand years to replace this soil layer that water is capable of washing away in much less than one farmer's lifetime.

We might say that this is an extreme case and let it go at that, if we didn't have so much other evidence of the powers of water and wind. We know that over the country as a whole, water and wind together have for all practical purposes already ruined an area of once fertile land larger than all of New England, or an area about the size of New York and Pennsylvania combined. In fact, if you could take all of the farms in the 12 northeastern states and lump them together into one huge field, and then lump together into another field all of the farm land in the United States that has been destroyed by erosion, your two fields would be pretty close to the same size.

The results of erosion here in the Northeast haven't been so spectacular, and generally speaking the problem isn't yet so acute, as in many other parts of the country. Our problem is essentially one of saving the good land, rather than of reclaiming land already ruined. However, this does not mean that we have no serious erosion problems. In New York approximately 700,000 acres, at one time under the plow, have been eroded to such an extent that they are now practically without value so far as cultivation is concerned. All told, erosion surveys show more than 10 million acres of New York farm land have already lost from one-fourth to three-fourths of the original top soil.

Similar surveys in Pennsylvania show that sheet erosion has carried away from one-fourth to three-fourths of the top soil on more than 14 million acres of farm land; and on 425 thousand other acres more than three-fourths of the top soil is gone.

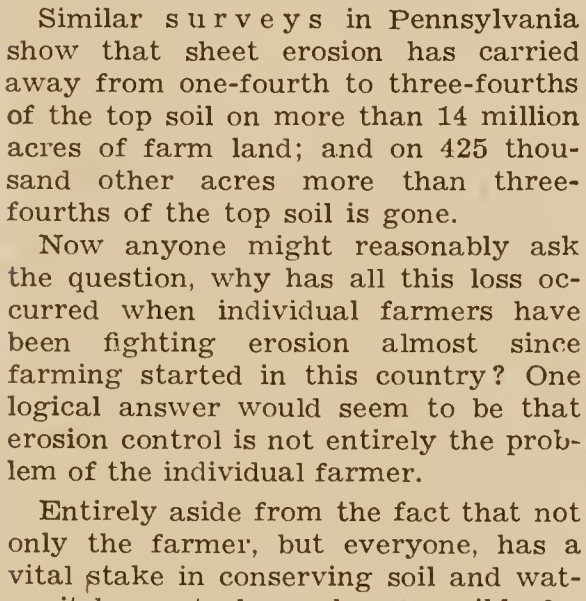
Now anyone might reasonably ask the question, why has all this loss occurred when individual farmers have been fighting erosion almost since farming started in this country? One logical answer would seem to be that erosion control is not entirely the problem of the individual farmer.

Entirely aside from the fact that not only the farmer, but everyone, has a vital stake in conserving soil and water, it has not always been possible for a farmer on his own initiative to put effective control measures into effect on his farm. Experience has shown that to do a satisfactory job, the farm must be completely planned for erosion control purposes. This is usually a job for the farmer, the agronomist, the forester, the engineer, and the soils man working together, or at least for two or three of them rather than for any one person. It is often necessary to build engineering structures, such as dams, diversion ditches and terraces, and usually the farmer isn't an experienced engineer. Finally, putting into effect a plan that will control erosion effectively on the whole farm often costs more than a farmer can spend.

For a good many years the State Extension Service, the Agricultural Experiment Stations, the federal Department of Agriculture and other agencies have been making valuable contributions to soil conservation work. We have moved still faster in the last eight years, with the establishment of erosion control experiment stations and the setting up of demonstration areas under the Soil Conservation Service. But we have really only barely started.

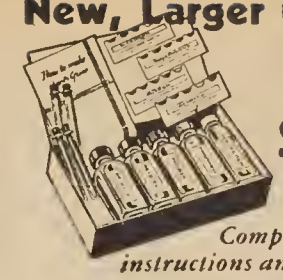
Farmers are now working in cooperation with the Soil Conservation Service on 175 project demonstration areas and more than 350 CCC work areas scattered over the United States. We have 19 of these projects and 26 CCC camps in the 12 Northeastern States, and some 4200 farmers within these areas are putting conservation measures into effect on their farms.

Within the last year 22 states, including Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Maryland, have gone one step farther. They have passed Soil Conservation District laws, which make it possible for farmers to organize voluntarily for the purpose of putting erosion control plans into effect and to get State and Federal assistance in doing so. Under such laws, erosion control will become a cooperative undertaking between farmers and federal, state and local government agencies. Society and the farmer will be joining hands in a combined effort to save our productive soil.



"Paw's planting his corn in here—the weather's too bad for him to go out."

New, Larger Sudbury SOIL TEST KIT $2.00



Complete with instructions and data on plant needs

Save fertilizer. Grow larger crops. This kit gives 20 individual tests for nitrogen, phosphorus, potash and acidity. Easy to use. Gives essential information for getting best results with least expense for fertilizer. Inexpensive refills available. If not sold by your dealer, send $2 direct to manufacturer.

SUDBURY SOIL TESTING LABORATORY
P. O. Box 563, South Sudbury, Mass.

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3 Speeds Fwd. and Reverse. Runs 4 to 8 hours per gal.

Amazing money-maker for farms, truck gardens, orchards, nurseries, poultry ranches, country homes, etc. Plows, discs, harrows, cultivates, mows lawns, cuts weeds. Runs belt machinery. 2 to 5 H. P. riding or walking types. Write for FREE CATALOG, Low Factory Prices and Generous 10 Day Trial Plan.
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Carlton Tobacco Company - PADUCAH, KENTUCKY.

SAVES $140 A MONTH ...with McCORMICK-DEERING MILKERS



Mr. Jongbloed (right) gets first-hand information about McCormick-Deering Milkers from J. Norris, salesman.

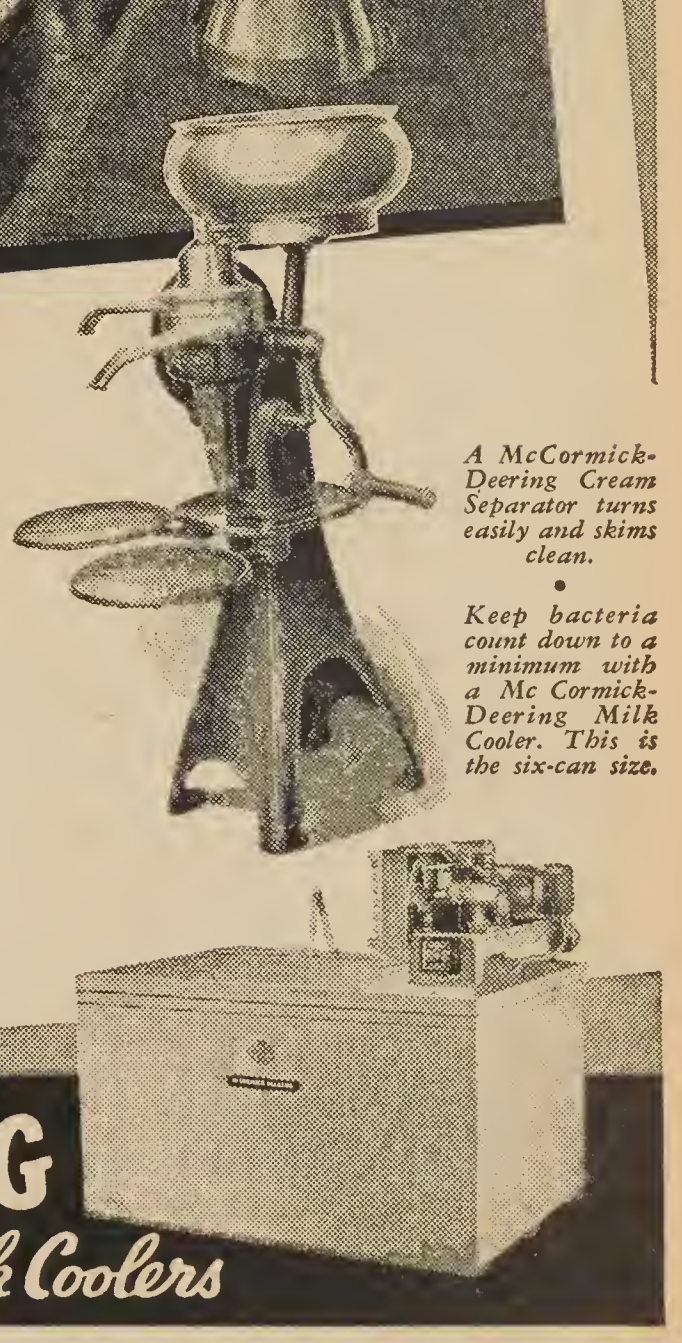
Above: Part of Mr. Jongbloed's herd of 85 cows at milking time.

• "I highly recommend McCormick-Deering Milkers to all dairymen who want to enjoy trouble-free and efficient dairy operation," writes Dick Jongbloed, Jr., of El Monte, California, whose investment in three double unit milkers *saves him $140 a month.*

"McCormick-Deering Milkers are, in my estimation, all you have represented them to be. Since I purchased three double units my milking troubles have disappeared and the quality and quantity of butterfat have been increased."

Mr. Jongbloed is one of thousands of dairymen who have found McCormick-Deering Dairy Equipment profitable and satisfactory *by actual experience.* This line of Milkers, Milk Coolers and Cream Separators is quality-built throughout, designed for years of service, and economical to use. Ask the McCormick-Deering dealer to show you how this equipment can help you make more money.

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A McCormick-Deering Cream Separator turns easily and skims clean.

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Keep bacteria count down to a minimum with a Mc Cormick-Deering Milk Cooler. This is the six-can size.

McCORMICK-DEERING
Cream Separators · Milkers · Milk Coolers

STANLEY'S CROW REPELLENT

The Standard for Over Twenty Years

PROTECTS YOUR SEED CORN

from Crows, Pheasants, Blackbirds, Larks, and all other corn-pulling birds and animal pests, such as Moles, Gophers, Woodchucks, Squirrels, etc.



(1 Quart) enough for 4 bushels seed **$1.75**
(1 pint) Enough for 2 bushels seed **1.00**
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If your hardware, drug or seed store does not have it in stock, order direct. "Money-Back" guarantee.

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BLIZZARD Elevates 100 ft. Straight Up or at ANY DESIRED ANGLE!

The ONLY all-angle pipe delivery! No other like it! Ideal for hay chopping, for placing material in unusual places. Ideal for grass silage crops of all kinds. The Blizzard all-purpose machine chops hay—fills silo—with no changes—no EXTRAS! Wide flaring streamlined steel table, and all-steel paddle roll with crimped edges requires no other feeder!

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Get a Blizzard this year—and be satisfied! A better machine—more efficient parts—at Low Cost. 12 special reasons that save you time, labor and money. Gears in oil, moly alloy cutting wheel, alemite system, knife adjustment at full speed, etc., etc. Send today for free catalog.

FREE new catalog tells and shows everything you should know. Why pay more elsewhere—and get less.

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TIME TO KILL WEEDS



AEROIL BURNER effectively destroys any kind of weed or undesirable growth -once and for all! kills all disease germs in Live Stock Quarters, Breeding Pens, etc.

WRITE FOR FREE 48 Page Book solves 99 Farm Problems.

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AEROIL, 567 Park Ave., West New York, N.J.

Say you saw it in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.



OF YOUR AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE?

Just a year ago, you could have sent this coupon—as did so many car-owners—and joined the constantly growing number of motorists who today are receiving a dividend representing a 20% saving on the cost of their policies. Why delay for another year—send the coupon *today*—and secure full details of how you can obtain sound insurance at a lower net cost.

Financial Strength
As of December 31, 1937
Assets . . . $11,359,820
Liabilities . . $9,231,307
Surplus to Policyholders $2,128,513

DIVIDENDS Have Averaged 20% SINCE 1914

UTICA MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY
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UTICA MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.,
Utica, New York
Please send facts on insurance of my car.
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Name .....
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Northeastern Slants ON THE NATIONAL NEWS

New Deal Plans More Pump Priming

UNITED STATES will again try to spend itself back to prosperity on borrowed money, if Congress goes along with Administration recommendations. In order to combat depression which has spread over nation during past 8 months, a new far-reaching relief program is planned to cost over five billion dollars.

Those who favor new spending defend it by saying that pump-priming was successful before, that proposed public works are useful and will be asset to nation, and that it is absolutely necessary to get business back on road to prosperity once more.

Those who are against it argue that pump-priming will in the end only aggravate further the economic ills of country. They point out that huge expenditures just at this time will tend further to injure business and to destroy confidence, and that adding to government's' enormous debt (which has doubled since 1929) will be likely to bring about inflation. Their remedy for depression is tax reform, a balanced federal budget, and restoration of business confidence by cessation of New Deal reforms and attacks on business.

Summing up situation in recent editorial, New York Times, always fair in its statements, says:

"Laws which needlessly hamper the investment of capital are still on the statute books. Plans are still afoot which would force up production costs. The threat of Government competition still hangs over the utilities. Uncertainty over the fiscal policies of the Administration is increasing rather than diminishing. No assurance has come from Washington that a final halt has becn called on the bitter attacks which have been made on business men by Government spokesmen. The business community in all sections of the country is still waiting for unmistakable evidence of that spirit of "cordial and confident cooperation" of which the President once spoke.

"Instead of seeking to restore confidence by removing the causes which have forced confidence to a low ebb, the Administration seems, unfortunately, to be turning to the superficial remedy of a new spending spree. . . . There is a great risk . . . that the prospect of a still greater Federal debt and a budget will frighten away private capital many times as great as any conceivable amount of capital which the Government could possibly pour in."

SLANT: No individual, corporation or government has ever succeeded in spending its way out of its financial difficulties.

Nation Says "No" to Reorganization Bill

DEATH blow was given to Reorganization Bill on April 8th, when House of Representatives voted 204 to 196 to recommit it to committee, which everyone agrees kills the measure. Defeat of plan was victory for American people, who deluged Senators and Representatives with letters and wires vigorously protesting against it.

In its original form, Reorganization Bill would have given almost unlimited authority to President to reorganize government agencies and to eliminate others, and was first proposed early in 1937. In spite of storm of protest from voters, Senate recently approved it in revised form by narrow margin of 7 votes. Bill was then sent to House, and to make sure of its passage there, Administration sanctioned changes which removed most of the objectional features. It agreed to an amendment permitting Congress to veto reorganization orders issued by President by simple majority vote (instead of requiring two-thirds majority as bill first called for). Also, General office of Education and Veterans Administration were protected from change. Controversial sections of bill relating to Civil Service and Controller General's powers were rewritten by House Committee. President Roosevelt even issued a statement, in form of a letter, denying that he sought dictatorial powers through the bill.

However, in spite of these concessions, and though it is generally admitted that Executive branch of government is badly in need of reforms to make it more efficient and economical, the bill was killed. House vote reflected nation's fear that bill might prove to be opening wedge for a future dictatorship, and it showed that there is growing opposition to further concentration of power in hands of President.

Another factor which helped to turn scales against bill was belief that its passage would be additional obstacle in path of economic recovery, by adding to lack of public confidence which has been holding up business improvement. Day after bill was defeated, stock market made wide gains, with leading stocks up 2 to 6 points.

SLANT: Fight to defeat reorganization bill went much further than opposition to bill itself, many provisions of which were good; but controversy became matter of principle, to determine whether Congress should be dictated to by Executive branch of government. While bill was under consideration, a congressional committee went so far as to try to prevent citizens from expressing themselves through telegrams and otherwise, by attacking the National Committee To Uphold Constitutional Government and demanding its files because this organization was responsible for bringing facts about reorganization bill to attention of the people. In spite of this effort to prevent public from registering its opposition, senators and congressmen were literally overwhelmed with hundreds of thousands of letters and telegrams opposing bill. Because of principle involved, defeat of reorganization bill is one of most encouraging things that has happened in America in long time.

President Asks for Rail Legislation

STATING that he believed some immediate legislation is necessary in order to prevent serious railroad financial and operating difficulties between now and next Fall, President Roosevelt put before Congress, in special message on April 11th, whole problem of help for railroads. Accompanying his message was report of his special committee of Interstate Commerce Commissioners, which included following recommendations for immediate relief:

1. That government loan around 300 millions to roads for purchase of rail equipment, the equipment to be the security for the loan.

2. That for 12 months, Reconstruction Finance Corporation be authorized to make loans to a railroad without certification by I. C. C. that it can meet its fixed charges.

3. That government traffic pay the full rate by eliminating land grant reductions.

Committee said it did not feel justified in expressing an opinion either for or against cut in railroad wages (which roads have been considering as one way to make ends meet). Long-range program recommended by committee includes creation of a Federal transportation authority for two years, to plan and promote action by railroad companies to cut waste by consolidation and coordination.

In his message, President Roosevelt came out flatly against government ownership of railroads. "Most of us", he said, "have definite objection to government ownership of railroads. . . and most of us also oppose government ownership and operation of the railroads. I do." *SLANT:* Good for him!

Congress to Wind Up Its Work Soon

MAY 14th has been set as tentative date for Congress to close up shop. Members are reported anxious to get back home for election campaigns, as this is year in which every Representative and one-third of Senators must seek re-election.

Of President's six original pieces of "must" legislation for this session and special session last fall, only three have been or will be accomplished before the boys go home. The six bills were: wages and hours, reorganization, "seven little T.V.A.'s", farm bill, tax revision, and housing bill. The farm bill and housing measure are now on the statute books, and tax revision bills have passed both houses and differences in them are now being ironed out by joint Senate-House Committee. Of the other three bills, reorganization has just been killed by public sentiment and a House vote; wages and hours measure has been stalled by strong opposition and House Labor Committee is now considering new bill; the T.V.A. bill has been laid aside pending results of T.V.A. investigation.

Besides these six original pieces of legislation, three other important matters are before Congress: A big Navy expansion bill, passed by House, and expected to be voted by Senate; President's emergency relief measure, which will probably be passed; and question of some kind of railroad relief legislation, chances for which are thought to be slim if Congress bolts as early as May 14th.

Land Banks Doing Fine Job

REPORTING for 1937 on position of Federal Land Banks, Charles R. Dunn, fiscal agent of the twelve banks covering the United States, says that the banks sold record volume of farms, cut expenses, increased net earnings, and improved their services to borrowers. For first time since 1929, real estate holdings in Federal Land Banks dropped sharply in 1937. Foreclosures also were greatly decreased, and farmers' payments on their Federal Land Bank mortgages for 1937 were the largest in several years, amounting to $67,265,000.

Plenty of Phosphate Rock

LAND grant colleges and United States Department of Agriculture report, after a joint study, that United States possesses largest known deposits of phosphate rock in world. This indicates that there is a sufficiency for a long time to come of phosphate rock for production of superphosphate.

Estimate of supplies is based on rock of high concentration. Development of mining technique will probably make available a much greater supply of

superphosphate from a poorer grade of rock, if and when better grades become exhausted. It is estimated that Florida and Tennessec deposits alone are sufficient to last for 200 years, and western deposits will last for another 2000 years.

Harper Sibley Takes On Another Job

ONE cf busiest men in the country is Harper Sibley of Rochester, N. Y., Chairman of *American Agriculturist* Research Foundation Board of Directors. He has just had his many responsibilities added to by being made member of Board of Directors of New York Life Insurance Company.

In addition to being manager of Sibley Farms, a 14,000 acre tract in heart of Illinois corn belt, Mr. Sibley finds time to render public service on many fronts. He is a trustee of Cornell University and of University of Rochester; a member of International Committee of Y. M. C. A., the International Board of Y. M. C. A., and the International Missionary Council. From 1935 to 1937, he was President of Chamber of Commerce of United States and is now chairman of Agricultural Department Committee of that institution. He is a member of National Grange, American Country Life Association, American Farm Bureau Federation, American Farm Economics Association, American Hereford Cattle Breeders Association, California Cattlemen's Association, and American National Live Stock Association.

In addition to his farms in Illinois, Mr. Sibley owns ranches in California and Canada, and Sibleyville Farms in New York, all of which are devoted chiefly to raising and fattening cattle for market. At his Illinois farms, he has developed a high grade of hybrid seed corn.

Events in Europe

THREE most outstanding developments in Europe during fortnight were: (1) Spanish Rebels successes in northeastern Spain, which may result in bringing that war to speedy end; (2) Prospect of Italy and Britain soon burying hatchet; and (3) Overwhelming success of German-Austrian plebiscite on April 10th, when over 99 per cent of people in new Greater Germany approved Hitler's grabbing of Austria.

SPAIN

"A five-pronged fork, jabbed into northeastern Spain," is how one newspaper correspondent describes Rebel Commander General Franco's final big push through northeastern Spain to Mediterranean. Importance of drive is that if it succeeds, as seems inevitable, it will cut in two what is left of "Loyalist Spain", as areas which government still holds are located in northeastern and western parts of Spain, with Rebel forces piercing the middle.

Thousands of Loyalist refugees, fleeing from path of Franco's war machine, are pouring across French border, creating problem for France, which has no choice but to feed and keep them until war is over.

ITALY AND BRITAIN

As we go to press, Britain and Italy are about to take pen in hand and sign a pact which may be of prime importance in keeping peace in Europe. In return for British recognition of Italy's conquest of Ethiopia, Italy will agree to withdraw all troops from Spain as soon as civil war ends there. This might seem a little late to some of us, but is important to Britain because she has feared Italy intended to make herself permanently at home in Spain. Also, there will be a truce in race to fortify strategic points in Mediterranean, a promise to exchange information, and probably financial aid for Italy to enable her to develop her new Ethiopian possession.

GERMANY

Renewal of friendship between Italy and Britain is all the more important in face of solidarity of new Germany, proof of which was furnished by big vote rolled up by Hitler in plebiscite on April 10th. Although voting in Germany and Austria was practically compulsory, results of it leave no doubt that great majority of people there play "follow the leader" through choice.

Interesting point in connection with pebiscite is that it was not confined to Germany and Austria, but was worldwide. In England, France, Panama, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Ecuador, Chile, Turkey, China, and even in Italy, free rides on German boats were furnished Germans to carry them three miles out to sea where they could legally cast their vote to back up Hitler's policies.

Short Corn Crop In Argentine

INTERESTING to both corn growers and feeders of grain is news from Argentine that corn crop there is far under normal. Average production in Argentine past ten years has been 330,000,000 bushels of corn, with exports of about 265,000,000 bushels. This year, however, production will be only 177,000,000 bushels, with only about 110,000,000 bushels to export.

SLANT: That means larger and better market for corn for American growers, resulting perhaps in higher feed prices for dairymen and poultrymen. It is another proof, also, that government crop control can never be successful, because those in control never have any means of knowing far enough ahead what production in other countries is going to be, or what the weather in their own country will be.

Orange Ads Pay

FACED with big crop and lack of buying power, a group of California farmers some thirty years ago started an advertising campaign for oranges in an Iowa paper. Result, 50 per cent increase in orange sales in Iowa that season. Since that time, cooperative orange groups in California have constantly advertised, thereby doubling national consumption of oranges.

Good Books to Read

Run, *Patricia Wentworth*

Those who have read Patricia Wentworth's previous mysteries will be quite prepared for the thrill that comes from following the adventures of James Elliott, lost in a good old English pea-soup fog, when he gropes his way to the open door of an old country house. His torch shows him a girl's terror-stricken face. She doesn't scream but catches him by the arm and says, "Run!" A shot accelerates their speed—and that's only the beginning of the adventures. J. B. Lippincott & Company, Philadelphia, Pa. $2.00.

Good Movies to See

The First Hundred Years

A good cast, well written lines and excellent photography and production make this picture better than average entertainment, although the story offers little that is new. Featuring Robert Montgomery, Virginia Bruce, Warren William, Binnie Barnes.

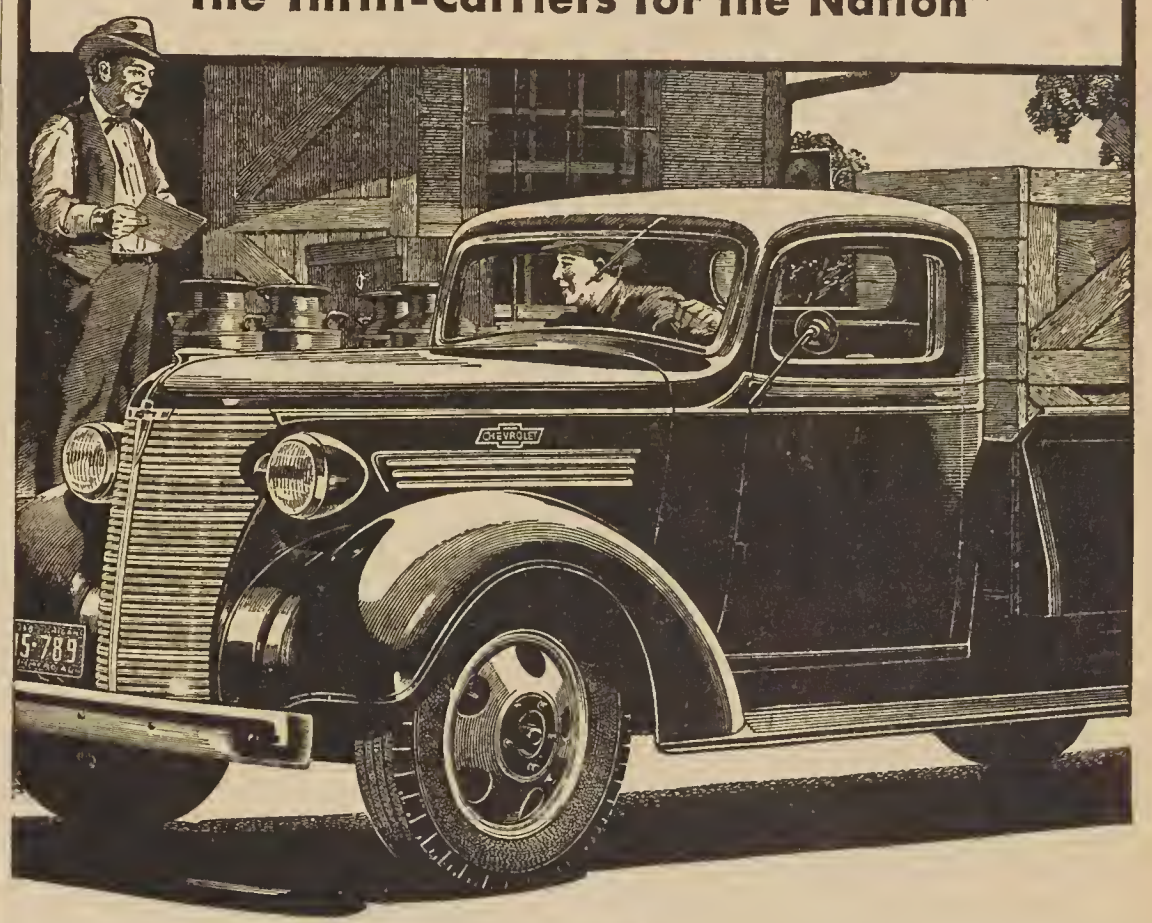
Hawaii Calls

Bobby Breen, the child star, with Irvin S. Cobb and Gloria Holden in a romantic Hawaiian setting, with lovely music and native dances. Two little stowaways win friends and have an exciting adventure on the Islands.

Cut your haulage costs with

CHEVROLET TRUCKS

"The Thrift-Carriers for the Nation"



Chevrolet's outstandingly economical Six-Cylinder Valve-in-Head Engine . . . Chevrolet's Perfected Hydraulic Truck Brakes . . . and Chevrolet's extra rugged construction throughout make these trucks the choice of thrifty buyers everywhere!

CHEVROLET More and more truck buyers are discovering that Chevrolet trucks fully merit their title—"*The Thrift-Carriers for the Nation.*"

You, too, can cut your costs with Chevrolets! . . .

Because delivered prices of all the many Chevrolet models in the light delivery, half-ton, ¾-ton, 1-ton and 1½-ton series are exceptionally low . . .

Because Chevrolet's extremely efficient *Valve-in-Head Six-Cylinder Engine* operates with less gas, less oil, and less upkeep expense . . .

And because Chevrolet trucks are so strong, sturdy and long-lasting that owners report 100,000, 150,000, even 200,000, miles of dependable service.

Chevrolet trucks are just the trucks you need for hard farm service. In fact, they're so very good that *total Chevrolet truck registrations for the past five years exceed those of any other make.*

That's *proof* of better value, so why not visit your nearest Chevrolet dealer and place your order—*today!*

CHEVROLET MOTOR DIVISION, *General Motors Sales Corporation*, DETROIT, MICHIGAN

General Motors Instalment Plan—Convenient, Economical Monthly Payments.
A General Motors Value.

CHEVROLET TRUCKS AGAIN PROVE THEIR GREAT PERFORMANCE AND ECONOMY BY THIS A.A.A. CERTIFIED TEST RUN

A 1938 1½-ton stock model Chevrolet truck demonstrates cost-saving performance in test run from Ottawa, Canada, to Mexico City, Mexico.

READ THESE AMAZING PERFORMANCE FACTS

Total mileage covered	3,022.2 miles
Payload weight	4,590 lb.
Gross weight	9,260 lb.
Average speed	31.04 m.p.h.
Total gasoline consumed	208.73 gallons
Miles per gallon of gasoline	14.48
Oil consumed	2.92 quarts
Total cost (gas, oil, lubrication)	$43.84
Total per ton-mile cost	$.00313



From SKEFF'S NOTEBOOK

BY L. B. SKEFFINGTON

SOMETIMES "plain talk" is painful to hear, but there is no denying that a little friendly criticism may be helpful. I have in mind the present campaign to move apples. First, it is apparent that the drive is having good results and I wish to make it plain that I have no criticism to offer.

The other day I had lunch with a number of heads of retail food stores. Morris Levinson, who heads the 130 Hart stores in Western and Central New York, was enthusiastic about the campaign. "We certainly are selling apples," he said, "and at the rate they are going into consumption it ought to make a big hole in the storage holdings. Usually at this time of the year we stop selling apples. This season we have been advertising and pushing them, with the result that for the current week we have gotten rid of more than 1,500 bushels without difficulty."

Harry E. Hovey, head of the Market Basket stores, was asked "if he was close enough to his retail operations to know if apple sales were holding up." "I certainly am", was the reply. "Each week I get a store-by-store report and where there is any slowing down they hear from me. We have been moving three and four times as many apples as a year ago."

Have Growers Done Their Bit?

So much for that. The story is the same generally with many other firms, both independent and chain. Merchants are featuring apples and displaying the poster which bears an appeal from the Governor, the state Commissioner of Health and the State Commissioner of Agriculture and Markets. It calls upon all persons to consume more apples, for health and economic reasons.

But, here is the criticism for what it is worth: A man came to me and said: "Just like a blind man with a tin cup! What have the growers done? And when will they learn that they must sell their crop instead of waiting until they get into a hole and then hollering for help?"

He is a real estater, not in the apple business, but he hastened to assure me that he and his family were eating several times as many apples as they ever did before. He had been to California and the Northwest. He was full of the things they do out there. "Long before fruit is ripe on the tree they have made their sales plans," he said. "They grade and pack it as a matter of course. The thing they have that we in New York do not have is sales-minded growers."

What About the Institute?

I told him about the New York and New England Apple Institute and what it has done in a big way with small funds and support of a small number of growers. Because of the large crop of apples this year and low prices for same I know many growers who are unable to see results of the institute's work. But I hate to think what conditions might have been without the institute.

It seems to me that instead of having a few hundred members paying one cent a bushel the institute ought to have several thousand paying at least two cents. I passed this on to a large grower who has close contact with the market. "I certainly agree that growers have not done their share this year. Those of us who can best see the results obtained know the institute's work to be the most practical approach toward increasing the use and price of apples and the prosperity of the industry."

It seems to me that this season, when the apple industry is in a bad way, is an excellent time to lay plans for popularising the apple year after year. There is no one in the world who has more at stake than the grower. Work such as the institute has been doing is of tremendous value; it would be more valuable if properly financed and expanded. Therefore, as a cold-blooded business proposition I think growers should consider seriously at least doubling the assessment and activities another season.

More Juice Fans

Maybe I ought to say another word about apple juice. I have been urging that it has a great future, provided price and quality are right for consumers. A few days ago I saw a couple of store buyers sample it. One placed a trial order of 200 cases and the other said he would take 1,000 cases. The cans hold 20 ounces, 24 cans to the case. Right now it appears to be the most promising by-product outlet for apples in future years. One factory got an order for a carload from Tampa, Fla., and another from Kansas City recently.

* * *

Dark Red Beans Promising

Dark red kidney beans are being recommended to growers for trial this year by R. W. Pease, Ontario County agent, as the result of trials conducted by six county agents co-operating with Cornell. Growers have been afraid of the dark reds because of previous blight trouble. Even the college was not very hopeful, said Dr. E. V. Hardenburg, in view of blighting of the Mahogany variety that used to be grown in this state. The canning industry is said to prefer the dark red bean, in preference to the ordinary New York pinkish kidney, because of better color.

The dark reds this spring are quoted from $1 to $1.25 more per 100 pounds. Yield in the tests last year was two to three bushels under the light reds, except in Livingston County, where yields were fully as good as the lights. A circular issued by the Farm Bureau says that in addition to the price differential the demand has exceeded the supply. A survey of growers who planted dark reds last year indicates most of them will try it again.

There is one point to watch: The dark red is apparently just as subject to blight as the old Mahogany, and the only safe seed recommended to plant in New York is that grown in blight-free sections of Idaho and California. Seed from last year's New York grown crop might be expected to result in blight. Apparently there is considerable promise in the dark reds, and indications that more acreage will be planted this year.

* * *

Rural Life Sunday

Nine counties of Western New York are participating in this year's Apple Blossom Festival. They are Niagara, Orleans, Monroe, Wayne, Genesee, Livingston, Ontario, Seneca and Yates. It is possible that Cayuga may be represented. The festival, as explained by the committee, is by no means an apple promotion scheme, but a great spring festival glorifying all agriculture in spring, the season of promise.

This year the spiritual note is being emphasized with the committee sponsoring Rural Life Sunday as part of the observance. May 21 at LeRoy the Blossom Queen will be selected and crowned, and next day there will be special services in many churches. Rev. Fred E. Dean, former State Grange chaplain, is directing plans for the committee.

* * *

Success Story with Cows

Dorothy Onderdonk of Hall, Ontario County, 20 years old, says "cows did it," meaning building up a herd of 35 purebred Guernseys and sending her to Geneseo State Normal School. But those who know of her work say that she did it herself, since she bought her first purebred calf when she was 8. Her herd is valued at $7,000 and ranked second in a state butterfat test. She has won more than $1,200 in prizes at the state fair and Ontario County fair. At 10 she won first of two free trips to the National 4-H Club Congress. The start she got in 4-H Club work taught her to keep cost accounts, so that her herd has shown a profit each year.



Miss Dorothy Onderdonk, a 20 year old Junior in Geneseo Normal School, was awarded a trophy at the New York State Guernsey Breeders' Association meeting held in Syracuse in April. Miss Onderdonk is believed to be the first 4-H Junior Project Club member to receive the honor of a trophy from the New York State Guernsey Breeders' Association. Her two year old Valentine's Cupid of Elmwood was awarded the trophy for second place in the dairy herd improvement class.

Farmers Signing for Conservation Program

"Up to April 12," announces Earl Flansburgh, State Executive Officer, "fourteen thousand, eight hundred and fifty New York State farmers had filed work sheets indicating participation in the 1938 Agricultural Conservation Program." Mr. Flansburgh estimates that this is about one-third of the total number who will participate.

Farmers in Group A who wish to take part in the 1938 program are urged to file work sheets not later than May 1. Group A farms include those that raise tobacco, more than three acres of potatoes, that usually sell more than 100 bushels of wheat, or that are classified as commercial vegetable growers.

Delegates to 4-H Camp

The 12th National 4-H Club Camp at Washington will be held this year June 16 to 23. The four delegates to represent New York State are Evelyn Fond of Newburgh, Orange County; Phyllis Arnold of North Chatham, Columbia County; Howard Limbacher of Kingston, Ulster County; and William Bonner of Churchville, Monroe County. Alternates who will take the places of any delegates who cannot go are Fern Hardy of Philadelphia, Jefferson County; Hilda Babcock of Ithaca, Tompkins County; George Niles of Deansboro, Oneida County; and Russell Udell of Vorheesville, Albany County.

These particular Club members have been chosen for this honor from thousands in the state because of the excellence of their Club work.

Gold Medal Farms Charged with Unfair Practices by Federal Trade Commission

THE Federal Trade Commission has issued a complaint charging Gold Medal Farms, Inc., with unfair methods of competition in connection with purchases of milk from Dairy farmers. A violation of the Federal Trade Commission Act is alleged, and Gold Medal Farms has 20 days to file an answer.

Briefly, the charge is that last summer agents of Gold Medal Farms, by the use of coercion, intimidation, threats, and misrepresentations, induced their producers in the vicinity of Buskirk, N. Y., to discontinue plans to form a cooperative and affiliate with the Metropolitan Producers' Bargaining Agency. In its place a cooperative known as the Washington and Rensselaer Counties Producers' Cooperative Association was formed which, the complaint charges, has been under the complete control of Gold Medal Farms since its organization. The complaint further charges that as a result Gold Medal Farms has a competitive advantage over other milk buyers who do not resort to the practices and methods complained of but who deal with the Producers' Bargaining Agency.

Ayrshire Meeting and Sales May 11-14

Ayrshire breeders are planning an interesting series of events to be held in conjunction with the sixty-third annual meeting of the national association, on May 11, at the Hotel Kimball, Springfield, Massachusetts. A banquet has been arranged for the evening session, to which all friends of the association are invited.

On May 12, the fourth annual spring sale of the New England Ayrshire Club will be held at the Eastern States Exposition grounds in Springfield.

From Springfield, the center of activities will be transferred to Cooperstown, New York, where on May 14, the New York Federation of Ayrshire Clubs will sell more than fifty head. This sale will be staged at the beautiful Iroquois Farm estate of F. Ambrose Clark. Although no definite tour has been arranged for the day between sales, assistance and direction will be given to any groups wishing to visit herds en route from Springfield to Cooperstown.



WGY Farm PROGRAMS

MONDAY, APRIL 25
12:35—"Does Your Plow Need You?" Prof. B. A. Jennings.
12:45—"WGY Farm Paper of the Air Book Review."

TUESDAY, APRIL 26
12:35—"Pre-Natal Care of the Apple", E. G. Brougham, Greene Co., N. Y.
12:45—"Small Appliances Which Will Fill Large Needs", Laura Wing.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 27
12:35—(Farm Electrification Mailbag), "New Wires for Old", Ed W. Mitchell, Farm Advisor.
12:45—(Countryside Talk), K. D. Scott.

THURSDAY, APRIL 28
12:35—"A Day's Work on the Farm", E. M. Root.
12:45—James P. Taylor, Sec., Vermont State Chamber of Commerce.

FRIDAY, APRIL 29
12:35—"Your State Department of Agriculture at Work", Emerson Markham.
12:45—(The Women's Corner), Lydia Tarrant.
8:30—WGY FARM FORUM.

SATURDAY, APRIL 30
12:30—(WGY 4-H Fellowship), 4-H Club Member, Vt.
12:45—"Early Agriculture of the Mohawk Region", Chas. S. Phelps.

MONDAY, MAY 2
12:35—"Fire and the Forest", Prof. F. E. Carlson.
21:45—"Hamilton and the Constitution", Dr. A. C. Flick, N. Y., State Historian.

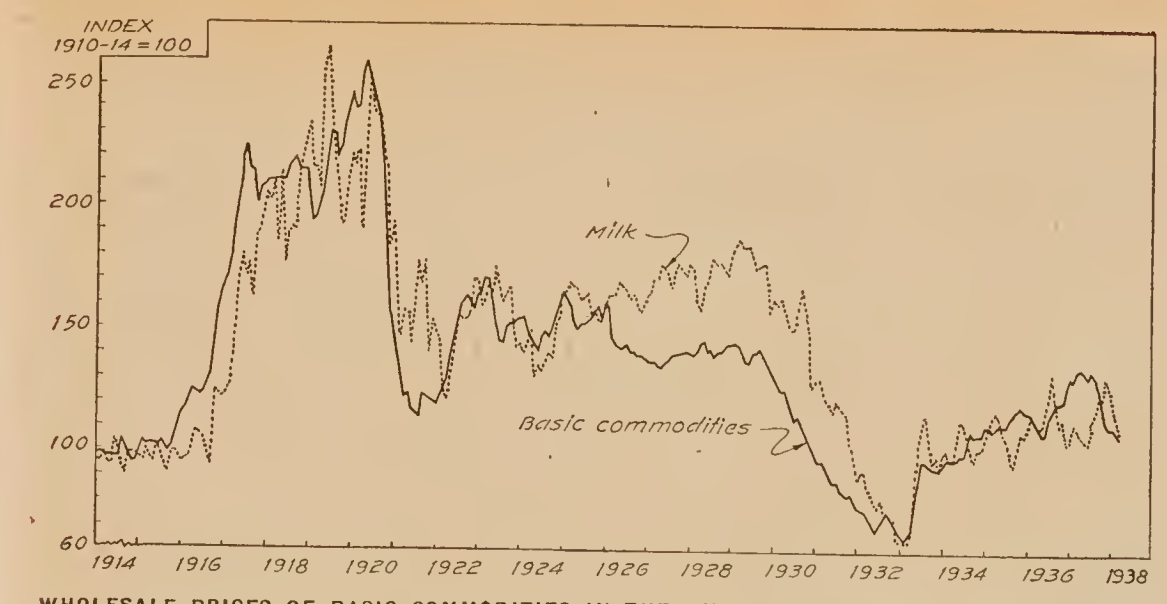
TUESDAY, MAY 3
12:35—"Potatoes With a Future", Sherburne H. Fogg.
12:45—"The Cook's Best Friend is Her Refrigerator", Ruth Cameron.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 4
12:35—(Farm Electrification Mailbag), "H2O with B.T.U.'s Added", Ed W. Mitchell, Farm Advisor.
12:45—(Countryside Talk), Jared Van Wagenen, Jr.

THURSDAY, MAY 5
12:35—"Agriculture in Labrador", Fred C. Sears.
12:45—Future Farmers of America.

FRIDAY, MAY 6
12:35—"Between You and Me", H. R. Waugh.
12:45—(The Women's Corner), Marjory Plante.
8:30—WGY FARM FORUM.

SATURDAY, MAY 7—
12:30—(WGY 4-H Fellowship), 4-H Club Member, Washington Co., N. Y.
12:45—"Foods as Advertised", Dr. Royal S. Copeland.



WHOLESALE PRICES OF BASIC COMMODITIES IN THE UNITED STATES AND THE FARM PRICE OF MILK IN NEW YORK, 1914-1938

Why Milk Prices Are Low

By LELAND SPENCER

IT IS generally agreed that the prices New York farmers are getting for milk are too low to support a satisfactory standard of living. It is a fact, also, that dairymen in this region are not as well off now as they have been at other times. Why?

If this question were asked of a hundred dairymen, many different reasons would be given. Price cutting by dealers, uncontrolled surplus, disunion among the producers, increased use of oleo and evaporated milk, imports of western and Canadian cream, and reduced buying power of consumers surely would be mentioned. All of these things have some effect on the price of milk. But there is another factor that is very important. That is the general level of commodity prices.



Leland Spencer

During a long period of years, with some exceptions, the prices that New York farmers have received for milk have followed rather closely the trend of prices of basic commodities, such as copper, tin, petroleum, raw silk, wheat, cotton, hides, butter, and lard. The relationship between New York milk prices and the average prices of 30 basic commodities is shown in the chart.

Milk prices reached practically the same peak level as basic-commodity prices in 1920, and the same low point early in 1933. Both milk prices and basic-commodity prices were lifted sharply by revaluation of the dollar in 1933. They also have followed a similar trend during the past five years. In March 1938, the average price New York farmers received for milk was 10 per cent above the average March price during the pre-war years 1910 to 1914. In the same month, wholesale prices of basic commodities were 8 per cent above the pre-war level.

During the years 1926 to 1931, milk prices were high in comparison with the prices of basic commodities. In the early part of that period the cow cycle was in the phase most favorable to high milk prices. The supply of milk was not keeping pace with the increasing demand of the New York market. The favorable phase of the cow cycle probably is again near at hand, but greater demand for milk and cream must wait upon a pick-up in business activities and larger consumer buying power.

We should not lose sight of the fact that whatever else may be wrong with the milk business, the fundamental source of trouble is the low price level. While better organization of dairy farmers will help to keep milk prices from going below the general price level, dairy farming will not be really prosperous until a more favorable relationship is established between basic-commodity prices and debts, taxes, and wages. In order to do this, commodity prices need to be raised about 40 per cent.

Milk Prices

Dairymen's League—For March grade B 3.5 milk in 201-210 mile zone Dairymen's League members received an average net return of $1.72. This price includes average differentials and 5c for certificates of indebtedness. March price is 20c below February and just equal to the March 1937 price.

Sheffield Producers—For March grade B 3.5 milk in 201-210 mile zone Sheffield producers received $1.77. This is 19c below February and 1c below March 1937 price.

Supply & Demand

The first week in April saw a temporary check in the rate of increase in milk production in the New York milk shed due to cold weather. In spite of that, production is about equal to a year ago and in some areas is a little better. Demand is unsatisfactory, due primarily to unfavorable business conditions. Some New York State stores are advertising milk at 7c per quart, which is 3c less than might be expected as a store price. Store keepers are able to offer milk at this price because dealers can buy milk for less than the price set by the Producers' Bargaining Agency.

Butter Price Down

Since the middle of February Federal Surplus Commodities Corp. has bought over 4,000,000 pounds of butter to be used for families on relief. Recent prices have been around 27c as compared to 30c in the early part of March.

Production of creamery butter in February was 8.9 per cent higher than a year ago and was the highest for any February since 1933.

The American Produce Review estimates butter in storage on April 9 to be 13,767,000 pounds as compared to 7,157,000 pounds on April 9 a year ago.

Eggs

During the first week in April New York State Dept. of Agriculture & Markets figured that the egg-feed ratio was 8.9. In other words, it took 8.9 dozens of eggs to buy 100 pounds of feed. A year ago the egg-feed ratio was 11.1.

While eggs average about 5c a dozen cheaper than they did a year ago, the average cost of 100 pounds of chicken feed is close to $1 less than it was a year ago. There has been some government buying of eggs for relief with evidence that Federal authorities are unwilling to let firsts go below 18c.

American Produce Review estimates that eggs in storage April 9 totaled 1,805,000 cases as compared to 2,073,000 in storage a year ago. It is a slightly different story on frozen eggs for the estimate is 98,940,000 pounds on April 9 as compared to 62,500,000 pounds a year ago. Frozen eggs and eggs in storage compete with each other so the picture is incomplete without considering both figures.

During January and February imports of eggs (reduced to a shell egg basis) were equal to 62,434 cases compared to 181,962 cases a year ago. The war in China has not completely stopped sending of eggs to this country.

Co-op to Market Spuds

The New York Co-operative Seed Potato Association plans to market table stock potatoes this year. The association has built an enviable reputation for its "Blue Tag" seed stock and its directors have been pondering extension of activities. H. J. Evans of Georgetown, secretary-treasurer, and Marion N. Johnson of Williamson have been around making inquiries and trying to add up advice and information obtained.

In the meantime yours truly has been doing a little scouting and observing in the retail stores. I find that consumers seldom go into a store to buy potatoes alone, so that by the time they make a few other purchases a 15-pound sack of spuds is too heavy. Ten would be nearer right, considering that many food stores do not have delivery. Closed paper sacks do not promote sales, because consumers like to see what they are getting. Open mesh sacks may permit shrinkage, etc., but they must be considered. I wonder why potato sacks are a rusty brown color? They should be of a lighter color to make the spuds appear cleaner and snappier.

—*Skeff.*

April Crop Report

Fruit — States of Illinois, Tennessee, Missouri, and Kansas report heavy damage to early fruits, but the main fruit belts of the country are felt to have escaped injury so far. Fruit prospects are thought to be somewhat near average for April 1.

For peaches the conditions for crops on April 1 in ten southern states was 71 per cent of normal compared with 46 per cent a year ago and a 10-year average of 65 per cent. Low temperature since April 1 may have reduced prospects some, but they are still considered good. On April 1 indications in other peach growing sections were for a fairly good crop.

Winter Wheat—A light covering of snow through much of the winter was not favorable to winter wheat in New York State, but warm March weather helped. On April 1 conditions were reported 82 per cent of normal compared with 77 per cent a year ago. The forecast based on present conditions is 5,795,000 bushels compared with 8,184,000 bushels harvested last year. For U. S. the indicated production is 725,707,000 compared with 685,102,000 a year ago and a 1927-36 average of 546,396,000.

Farm Wages—On April 1 demand for farm labor in New York State shows 86 per cent of normal compared with 90 per cent a year ago, while supply was 88 per cent of normal compared with 81 per cent a year ago. In spite of these figures, average day wages without board as given by crop reporters average $2.35 compared with $2.30 a year ago, and day wages with board $1.70 compared to $1.65 a year ago.

Wages per month without board average $47 compared with $46 a year ago. There was no change in wages with board, average report being $30.25 for both years.

Early Potatoes — Ten southern states report conditions on early potatoes as 81 per cent of normal compared with 78 per cent a year ago and the 1927-36 average of 75 per cent. Recent heavy rains have held back the harvest, but heavy shipments of early potatoes are expected about the time you read this.

Baby Chicks—Best statistics available indicate a decrease of 4.8 per cent in the number of eggs set during March compared with a year ago, but an increase of 6.8 per cent in the chicks hatched. Apparent discrepancy in these figures is due to heavy setting of eggs during the latter part of February. Advance orders booked by hatcheries on April 1 were 2.3 per cent below a year ago. Comparing this year's figures with last, it is well to remember that advance orders booked a year ago were 31 per cent lower than they were in April 1936.

Pastures—Warm weather has started pastures unusually early, and conditions in most states are above average. In New York State April 1 condition was reported as 86 per cent of normal, compared to 77 per cent last year and a 10-year average of 81 per cent.

Frost Nips Buds

Unseasonable weather has caused some damage to peach and cherry buds upstate. Cold is believed to have reduced materially the prospects for a crop of peaches, with cherries here and there hurt to a lesser extent. Apple buds at this writing are not believed to have been injured much.



By J. F. "Doc" ROBERTS

HORSE PRICES have advanced to about the levels at which they were selling the last few spring seasons. However, the demand is very largely for "a good useable kind of horse not costing too much money", which really means a horse costing from $75 to $125. This is the most expensive horse a man can buy, for the simple reason that the sum will only buy a second-hand kind of horse, with some age, or else a young horse with a bad blemish. From $165 to $190 will buy a good, sound young animal, and no man who plans to keep a horse for his own use should buy anything but that kind, or better. Really fancy young work horses are scarce, very hard to buy at all, and are selling on up to $300, but any price like this calls for something really nice.

While in the fall it is more difficult to get the mares in foal, there are some very decided advantages in breeding at this time, so that you will have the use of your mares through the growing and harvesting season, and the mares will be suckling their colts through the winter, and will be in very much better shape to turn out in the spring. Of course, there are arguments both for and against this practice, but it is proving very successful with some of our men.

* * *

Charles Welch, manager of Yates Farms, who has been very successful with a large flock of breeding ewes (mostly for hothouse purposes), told me upon request, that he attributed his success largely to the fact that he did not carry his ewes more than three or four lambing seasons, that he could sell the ewes in good condition, fat and heavy, and get almost as much for them as replacement yearling ewes would cost him; also that he thought one of the greatest difficulties with average farm flock in the Northeast is the inclination of the flock owner to carry his ewes until they become almost worthless and the last few lambs are not what they should be. I believe this statement thoroughly and offer it for very careful consideration, particularly right now with good fat, clipped ewes bringing up around 4½c a lb.

Wool continues on about its present basis, and still it is not necessary for any man to sell his wool for less than around 20c, and some of the better wools are bringing more.

* * *

The outstanding development in livestock marketing this entire season continues to be the almost unlimited demand for canner and cutter cows suitable for bologna and prepared meats. Fat cows do not fit into this classification and are selling very little higher than cutter cows. Most any kind of thin cow will bring 4½c a lb. and on up to 5½ for cutters. This offers wonderful opportunities for the dairyman to cull out his boarder cows and all his inferior animals. The slogan, "Not more cows, but better cows" should be very definitely brought home this spring, because it has great economic value from every angle.

CATTLE CATTLE



PLAN TO ATTEND -- Second Annual
Eastern Aberdeen-Angus Sale
MONDAY, MAY 9, University Pavilion
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Bethel Farm, Inc., Pine Plains, N. Y.
Briarcliff Farms, Inc., Pine Plains, N. Y.
L. A. Colton, Geneva, N. Y.
Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.
Myron M. Fuerst, Pine Plains, N. Y.
Paul Kinne, Ovid, N. Y.
H. E. Millard, Annville, Pa.
Mrs. Rachel Minkler, Tivoli, N. Y.
Rally Farms, Millbrook, N. Y.
W. J. Smith & Son, So. Dayton, N. Y.
Clayton C. Taylor, Lawtons, N. Y.
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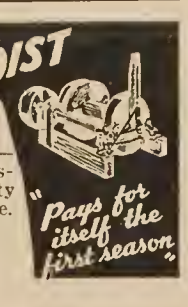
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NEARBY MARKETS *for* NEARBY POULTRYMEN

Spring Eggs

By J. C. HUTTAR

"Gallia est omnes divisa in partes tres."

THE ABOVE is the first sentence in Cæsars account of his Gallic Wars. It means, "All Gaul is divided into three parts."

Now Gaul is a lot like the egg year only that the modern egg year has five parts.



J. C. Huttar

I don't know just where to start the year to explain it so I might as well start as near the beginning of the pullets laying year as possible.

Part 1. About the end of October or beginning of November the shortage of fresh eggs hits a point where prices are so high that most people have quit eating fresh eggs. Then production begins to increase and the annual price slide comes. This goes on until some time late in the winter. We've taught our hens so well how to lay winter eggs that last year's January production was almost the heaviest of the entire year.

When a surplus comes along there are two things that follow. Sometimes only one occurs but usually both. First the wholesale price level sinks lower and lower in an effort to bring down retail prices with it and to attract fresh egg eaters back on the job. The other thing that happens is that egg dealers, grocery store owners and speculators start to finance the storing of the surplus in refrigerated warehouses.

The trouble with this winter surplus is that the storer is afraid of it. He fears chilled and frozen eggs. Chilled eggs, he believes, won't stand up long in storage. And frozen eggs have the shells split. They thaw out in the warehouse where the temperatures are kept a little above the freezing point of eggs and are apt to start a moldy spot that will contaminate a lot of eggs.

You can see what that does to winter egg prices. It's been so bad the last two years that the Federal Government, through its Surplus Commodities Corporation, has had to buy up quite a bit of this surplus to keep prices from going down out of sight. As I have been the Government's agent in these egg buying programs I can report that I have already bought about 20,000 cases in the last three weeks.

But that's enough for Part 1. Eventually prices get low enough and the Easter Season approaches close enough to stimulate both storage and egg consumption and this brings us to

Part 2! This period is very short and only lasts about four to six weeks. It is just about covered by the Lenten Season. Ordinarily the Jewish Passover festival comes very close to the Christian Easter. In the Passover Week Orthodox Jews eat no meat and substitute eggs in its place.

These two religious holidays usually raise egg consumption to its highest peak in the year. The effect of this is felt in the wholesale market as much as six weeks in advance.

Then comes the let down and so we come to

Part 3. Right after Easter is seems that people have seen enough eggs to last them a long time. The week following that holiday is usually the week of lowest egg consumption in the year.

While consumption recovers slowly from that point on, production is at its flush and surplusses pile up for at least two months. In fact the peak of storage holdings is usually reached sometime in July.

This big surplus period is Part 3, I'm coming back to that so I'll just pass quickly over parts 4 and 5 and then say more about the surplus.

Part 4 is the summer period when egg production first runs a little ahead of the rate of eating eggs and later lags behind, which means that eggs start moving out of storage.

The big egg marketing problem in this period is the effect of very hot weather on fresh egg quality.

Part 5. The last of our modern egg year's parts is the late Summer and early Fall when fresh eggs really become scarce and most of the storage holdings are used up.

Surplus Eggs

When I kept chickens myself my accounts showed me that egg prices in the first half of the calendar year had more to do with my year's profit and loss statement than the prices of the last half of the year did.

The first half covers some of Part 1, all of Part 2 and most of Part 3.

I don't know what we can do about prices in Part 1. In Part 2 they usually aren't too bad. But Part 3 is what interests me.

Since Part 3 represents the storing season it definitely follows that the value of eggs at that time of year is determined by their storability. There's an old saying that the price of the surplus determines the price of all. That certainly is true of eggs during the Spring.

Let me show you what I mean.

The people who actually use storage eggs in big quantities in the Fall of the year will tell you very definitely and almost unanimously what kind of eggs are good to store and which are not. They rate them in this order:

1. Pacific Coast
2. Mid-West
3. Nearbys (and they say "Don't store these unless you absolutely have to.")

These three classes become more distinct each year and the preferences are more and more decided. This is best shown by the prices of these three classes of eggs in the wholesale market during the first half of the year.

Let's compare the best with our Nearbys and see what the storer says about prices.

Here are the average prices of Nearby "Specials" and Pacific Coast "Specials" for the first six months and the difference in favor of the other coast.

All prices are in cents per dozen.

	Nearby Special	*P. C. Special*	*Difference*
1931	25.7	27.6	1.9
2	21.8	24.2	2.4
3	20.6	23.9	3.3
4	21.8	25.0	3.2
5	28.8	31.7	2.9
6	26.3	29.1	2.8
7	25.4	28.8	3.4

Now to show you that it is storability that makes the big difference, take a look below and you will see how much smaller is the price advantage in the last six months.

	Special	*P. C. Special*	*Difference*
1931	39.3	39.4	.1
2	33.5	34.4	.9
3	30.7	31.9	1.2
4	32.9	34.2	1.3
5	35.9	38.1	2.2
6	35.7	37.6	1.9
7	33.2	35.3	2.1

Think about this a little and I'll finish this discussion next time.

NEARBY MARKETS *for* NEARBY POULTRYMEN

Feeding the Chicks *Part 1*

By L. E. WEAVER

IT WAS just under 20 years ago that I began trying to tell the world how to run the poultry business. When I recall some of the notions and practices of that time, I realize that real progress has been made in the art of raising pullets. We gave the chicks no feed before 60 hours. That was to prevent "bowel trouble." We worried at all times about "overfeeding." We fed sparingly 5 or 6 times a day, alternating wet mash and grain. We fed oat flakes once in awhile. We knew nothing of cod liver oil or vitamins. We considered ourselves lucky if we finished with one pullet for three chicks started. We had no confidence in ready-mixed chick feeds, and spent a great deal of time discussing formulas for home-mixed rations.



L. E. Weaver

What a change! Almost everything is different today. Far less labor. Pullets grown at all seasons, not just in the spring. Chick losses reduced to practically nothing. Broilers ready two to three weeks younger.

Are the Pullets Better?

"Yes," you may say, "we grow more pullets today and we do it more easily, but are we growing as good pullets? What about these heavy winter losses?" I have thought about that a great deal, discussed it with poultrymen, and read a lot about it.

When a third of the chicks failed to survive, it seems reasonable to conclude that they were the weaklings. The rigors of their "natural selection" had allowed only the fittest to survive. Today we pamper the weaklings and bring them through, but they "can't take it" in the laying house. That argument sounds logical, but it has one serious weakness. Those same rigorous conditions and deficiencies of diet that weeded out the unfit chicks certainly must have put their mark on the survivors as well.

Should we not expect, without handicaps of the past, that the best pullets today be superior to the best pullets of the old days? I think so. I think we have proof that they are better. Less than 20 years ago I had my first glimpse of a three-hundred-egg hen. There were not over a half-dozen in the world. Today three-hundred-eggers are almost commonplace and entire flocks average 200 eggs or more. In the old days if a man was so rash as to claim a 200-egg average, we put him down as plain dishonest or else very poor at "figgers."

Someone is sure to say at this point, "Oh, but that is all due to better breeding." I agree that breeding has been a big factor, probably the chief factor, but better feeding has played an important part also.

I believe that the conclusion is justified that in spite of the possibility that we raise some low-vitality pullets, the average quality of today's pullets is higher than in the past. Better feeds and better methods of feeding have been instrumental in the improvement.

What to Feed No Longer a Problem

When pullets are reared on sun-porches or even in batteries with no chance of getting anything but what is in their ration and then go on to do as well as range-reared pullets, it is pretty good proof that their ration was complete. It could not have been very deficient or the pullets would not have stood up well. Pullets *are* being grown successfully in confinement, and it is being done because rations are being scientifically built.

Hundreds of feeding experiments have revealed what vitamins and minerals are needed and in what amounts; also how much protein. Modern rations are made up with all these needs taken into account. Each concern may put out a different mixture, but that merely means that different methods of feeding will have to be used to accomplish similar results.

It is not wise to add ingredients to a commercial mash. To do so may cut the cost, but it throws the formula out of balance. Nor should one feed a ration put out by the A1 feed company, but feed according to directions put out by the XL company. That, too, might easily upset the balance.

All-mash rations for growing chicks have never made much headway, although they have been successful experimentally. As a rule both grain and mash are fed to chicks. The mash contains the greater part of the protein, the vitamins D and C, and part of the supply of vitamin A. During the early days of its life a chick does best on a ration containing about 18 or 20 per cent of protein. As the chick gets older, it requires less and less protein. After the 12th week, 15 or 16 per cent will give as good growth as will 20 per cent, and of course costs less. There are two methods by which this gradual reduction of protein may be accomplished. They will be discussed in the next issue.

Grit and Greens

Do chicks need grit, or do they not? That question has been up for discussion from time to time. In spite of a few tests to the contrary, most poultrymen have felt safer when they provided grit. Their judgment seems to have been vindicated by several tests reported within the last year or two.

One test showed that when grit is present, more of the nutrients in the food are digested. In other words, grit increases the efficiency of digestion. Another test shows that grit is needed in the chick's gizzards to prevent "gizzard erosion." Larger and healthier gizzards are grown when grit is fed. Furthermore, better results were obtained when grit was mixed into the mash than where the chicks were left to hunt for it in boxes. It goes without saying that the grit should be an insoluble granite or mica, never limestone or marble. Too much lime from soluble grit is harmful to chicks, and there is enough already in the mash.

Good pullets can be grown without grass or other tender green vegetation. However, a good green range helps to cut the cost of rearing and is always to be desired if not contaminated with parasites or disease. Green stuff is so full of water that it can make up not more than 7 or 8 per cent of the daily ration. The possible savings on feed costs may have been overemphasized.



Charles Morris of Alpine, Schuyler County, N. Y., with a bunch of newly hatched baby chicks. In addition to his poultry flock, Mr. Morris keeps a flock of 400 to 500 Indian Runner ducks, and this spring has one section of his incubator filled with goose eggs.

LIVESTOCK Sales Events

Cattle Sales

April 23	Sycamore Farms Ayrshire Sale, Douglassville, Pa.
May 7	George E. Page, Holstein Dispersal Sale, Troy, Pa.
May 9	2nd Annual Eastern Aberdeen Angus Sale, Cornell.
May 10-11	93rd Earlville Holstein Sale, Earlville, N.Y.
May 12	New England Ayrshire Sale, Springfield, Mass.
May 12	Guernsey sale at Waldorf Farms, North Chatham, N. Y., managed by Dunn & Harwood, Schoharie, N. Y., and Cordaville, Mass.
May 14	Phileidor-Potts Guernsey Dispersal Sale, Livingston, N. Y., Dunn & Harwood, Schoharie, N. Y., and Cordaville, Massachusetts, sale managers.
May 14	New York Federation Ayrshire Sale, Iroquois Farm, Cooperstown, N. Y.
May 16	Foremost Guernsey Association, Inc., Annual Sale, Hopewell Junction, N. Y.
May 18	Gayhead Farms, Guernsey Sale, Coxsackie, New York.
May 19	Pennsylvania Guernseys at Auction, Doylestown, Pa. Sale managed by the Pate Sales Co., Chadds Ford Junction, Pa.
May 20	Coventry — Florham Guernsey Sale, Trenton, N. J.
May 21	Waldorf Farms, Guernsey Sale, North Chatham, N. Y.
May 23	New York Guernsey Sale, managed by Dunn & Harwood, Schoharie, N. Y., and Cordaville, Mass.
May 30	Meridale Farms, Jersey Sale, Meredith, New York.

Coming Events

April 25	Connecticut Rural Road Improvement Association Annual Meeting, Hotel Garde, Hartford, 10:30 A. M.
April 25-29	Institute for Parent Teachers, Cornell
April 26	Annual Meeting of New York State Jersey Cattle Club, Syracuse.
April 30	23rd Annual Little International Livestock Show, Pennsylvania State College of Agriculture, State College.
May 11	Annual meeting, American Guernsey Cattle Club, Chicago, Ill.
June 16	Annual Meeting of Dairymen's League Co-operative Association, Inc., Syracuse, N. Y.
June 16	Saratoga County Guernsey Breeders' Annual Picnic, Dr. J. R. MacElroy's Farm, Jonesville, N. Y.
June 18	Annual Picnic of New York State Brown Swiss Breeders' Association at Farm of George Smith, Cobleskill, Schoharie County, New York.
June 21-24	Annual Summer Conference of Northeastern Poultry Producers' Council, Cornell University.
July 24-30	Farm & Home Week, Connecticut State College, Storrs.
July 30	Annual Western New York Dairy Field Day, Batavia.

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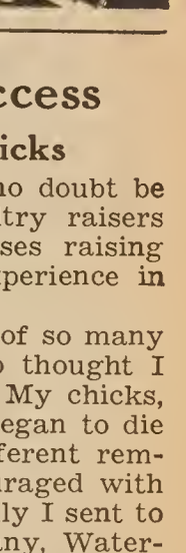
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Don't Use Crankcase Oil on Leather

A reader inquires as to the advisability of using waste crankcase oil on leather, such as shoes and harness.

Leather experts agree that only animal and vegetable oils should be used on leather, and that mineral or petroleum oils are likely to cause burning and cracking. Used crankcase oil would be even worse, due to the gasoline it contains. Just how much it would harm the leather is hard to say, but at least it would do no good.

Harness should be thoroughly cleaned and oiled at least every spring, and it is even better if it can be wiped clean and rubbed with an oiled rag three or four times a season. Good harness oil can be bought from harness dealers; or can be made from equal parts neat's-foot oil and tallow, or of neat's-foot oil with fish oil and tallow. A little lampblack should be used to give the proper color. More complete information can be found in Farmers' Bulletin 1183 — "Care of Leather" — which can be secured through your United States congressman or from the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. —I. W. D.

With AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST ADVERTISERS

Purina Mills, St. Louis, Mo., has been signing off their radio program during April with a special announcement emphasizing the importance of using more eggs. The program goes out over 27 national stations from 6:00 to 7:30 A. M., Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. This is just one more valuable link in the program that is being followed to increase egg consumption.

* * *

General Electric Co., Department 6-B-201, Schenectady, N. Y., will be glad to send you a copy of "Electric Helpers for the Farm Family." The help problem is a serious one for many farmers. Electrical appliances charge only for the time they actually work.

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"Wired Help" available without cost from the *Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Co.,* Rural Department D-49, Mansfield, Ohio, will help you get a satisfactory job of wiring. Electricity on the farm is a business proposition, and too many farm consumers find within a year or two that their buildings were inadequately wired to take care of all the equipment that can be profitably used. Get this book and avoid mistakes.

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No one enjoys replacing a roof. It is costly and when it is done, it should last. A post card to *American Zinc Institute,* Department 34, 60 East 42nd St., New York City, will bring two booklets — "Facts About Galvanized Sheets" and "Directions for Laying Galvanized Roofing." Fifteen of the largest manufacturers of galvanized roofing put on their products the seal of the Zinc Institute, guaranteeing 2 oz. of zinc coating per square foot of roofing.

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"Facts About Tractor Fuels" is offered to readers by *J. I. Case Co.,* Syracuse, N. Y. It is a 32-page booklet which tells something about the refining of fuels, characteristics of different tractor fuels, and some suggestions for lowering tractor fuel costs.

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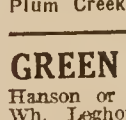
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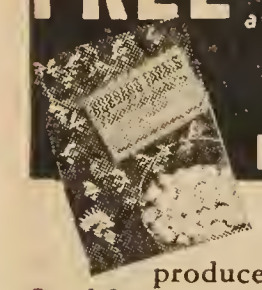
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Leghorns, New Hampshires, Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes, Orpingtons, Crossbreds.
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S. C. R. I. Reds, Red-Rock Cross, Bar. Wh. Rocks, Wh. Wyand, Bl. Minorcas	7.00	35.00	70.
S. C. Anconas, Buff Rocks, Wh. Minorcas, N. H. Reds	8.50	42.50	85.
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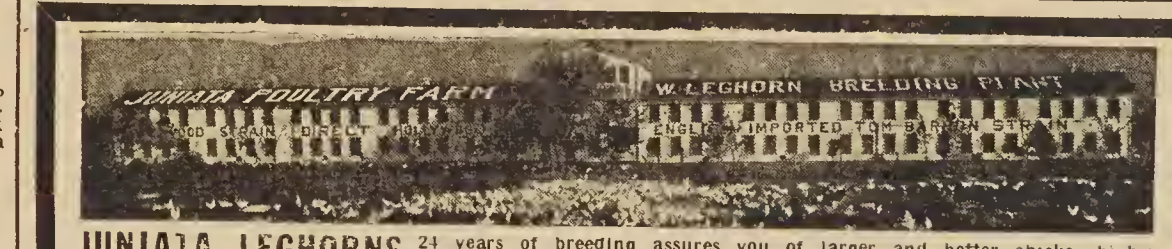
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Barred, White or Buff Rocks	4.00	7.50	36.25	70.
R. I. Reds or New Hampshires	4.00	7.50	36.25	70.
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Large English S. C. W. Leghorns	$3.50	$7.00	$35.00	$70.
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Straight BREEDS—LEGHORNS, WYAN-ROCKS, NEW HAMPSHIRES, R. I. REDS, BARRED & WHITE ROCKS, WH. WYANDOTTES, WH. GIANTS. WENEcross BREEDS-RED-ROCKS, Barred and "Sex-Link"--BRAM-ROCKS--LEGHORN-MINORCAS. Write for FREE Catalog and Prices on Chicks and Sexed Day-Old and Started Pullets.
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from carefully selected, blood-tested breeders. Large Type English Leghorns, N. H. Reds, Hubbard and Christie Strains. White Leghorn cockerels, 3c each. Write—
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All Breeders Bloodtested.	Day Old	14 Days
White and Brown Leghorns	8c	12c
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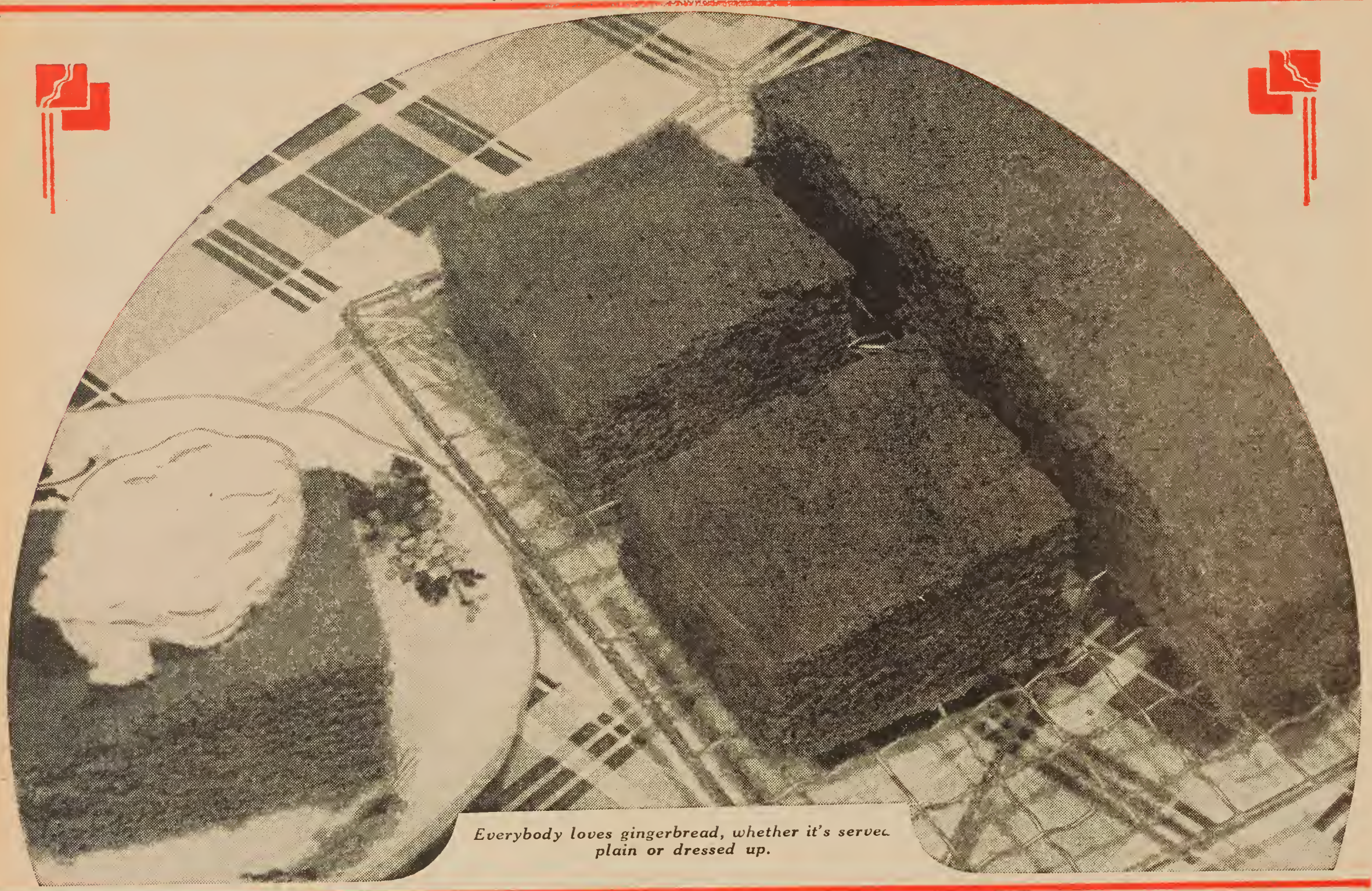
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Bar. Rocks, R. I. Reds	7.00	35.00	70.00
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BARRON LEGHORN CHICKS from high record trap nested stock; imported and bred this strain for 23 years.
DAVID M. HAMMOND, Rt. 3, CORTLAND, N. Y.

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SIXTH • AMERICAN • AGRICULTURIST • GRANGE • CONTEST



Everybody loves gingerbread, whether it's served plain or dressed up.

Gingerbread CONTEST *for Grangers*

By MABEL HEBEL

I HAVE been hungry for gingerbread ever since we decided to make this year's Grange-*American Agriculturist* baking contest a gingerbread one. You can't study gingerbread score cards and look at pictures of oven-fresh gingerbread without creating inside of you an intense longing for that wholesome, delicious cake. And whether you eat your gingerbread with apple sauce, or topped with whipped cream, or whether you spread it with butter and down it with a glass of good rich milk, it's a food that can't be beat.

We are not going to specify any particular recipe for contestants to use, as we want each woman to use her own recipe, the one that she has the best "luck" with. Score cards, giving points on which the gingerbread entries will be judged, are being sent to each Subordinate and Pomona Grange. Each person who enters the contest will receive one of these. It should be read carefully, so that every contestant will know exactly what the judges will look for.

This is the sixth year that *American Agriculturist* has cooperated with the New York State Grange in holding contests. We started back in 1933 with a bread contest, and each year they create more and more interest. In last year's doughnut contest, some of the men put in their oar, or rather their doughnuts. In fact, one Grange Chairman has asked us to open these contests to men and women alike. She says the men are just as good cooks as the ladies. Well, I'm sure we have no objection to the men showing what they can do in the culinary line. I must say that some of the best food I have ever eaten was prepared by the husbands of some of my friends. Men seem to be "natural born cooks", or at least they think they are!

Mrs. Leslie Tanner of Medina, N. Y., State Chairman of Service and Hospitality Committee, is in charge of the contest for the Grange, and cooperating with her will be all Pomona and Subordinate Grange Chairmen of Service and Hospitality Committees. Complete instructions and score cards have already been sent to Secretaries of all Granges, with the request that they pass this material on to the Chairmen, whose addresses we do not have as yet. Any Chairman who has not received her set of instructions should get in touch at once with the Secretary of her Grange, or with *American Agriculturist,* Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y.

As in previous years, there will be a series of three contests —local, Pomona and State. Subordinate Granges will hold theirs first, probably in May and June before hot weather sets in, and the women who win first prize in these local contests will then compete with each other in Pomona contests. Pomona contest winners will match each other in a final state contest, to be held during State Grange Session next December.

Prizes Worth Winning

Twenty cash prizes for State Contest winners are being offered by *American Agriculturist* again this year. These prizes will be divided as follows:

First Prize	$25.00
Second	10.00
Third	5.00
Fourth	3.00
Fifth	2.00
Sixth to Twentieth	1.00 each

In addition to these cash prizes, the usual number of *American Agriculturist* advertisers who cooperate in these contests will award merchandise prizes to both State and Pomona contest winners. As soon as these prizes have been fully decided upon, a list of them will be published in this paper, and Grange Chairmen will be notified. Last year, *American Agriculturist* advertisers gave over 300 prizes to Pomona winners, and more than 50 prizes to the ten highest State winners.

Contest Rules

1. Every Grange woman is eligible to enter this contest (and men also, if they want to!). Although it is not necessary for contestants to be subscribers to *American Agriculturist,* you will find the contest even more enjoyable if you are one of our readers, as we plan to publish regularly news of the contest, with names of winners.

2. Get a Score Card from your Chairman of Service and Hospitality Committee, and carefully fill it out. *Be sure to answer plainly all questions on the score card,* and sign your name, address, Grange, and County. Your score card must accompany your entry of gingerbread, as no entry will be accepted unless there is a properly filled out score card with it.

3. Before making your gingerbread, study carefully the score card to see what are the points on which entries will be judged.

Plan "Gingerbread Night"

We suggest that Service and Hospitality Committees make the most of this gingerbread contest by announcing in advance refreshments that will draw a crowd to Grange Hall the night their contest is held — gingerbread with whipped cream. When you tell your members about this contest in Grange meeting, urge everyone to join the fun and to profit by the experience. We regard these contests as both entertaining and educational, for they not only provide a high spot on Grange programs, but also give contestants an opportunity to demonstrate their skill.



Coat Type DRESS

• *can go places*

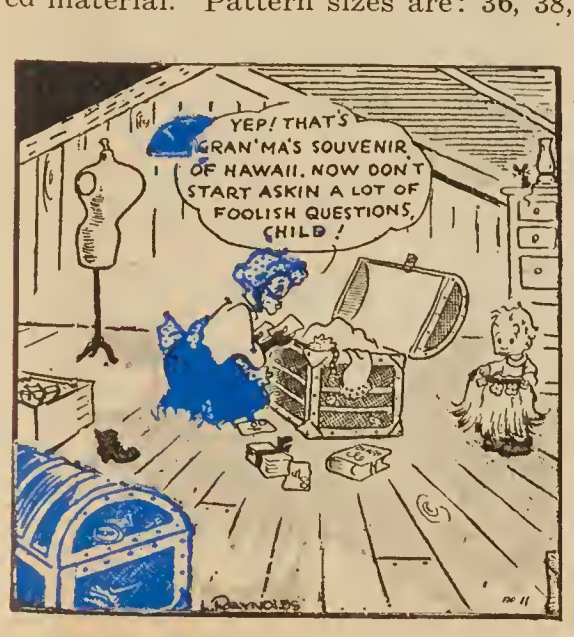
SILK COATS were featured prominently in the Paris spring collection and coat type dresses echo that note.

For small people, jackets of the windbreaker type are extremely useful, besides being very ornamental. The materials should be closely woven to exclude the wind; the color may be bright navy blue, honey brown, red or some of the more delicate spring colors. If the jacket is zipped together, it is more windproof and easier for small fingers to handle.

REDINGOTE TYPE DRESS PATTERN No. 2060 emphasizes the coat style and is particularly flattering to matronly figures because of its slim, straight lines. The panel front may be of matching plain or contrasting figured material. Pattern sizes are: 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48 and 50-inches bust. Size 36 requires 3⅝ yards of 39-inch material with 1⅝ yards of 39-inch contrasting.

WINDBREAKER OR JACKET PATTERN No. 2058 may be made waist or hip length and has two styles of collar. The pattern is available in sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Size 8 requires 1 yard of 54-inch material with 1 yard of 39-inch lining for windbreaker; and 1⅛ yards of 54-inch material with 1⅛ yards of 39-inch lining for jacket.

TO ORDER: Write name, address and pattern size and number clearly and enclose 15c in stamps. Address Pattern Department, *American Agriculturist,* 10 North Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Add 12c for a copy of our new Spring Fashion Magazine.



Aunt Janet's Favorite Recipe

TO USE that little bit of leftover meat or fowl, nothing is more appealing than a souffle. This calls for eggs which help to make the family's blood rich and red. The recipe comes from Harriet B. Barnes of Lanesboro, Massachusetts. Try it and you will agree with her that it is very useful and tasty for supper or for luncheon:

MEAT SOUFFLE

2 tablespoons butter
2 tablespoons flour
½ teaspoon salt
Dash of pepper
3 eggs
1 pint cold chopped meat
3 tablespoons minced onion
1 cup bread crumbs
1 pint of milk

Melt the butter and add flour; then add the milk slowly. When well mixed put onto the stove and bring to a boil and allow to boil two or three minutes to cook the flour. Remove from fire and add bread crumbs, salt, pepper, egg yolks, minced onion, and meat. Fold in stiffly beaten egg whites. Put into a greased dish and bake for ½ hour. Serve at once.



She Starts a Small Wall Garden

DURING this freezing-thawing winter, I wondered if there would be a bulb left to bloom in our newly planted rock garden. Fortunately enough bulbs and rock plants were left intact that I can get some sort of impression of what the ledge will be some day.

Last summer, after a very late start in the spring, my one accomplishment was a fine showing of portulaca in many colors, both single and double. If you have a hot, dry place with plenty of sunshine, then do plant portulaca. That is the sort of place it likes and the new varieties are simply marvelous. Then when nights begin to be cool, the succulent foliage takes on a beautiful reddish tinge.

But I had other plans than just portulaca for my tiny wall garden and spent a lot of time over catalogs selecting what I hoped would be the right bulbs and plants for it. Besides growing several plants from seed, a matter of a whole season, I bought other varieties from nurseries. All winter long the sedums have been fascinating in their varying shapes and in their winter coloring. The first warm days of late winter drew the foliage of the bulbs above ground. One venturesome daffodil even met its fate in the January snows.

You may want to know what I planted, so briefly here they are: snowdrops, crocus, grape hyacinths, dwarf iris, dogtooth violet, fritillaria, several varieties of native wild tulips, scillas, tiny daffodils such as the hoop petticoat daffodil, minimus, February Gold, Thalia, and a varied assortment of plants which I hope will give us blossoms in many colors from early spring to late fall. Among them are: dwarf bleeding heart, creeping veronica, both pink and blue, thyme, golden alyssum, coral bells, potentilla, sweet violets, creeping sweet william, rock cress, arabis and dwarf pinks. Now we'll see if they do what is expected!

Bird Days

JOHN BURROUGHS had "arbutus days", times when he must go to the woods to enjoy the color and scent of those clustered wild flowers. The boys and I have "bird days", when the garden and orchard are so full of song that we cannot stay indoors. The song sparrow trills "sweet teacher" from a rose bush, Phœbe announces his presence emphatically, and Robin is busy making mud pies or clay marbles (we can't decide which).

We hear the meadowlark's clear whistle and see barn swallows sailing over the pasture. A spotted sandpiper is teetering along the creek's edge where snowbirds bathed not so long ago, and a tinkling warble makes me sure that our pert little house wren has arrived. Each day adds a new bird to our list, until it numbers thirty or more by the end of April.

There is sure to come a morning late in this month when two strange sparrows will pause in our garden on their way to Canada, reminding us to "plant wheat, plant wheat" for a grain crop. One is plump and brown with black and white lines over the crown and a pearl-grey vest to set off the large white bow-tie. This is the white-throated sparrow. The other has no marking on the throat, but a very noticeable white topknot outlined in black. It is the white-crowned sparrow. They are en route to join the bird chorus of the northern woods.—*Mrs. G. H. E.*

DON'T PUNISH HER DIGESTION TO RELIEVE HER CONSTIPATION!



LIFE'S so much happier when you give Feen-a-mint, the delicious chewing gum laxative children love to take! No messy, bad-tasting dose to cause tantrums—and, more important still, no heavy bulk to burden delicate digestions. On the contrary, chewing *increases* the flow of natural alkaline mouth fluids that *aid* digestion. Furthermore, Feen-a-mint's tasteless laxative ingredient acts in the intestine, where it should—*not* in the stomach. Join the millions of modern parents who depend on Feen-a-mint for all the family! Get a package at your druggist's or write for generous FREE trial package. Dept. 383 FEEN-A-MINT, Newark, N. J.

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2 SUCCESS SECRETS FOR BETTER BAKING



Never be careless about baking powder. Often the difference between success and failure in baking is due to just two things: (1) interruptions while you are preparing the batter and (2) baking powder that has lost its strength. Both these risks are ended the day you get Davis. For Davis has TWO raising actions instead of only one. Interruptions while you are preparing your dough make no difference because Davis' second raising action waits until the heat of the oven strikes it. Equally important—Davis is always full-strength, dependable. Sealed in air-tight cans, it reaches you as fresh as the day it was packed. Always depend on Davis if you want to depend on success.

THE STRANGER *and the* Fried Pies

By C. A. STEPHENS

DURING the week following haying time that summer — our first summer at the old farm — grandfather and grandmother went to a "conference-meeting" in the town of Bridgton, twenty miles away. They were gone four days, and they took Wealtha, who was the youngest, with them, leaving the rest of us to keep house; that is to say Theodora and Ellen kept house, while Addison, Halstead and I looked after the farm chores.

We had a pretty lively time that week. Tom and Kate Edwards, two youthful neighbors, and the Wilbur boys, who lived on the farm next beyond the Edward's, came over to see us every evening.

I am inclined to believe that grandfather did not leave work enough to keep us properly out of that idleness which leads to disorderly pranks, for on the afternoon of the third day we broke one wheel of the ox-cart and hayrack while coasting. There was a long slope in the east field down which we coasted; we would all get into the cart and let it run down backward, dragging the tongue on the ground behind.

After coasting down we would haul the cart back with the oxen, which we kept yoked for the purpose. On our last coast, one evening, the cart ran off diagonally and struck a large stone, breaking the wheel.

We owned up to the whole matter on grandfather's return. He did not scold us, but after considering the affair overnight, he held court in the sitting-room, heard all the evidence, and then good-humoredly sentenced Addison, Halstead and me to work out on the highway that fall till we had earned enough to repair the wheel — six dollars. It was the most salutary bit of correction that I ever received. It led me to feel my personal responsibility for the damage that had been done so foolishly.

BUT it is not of the broken cart-wheel that I wish especially to speak here.

My cousin Theodora did not excel as a cook. She was much more fond of reading than of housework and domestic dutics, although at the farm she always did her share conscientiously. But there was one article of food which she could prepare to perfection, and that was fried pies. We boys thought that if she had known how to do nothing else in the world but fry pies, she would still have been a shining success in life. We esteemed her gift all the more highly for the reason that its exercise was not a little hazardous. I know a housewife who lost the sight of both her eyes from a single fried-pie explosion.

One forenoon we coaxed Theodora and Ellen to fry a batch of three dozen pies and two "Jonahs"; and the girls, with some misgivings as to what grandmother would say to them for making such inroads on the materials, set about it by ten o'clock. Be is said, however, that niggardliness in the matter of daily food, was not one of grandmother's faults.

The girls filled half a dozen pies with mince-meat, half a dozen with stewed gooseberry, and then half a dozen each with crab-apple, plum, peach and blackberry jelly. They would not let us see what they filled the Jonahs with, but we knew that it must be a fearful mixture. Generally it was something shockingly sour. The Jonahs looked precisely like the other pies, and were put on the same platter with the others. And the rule was that whoever got the Jonah pie must either eat it or crawl under the table to serve as a footstool during the rest of the meal.

What the girls actually put in the two Jonahs this time was wheat bran mixed with Cayenne pepper — a dose that no mortal mouth could possibly endure. It is needless to say that the girls usually kept an eye on the Jonah pie or placed some slight private mark on it, in order not to get it themselves.

When we had something particularly good on the table Addison and Theodora had a habit of making up rimes about it. Kate Edwards had come in that day and was contributing her wit to the riming contest, when, chancing to glance out of the window, Ellen espied a gray horse and a buggy, with the top turned back, standing in the yard. In the buggy was a large, elderly gentleman, a stranger to all of us, who sat regarding the premises with a smilc of pleasant contemplation.

"Now who in the world do you suppose that can be?" exclaimed Ellen, in low tones. "I do believe he has overheard some of those awful verses you have been making up."

"But some one must go to the door," Theodore whispered. "Ad, you go out and see what he has come for."

"He doesn't look just like a minister," said Halstead.

"Nor just like a doctor," Kate whispered. "But he is somebody of consequence, I know; he looks so dignified and experienced."

"And what a good, old, distinguished face!" said Ellen. Thus their sharp young eyes took an inventory of our caller, who, I may as well say here, was Hannibal Hamlin.

The old Hamlin homestead, where Hannibal Hamlin passed his boyhood, was at Paris Hill, Maine, six or seven miles to the eastward of grandfather's farm, and he and grandfather had been young men together and close friends and classmates at Hebron Academy.

At this time Mr. Hamlin's term of office as Vice-President had expired, and he had not yet entered on his long tenure of the senatorship from Maine. Meanwhile he had been collector of customs for the port of Boston, and but a few days previously had resigned this office.

In the interim he was making a brief visit to the scenes of his boyhood home, and had taken a fancy to drive over to call on grandfather. We did not even know "Uncle Hannibal" by sight, and had not the slightest idea who he was. Addison went out, however, and asked if he should take his horse.

"Why, Joseph S. still lives here, does he not?" queried Mr. Hamlin.

"Yes, sir," replied Addison. "I am his grandson."

"Ah, I thought you were rather young for one of his sons," Mr. Hamlin remarked. "I heard, too, that he had lost all his sons in the war."

"Yes, sir," Addison replied, soberly.

Mr. Hamlin regarded him thoughtfully. "I used to know your grandfather," he said. "Is he at home?"

Addison explained the absence of grandfather and grandmother. "I am very sorry they are away," he added.

"I am sorry, too," said Mr. Hamlin. "I wished to see them very much." He began to turn his horse as if to drive away; but Theodora, who was always exceedingly hospitable, had gone out, and now addressed our caller with greater cordiality.

"Will you not come in, sir?" she asked. "Grandfather will be so sorry! Do please stop a little while and let the boys fecd your horse!"

Mr. Hamlin regarded her with a paternal smile. "I will get out and walk round a bit, to rest my legs," he replied.

Addison and I took his horse to the stable, and Theodora, having first shown him the garden and the long row of beehives, led the way to the cool sitting-room, and settled him in an easy chair. We heard her relating recent events of our family history to him and answering his questions.

MEANWHILE the fried pies were waiting and getting cold, and when Addison and I returned from the stable, we all began to feel a little impatient. Ellen and Kate set the pies in the oven to keep them warm. We did not like to begin eating them with company in the sitting room, and so lingered hungrily about, awaiting developments.

"How long do you suppose he will stay?" Halstead exclaimed, crossly.

"He is a pretty fine old fellow," Addison remarked to Kate. "Have you any idea who he is?"

But Kate, although born in the county, had never seen him. Just then the sitting-room door opened, and we heard Theodore saying, "We haven't much for luncheon today but fried pies, but we shall all be glad to have you sit down with us."

"What an awful fib!" whispered Ellen behind her hand to Kate. But Mr. Hamlin had taken a great fancy to Theodora, and was accepting her invitation with vast good nature.

"These are my cousins whom I have told you of," she was saying, and then she mentioned all our names to him, and afterward Kate's, although Mr. Hamlin had not seen fit to tell us his own. We supposed that he was some acquaintance of grandfather's early years.

He was seated in grandfather's place at table, and after a brief flurry in the kitchen, the big platterful of fried pies was brought in. What Ellen and Theodora had done was carefully to pick out the two Jonahs and lay them aside. Addison and Theodora exchanged glances, and there was a little pause of interrogation, in case our caller might possibly be a clergyman, after all, and might wish to say a grace.

He evinced no disposition to do so, however, and Theodora raised the platter and passed it to our guest.

"And are these the fried pies?" he asked, with the broadest of smiles. "I now remember that my mother used to fry something like this when I was a boy at home, and my recollection is that they were very good."

"Yes, most of them are very good," said Addison, by way of making conversation, "unless you happen to get the Jonah."

"And what's the Jonah?" asked our visitor.

Amidst much laughter this was explained to him — also the pcnalty. Mr. Hamlin burst into a great shout of laughter.

"But we have taken the Jonahs out of these," Theodora made haste to assure him.

"What for?" he exclaimed.

The Amateur Poet's Corner

Because of the number of contributions, we do not return poems not published Keep a copy of your poem.

The limit in length is sixteen (16) lines and poem must be original and written by an amateur. $2.00 will be paid to the author of each one printed. Check will be mailed on or about first day of month following publication.

Send poems to Poetry Editor, *American Agriculturist*, P. O. Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y.

Plowman Song

Now soft the wind
On the plowman's cheek,
And budded the willows
Above the creek,
And sweet and urgent
The male lark's calling.
But better the fragrant
Black earth falling
Under the silver
Blade of the plow.
O better the pleasure
Of watching how
Furrow and furrow
Lie side by side
To the north and south
(and the field is wide),
And knowing the seed
Pressed down hercin
Shall father a gold
Abundant bin.

—*Elaine V. Emans, Hutchinson, Minn.*

The Song of the Lazy Farmer



IT'S FUNNY that we have to plant our corn and wheat, and always can't expect a crop unless the seed was garnered 'gainst time of need; we have to save that seed just so and care for it so it will grow, if we were careless half a stand is what we git upon our land. Yet no one saves a cocklebur or thistle weed, but when we stir and turn the soil them seeds all sprout and beat the wheat a-comin' out. Them weed seeds all been thawed and frozed, they've just been left out there exposed to weather fine and weather sad, a man who used his seed that bad would find in spring that seed had died and didn't have no life inside.

But them there seeds seem to thrive, they stand that grief and keep alive, they're vigorous and full of pep, they make a feller watch his step or they will choke the grain all out because they grow so big and stout. I wish that someone would invent a cocklebur so weak and spent that if we didn't save its seed it wouldn't grow into a weed. A weedless farm would be right fine, if I had one like that for mine, I'd then have time to sit and rest, and life would be chock full of zest. We fight them weeds year after year, and yet next spring more weeds appear. A farm that never grew a weed would be a first-class farm indeed!

"Why, why — because we have company," stammered Theodora.

"And spoil the sport?" cried our visitor. "Young lady, I want those Jonahs put back."

"Oh, but they are dreadful Jonahs!" pleaded Theodora.

"I want the Jonahs put back," insisted Mr. Hamlin. "I shall have to decline to lunch here unless the Jonahs are in their proper places."

Very shamefaced, Ellen brought them in.

"No hocus-pocus now!" cried our visitor, and we all had to turn our backs and shut our eyes while Kate put them among the others in the platter.

Then we each chose a pie. "Each take a good, deep mouthful!" cried Mr. Hamlin, entering into the spirit of the game. "All together—now!"

Eight long bites were taken at once; but as it chanced no one got a Jonah, and the pies rapidly disappeared.

"But these are good!" cried our visitor. "Mine was gooseberry." Then, turning to Theodora, "How many times may a fellow try for a Jonah here?"

"Five times," replied Theodora, laughing and pleased by the praise.

The platter was passed again, and no one got bran and Cayenne.

BUT at the third passing I saw Kate start visibly when our visitor chose his pie. "All ready! Bite!" he cried, and we bit; but at the first taste he stopped short, rolled his eyes round and shook his head with his mouth full.

"Oh, but you need not eat it, sir!" cried Theodora, rushing round to him. "You need not do anything!"

But without a word our bulky visitor had sunk slowly out of his chair, and pushing it back, disappeared under the long table.

For a moment we all sat scandalized, then shouted in spite of ourselves. In the midst of our confused hilarity the table began to tip; it rose slowly several inches, then moved off toward the sitting-room door. Our jolly visitor had it on his back and was crawling ponderously away with it, and the rest of us were getting ourselves and our chairs out of the way! In fact, the remainder of that luncheon was a perfect gale of laughter. The table walked quite round the room and came carefully back to its original position.

After the hilarity had subsided and the luncheon had come to an end, our visitor told us of his boyhood at Paris Hill.

When at last he declared that he positively must be going on his way, we begged him to remain overnight, and brought out his horse with great reluctance.

Before getting into the buggy he took us each by the hand and saluted the girls, particularly Theodora, in a truly fatherly manner.

"I've had a good time!" said he. "Tell your grandparents that I should have been very glad to see them," he added, as he took the reins.

"But, sir," said Theodora, earnestly, "grandpa will ask who it was that called."

"Oh, well, you can describe me to him," cried Mr. Hamlin, laughing, "and if he cannot make me out, you may tell him that it was an old fellow he once knew named Hamlin! Good-by!" and he drove away.

"Well, whoever he is, he's an old brick!" said Halstead, as the buggy passed between the high gate-posts at the foot of the lane.

"I think he is just splendid!" exclaimed Kate, enthusiastically.

WHEN grandfather and grandmother came home, late that evening, we were not slow in telling that a most remarkable elderly man named Hamlin had called to see them, and stopped to lunch with us.

"Hamlin, Hamlin," repeated grandfather, absently. "What sort of looking man?"

Theodora and Ellen described him with zeal.

"Why, father, it must have been Hannibal Hamlin!" cried grandmother.

"So it was!" exclaimed grandfather. "Too bad we were not at home!"

"What! Not Hannibal Hamlin, the Vice-President of the United States!" Addison almost shouted.

"Yes, Vice-President Hamlin," said grandfather.

And about that time it would have required nothing much heavier than a feather to knock us all over. Addison looked at Theodora, and she looked at Ellen and me. Halstead whistled.

"Why, what did you say or do that makes you look so queer?" cried grandmother. "I hope you behaved well to him. Did anything happen?"

"Oh, no, nothing much," said Ellen, laughing nervously, "only he got the Jonah pie and—and—we've had the Vice-President of the United States under the table to put our feet on!"

Grandmother turned very red and was much disturbed. She wanted grandfather to write that night and try to apologize for us. But grandfather only laughed. "I have known Mr. Hamlin ever since he was a boy," said he. "He enjoyed that pie as well as any of them, and no apology is needed."



—By ROMEYN BERRY

I'VE TOLD you right along from the beginning that I wasn't a regular farmer; it was my wife with the green fingers who was that, and I'm merely an extra hand around the place just as Old Chuck is the extra horse. It's only a small part of the horse work that Old Chuck does, and all the real farm work I do in the course of the year would not add up to a very impressive total; but there are times when our farm would be in a bad way without Chuck and me.

We do the little things that wouldn't get done if we didn't do them, and that's not unimportant. We rake up and burn trash, do paint jobs, grease tools and trim up around the edges — things that don't really count in the balance sheet but which strike the eye of a person driving by on the road. My wife does the real work (with help, of course) and keeps the fields and the barn stepping along in time with the changing seasons, but it's Old Chuck and I who put on the fancy touches. After she's cut the hair, we shave the neck and apply the bay rum — if you know what I mean.

Recently we've been clearing away winter trash — Chuck and I — and spreading red paint around with lavish hand. Between us we've gotten rid of some twenty loads of rubbish just from around the house and we've painted all the gates and wagon boxes and the pig pen, too. We used a good, honest, American-barn red, which requires but one coat to make a brave showing from all the hills for miles around. Secretly we plot to paint the manure spreader, also, the very first day she permits it to rest long enough to cool off and dry out.

Wooden gates last three times as long when you keep them painted. That is the respectable excuse we advance when questioned about our extraordinary painting activity, but bless your heart, the real reason that urges us on is that we think red gates look so gay dotted around a farm against the green of young wheat. My wife is entitled to all the credit for the wheat, but don't ever forget I'm the fellow who is responsible for the red gates without which the picture would have been only half as effective.

AND I like to burn trash in April; it seems to hurry up the Spring. It's late winter when you start to rake; but by the time the top layer has been peeled off the yard, enough unsuspected growing things have been uncovered to move the season up a month. The original motive is to clean up, but it takes no more than a swish or two with the rake to change the nature of the urge; for it's then you discover that every square foot of earth is aching with things that want to come up and are gasping for sun and air and light. By the third swish the other day, I'd uncovered lemon lilies, crocuses, a penny dated 1892, wild strawberry plants, columbine and an old glove of mine that our dog must have made off with back in the fall sometime.

Raking trash, building rubbish fires, and playing with matches possess a primitive appeal fascinating alike to young and old. I seem to have the neighbors doing it, too. We are surrounded now by pillars of cloud by day, and when it gets really dark at the end of the lengthening spring evenings there are pillars of fire up and down our road for a good half mile in both directions, which are of course rubbish fires burning in the night. It's because, I suppose, burning trash is one of the few farm jobs children like well enough to stick at cheerfully for more than half an hour at a stretch.

But this week my wife and the help are building a new fence down in the back pasture so we can alternate pasturage this year, giving one part a rest while the other is being grazed. Old Chuck is with them in their enterprise, drawing the wagon that is at once the vehicle for the posts, the wire, the stretcher, and also the platform from which the maul is swung in driving the posts. He has that job because he is the only male member of the organization who won't jump when a 12-pound maul unexpectedly whacks a post in his immediate rear. While Chuck is away I am cleaning winter stoppages out of the little brook that runs through our barnyard so it won't overflow its banks when the big rains come, and nailing down flapping planks in the wagon house.

That, however, is only temporary employment of an enforced nature; I prefer odd jobs which make a more spectacular display. Just as soon as the others get through with the new fencing, I'm going down there and put a dab of red paint on the top of each post. To this end I've saved the ropey paint in the bottoms of the cans and I believe the application will prolong immeasurably the life of the posts and the sturdiness of the fence. Even if I'm wrong in this belief, my farm-time isn't worth much, and the left-over paint nothing at all, and I'll bet you anything you like that by the time I get red tips on all those new posts we'll have the most brilliant pasture fence in the town. And when that's done, it will be time to get out the scythe and the lawn mower and start an odd job that for four months comes pretty close to being in the full-time class.

I SUPPOSE you think I am without shame in confessing to the triviality of my contribution toward the operation of our farm, but, as a matter of fact, I regard the work I do as pretty important. Lots of times as I jog around the town in our old Ford and spy upon the agricultural progress of our competitors, I say to myself:

"Now there's a nice farm, well planned, well-tilled and well-managed. I'll bet it's making money. All it seems to need is an odd-job man like me — someone to put in an hour before breakfast and another after supper cleaning up trash, shaving the neck and sticking a dab of red paint here and there for its moral effect."

You can't expect a man who starts in at five these days and sticks at it until dark to stop and pick things up on his last weary trip from the barn to the kitchen. And yet that fussy picking up and touching up habit is important in the art of husbandry. It takes an extra, odd-job man for that, someone who comes and goes and who, not having borne the heat of the day, has a little energy left in the spring evenings for fancy touches.

It's a question whether most farms could stand the extra overhead expense of an odd-job man, but ours can because it gets him so cheap. My pay is just the same as Old Chuck's. We both get our board, keep and washing.

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George Sisson, Hillview Farm, Potsdam, N. Y.; Robert Smith, Douglaston Manor, Pulaski, N. Y.; H. L. Ames, Masonic Home Farm, Utica, N. Y.; Keith Lee, Barneveld, N. Y.; Albert Haney, Richard's Farm, Remsen, N. Y.; William Kleine, Crocker Farm, Cortland, N. Y.

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Black, drafty type, from ton Sire and Dam. LAET AND SANG BREEDING. **$180**

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Northeast Markets for Northeast Producers

Imported and American Bred

Belgian and Percheron Stallions and Mares

Some of the kind which have won so consistently at the larger shows are now at my barns at Springville, Erie Co., N. Y., for your inspection. If you or your community is in need of a good stallion or mare, let us hear from you. Terms to responsible parties.

References gladly furnished.

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SPRINGVILLE, Erie Co., NEW YORK

FOR SALE: ONE PUREBRED

PERCHERON STALLION

Black with white star, 1800 lbs., 17 hands, gentle, Intelligent, active, broken to harness, Laet and Carnot breeding, sound, coming 8. Will exchange for another stallion equally good or will take part pay in dairy heifers. Must change because related to mares.

CUYLER E. PAINE, Albion, New York
TEL. BARRE 686-F-13.

Spotted Poland Chinas

Best Breeding Type.



THREE BROOD SOWS.

HIGH CLASS BOAR PIGS

M. G. ADAMS
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FOR SALE: Pure Bred

Berkshire Pigs

WANTED: Old Barn Pigeons and rabbits.

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LITTLESTOWN, PENNSYLVANIA

For Sale **Registered Berkshires**

Bred gilts, One fall service boar. Choice spring pigs, both sexes, $10.00 each. Cornell, Sycamore, Penn, State and Barker blood lines. Satisfaction guaranteed.

MARION B. TYLER
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REGISTERED

Chester White Swine

SERVICE BOARS, LAST FALL GILTS, SPRING PIGS FOR SALE.

Won Grand Champion Boar at State Fair, three times in past five years. Satisfaction Guaranteed.

WAYNE L. BROWN
Auburn, R.D. No. 6, New York

SWINE Large Registered YORKSHIRES

FROM IMPORTED CHAMPION STOCK.
ALL AGES.
SERVICE BOARS — BRED SOWS — PIGS

HAROLD F. STEWART,
R.D. No. 2, CANISTEO, N. Y.

BIG TYPE PEDIGREED CHESTER WHITES

Service Boars, Bred Sows, Pigs.

PURE WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS.

C. E. CASSEL,
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KEYSTONE

Registered Berkshires

Country's best breeding stock. Penna. State College and Cornell strains. 6-8 week boar and sow pigs, and older stock. Write

THE KEYSTONE FARMS
RICHFIELD, PENNSYLVANIA

For Sale:

Small Flock Grade Dorset Ewes

$11 Each, Unsheared

RAYMOND W. COLMAN
MEDINA, NEW YORK

COW DOGS

English Shepherds

Frances Mason Delhi, N. Y.

Jonsown Collie Kennels

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REGISTERED COLLIES - Puppies, Brood Matrons
3 Males at Stud — White, Tricolor, Sable & White.
Pictures on request.

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Basset Hounds

Long eared, Crooked legs. The ideal hunting dog for pheasants and rabbits. Pups 2 months old, also two females, 1½ years and 3 years respectively; REGISTERED.

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Baled Hay and Straw

ALL GRADES MIXED HAY AND ALFALFA.
DELIVERED BY TRUCK OR CARLOAD.
Write or telephone your needs.

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SEEDS

Cornell 11, Sweepstakes, Hybrid 29-3, Corn, Oats, Barley, Field Beans, Cabbage, Golden Cross Bantam Sweet Corn, Pasture Mixtures, Wild White Clover, and other varieties.
Write for Free Price List.

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LUDLOWVILLE, NEW YORK

FOR SALE:

Certified Warba Potatoes

14 days earlier than cobblers.
For prices write to:

H. C. LAWLER
BROOKS MAINE

CERTIFIED IRISH COBBLER, WARBA, CHIPPEWA, Early Ohio, EARLY ROSE, KATAHDIN. Spaulding Rose, Bliss Triumph, Rural Russet, Smooth Rural. Also SELECTED, ROGUED Grown from Certified Irish Cobbler, Warba, Chippewa, Early Ohio, Katahdin, Spaulding Rose, Bliss Triumph, Rural Russet and Smooth Rural. NEW VARIETIES CHIPPEWA, WARBA and KATAHDIN are outstanding. We recommend their trial. Write for information and prices.

PORTER & BONNEY Elba, N. Y.

Certified Seed Potatoes

Foundation stock from tuber unit selections.
SMOOTH WHITE RURALS (HEAVYWEIGHT STRAIN); RURAL RUSSETS.
You can not find any better seed than put out by

H. L. HODNETT & SONS,
FILLMORE, NEW YORK

Seed Potatoes

Certified Katahdin, also uncertified Rural; one year from certification.

THE CROSS FARM
FAYETTEVILLE, NEW YORK

Northern Grown

Pure Strain Seed Potatoes

continuously since 1888.
Free price list. Red, White, Blue varieties.

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Certified Green Mountain **Seed Potatoes**

U. S. No. 1 Small, same quality as large seed, but will go much further. Order early before stock is exhausted at 75c per bu. F.O.B. Wayland, N. Y. Terms cash with order. 5c less per bu. on lots of 50 bu. or more.

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29-3 HYBRID SEED CORN

Write

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FOR SALE:
500 BU. CERTIFIED WISCONSIN NO. 38

BARLEY

GERMINATION 99% — PURITY 99.97%
Grown by:
Lewis F. Allen & Son
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Honey

60 lbs.	best clover	$5.40
" "	amber	4.20
28 "	Buckwheat	3.30
	Clover	2.70

Above not prepaid.

10 lbs. clover post paid, $1.60. Satisfaction guaranteed. Honey is the health sweet. Nature's best.

F. W. Lesser, Fayetteville, N. Y.

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Sharples Milking Machine

IN PERFECT CONDITION — USING RITE-WAY TEAT CUPS.
ALSO GOOD EARLY CUT FEEDING HAY.

F. L. BURNHAM
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R. O. P. and Certified LEGHORNS

Last Two Years R.O.P. Average: 230 eggs per bird, weighing 26.47 ounces per dozen. Average body weight 4.5 lbs. B.W.D. tested for ten years. No Reactors found for past two years.

ALL MALES FROM R.O.P. MATINGS

Send for circular.

Kirkup's Poultry Farm
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R.O.P. records at New York official laying test.
92% livability average for 6 years. 3-100% livability pens out of 4 during past 2 years. Yearly egg production for 6 years average 64% (lowest pen, 57% and highest, 68%.) A record for uniform egg production.
30 years experience breeding White Leghorns. (3 generations).
Now booking orders for pullets and cockerels.
New York State Tube Agglutination blood tested. We solicit your investigation and reservations for your season's requirements.

DEROY TAYLOR, NEWARK, WAYNE COUNTY, N. Y.

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TRAP-NESTED
PROGENY TESTED
S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS

Our birds are dependable high producers of large chalk-white eggs. Every male from 250 to over 300 egg dams. Entire flock pullorum clean tube test. Free illustrated catalog.

Content Farms, Box 90, Cambridge, N. Y.

N. Y. State CERTIFIED S.C.W. LEGHORNS

25 yrs. breeding for type and production and egg size and quality.
17 yrs. all breeders N. Y. State Officially Certified.
8 yrs. used only high record pedigreed males.
Entire flock ALWAYS 100% clean on blood test for B.W.O. (tube test).

KUTSCHBACH & SON, Sherburne, N.Y.

BODINE'S

PEDIGREED LEGHORNS

New York State's largest U.S.R.O.P. Breeding Farm.
Official average body weight of birds 4.63 lbs. Heaviest in New York State.
Official average production of birds 248.49 eggs. Third highest in New York State.

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Write for price list and circular.

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KEYSTONE FARMS

S.C. White Leghorns

noted for health, vigor, vitality and laying qualities. Established 1910. Write today for colored Poultry Calendar. Explains all.

The Keystone Farms, Richfield, Pa.

RICHQUALITY Certified Leghorns

ESTABLISHED IN 1911



Largest Certified Flock in New York State
Real production poultry — Write us your needs.
RICH POULTRY FARM, Box A, Hobart, N. Y.

Hartwick QUALITY **Pedigree S. C. W. Leghorns**

Bred from strong, healthy, high producing hens that lay large pure white eggs.
PULLETS AND BREEDING STOCK FOR SALE.
All birds are B.W.O. tested and reactors removed.

HARTWICK HATCHERY, Inc.
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PULLORUM FREE STATE TESTED **Barred Rocks**
CROSSES — N. H. REDS
HATCHING EGGS—PULLETS—COCKERELS
DUANE YOUNG, Mgr. EXETER, N. H.

THE ROGERS FARMS

S. C. W. Leghorns and New Hampshires
All breeders are of large size and blood tested.
Hatching Eggs average 27 oz. to doz.
Fully Guaranteed.
BERGEN, N. Y.

Hobart Poultry Farm LEGHORNS

LARGE BIRDS — CHALK WHITE EGGS
Free Illustrated Circular.
WALTER S. RICH, HOBART, N. Y.

LARGE LAYING LEGHORNS

BETTER BUILT BY BALANCED BREEDING

N. Y. CERTIFIED AND U. S. R.O.P. HATCHING EGGS. ALSO PULLETS RAISED ON CONTRACT.
CAYUGA SOY BEANS.

JAMES E. RICE & SONS
Box A - Trumansburg, N. Y.

MEADOWBROOK Poultry Farm

Hollywood & Barron S.C. White Leghorns
FOUR WEEK OLD PULLETS.
Write for TENTH ANNIVERSARY CATALOG.

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Box A, RICHFIELD, PENNA.

KAUDER'S PEDIGREED LEGHORNS



Send for REDUCED PRICES
Order now for earliest delivery.

A CLEAN SWEEP

Life-Time Pen Records

Vineland Hen Contest. Proven High Speed production combined with Long Laying Life. World Champion Pens, 2-year old Hens; 3-year old Hens; 4-year old Hens. Winner, "HEN OF THE YEAR" Trophy, 1937 for best all-around Quality Hen, Neppco Exposition.

Send for Reduced Summer Prices, Today. Catalog.

DIRECT BREEDING of my Vineland World Record Layers. Sired by Proven Males from: 270 to 348 EGG HENS

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HOLSER'S VALLEY FARM

Leghorns ——— New Hampshires

Watch our contest records.

B.W.D. Tested — Proven Producers

R. D. NO. 4, TROY, NEW YORK

Gabriel's Poultry Farm

Backed by 24 years of continuous service to customers.
Buy success of the successful. W. Leghorns, Reds & N. H. Reds. Pullorum Free. Circular.

Gabriel's Poultry Farm
Box 9, Odessa, N. Y.

Kernels, Screenings *and* Chaff

By H. E. BABCOCK



These are the Guernsey heifers at Sunnygables which Professor Savage reports on in his letter. They were purchased last fall in very thin condition. Their ration this winter has been phosphate-soybean ensilage, chopped alfalfa hay, and a little home-grown grain.

THIS WINTER as we have fed soybean and alfalfa ensilage to all kinds of livestock at Sunnygables, I have been impressed with the results that we seem to be getting, ***particularly from the soybean ensilage.***

Because I know a great many readers of this page are interested in all kinds of legume ensilage made by both the molasses and phosphoric acid methods, I have felt that it would be rendering a real service to have some impartial and competent observer or observers look over the stock at Sunnygables which had been fed such ensilage for several months. I accordingly arranged with Professor E. S. Savage and his assistant, Mr. O. L. Lepard, to come to the farm on March 31 and make such an inspection. I also had Mr. Lepard take samples of ensilage out of three of our silos and samples of manure of animals eating phosphate-soybean ensilage and molasses-soybean ensilage.

Ensilage O.K.

The samples of ensilage taken by Mr. Lepard were delivered to Professor J. K. Wilson at Cornell University. Professor Wilson immediately made an acidity test of these ensilage samples which he reports on April 4 to be as follows:

Molasses ensilage made from Cayuga Soybeans — pH 4.25.

Phosphate ensilage made from Dunfield Soybeans — pH 4.3.

Phosphate ensilage made from Mixed Grasses — pH 4.9.

A glance at the above figures shows that the ensilage in all three silos approaches the ideal acidity and that there is practically no difference between the acidity of the soybean ensilage made with molasses and with phosphoric acid.

Professor Savage Reports

After Professor Savage and Mr. Lepard had completed their inspection of the ensilage and the livestock at Sunnygables and Larchmont, they both wrote me a report of their observations. Space does not permit printing both letters, so I present here quotations from Professor Savage's letter dated April 1, 1938:

"While things are fresh in my mind, I am glad to write you and tell you what I saw on my visit at Sunnygables and Larchmont yesterday afternoon. Mr. O. L. Lepard, who was with me, is a graduate student in the department, and for the next two years is to give the major part of his time to the study of phosphate and molasses silage, made from legumes and grasses.

"First, let me congratulate you on the quality of the ensilage that I saw made from soybeans, with either phosphoric acid or molasses as a preservative.

"As I remember it, the silage made with phosphoric acid and soybeans at Sunnygables was used for all classes of stock this last winter. I looked over with a great deal of interest and pleasure the Aberdeen-Angus heifers that you carried through the winter and which are now going out on pasture. I think that they are plenty fat enough for breeding heifers. I do not see why they should be asked to put on any more fat than they have now. They seem to be in excellent breeding condition.

"The Guernsey heifers were well grown, fat enough, and with most excellent finish, it seemed to me, for the spring. They looked just right from a breeding standpoint and from the way they are bellied down. We think here at the college that we want a good middle on these young heifers and that you have got to begin to get these middles on them early, or else they will not have the feeding capacity and the depth of body that they should have when they mature.

"Next, we looked over the sheep that have just come through the winter, been shorn, and that have already raised lambs. They looked remarkable to me. They were really fat for this time of year, and fat considering what they have already done this winter.

"Then, we went in to see the hens. You showed us a bunch of hens that were developed on phosphate silage made from soybeans, that are now running right along with a 70 per cent laying average. I believe you said these were September pullets and they are now running 70 per cent every day in March.

"Finally, we looked over the horses and I think I can say that the Belgian mares that I saw really have the sheen that you can see in them. They certainly are well grown and are in excellent condition.

"Then, we went up to Larchmont and examined the molasses silage that was made from soybeans. Here we saw silage that was leafy, green in color, had an excellent odor, and showed no evidence of spoilage. The thing that I remarked was that the walls of the new silo were actually not stained from the silage and that is as good a test as I want for molasses or phosphate silage either.

"Your beef cows up there that represent your breeding herd and that have been carried on this soybean-molasses silage and corn stover looked all right to me. Of course, I am a dairyman but I think I know when a cow looks fat enough to drop her calf and raise it if she does not have to give any more milk. The youngster that we saw showed signs that his mother had been well fed while she was carrying him and I see no reason why you should not expect first-class calves from all of these cows this spring.

"Your plans for growing soybeans for silage in place of corn look good to me. In fact, I am going to raise 10 acres of soybeans for silage myself, put it up with phosphoric acid and try it out again. We will all be tremendously interested to learn how you come out with respect to tonnage per acre, as compared with corn. There is no question about the place in the rotation and the advantage of soybeans over corn in many ways, if the tonnage figures come out all right.

"I can't see any difference between the molasses-soybean silage and the phosphate-soybean silage. They seem to be of equal value and quality, and the results seem to be equal.

"You are certainly doing things with your improvement in farm machinery design. These things interest me too and we will watch your page with much interest to see these changes as you and Howard work them out.

"Thank you for a pleasant afternoon."

* * *

Farm Notes

We took advantage of the nice weather the latter part of March to get in twenty acres of oats and barley. Most of the time since then the fields have been covered with snow. Naturally, we are wondering whether the grain will come up satisfactorily under such conditions. I remember in the spring of 1935 we sowed barley in March and it was later covered with snow, but came along all right.

* * *

There is one time when we know exactly how many sheep we have on hand. It is when we shear them. We have just paid Mr. Hinds, who annually shears our flock, for clipping 280 ewes and four rams. The warm weather the latter part of March made an ideal shearing time.

* * *

Early in January we put 518 Red Rock crossbred pullets, hatched in September, into the laying house. Our records show that they started laying in January and by the first of March they had laid 21 eggs apiece. During these two months we removed twenty-eight birds from the pen — two having died and the rest have been culled out for various reasons and eaten. I plan to get all the eggs I can out of this pen of birds by Thanksgiving time and then sell them. Some of them will weigh around seven pounds right now. This is the flock of birds we trained to eat whole corn.

* * *

I have forgotten to report that we have had a fair crop of hothouse lambs. We got about half of them when we wanted to have them. The other half have strung along. Hank has all of his ewes which have had their lambs, or have lost them, in a flock by themselves and is flushing them with a little grain, with the idea of putting the rams in with them about April 15, which is two weeks earlier than last year.

Automatically our ewes seem to have divided themselves into about three flocks of equal size. Around 100 are fall-lambers; about the same number are early winter-lambers, and the balance are spring-lambers. I suppose that our struggle will be to keep as large a flock as possible which will drop lambs early enough in the fall to make them into hothouse lambs for the holiday trade.



As it must to all good sheep, death came to "Old Mama" April 9, 1938. It was characteristic of Mama to fight until the end. She did not give up until she had launched her twenty-fifth lamb well on the road to independence. Sunnygables mourns the passing of a "rugged individualist." Old Mama believed in looking out for herself and her family. Her philosophy made her the most useful ewe in our flocks. I wonder if in Old Mama's life there isn't a lesson for some of us human beings?



Protective SERVICE BUREAU

MEMBER AMERICAN AGRICUTURIST PROTECTIVE SERVICE

Conducted by H. L. COSLINE

Was His Name "Miller"?

"There is a man around selling bird's claw grass seed. It looks something like alfalfa, and costs $1.00 a pound. It can be sowed without plowing and will catch. Do you know anything about it? If so, please let me know."

This question was referred to M. T. Munn of the Experiment Station at Geneva, who replies as follows:

"We were particularly interested in your letter regarding the possibility of someone's selling a kind of seed at $1.00 a pound. This looks to us like the possibility of another one of those seed frauds which crop up occasionally, in most cases worked by a man by the name of Miller.

"The only other thing it could possibly be would be that someone is selling the newly advocated clover-like plant known as Bird's foot trefoil. However, the seed of that does not look like alfalfa, but more like alsike clover, and also the price of that seed is by no means $1.00 per pound. I believe there is plenty available at around 20c a pound. We understand that this man Miller is wanted in other states. At the present time he has even served at Leavenworth for a period for just such a business. For that reason if you can get any further information, we would very much like to know about it since we have been particularly anxious to keep him or anyone else out of this state with these vicious seed frauds.

"Any such practice as this ought to be referred to the State Police at once if it is not a bonafide transaction."

* * *

Brenner Out of Business

The firm of R. Brenner and Sons of 358 Greenwich Street, New York City, receiver of eggs, discontinued business recently. Since that time eggs sent in to the company are handled by Harry Suffin of the same address.

It appears that a few checks sent out by Brenner in payment for eggs have been protested. If any subscriber has protested checks, or has shipped eggs and has not received returns, we will be glad to write him and try to collect.

* * *

"If Any"

Will you kindly tell me the reliability of the attached music publishing company. They approve very highly of one of my lyrics and ask $40.00 to put it on the market and copyright it for me. They are to receive 10% of all royalties, if any. I am to pay $5.00 down and the rest in installments until the song is completed.

If it is worth $40.00 to see your music in print, go ahead, by all means. Our own opinion is that the chance of getting any royalties is something less than one in a million. Song hits these days are written by professionals and not only that, they are written for a particular show or movie. If there were a reasonable chance for royalties, it would seem that a publishing company would be willing to take a chance. We have run across a great many who are willing to publish the music of amateurs at a price, but none who are willing to take a chance of profits from royalties secured.

* * *

Keep the Money

I am enclosing a letter from the Real Estate Salesman of Lincoln, Nebraska. First they wanted $10.00 and now they have come down to $5.00. For that sum they will list my farm with 500 real estate dealers and possible buyers. Their proposition reads well if they are reliable and get results.

We have never seen the necessity of paying an advance fee for the sale of farm property. There is always the suspicion that they are more interested in getting the money than in selling the farm. As far as we can see, the literature sent our subscriber makes absolutely no promise of a sale. In a similar proposition offered by another concern we could get no information indicating that any farms had been sold.

* * *

Pennsylvania Has New Law

Effective December 1, 1938, the State of Pennsylvania has a new law affecting the handling of farm produce. Briefly, buyers of farm produce in that state must secure a license from the Department of Agriculture and provide a bond of $3,000 or more, as the Department requires, in order to insure payment to producers. For certain practices licenses may be revoked by the Department.

The law covers fruits, vegetables, farm crops, poultry, eggs, nuts, flowers, and honey; but does not include timber products or livestock. It applies to dealers where they purchase produce for which payment is not made on delivery.

* * *

Dollars Count Up

Mr. George R. Kennedy, Assistant U. S. Attorney, is quoted as stating that Miss Dorothy Lakey of the Elaine Distributors, Decaur, Illinois, netted about $6,800 between August and November, 1937. She advertised for women to address postcards at home and required a dollar deposit from each addresser. She was arrested, bound over to the Federal Grand Jury, and subsequently released in $1,000 bail on charges of using the mails to defraud.

* * *

Fraud Order

A postal fraud order has been issued against Pedrick Poultry Farms and its proprietor, William E. Pedrick, of Flemington, N. J. In past years we have had some complaints against this firm, mainly on orders accompanied by checks, which checks were cashed without order being filled. Our suggestion is that regardless of whether or not you are sending cash with your order, you deal with hatcheries whose ads are carried in publications who guarantee them.

* * *

Poppy Sale

As has been the custom for several years, the Veterans of Foreign Wars will conduct a Buddy Poppy sale during the week of Memorial Day. These poppies are made by disabled ex-service men who are patients in government hospitals, and carry a distinguishing green label which has been copyrighted. Part of the proceeds will be used to help veterans and their families, and part will go to the National Home for Widows and Orphans of Ex-Service Men in Eaton Rapids, Michigan.

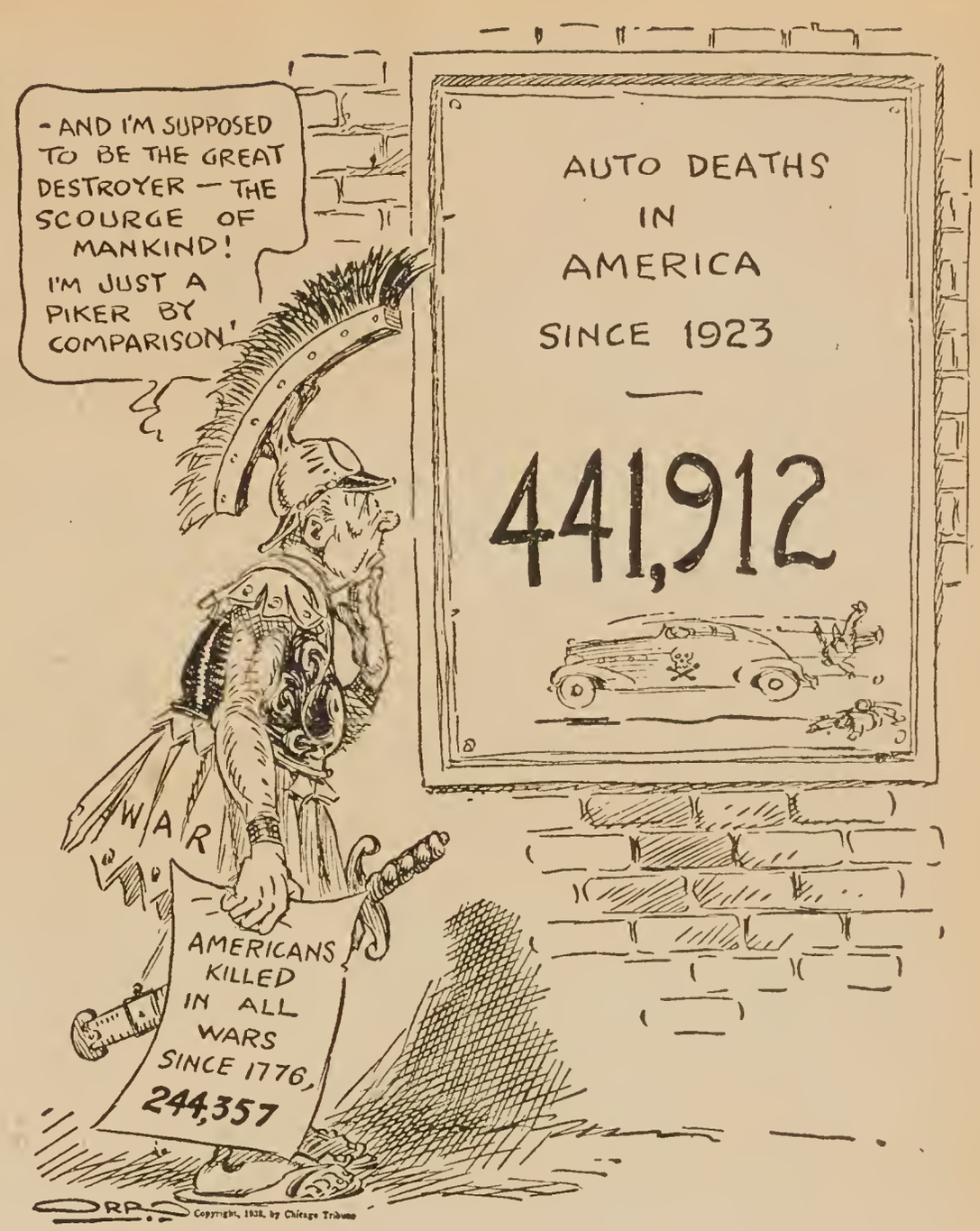


$25.00 Weekly Benefit

Specified Sickness and Accidents

Men and women accepted — ages 15-69 at $10.00 a year. No medical examinations. Policy pays on specified sickness and accidents. *Write for full details.*

North American Accident Insurance Co.
Savings Bank Building, Ithaca, N. Y.



BENEFITS RECENTLY PAID

F. P. West, West Edmeston, N. Y. — Auto accident—cont. chest and shock	$ 97.14	F. C. Phelps, Vergennes, Vt. — Auto collision—gen. bruises	60.00
Ross Unger, Norwich, N. Y. — Auto collision—severed tendon finger	10.00	Amos Fryo, R. 2, Contoocook, N. H. — Wagon accident—inj. knee	72.86
H. L. Orr, R. I, Rock Stream, N. Y. — Auto overturned—inj. back	20.00	A. C. Keenan, Mirror Lake, N. H. — Auto skidded—sprained & bruised knee	2.86
Ruth Lee, 300 Erie St., Little Valley, N.Y. — Auto collision—inj. foot	10.00	L. A. Simmons, R. I, Lyme, N. H. — Thrown from sled—frac. ribs	40.00
Henry Bender, Lancaster, N. Y. — Struck by wagon—frac. tibia & fibula	30.00	Hazel E. Woodworth, Portsmouth, N. H. — Auto accident—frac. ribs	60.00
F. F. Ide, R. I, Arcade, N. Y. — Auto accident—frac. rib and bruises	20.00	Napoleon Boudrieau, R. I, Walpole, N. H. — Thrown from sled—inj. knee & frac. hand	140.28
Stanley Labagh, Hurleyville, N. Y. — Thrown from auto—frac. leg	130.00	Myrtle Kimball, No. Berwick, Me. — Auto overturned—cont. legs & arms	20.00
Joseph Bowers, R. 4, Little Falls, N. Y. — Auto accident—injuries	130.00	Bernice Francis, No. Berwick, Me. — Auto overturned—bruised face and chin	20.00
Rene Desormeaur, R. 6, Gouverneur, N. Y. — Auto truck overturned—cont. shoulder	30.00	Mrs. Aurie E. Robinson, Farmington, Me. — Struck by auto—sprained knee	30.00
Waite Elwell, Est., Pawling, N. Y. — Auto struck by train—mortuary	1000.00	E. L. Pearl, R. I, Milo, Me. — Sled accident—inj. leg	17.86
Wm. Danzer, Youngsville, N. Y. — Auto accident—frac. right patella	130.00	Herbert Hunter, R. I, Caribou, Me. — Thrown from load—inj. knee	22.86
Florence Newstead, R. 2, Burke, N. Y. — Auto collision—inj. knee and cheek	25.71	Myrtle Dore, Richmond, Me. — Auto collision—frac. ribs, inj. thigh	130.00
Cyrus Baxter, Harvard, N. Y. — Auto accident—frac. & dislocated vertebrae	110.00	C. W. Palmer, W. Cummington, Mass. — Auto accident—frac. ankle	82.86
J. V. Utter, Holmes, N. Y. — Auto collision—frac. ribs	22.86	J. I. May, W. Cummington, Mass. — Auto overturned—cerebral concussion	94.28
Yenda Ahlers, Watermill, N. Y. — Auto collision—injuries	25.00	Arthur Monette, No. Adams, Mass. — Auto accident—inj. chest	40.00
Thelma Butler, Syracuse, N. Y. — Auto collision—inj. chest, bruises	20.00	Carmine Di Pietro, Stow, Mass. — Travel accident—inj. shoulder	15.00
Lotta B. Huson, Ithaca, N. Y. — Struck by auto—sprained knee, frac. radius	30.00	C. A. Pratt, LeRaysville, Pa. — Auto accident—cont. & abrasions	20.00
A. H. Balmer, R. I, Pine City, N. Y. — Thrown from auto—dislocated shoulder	25.00	R. E. Herman, R. 5, Montrose, Pa. — Truck turned over—cont. back	15.00
Mrs. Mabel B. Holmes, Deposit, N. Y. — Auto accident—cut scalp	5.00	P. C. Rogers, LeRaysville, Pa. — Auto accident—frac. arm	60.00
Henry Danowski, Calverton, L. I. — Auto hit ditch—gen. bruises	80.00	Angie I. Glover, Athens, Pa. — Auto accident—cut scalp and chest	24.28
Elizabeth Oatman, Est., Cambridge, N. Y. — Auto hit truck—mortuary	1000.00	Clinton H. Breasure, Pittsville, Md. — Auto accident—cut lip	7.14
Sidney Culver, Westhampton Beach, N. Y. — Auto collision—fractures	60.00	Russell Bristol, R. 7, Canton Center, Conn. — Auto collision—frac. forearm	60.00
Levi Haynes, R. I, Norwich, N. Y. — Auto overturned—frac. jaw	130.00	V. W. Morrell, R. I, Englishtown, N. J. — Auto collision—frac. vertebrae	130.00
George H. Dayton, Norwood, N. Y. — Auto ran over foot—inj. toes	15.71	G. M. Mayhew, R. 4, Bridgeton, N. J. — Auto hit tree—general lacerations	37.14
Henry Godfrey, Proctorsville, Vt. — Struck by auto—frac. left tibia	21.43	John Yeomans, Allendale, N. J. — Auto accident—frac. knee	100.00
M. A. Sumner, West Fairlee, Vt. — Auto accident—bruises	30.00		

$555,868.76 has been paid to 6,997 Policyholders

NORTH AMERICAN ACCIDENT INSURANCE CO

Oldest and Largest Exclusive Health and Accident Company in America

N.A. ASSOCIATES INC. — AGENTS — POUGHKEEPSIE, N.Y.

Kem-Fee Treatment Gives You

6 EXTRA QUARTS

of Strong Fast-Growing Sprouts per Bushel . . . . When you sow



G.L.F. LEGUME SEED

NATURE protects hardy legume seed with a thick, heavy seed-coat that soil moisture has difficulty getting through. So G.L.F. puts all clover and alfalfa seed through the exclusive Kem-Fee process, which softens and wears down the seed coats, allowing soil moisture to reach the embryo when the seeds are planted. The seeds sprout and quickly produce strong, vigorous plants that "beat out the weeds" and give a thicker, cleaner stand.

Germination tests show that Kem-Fee treatment gives the equivalent of *four to six extra quarts* of strong, rapid growing sprouts per bushel.

Some Germination Results:	Before Kem-Fee Treatment	After Kem-Fee Treatment
Red Clover	70%	92%
Alsike	76%	96%
Alfalfa	65%	93%

G.L.F. legume seed is carefully chosen for its ability to grow, live, and produce a crop under the soil and climatic conditions of this territory. Grown on clean farms, it is further refined and processed by special G.L.F. refining equipment.

Hardiness, cleanliness, high-yielding ability, and extra germinating power put G.L.F. clover and alfalfa seed way out in front when it comes to producing more hay and better hay. If you have not already done so, see your G.L.F. Service Agency and order your spring supply.



Clovers

Super Medium Red Clover — G.L.F. selects strains which have inherited a high degree of yielding ability, disease-resistance, and winter-hardiness. Though Red Clover usually lives only two years, making two crops of rich protein feed in the second year, many farmers report considerable clover in three-year-old meadows.

Super Mammoth Red Clover — Plants usually live three years, producing one crop of hay each year. Mammoth Clover does better on lighter soils than the Medium strains. Blooms about the same time as Timothy, consequently preferred by many farmers for mixing with Timothy. Should not be used on exceptionally rich soils.

Super Alsike Clover—Plants live three to six years and withstand cold winters and wet ground better than either Medium or Mammoth. Seed is produced on the heavy lands of northern Ohio, Michigan, and the far northern portions of Minnesota. The seed is thoroughly cleaned over special G.L.F. refining mills, making it remarkably free of weeds.

Alfalfas

Super Grimm Alfalfa—The peer of them all. Selected from the best certified fields of the Northwest and made better by G.L.F. refining and Kem-Fee treatment. Farmers on heavy land and those desiring long-lived stands should use G.L.F. Super Grimm.

Super Ontario Variegated—Similar to Grimm in hardiness, adaptation, and yield. Does well on loam soils. It has been used with excellent success throughout G.L.F. territory for the last fifteen years.

Super Northern Variegated — Rivals Grimm in hardiness, yielding ability, quality, and vitality. Selected from old established fields in the Northwest, which were originally seeded with such hardy strains as Grimm, Cossack, Liscomb and Ontario Variegated.

G.L.F. Quality

Cooperative

G.L.F. EXCHANGE, INC.

ITHACA, N. Y.

MAY 7, 1938

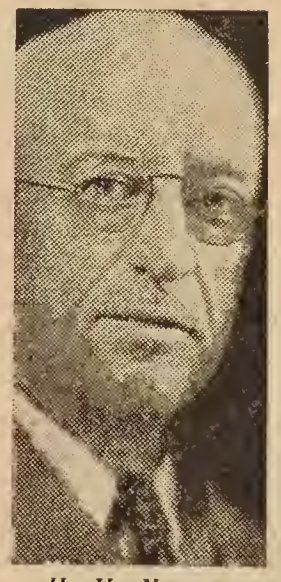


AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

FIVE YEARS FOR $3.00 — THREE YEARS FOR $2.00 — PUBLISHED EVERY OTHER WEEK

Milk Advertising—

A Business Approach to a Business Problem



H. V. Noyes

by **Holton V. Noyes,** . . . . . ***Commissioner of Agriculture and Markets, State of New York.***

MILK advertising, paid for by dairymen but directed by the State, is notable for three reasons: It has been successful and produced results. It is probably one of the most misunderstood state activities ever undertaken. It has been free from political manipulation.

When Ed. Eastman asked me to prepare an article discussing this project and our plans for the coming year, I welcomed the opportunity. The thought came to me that by this means I might throw a little light on these three important aspects of this endeavor, which for four years has been criticized or unappreciated because it has been misunderstood by those who did not take the trouble to search out the truth.

Let's start at the beginning. In 1934, milk consumption in metropolitan New York was in its fourth year of decline. The climax had been reached the preceding March of 1933 when prices crashed to 85c or less per hundred pounds. The market was demoralized. Farmers and distributors descended upon Albany and begged for state control of their industry.

Price-fixing by the state began in April of that year. Whatever faults may have developed in its operation, even its critics must admit that in those chaotic times of 1933, milk control brought a stability of price structure into the demoralized market which might not have been obtained in any other way.

After a year of price-fixing, however, return to farmers was improved but consumption continued to decline. The surplus, which for four years had burdened the market, continued its depressing influence. Something besides price-fixing was needed to absorb the surplus. The Legislature therefore passed a milk advertising bill with an appropriation of $500,000. However, consumption was not materially increased during that year.

The next year, solely on the basis that the campaign in its first year had not had an opportunity to demonstrate its worth, the Legislature approved continuation but with an appropriation reduced to $400,000. A new attack upon the problem and a new campaign technique were devised. It was decided to adapt modern advertising appeal to milk.

The state told consumers that milk was not necessarily fattening, that, instead, it may form the basis of an ideal reducing diet which the stars of Hollywood follow with success. Recognizing that the high tension of modern living produces unusual acid condition in the average person, the state told the people that milk, in addition to its other well-known qualities, has a natural alkaline reaction.

It told boys that the great athletes of the nation and world use milk in their diet; that it is not a sissy drink, but the favorite beverage of big, strong, healthy men. It told girls and women that the secret of beauty is a beautiful complexion for which milk with its calcium reaction is ideal.

By newspaper and magazine advertisements, by radio, by exhibits, by booklets, the state brought home to its people this new and modern conception of so old a part of the human diet as milk. The results were nothing short of miraculous.

This new type of campaign began in July, 1935. First results for August of that year showed that the tide had been turned. Not only was the five-year decline in milk consumption

(*Turn to Page* 12)



He likes his milk. Milk at present prices is not an expensive food. Neither is it a food for babies only. If every consumer used milk as recommended by experts in diet, we would have to increase our dairies to supply the demand.

See Page 5 for Winners of the Tent Caterpillar Eradication Contest.



Firestone Ground Grip Tires On Your Tractor and Farm Implements Save 25% In Time and Up to 33⅓% in Fuel

BACK in the old days, farmers used hoes to cultivate their corn. Then along came the cultivator. It sold at a higher price than a hoe, but it saved so much time and work and money that farmers soon discovered it was better to pay more and make farming easier and more profitable.

Until a few years ago, farm tractors were equipped with steel-lugged wheels. Then Firestone pioneered and marketed the first traction tire for farm tractors. A set of Firestone Ground Grip Tires costs more than steel-lugged wheels, but they save 25% in time and up to 33⅓% in fuel costs and they enable you to do more work in a day with greater ease and more profit.

The modern farmer no longer considers it an expense to equip his tractor and wheeled farm implements with Firestone Ground Grip Tires. Today, such a move is regarded as a shrewd investment. That is why you find Firestone Ground Grip Tires on the tractors and implements of successful farmers everywhere.

Why be modern in your choice of implements and old-fashioned in your choice of wheel equipment? Invest in a set of Firestone Ground Grip Tires! With these greatest of all traction tires you can cut your farming costs, spend more time enjoying life and take much of the hard work out of farming. See your nearby Firestone Tire Dealer, Implement Dealer or Auto Supply and Service Store today and learn how little it costs to put your farm on rubber.

Listen to . . .

THE FIRESTONE VOICE OF THE FARM
Interviews with the Champion Farmers of America, featuring Everett Mitchell. Twice weekly during the noon hour. Consult your local paper for the station, day, and time of broadcast

THE VOICE OF FIRESTONE
Featuring Richard Crooks and Margaret Speaks and the Firestone Symphony Orchestra, under the direction of Alfred Wallenstein, Monday evenings over Nationwide N. B. C. Red Network

Firestone
GROUND GRIP TIRES

Copyright, 1938, Firestone Tire & Rubber Co.

Grange GLEANINGS By

CHARLES M. GARDNER
Editor of the National Grange Monthly and High Priest of Demeter of the National Grange.

MASSACHUSETTS State Grange is backing the project for the erection of a women's building at the State College in Amherst, and all the influence of the organization is being exerted for the pending appropriation in the state legislature. There is no women's building at the Massachusetts State College, notwithstanding the fact that the girls' enrollment has now reached 325 and the need for such a social center is very great. The total enrollment at the college is now in excess of 1,000, including many Grange young people from all parts of the state.

* * *

A NEW HAMPSHIRE degree team in Rochester Grange, No. 86, is made up entirely of young men and women whose average age is 19½ years, some of whom are only just past the 14-year age limit. Most of them are high school students with excellent scholarship records.

* * *

STATE MASTER HENRY A. STODDARD recently organized a new Grange in Vermont under circumstances that would have discouraged some localities, but which in this instance simply served to arouse New England pluck to its best. The thermometer was 20 degrees below zero, a foot of snow had just fallen and many roads were drifted full. Nevertheless, the Grange institution went through with a vim, 44 charter members were obligated and visiting Patrons came from several surrounding Granges. With that sort of a start, the new subordinate is sure to be a success.

* * *

THE GOAL set for Grange extension in New York State for the present year is eight new subordinate units, 25 new Juveniles, and a net gain of 1,000 subordinate and 250 Juvenile members. In order to maintain its place among the Model State Granges of the country, which the Empire State has been in the past, it will be necessary to meet the above challenge, and the Patrons of New York are determined to do it.

* * *

HERE ARE some of the good works of Union City Juvenile Grange in Erie County, Pennsylvania, whose matron is Mrs. Clara E. Dewey, one of the best known Grange workers in the Keystone State:

Gave money to the Red Cross; bought book for the Juvenile Grange shelf in the local library; gave money to the stray animal shelter fund; saved tinfoil for the hospital for crippled children; gave tray cloths and towels to the local hospital; bought clothing for member who had lost his clothing in fire; sent flowers to the sick; gave use of room to 4-H Club and other groups.

This Juvenile has two installation teams, one composed wholly of boys and the other of girls, and during the year the Juveniles contribute in many helpful ways to the welfare of their subordinate.

* * *

CONNECTICUT Granges are planning for a big state-wide field meeting on Saturday, July 30, at Lake Quassapaug, which is very near the center of the state and a convenient meeting place for all Patrons.



1. *Increased stand and vigor may result from treating corn seeds. Rows 3, 5, and 7 were grown from seed which received a standard treatment, while rows 4, 6 and 8 were grown from untreated seed. Rows 3 and 4 are from fine hybrid seed, 5 and 6 are from frost-injured corn, and 7 and 8 are from just good corn.*

HOW TO TREAT YOUR Seed Corn

By WILLARD CROZIER,
Agricultural Experiment Station, Geneva, N. Y.

WHO WILL GET the earliest sweet corn? That depends on a lot of factors — some controllable, others outside the control of man. Early planting, naturally, suggests itself as a very likely means of bringing the roasting ear date close to "Independence Day." However, certain safeguards are necessary if sweet corn seed is to germinate in cold soils and the seedlings to withstand the chilling winds of early May.

Corn seeds germinate fastest at a temperature of 76 to 84 degrees F., and very slowly at 40 to 60 degrees F. Disease organisms, however, develop rapidly and are able to attack and rot the seedlings in cold soil. The results are poor stands and weak plants.

Protective inclosures or "Hotkaps" are a big help to the tender sprouts, but perhaps the seed may rot before those sprouts appear above the ground. Fortunately, there is a solution to rotting of the seeds and weakening of the seedlings by seed- and soil-borne diseases. A thin layer of a chemical applied to the dry seed protects it during the critical period of germination from the diseases that it carries and from those it encounters in the soil.

The best method of treating with New Semesan Jr., the chemical most widely sold, is a rotating treater, such as a barrel churn or concrete mixer. An old milk can is often used. The operator must take care, however, to agitate the can for several minutes. The gravity treater suggested by county agricultural agents for wheat and oats does a satisfactory job of treating corn, especially if the seed is run through twice.

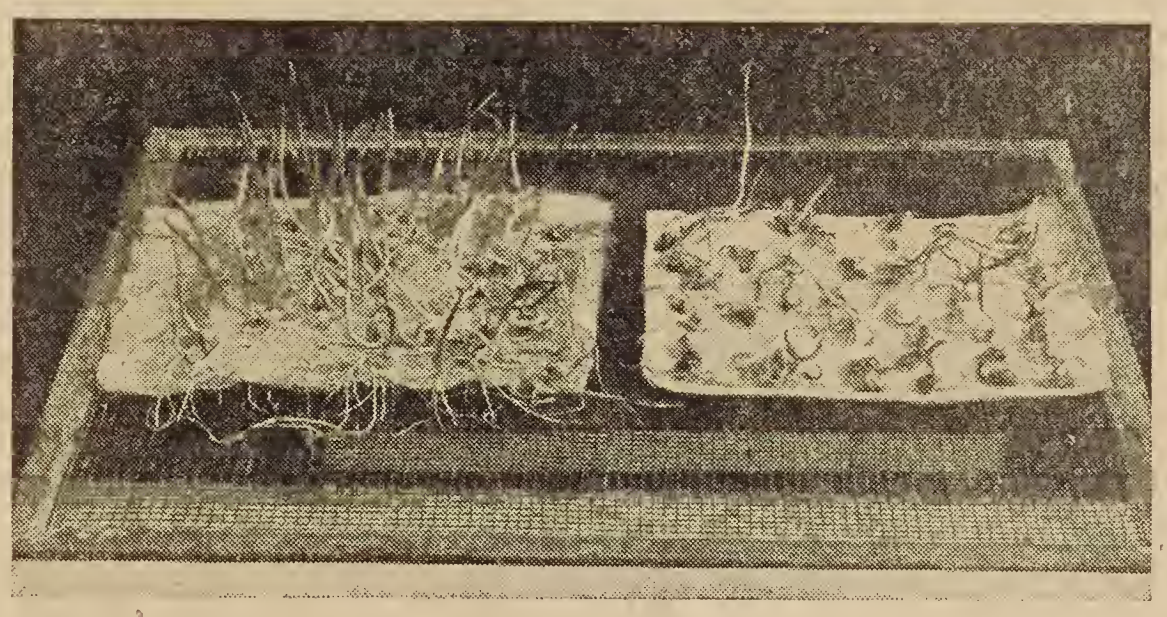
The material is applied at the rate of 2 ounces per bushel of dry seed. Heavier doses are not necessary nor advisable. Each seed should be well coated with dust, otherwise the corn seedling is not protected.

The cost of the material has been reduced to $.75 per pound, an amount sufficient to treat 8 to 10 bushels. The cost per acre, therefore, is about 2 cents. This expense will be repaid many times over for either field or sweet corn.

What Laboratory Tests Have Proved

Laboratory germination tests of corn have shown us how the seed treatments eliminate the spread of molds, control the virulent seedling-rot diseases, and increase the rapidity of germination. Just to help get accurate germination counts is more than worth the time it takes to make laboratory treatments. The reduction in molds is illustrated in picture 2 on this page.

The injury from dry rots is even more pronounced. Often the fungus growth from a single diseased seed will kill the entire 100 seeds or seedlings in a germination test. The disease fungi rarely develop in a treated test of corn, and never grow enough to kill the adjoining seedlings. Much the same result is secured in the field. When an infected, untreated seed is planted in a hill, the disease germs kill not only that seed, but the other seeds or seedlings as well. The few plants that are not killed are stunted and of little value. When treated seeds are planted, missing hills are practically unknown.



2. *Seed treatment prevents the spread of molds in germination tests. Each test represents 100 seeds identical in every respect except that those on the left were coated with a commercial dust. Not only are there more sprouts; they are much stronger. The unprotected seeds seem unable to resist attack of molds, and even after a strong seedling has developed, it may fall an easy prey to the attacking organisms.*

Field Results

Germination and yield records from investigations in the corn belt show that any one of several treatments is instrumental in increasing field stands and yields. The averages for 9 years in Iowa gave treated fields from 2.8 to 6.3 bushels per acre increase in yield over similar untreated seed. In a few yield tests, increases of 9 to 15 bushels were secured through treating of dry-rotted corn. Some of this type of seed may be sold in this state this year. The dry-rot organism has been found on 10 per cent of the kernels in some samples. Under certain conditions a satisfactory stand could not be obtained unless this seed was treated.

A large proportion of the field corn raised locally is frost injured and molds easily. In cold soil the chances of rotting are great, and the need for chemical protection should not be ignored.

In several late plantings of sweet corn last year the increases in germination of treated over non-treated seed were 4.2, 4.7, .1, 1.4, 1.9 and 3.0 per cent. Dry-rot was not present in any sample or the increases might have been greater. Pickings were made earlier from the treated rows. Yields were slightly in favor of the treated seed.

Our laboratory results for the past two years reveal still another angle to the advantages of treating. The badly molded samples of both field and sweet corn were invariably benefited by a chemical application. But most of our readers are interested only in good corn seed, relatively free of molds and dry-rots. They will want to know if their good seed is made still better by treating. The answer is yes. Even when disease infections are absent, both increased germination and heavier, thriftier seedlings often result from a chemical application.

In recent tests of canning stocks of sweet corn the untreated lots averaged:

Germination, 95 per cent; molds, 35 per cent; and green weight of the sprouts, 2.1 ounces.

Tests identical in every respect except that seed was treated averaged:

Germination, 96.1 per cent; molds, .1 per cent; and weight of sprouts, 2.4 ounces.

Greenhouse Trials

Greenhouse experiments have revealed still more clearly the value of seed treatments. Even when all soil disease was eliminated by sterilization, the treated seed outgrew the untreated. Contrary to the opinion that only poor seed is helped, picture 1 shows that the greatest response may often come from strong, high-germinating seed. Row No. 4 was planted with a clean 98 per cent germinating untreated sample of hybrid corn. Row No. 3 was planted with treated seeds of the same corn. Perhaps the comparative growth of the two rows will suggest a way of getting that earliest roasting ear. The rows are now well over a foot in height, but the difference in vigor seems to persist. Row No. 5 was grown from treated, frost-injured seed, and row No. 6 from the untreated seed. Treated row No. 7 illustrates the increase in stand and strength usually obtained over good untreated seed as in row No. 8.

A planting of frosted Golden Cross Bantam corn was repeated 10 times in contaminated soil in a cool greenhouse. Several differences were evident between the untreated and the treated rows. From a grower's point of view, the increased uniformity and vigor due to treating might overshadow the better stand and heavier plants. One striking difference was the apparent stimulation by the chemicals, the virtual pushing ahead of the corn with its possibilities of early silking and shortening of the "planting to roasting ear" period.

The averages taken 44 days after planting were:

Untreated: strong sprouts, 26 per cent; weak sprouts, 14 per cent; weight of plants from 100 seeds, 4.2 ounces, and weight per plant, .11 ounces.

Treated: strong sprouts, 54 per cent; weak sprouts, 12 per cent; weight of plants from 100 seeds, 10.9 ounces, and weight per plant, .16 ounces.

THE Editorial PAGE

BY E. R. EASTMAN

Address all mail for Editorial or Advertising departments to American Agriculturist, Savings Bank Building, Ithaca, New York.

Spending Not the Way Out

TALKING with an old friend the other day, he told me of experiences in the country store business from 1879 up to the beginning of the new century. One day there came into his store a local farmer who owned 1,000 acres and milked a 40-cow dairy. Now, 40 cows was the largest dairy in that neighborhood, and 1,000 acres was a lot of land. But in spite of all of this property, this farmer was in trouble because of the hard times. But he also was a joker and a philosopher.

He called my storekeeper friend to the back of the store and lowering his voice he asked him if he had any clothes pins.

"Why, yes", replied the merchant, "I have some. Why?"

"Well, I'm afraid", said the farmer, "that you haven't enough. You see, it's like this. Price of butter has been so low, even down to 7 or 8 cents a pound, that I have stored up all the butter from my 40-cow dairy for two years. So I've got to do something with it, and I thought maybe I could trade all of it to you for some clothespins."

That was that farmer's way of saying that times were hard.

Another friend a few days later was talking about the hard times of the nineties, and told about his father cutting wood for 25 cents a cord. My own father cut plenty of wood in the nineties for 50 cents. If you have ever had any experience in cutting wood, you know what it meant to try to keep body and soul together in putting up wood at 25 cents a cord. I recall, too, that when I was a small boy Father and an older brother sold milk for 48 cents a hundred, or approximately for 1 cent a quart.

This history is cited in order to make the optimistic statement that America has been in the dumps before and come out into prosperous times again. We will do so this time, providing we stick to fundamental principles upon which most of us were reared, and (either as a nation or as individuals) *don't try to spend our way out of the hard times*. Farmers know that the only answer to the problem when money is scarce is to tighten the belt and to spend less. *Debt is not the answer*. Cash income is infinitely larger both in the city and the country today than it was in any other hard time periods in our history. But in those other times we knew how to get along with less. Our fathers did not burden themselves and us their children by tremendous government spending, such as is being done now. Such spending merely results in more debt, more taxes, and eventually ruin. Let's use our influence to stop it.

Advertising Increases Milk Consumption

WHEN I was a small boy, Mother would sometimes bring home one large orange and divide it among the family so that each of us received only one small piece. What a treat that taste of orange was!

My own boys when small ate oranges about as frequently as they did apples. The change was brought about almost entirely by advertising. The orange industry of California was on the point of failure when the producers joined themselves in a cooperative advertising campaign, and by advertising for a term of years more than doubled the consumption of oranges in America. Any large increase in consumption of almost any product, food or otherwise, has been brought about largely through advertising. Another outstanding example is tomato juice. No one drank tomato juice even a few years ago; today it is almost a national beverage. Advertising, plus a good product, did it.

The same principle is being applied to milk. You will be interested in the proof that Commissioner Noyes of the New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets sets forth in the article on Page 1 this time, of what advertising conducted by the State of New York is doing for milk.

From June 10 to July 10, sixteen chain store companies with over 3,000 stores will conduct a special campaign for the sale of milk and milk products, 3,300 chain drug stores will do the same. Advertising matter to be used in these stores will be furnished largely by the National Dairy Council, which also is doing a fine job for dairymen and consumers in advertising and emphasizing the value of milk.

If consumers, including farmers, realized the value of milk as a food, and its low price compared to many other foods, there never would be any milk surplus. There is only one main way to get that truth across, and that is through advertising.

Spring Farm Work Ahead of Schedule

LAST week in April, business took me by automobile across much of central New York and New England. Spring is in most sections from a week to two weeks early, pastures are at the most advanced stage they have been in many years, some cows on April 25 were already out. Many farmers set their pastures back for the whole season by turning cows on them too early. When hay is scarce and high there is some excuse for this, but this year many barns are still full of hay and it is pretty nearly a drug on the market, selling in some sections for as low as $5 a ton.

On almost every farm, men are working to the limit in preparing for or in planting the season's crops. No other group of people in the world do so much work as farmers at this time of year. Whenever I see a great truckload of milk on its way to market, maybe as early as 9 o'clock in the morning, I think of the hours of labor necessary to start that milk to market before most folks have even started to work.

Another A. A. Tour

MANY of our folks will be glad to know that *American Agriculturist* has just arranged with the Northern Pacific Railroad for another western tour. Announcement of full details will be given in our next issue. In the meantime, if you are thinking of going anywhere, you may be sorry if you don't hold up your decision until after you have read a description of what we are arranging in this tour.

American Agriculturist has always prided itself on the quality of its service in the A. A. tours. We always give our people the best of everything. Every responsibility is taken off the traveler, so that he has nothing to do but enjoy himself. Both old and young can go with the assurance that they will come back with the most interesting experience of their lives tucked under their belt, and also rested and refreshed. A trained tour leader will have charge of the trip. Because we travel in a group, expenses are kept at a minimum, and this trip has been planned especially from the standpoint of keeping expenses down and at the same time maintaining our record of hundred per cent quality service.

When we arrange these tours we always wish that we could get across to you some of the enthusiasm of practically every person who has made a trip with us. One man said to the conductor on one of the tours:

"Every day I have said to myself, this day can never be beaten. But the next day has proved even better!"

Descriptive details next time. Watch for them!

One Bull for a Thousand Cows

DURING the past fifty years farming has undergone one change right after another, making it very difficult for even the most progressive to keep up with the procession. That there will be equally as many and fundamental changes in the next fifty years as there have been in the past is certain. For example, it is now possible to use the seminal fluid from one bull to impregnate a thousand cows. The seminal fluid may now be shipped by airplane not only across America but to foreign countries.

If some section develops a bull able to get daughters of high production from this new method, he can be used to sire high producing cows almost anywhere. What that means intrigues the imagination. The sire is said to be half of the herd. Through this new method, a famous sire can be half of a hundred herds. That may mean a new day in dairying. Whether or not that is a good day for the whole industry depends on the ability of the milk industry to keep its marketing methods up to the march of efficiency in production.

One Man's Philosophy

THIS is National Youth Week, so it was only natural that my old friend, who is an explorer, and I should fall to visiting about what a father should teach his children. Said my friend:

"I am not a trader; I have been more interested in visiting far places on the globe than I have in accumulating dollars, so I am not able to teach my children too much about the science of economics. It has seemed to me to be more important to teach them by precept and example the principles of integrity and right living, the love of good books, and understanding and appreciation of the outdoors.

"If one", he continued, "were to spend six hours a day all of his life, he would not be able to read all of the fine things of literature which have been written. Therefore, how he cheats himself by reading trash!"

"What about religion?" I inquired. "You didn't mention that."

To this he answered: "Yes, I did, for if one understands and loves the outdoors, he will have all the basic principles of religion; the woods were the first churches!"

Eastman's Chestnut

VIC GROVER, member of the *American Agriculturist* staff, tells this one on himself. Believe it or not!

Vic says he was out last summer and stopped to visit with a farm boy across the fence.

"Young man", said Vic, "your corn looks kind of yellow."

"Yes, that's the kind we planted."

"Don't look as if you'd get more than half a crop."

"Don't expect to. The landlord gets the other half."

"Boy", said Vic, after a pause. "There isn't much difference between you and a fool."

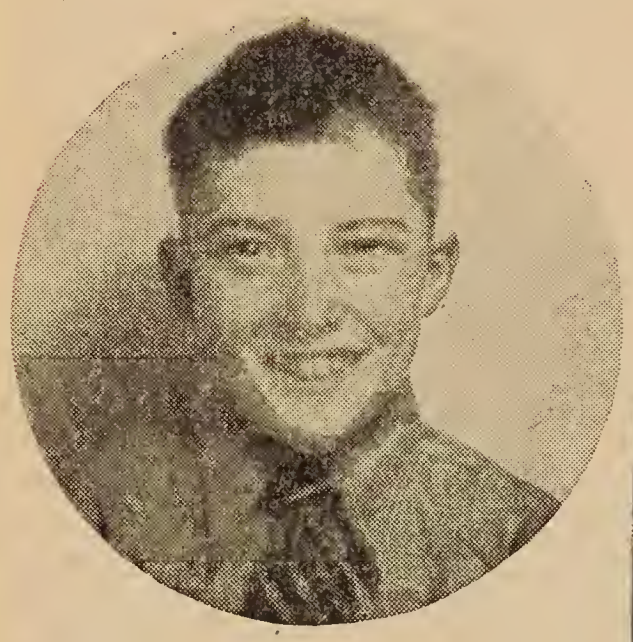
"No", replied the boy, "only the fence."

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Tent Caterpillar CONTEST

Nets 2,749,496 Egg Masses

By E. R. EASTMAN



Left Circle: William E. Foll, West Branch, N. Y., who won first prize with his collection of 31,429 tent caterpillar egg masses.

Below: Third prize winner, Royal L. Stetson, of North Pomfret, Vt., and his four brothers. Royal is the determined looking young man at the left. His score was almost a tie for second place.

Lower Right Circle: Here's our second prize winner, George Robinson, of Durhamville, N. Y., who rolled up a score of 28,000 egg masses.



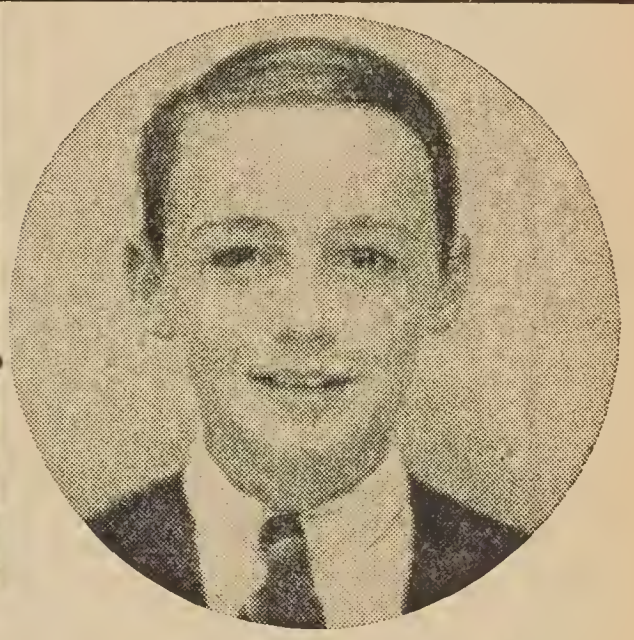
Top Winners and Prizes

$15. FIRST PRIZE
William E. Foll,
West Branch, N. Y.
Age, 10 yrs.; collcted 31,429 egg masses.

$10. SECOND PRIZE
George Robinson,
Durhamville, N. Y.
Age, 13 yrs.; collected 28,000 egg masses.

$5. THIRD PRIZE
Royal L. Stetson,
North Pomfret, Vt.
Age, 19 yrs.; collected 27,540 egg masses.

Additional prizes of $1.00 each go to the thirty boys and girls having the next highest scores. Certificates of Public Service Achievement will be conferred upon the top fifty winners. For complete list of their names and egg masses collcted, read the article on this page. For name of winner of guessing contest, see box at bottom of this page.



AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST'S great tent caterpillar eradication contest has ended in a blaze of glory for the hundreds of Northeast boys and girls who took part in it. We feel that every contestant "won", whether he or she got a prize or not, for the real purpose of the contest of course was not to win a prize but to make war on a nasty, destructive pest. *Every single egg mass destroyed constituted a public service.*

From the beginning of the contest last October until its close on April 1, boys and girls collected and reported a total of 2,749,496 egg masses destroyed. Doubtless thousands more were destroyed as a result of the contest, by young people who failed to make a report at the end. One scoutmaster whose troop entered the contest figures that each egg mass averages about 25 eggs. Using this figure, there are 68,737,540 less tent caterpillars crawling around the Northeast countryside this spring than there would have been without this contest. However, a much higher figure is arrived at by our third prize winner — Royal Stetson of North Pomfret, Vt. — who writes that he counted some of the egg clusters under microscope and found that his combs averaged from five to fifteen hundred eggs each. Anyhow, whichever way you figure it, that's a lot of caterpillars!

The entire staff of *American Agriculturist* offers its congratulations and thanks not only to the hundreds of boys and girls who made possible this splendid public achievement, but also to their school teachers and leaders in 4-H clubs, juvenile granges, Young Farmers Clubs, and Scout troops who helped in this war on caterpillars. It was an inspiration to our staff to read the fine letters that came from these teachers and leaders who worked hard to encourage the boys and girls to do their best, and aided in keeping records, making reports, and in destroying egg masses collected. We wish it were possible to print all of their interesting letters, but have only space for the few which follow this complete list of contest winners. The number after the age in each case refers to egg masses collected.

William E. Foll, West Branch, N. Y.; 10 yrs.; 31,429; First prize, $15.00.
George Robinson, Durhamville, N. Y.; 13 yrs.; 28,000; Second prize, $10.00.
Royal L. Stetson, North Pomfret, Vt.; 19 yrs.; 27,540; Third prize, $5.00.

Thirty prizes of $1.00 each go to the following boys and girls:

Louella Frey, West Monroe, N. Y.; 15 yrs.; 23,061.
Paul E. Myers, Lee Center, N. Y.; 12 yrs.; 18,622.
Dorothy Eger, Holyoke, Mass.; 17 yrs.; 17,859.
John Lacey, Corbett, N. Y.; 10 yrs.; 17,157.
Harold Ingram, Meridale, N. Y.; 16 yrs.; 16,217.
Louis C. Barber, Otego, N. Y.; 13 yrs. 16,108.
Carolene Mudge, Cortland, N. Y.; 16 yrs.; 15,760.
Joseph Fanfarillo, Jr.; Lee Center, N. Y.; 12 yrs.; 15,317.
Alice Gill, Coldwater, N. Y.; 13 yrs.; 15,262.
Eugene Benn, Lee Center, N. Y.; 10 yrs.; 15,260.
Robert B. Cummings, Augusta, Maine; 10 yrs.; 14,977.
Norma Gordon, Constantia, N. Y.; 10 yrs.; 14,856.
Peggy Harper, Coldwater, N. Y.; 13 yrs.; 14,595.
Charles French, Whallonsburg, N. Y.; 9 yrs.; 14,209.
Francis Lake, Sanitaria Springs, N. Y.; 15 yrs.; 13,723.
Nick Lewicki, Rome, N. Y.; 14 yrs.; 13,197.
Julia Markin, Taberg, N. Y.; 12 yrs.; 12,602.
Gertrude Martin, Altmar, N. Y.; 13 yrs.; 12,590.
Claude F. Canfield, Harford Mills, N. Y.; 18 yrs.; 11,872.
Harold Smith, Meridale, N. Y.; 10 yrs.; 11,694.
Fred Van Ornum, Whallonsburg, N. Y.; 11 yrs.; 11,277.
Walter E. Boek, Holland Patent, N. Y.; 14 yrs.; 11,214.
Latimer Joscelyn, Oxford, N. Y.; 16 yrs.; 10,769.
Dorothy Roser, Taberg, N. Y.; 11 yrs.; 10,229.
Joseph Laslo, Taberg, N. Y.; 11 yrs.; 10,139.
Paul Gymburch, Lee Center, N. Y.; 12 yrs.; 9,760.
Joseph Norton, Burnwood, N. Y.; 13 yrs.; 9,741.
Gertrude A. Storms, Stokes, N. Y.; 11 yrs.; 9,722.
John Savak, Lee Center, N. Y.; 10 yrs.; 9,705.
Albert Whalen, Straits Corners, N. Y.; 17 yrs.; 9,642.

Also, Certificates of Public Service Achievements are being sent to the fifty boys and girls having the highest scores in the contest. In addition to the thirty-three winners listed above, the following seventeen contestants will receive Certificates:

Nila Presley, Pulaski, N. Y.; 12 yrs.; 9,571.
Edward L. Kinne, Mongaup Valley, N. Y.; 15 yrs.; 8,614.
Howard Haynes, Central Square, N. Y.; 15 yrs.; 8,445.
Charles Eaves, Sherburne, N. Y.; 13 yrs.; 8,135.
Joe Norton, Burnwood, N. Y.; 8,115.
Jennie Zalepeski, Lee Center, N. Y.; 12 yrs.; 8,106.
Floyd Hammond, Meridale, N. Y.; 12 yrs.; 8,035.
Duane Willson, Taberg, N. Y.; 11 yrs.; 8,029.
Virginia Evans, Waverly, N. Y.; 7,997.
Kenneth Capwell, Waverly, N. Y.; 15 yrs.; 7,928.
Doris Kelly, Bedell, N. Y.; 12 yrs.; 7,796.
Corrine Fisher, Bartonsville, Vt.; 13 yrs.; 7,788.
William Merrill, Waverly, N. Y.; 10 yrs.; 7,735.
Roy Hawkins, Barton, N. Y.; 14 yrs.; 7,650.
Glenford E. Jersey, Meridale, N. Y.; 12 yrs.; 7,377.
Fred Dauberman, Johnson City, N. Y.; 7,250.
Ralph Miner, Chester Depot, Vt.; 12 yrs.; 7,060.

HIS GUESS WAS CLOSEST

George M. Crofoot, Jr., Rome, N. Y., wins the $5.00 prize for coming closest to guessing number of tent caterpillar egg masses collected by first prize winner. He guessed 31,430. The winner, Wm. E. Foll, collected 31,429.

And now for excerpts from a few of the interesting letters which we received. The first one is from our third prize winner, Royal Stetson, of "Old Homestead Farm", North Pomfret, Vermont, who writes:

"I was intending to write you some time ago of the fun I have had through the winter months collecting caterpillar egg clusters, but the sugar season has kept me very busy, and a good season it has been.

"Remembering the havoc and destruction that last year's caterpillars left in their wake when our apple orchard, in less than one week, was reduced from handsome flowering trees to bare brown branches without one single particle of green showing, I decided to get at the bottom of the trouble in this section — especially after Dad received his copy of *American Agriculturist* with the announcement of the caterpillar contest.

"Even though I should not win a prize, it has been a great pleasure to know that I have helped to preserve our trees and forests by keeping myself busy during the winter months in the good healthy outdoor air of 'Old Vermont'."

* * * *

"I am very proud of our little school's efforts. We have children of all ages, ranging from 8 to 15 years; twelve pupils in all. We have destroyed in all a total of 20,406 egg masses this year."—*D. D. G., teacher.*

* * * *

"It seems to me that this contest and the work which the children are doing is a very high form of social service."—*L. E. J., school principal.*

* * * *

"Our troop of Scouts are very eager to enter your contest. We note that it has only one more month to go, and in which our boys may compete with the others who got into the contest at the start. I have taken this up with the boys and they are not concerned about this fact. They would like to assist in combating the tent caterpillar as an improvement in the forest areas in our vicinity."—*C. H. A. S., scoutmaster.*

* * * *

"We are greatly interested in your contest on tent caterpillars, for some 23 or 24 years ago our township put on such a contest at a school fair. Our district won, and our amount was 8 quarts of egg masses. The result was most gratifying; for years we were almost free of the pests."—*R. L. C., grange secretary.*

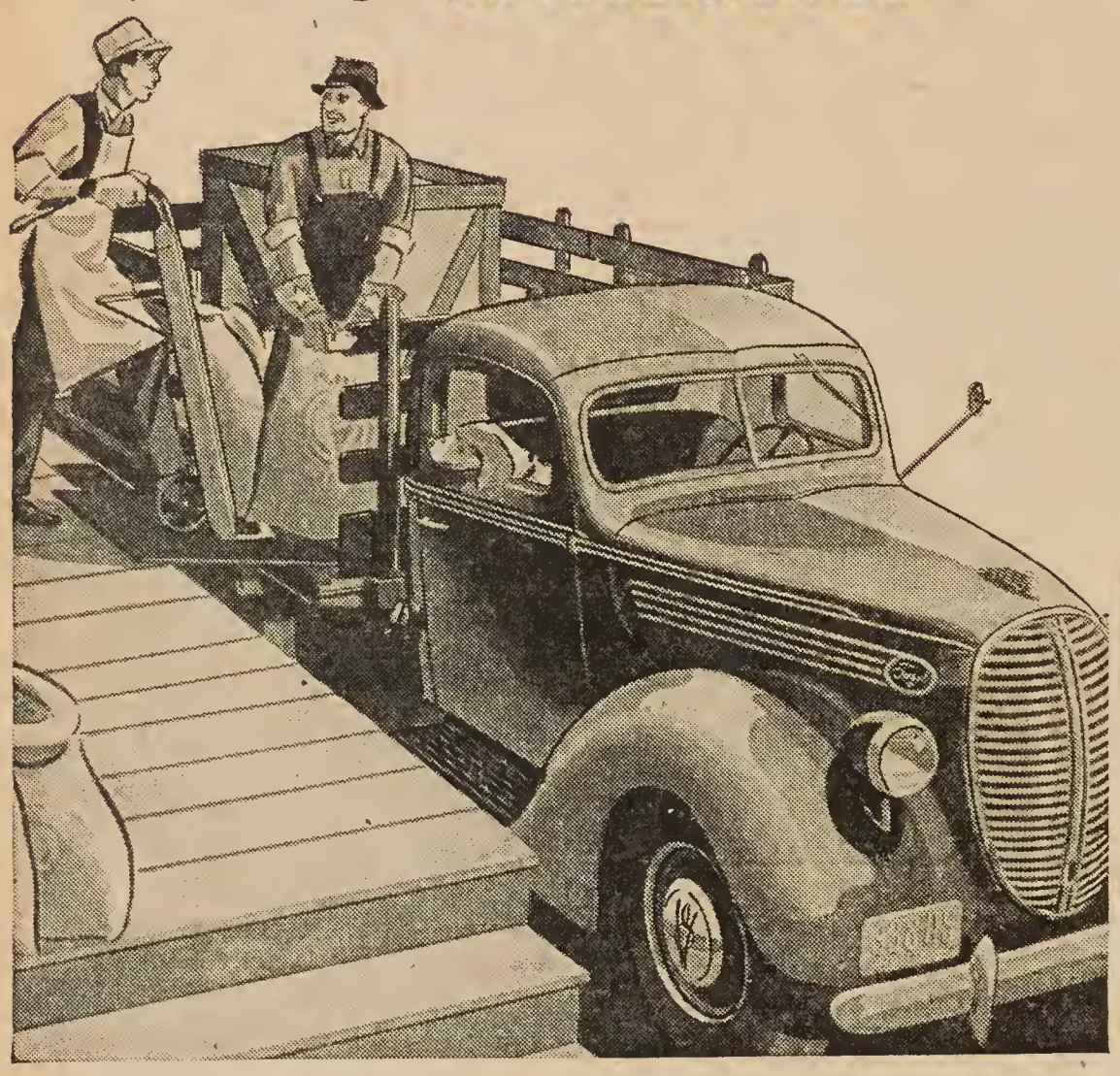
* * * *

"I hope the children's efforts won't stop with the contest. Best wishes for the winner and your paper."

—*Mrs. C. M. B., teacher.*

"I'M MAKING AN 'ON-THE-JOB' TEST TODAY

--but it's going to be mine tomorrow!"



This farmer doesn't own this truck. He's making a Ford "on-the-job" test. He agreed with his Ford dealer that buying a truck on proof is better than buying a truck on claims or promises. So his Ford dealer has told him to use the Ford V-8 Truck on his own job, with his own loads.

You can make this same test without cost or obligation. We'd like to have you try a 1938 Ford V-8 Truck on your job. It's a great experience in how to do more work, and do it faster, at lower cost.

In addition to the new standards of economy and ruggedness, the 1938 Ford V-8 units are better looking, more comfortable. Cabs are roomier. Steering is easier. Brakes are improved. It is easier than ever to find exactly the right unit for your job. Ford Trucks are now available on four wheelbases—including the new 122-inch wheelbase One-Tonner. Why not see your Ford dealer on your next trip to town, and arrange for an "on-the-job" test?

FORD V-8 TRUCKS



YOUR PAGE

While we cannot possibly print all letters received, your comments and opinions are appreciated. Naturally the editors reserve the right to disagree with sentiments expressed here.

The Farm Help Question

WE HAVE in Niagara County, N. Y., a condition which has quite a definite effect on the farm help problem. The large industrial plants in Niagara Falls and vicinity employ large numbers of young men from farms and villages, who live at home and drive back and forth each day.

These plants run full blast in summer, and in winter lay off hundreds, if not thousands, of men. Result is serious competition with farmers in the busy season, and an increased tax on the family income in winter when the boys are home with little to do but chores. In the cities, this seasonal unemployment comes at a time to cause great suffering and demands on relief organizations.

The New Deal is trying to help the farmer by controlling production. Why not help both country and city by asking industries to regulate their seasons of employment? It would seem possible to estimate a portion of next year's demand and produce it in winter, especially when the work is done indoors. If men had to be laid off, it would then be in a season when their work was in demand elsewhere; or, at worst, the relief would not have to provide fuel and heavy clothing. —*M. B. P., New York.*

* * *

Puts His Ensilage on Wheels

I HAVE been around to lots of barns all over the East, and 9 out of every 10 farmers go back and forth from the silo to each individual cow or heifer, carrying a basketful of ensilage in their arms. The following step-saver is not my own brain child but I want to pass it along to those who are still carrying baskets back and forth:

Construct a box just wide enough so it can be pushed in the silo entrance, so that when the ensilage is pitched out of the silo it lands right in the car, which saves handling once. If one or both ends of the car, or box, are built on a 45 degree angle, it makes it much easier to pitch with a fork out of the car right into the manger as you push it along. For the same reason, the box should not be much more than waist high. For wheels, three roller skates securely fastened to the bottom of the car — two at one end and one in the center of the other end — work satisfactorily. This car can be made very cheaply; and as a time saver, well you only have to walk a fraction of the distance for a 20-cow line, which makes it certainly worth the little time and expense that it costs to make it.—*C. H. D., New York.*

* * *

Young Men On Farms

NORTH OF Churchville, New York, and directly north of Churchville County Park, for an area of about 3 miles square, there are 16 young men who are on farms, working either for their fathers or themselves, few foreigners and no tenants. Most of them apparently are making these their permanent homes. The farming is varied, dairying, spring crops, wheat, etc. In this day of so many youths rushing to cities for jobs, we are proud of this showing for the future of farming.—*Mrs. A. H., N. Y.*

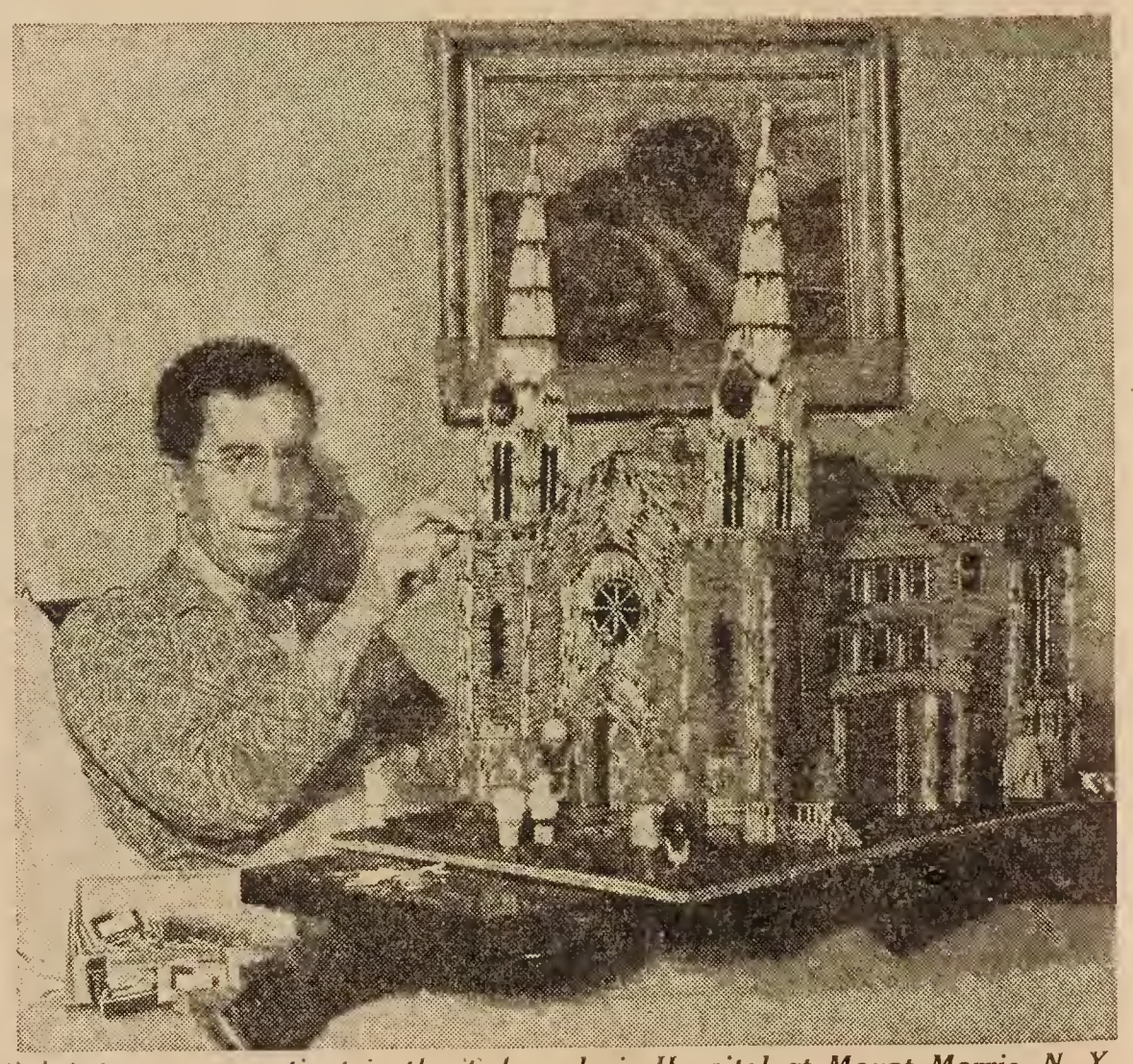
* * *

Made Loyal Friends Through American Agriculturist

EIGHT YEARS ago last November, the name of my sister, Ethel Allen, was sent to your column as a shut-in, and as a result she made many pen and ink friends among *American Agriculturist* readers, who remained loyal to her through the years. A few weeks ago, after two days of serious illness, Ethel "went on into the sunset." To us who have cared for her for twenty-four years, there are memories and an aching sorrow that only time can ease.

In these last years, Ethel had been deprived of her eyesight, so she enjoyed more than ever her letters and her radio. To the *American Agriculturist* friends who have written her, we extend our deepest appreciation, and it is my hope that you will "carry on" in her memory and pass the good cheer along to some other shut-in—*Ruth Allen Mereness, Dorloo, N. Y.*

In the next issue of American Agriculturist you will find full details of the American Agriculturist tour to Yellowstone Park.



Ralph Ferraro, a patient in the Tuberculosis Hospital at Mount Morris, N. Y., has made use of his spare time by building the structure shown above. A safety razor blade and some glue were his tools and 16,808 used safety matches plus 73 days of his time were his materials. In one steeple is a small bell, in the other a clock. The interior is finished with pews, carpet, and two altars.



I NEVER DREAMED THAT FEED COULD MAKE SUCH A DIFFERENCE!

feed STARTENA and see the Difference!

ONCE YOU HAVE FED Startena, you will never be satisfied with ordinary starting feeds. Thousands of poultry raisers have found that by feeding their chicks Purina Startena fortified with Pur-a-tene they can have birds weighing up to a pound and a quarter at six weeks. They have found that they can raise as many as 95 to 98 chicks out of every 100 started, when they feed Purina Startena containing Pur-a-tene.

Purina Startena is far more than just a list of ingredients or a chemical analysis on an ingredient tag. It is a completely balanced and blended feed, the result of more than twenty years' actual experimental work with baby chicks.

Two pounds of Startena—that's all it takes to give you a big, sturdy chick ready for Purina Growena. When a chick eats so little, you can't afford to take chances. *See your Purina dealer today . . . have Startena on hand when your chicks arrive!*

PURINA MILLS
Buffalo, N. Y. St. Johnsbury, Vt.





THE CROUCHING LION

MARCH 21, 1938: This morning we dropped anchor at Gibraltar. Never have I seen this Rock more impressive. As we entered the harbor, there were

Battleships to the right of us,
Battleships to the left of us—

—all ready to "volley and thunder." Eighty-three of them, grey and sinister looking, with guns ready for action. Big battleships, airplane carriers, destroyers and submarines, flashed their messages one to the other through the heavy, misty air. Towering over them like a huge crouching lion, stands the impregnable Rock of Gibraltar.

The Rock is honey-combed with tunnels. As we walked through one of these dark passages, we were told that here is stored ammunition and provisions for years to come. From every angle long range guns are mounted and say, "Enter the Mediterranean only with our permission." Across the narrow strait you can easily see the African shore. In the other direction is Spain, and in between is a flat, level stretch called No Man's Land. Barbed wire barricades quicken our imagination. Some tiny event might easily turn loose the Dogs of War which are now ravaging Spain and involve the whole world in another conflagration.

Three thousand British soldiers and marines are on land, marching and countermarching. No one wants war, but here we seem to feel that ample preparation is being made for anything that might happen. Here is evidence that England is ready to defend her rights in the Mediterranean.

As we sailed away, a heavy mist settled down on the fortress. Through it we could see the great rock as a crouching lion—head down, body taut, and lashing tail—ready to spring on any foe. This is a highly combustible part of the world, but as the soldiers and battleships faded into the distance, from the depths of our hearts we sent up fervent petitions for Peace.

May we in America be a peace-loving people. With the Atlantic on one side and the Pacific on the other, we need not become involved in war. How thankful we should be in America for our natural resources; for our great plenty of food, and for our raw materials. After all, most of the trouble in other countries seems to be the fundamental lack of life's necessities.

And how thankful we of Purina and our farmer friends must be because we are purveyors of plenty. In the unfolding days ahead, what an opportunity we have to solve many economic problems. With initiative and energy and imagination, we will not fail. Our defense is against undernourishment. Our war is against poverty and scarcity. We send forth not battleships and shells but food to fill hungry mouths.

So, from the midst of wars and rumors of wars, I salute you missionaries of Peace and Plenty.

WM. H. DANFORTH
Chairman of the Board
RALSTON PURINA COMPANY
Executive Offices:
898 Checkerboard Square, St. Louis, Mo.

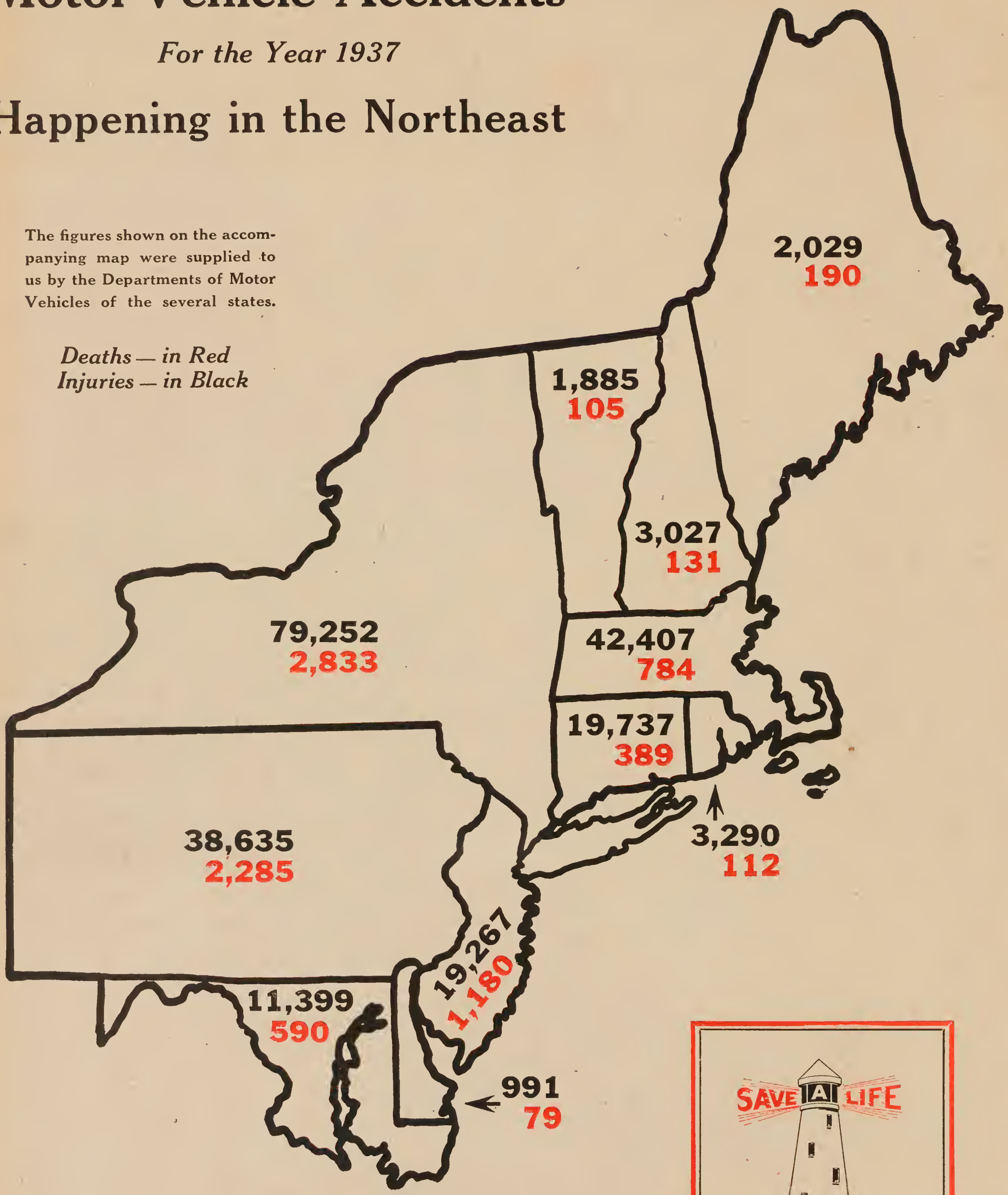
Motor Vehicle Accidents

For the Year 1937

Happening in the Northeast

The figures shown on the accompanying map were supplied to us by the Departments of Motor Vehicles of the several states.

Deaths — in Red
Injuries — in Black



SAVE A LIFE

DRIVE WITH CARE

N.A. ASSOCIATES Inc POUGHKEEPSIE, N.Y.

N. A. Associates, Inc.
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

The Proposed Milk Marketing Agreement





A Brief Explanation of its Purpose and Provisions

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST does not propose to tell any dairyman how to vote on the Federal Milk Marketing Agreement. We do believe that every dairyman should have the facts, and that if he has those facts, he will arrive at the correct decision. On this page you will find questions and answers which are designed to give in brief the important provisions of the proposed marketing order.

What is the purpose of the proposed Federal Marketing Agreement for milk in the New York City area?

The chief purpose is to stabilize the market by requiring all dealers to pay the same price for milk, according to the use made of it and regardless of the state it comes from, in order to prevent the disastrous price cutting which has been especially prevalent in recent months.

How does the marketing agreement propose to prevent chiseling?

An administrator will be appointed to enforce the order by the Secretary of Agriculture and the New York State Commissioner of Agriculture. One of his chief jobs will be to see that all dealers pay the prices specified in the order. He will also check on butterfat tests and dealers' reports.

How does the proposed order differ from state control?

The state had no control over milk from other states, and that was an important factor in its breakdown. Present plan calls for two orders, practically identical, one by the state and one by Federal authorities.

Also, State control provided no sharing of markets and even the power of the State could not enforce a law that gave one group a fluid market and required other groups to take surplus prices. The surplus group simply sold below control prices and destroyed fluid prices. A proposed agreement shares markets and avoids this pitfall.

Who took the initiative in proposing the Federal Marketing Agreement?

Leaders of cooperative associations who are banded together to form the Metropolitan Producers' Bargaining Agency. The initiative did not come from Federal authorities.

Who will pay the cost of administration?

The order provides that dealers shall turn over to the administrator a sum not to exceed 2c per hundred for milk handled.

Does the order provide for payment of milk on a classified plan?

Yes, but with some simplifications and closer checking. There will be three classes only, namely: 1, 2, and 3. Class 1 will be *milk which leaves the plant in fluid form.* There is no opportunity for reclassification by the dealer after the milk gets to the city. Class 2 milk is milk used for cream and certain special manufactured products. Here again milk is considered as class 2 if it leaves the plant as cream or as any of the specified manufactured products. Class 3 milk includes milk used for butter, American Cheese, and certain other manufactured products.

What are the proposed prices dealers must pay as specified in the order?

	March to July Inclusive	Aug. to Oct. Inclusive	Nov. to Feb. Inclusive
Class 1	$2.20	$2.67	$2.67
Class 2	2.00	2.20	2.40

The prices contained in the order are subject to change after hearings are held. The order also proposes that class 1 and class 2 prices be changed for March to July inclusive when New York price of 92 score butter drops below 25c or goes above 34c. For the months of August to February class 1 and class 2 price changes are proposed when butter price goes below 30c or above 39c.

Price of class 3 milk will be figured on the price of manufactured products according to a formula contained in the order and which has been in common use in the past.

Whom does the proposed order affect?

The proposed order affects all dairymen whose herds are inspected and qualified to ship milk into New York City, or into Nassau, Suffolk, or Westchester Counties. It does not affect dairymen who produce milk for upstate cities.

Will all dairymen receive the same price?

The order provides for butterfat and freight differentials. There is no change in premium for grade A milk. There is, however, an important change in freight differentials. In the past many dealers have made deductions on a less carlot freight cost though the milk has actually been transported in tank cars or tank trucks at a price of as much as 10c per hundred less than the rate for less than carlots. According to the order freight differentials will be figured on tank car rate.

Cooperatives which sell members milk but which do not collect pay for milk or operate plants are allowed a market service differential of 1c per hundred. Cooperatives which bargain for sale and collect money for milk but do not operate plants are allowed 2½c per hundred, and cooperatives which collect and operate plants are allowed 5c per hundred. These differentials are allowed before the uniform price to dairymen is figured. Each cooperative must pay its own operating expenses.

In general, the order provides for an equal sharing of the Metropolitan market by all dairymen qualified to ship milk, and for an equal sharing by-producers of the burden of the surplus and the expense of controlling it.

Does the order set retail prices?

No, it merely requires that all dealers must pay the same minimum price for milk to be used for the same purposes.

From whom will the producer get his milk check?

From the dealer just as he has in the past. The administrator handles money for his salary and salaries of helpers plus an adjustment fund into which dealers pay when they handle a high percentage of class 1 and class 2 milk.

Has the plan worked in other markets?

Twenty-two city markets now have Federal Marketing Agreements. In some cases the Secretary of Agricul-

(*Continued on Page* 21)

DUST PREVENTION *is the Beginning of* ROAD IMPROVEMENT

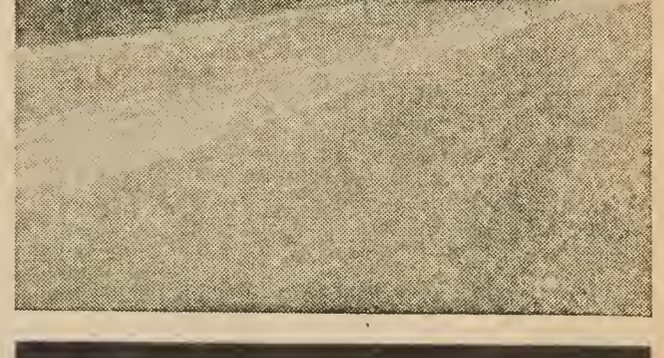
The ONLY Way to IMPROVE Gravel, Stone and Slag ROADS on the PAY-AS-YOU-GO PLAN

As long as people believe nothing can be done to improve rural roads without spending a fortune, such roads will continue to be either muddy or dusty most of the time. It is time that farm clubs and rural officials realized that there is a simple method of gradually improving rural roads at very low cost.

Road improvement begins with dust-prevention, most easily secured by surface application of Calcium Chloride Flakes. These flakes absorb several times their weight in moisture from the air. The moisture film binds the surface material and keeps it on the road. So in preventing dust with Calcium Chloride you also prevent waste of surface material and produce a smoother, firmer driving surface. When funds are too limited for treatment of entire road surfaces, the dust-proofing treatment may be applied in front of homes and on curves, turns and bridge approaches. This spot treatment costs very little. Treated surfaces are not only dustless, but compact better under traffic, shed water better, are more economical to maintain and less likely to develop ruts and mudholes.

The Road That is Always IMPROVING

A thin dust-preventing, water-resisting layer of properly proportioned soil materials, moisture bound with Calcium Chloride, is the beginning of a truly good road. Such layers applied as funds are available, little by little, year after year, eventually compact into a dustless all-weather road.



CALCIUM CHLORIDE

FOR STABILIZING ROAD SURFACES

Find Out How!

USE THIS COUPON

Write for literature describing methods of road improvement with local soils and Calcium Chloride.

CALCIUM CHLORIDE ASSOCIATION, 4145 Penobscot Bldg., Detroit, Mich.

Please send literature describing:

☐ Dustproofing ☐ Surface Consolidation ☐ Stabilized Roads

*Name*_____

*Address*_____

225 Registered Cattle at AUCTION

93rd Sale, in pavilion,
Earlville, Madison County, N. Y.
TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY
MAY 10 - 11, 1938
ACCREDITED, NEGATIVE TO BLOOD TEST.
Mastitis charts, and vaccinated for shipping fever.
100 cows and heifers, fresh or due at sale time.
60 yearling heifers, bred and open, right ready to turn into pasture and let grow into money.
25 bulls ready for service, from good record dams.
40 young heifer calves, of much promise.
Send now for catalog and details to
R. AUSTIN BACKUS, Sales Manager, MEXICO, N. Y.

EFFICIENCY CLEANSER cleans milk bottles and equipment, cheese vats, poultry, stock, kitchen dishes, utensils, etc. BETTER with LESS WORK and EXPENSE. 1 tablespoonful to gallon water. 100 pounds $7.50 freight paid. Sample free.
SALINA CHEMICAL CO., Box 75, ADAMS, N. Y.

For Sale: Tractor, Plows, Haying tools, Engines, saw rigs, lighting plants, corn planter.
MRS. O. B. LYMAN, Admix., Shelburne Falls, Mass.

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FOR UNLOADING HAY WITH GAS ENGINE HAS QUICK RETURN DRUM AND BAND BRAKE. BOTH DRUMS OPERATED FROM LOAD BY ONE ROPE. SEND FOR CIRCULARS.

JOHN FARRELL & SON
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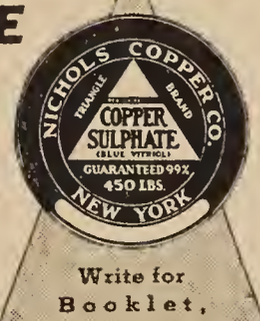
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99% pure, always uniform—the standard for home mixed

BORDEAUX MIXTURE

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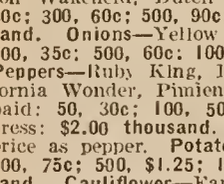
35% Metallic Copper Content



Write for Booklet, "Bordeaux Mixture—Its Preparation and use"

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Amazing money-maker for farms, truck gardens, orchards, nurseries, poultry ranches, country homes, etc. Plows, discs, harrows, cultivates, mows lawns, cuts weeds. Runs belt machinery. 2 to 5 H. P. riding or walking types. Write for **FREE CATALOG, Low Factory Prices** and 10 Day Trial Plan.
SHAW MFG. CO., 130 N West 42d St. NEW YORK, N. Y.
Air Tires or Steel Tires **SHAW DU-ALL TRACTOR**

TIME TO **KILL WEEDS**



AEROIL BURNER effectively destroys any kind of weed or undesirable growth -once and for all!- kills all disease germs in Live Stock Quarters, Breeding Pens, etc.
WRITE FOR **FREE** 48 Page Book solves 99 Farm Problems.
10-DAYS FREE TRIAL
AEROIL, 567 Park Ave., West New York, N.J.

Fresh Dug BERRY PLANTS,
certified, prompt shipment. Premier—Fairfax—Dorsett—Big Joe—Gibson—Wm. Belt—Dunlap—100-75c; 300-$1.80; 500-$2.50; 1000-$4.50; Mastodon—Gem (evbr) 100-$1; 300- $2.75; 1000-$8.; RASPBERRY Taylor (red) Indian Summer (red evbr) 25-$1.25; 50-$2.; 100-$3.50; 500-$15.; Latham (red) 50-$1.25; 100-$2.; 500-$9. Transp. Collect. Figure each variety separate.
EUREKA PLANT FARM, MAPLE VIEW, N. Y.

FIELD GROWN PLANTS
Millions Now ready, good size, well rooted, full count—50 to bunch. Selected varieties; labeled separate; packed carefully with damp moss to roots. Good delivery. **Tomato**—Earliana, June Pink, Stone, Baltimore, Bonny Best, Marglobe, Rutgers, and Pritchards—postpaid: 50, 25c; 100, 35c; 300, 75c; 500, $1; 1000, $1.75. Express: $1.00 thousand. Oxheart and Beefsteak varieties, 5c hundred higher. **Cabbage**—Jersey Wakefield, Charleston Wakefield, Dutch and Copenhagen—postpaid: 100, 30c; 300, 60c; 500, 90c; 1000, $1.50. Express: 60c thousand. **Onions**—Yellow and White Bermuda—postpaid: 200, 35c; 500, 60c; 1000, $1.00. Express: 60c thousand. **Peppers**—Ruby King, Ruby Giant, Chinese Giant, California Wonder, Pimiento and Hot Long Cayenne—postpaid: 50, 30c; 100, 50c; 500, $1.50; 1000, $2.50. Express: $2.00 thousand. **Eggplants**—Black Beauty—same price as pepper. **Potato**—Porto Rico—postpaid: 100, 35c; 300, 75c; 500, $1.25; 1000, $2.00. Express: $1.50 thousand. **Cauliflower**—Early Snowball, postpaid: 50, 40c; 100, 60c; 500, $2.00. Express: $2.50 thousand.
E. A. GODWIN, - - - LENOX, GEORGIA

OUTDOOR grown "FROSTPROOF" Cabbage Plants now ready. Copenhagen, Goldenacre, Wakefields, Ballhead, etc. 500, $1.00; 1000, $1.50 prepaid. 10,000, $7.50 collect. Onion plants same price. Early Snowball Cauliflower plants $2.50; 10,000, $20.00. Plants more hardy, lower express rates and quicker deliveries than from points further South. Now booking Certified Tomato, Sweet potato and other plants. Complete satisfaction guaranteed. J. P. COUNCILL COMPANY, Franklin, Va.

Certified Sweet Potato Plants
Five commercial varieties, also Cabbage and Tomato Plants. Write for farmers' price list.
FREDERICK H. LORD, Belle Haven, Va.

GEORGIA CERTIFIED TOMATO PLANTS, Master Marglobe, Rutgers, Pritchards, Baltimores, 500-75c; 1000-$1.25. California Wonder Pepper, 500-$1. Catalog free. other plants. SIMS PLANT CO., Pembroke, Ga.

:: 3,000,000 SWEET POTATO PLANTS ::
Yellow Jersey, Big Stem, Up River, Nancy Hall. $1.50 per 1000. Cash with order.
C. E. BROWN, Bridgeville, Del.

For Sale: Hamilton celery planter. In good condition. Cheap. Phone 74458 Middletown or write—M. B. MORLEY, New Hampton, New York.

STANLEY'S CROW REPELLENT
The Standard for Over Twenty Years

PROTECTS YOUR SEED CORN
from Crows, Pheasants, Blackbirds, Larks, and all other corn-pulling birds and animal pests, such as Moles, Gophers, Woodchucks, Squirrels, etc.



(1 Quart) enough for 4 bushels seed **$1.75**
(1 pint) Enough for 2 bushels seed **1.00**
(½ pint) Enough for 1 bushel seed **.60**

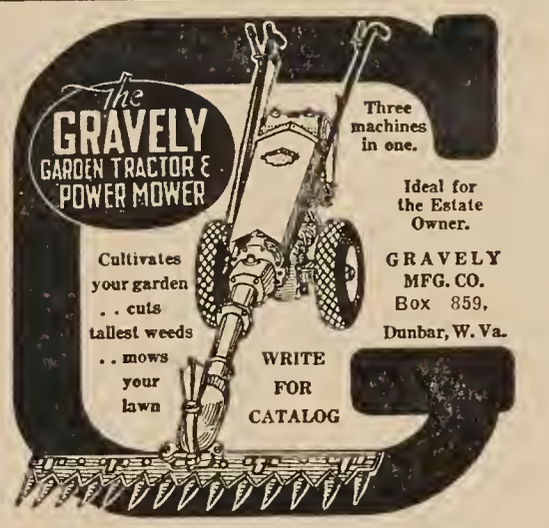
If your hardware, drug or seed store does not have it in stock, order direct. "Money-Back" guarantee.

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CEDAR HILL FORMULAE CO.
Box 1129M New Britain, Conn.



CERTIFIED RASPBERRIES
Leading varieties including the newer sorts Taylor, Marcy, Indian Summer, Newburgh and Sodus, at growers' price. Strawberries, Blackberries, Grapes, Fruit Trees, Shubs, Evergreens. All guaranteed. Catalog free.
BAKER'S NURSERY, HOOSICK FALLS, N. Y.

5 varieties labeled, choice, early, hardy colorful Chrysanthemum plants, thirty cents postpaid. "Iris News" Free. A. B. KATKAMIER, MACEDON, NEW YORK.



LOOK at the improvements on the 1938 Standard and All-Around Fordson Tractors. Any Fordson or Ford dealer will gladly show you. Ask for the new 12-page illustrated booklet with all details.

FORDSON

SHERMAN & SHEPPARD, INC.
34th Street & 2nd Avenue B-5
Brooklyn, N. Y.
Please send me a copy of the new 12-page booklet describing the new improved Fordsons for 1938.
Name_____
Post Office_____ State_____



Here's a whale of a good garden. Rows of green bunching onions have been planted between the rows of glads. Thus the flowers are not neglected. In the background towards the barn is a coldframe with a neat pile of sash.

When one produces food and sells it, and then buys other things with the money, he loses in both transactions by the heavy cost of distribution. When one grows things and consumes them at home, the net result in farm living is pretty favorable. It is not much of a trick to get fifty dollars' worth of living out of a home garden, and a roadside stand may provide some cash income.

Hints for FLOWER GROWERS



DURING the summer I make notes on improvements that are to be made the following year in my garden. These I want to pass on in hopes they will be useful to other gardeners.

If anyone is having trouble in raising the ever-popular Japanese lanterns, no doubt the trouble is in the soil. I find that they do exceptionally well on light, gravelly soil, while the ones I had planted, in rich, heavily-fertilized soil did not grow a single lantern.

Poppies are very lovely in early summer, but my experience has been that they get through blooming and die down early in the season, leaving a bare spot among otherwise verdant plants. A remedy for this is to set aster plants — not too thick — because, of course, they make better plants with plenty of room. These will help to hold up the slender poppies, provide shade to keep the soil from hardening, and above all provide bloom after the poppies are done for the season.

I like to grow four-o-clocks from seed in my hotbed and set them at intervals of three or four feet among my iris. Iris are through blooming early too, and they can then give over all the space to the four-o-clocks. which, without taking enough from the soil to do any harm, will provide a long season of colorful bloom. They are strictly annuals that neither grow again from the roots nor do they seed themselves, thus not interfering in the least with the next year's iris.

Nicotianias are highly prized for their grand fragrance at night, and I like to have a solid row between my lawn and vegetable garden. However, as they are only attractive at night or on rainy days, they need something to lend them interest at all times. This year I plan to set a few scattering zinnias among them. These on good soil will send out long branches among the nicotianias which will hardly be noticed at night but will be attractive with their vivid blooms in the sunlight when the nicotiania blooms are folded at rest.

There is another thing I want to mention about nicotianias. As everyone knows who has grown them, they seed themselves very freely, and no matter how much the bed has been dug over and kept cultivated, new plants persist in coming up all summer long. I like to set a few of these late plants singly in places that promise to become uninteresting later. When set during the middle of the summer, they make fine, healthy plants for fall blooming where the plants that have been growing since early spring are beginning to look scraggly because of numerous seed pods.

Another self-sowing annual of which I like to make speciman plants is the little portulaca. One plant set here and there at the base of taller plants makes the bed attractive from the ground up. I think a great many people have kochia hedges, or they would if they once got acquainted with them. I like them very much, and I like to plant a few portulacas at intervals among them. Their very bright and profusive blooms last throughout the season.

If you have a waste corner somewhere about the house or other buildings that always looks untidy, try setting a few plants of bee balm there. They will grow under any condition with absolutely no care, have very bright blossoms, both red and pink, and will transform the most drab-looking place.

My parting message is — be sure to grow some of the new double balsams. They are very beautiful and so very easy to grow. The only thing to be careful about is plant them in a row as much of their beauty is lost if planted in a bed.—*Mrs. C. W.*

A New Book

Just off the press is "Theory and Practice in the Use of Fertilizers", by Firman E. Bear. The price is $4.00 and is published by John Wiley and Sons.

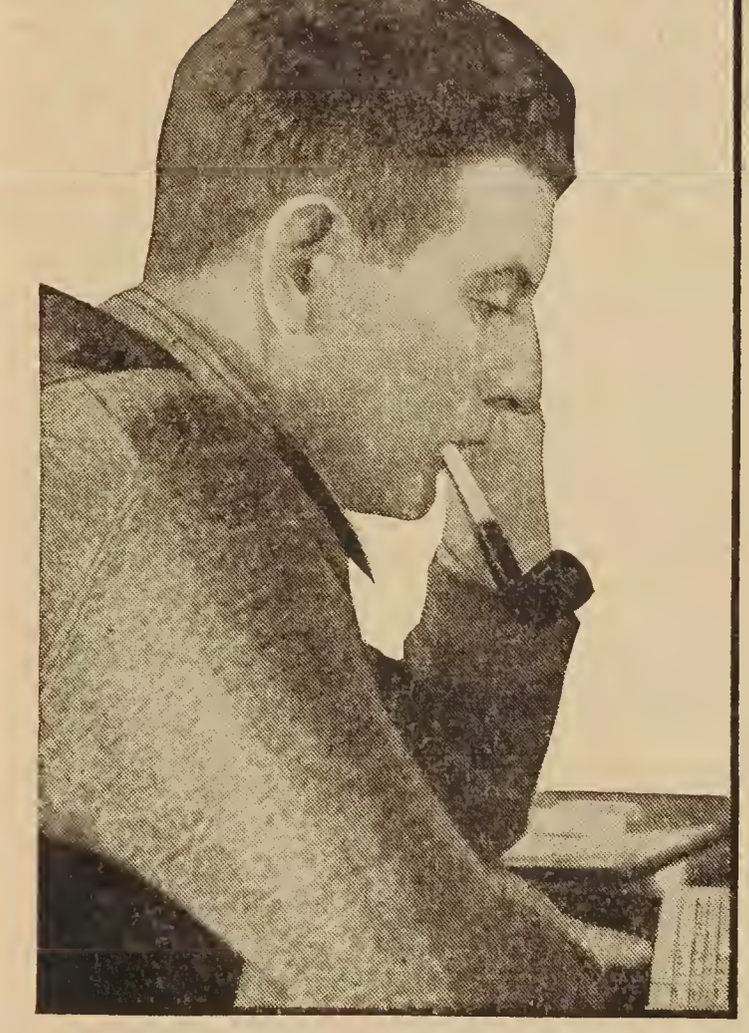
Dr. Bear was formerly professor of Agricultural Chemical and Soils at the Ohio State University and is a nationally recognized authority on fertilizers.

The book is strictly up to date and carries information that should help any farmer to get full returns from every dollar spent for fertilizer.

See Yellowstone National Park with a group of farm folks. Full announcement will appear in the May 21 issue.

Farm Profits that DON'T come from the Soil!

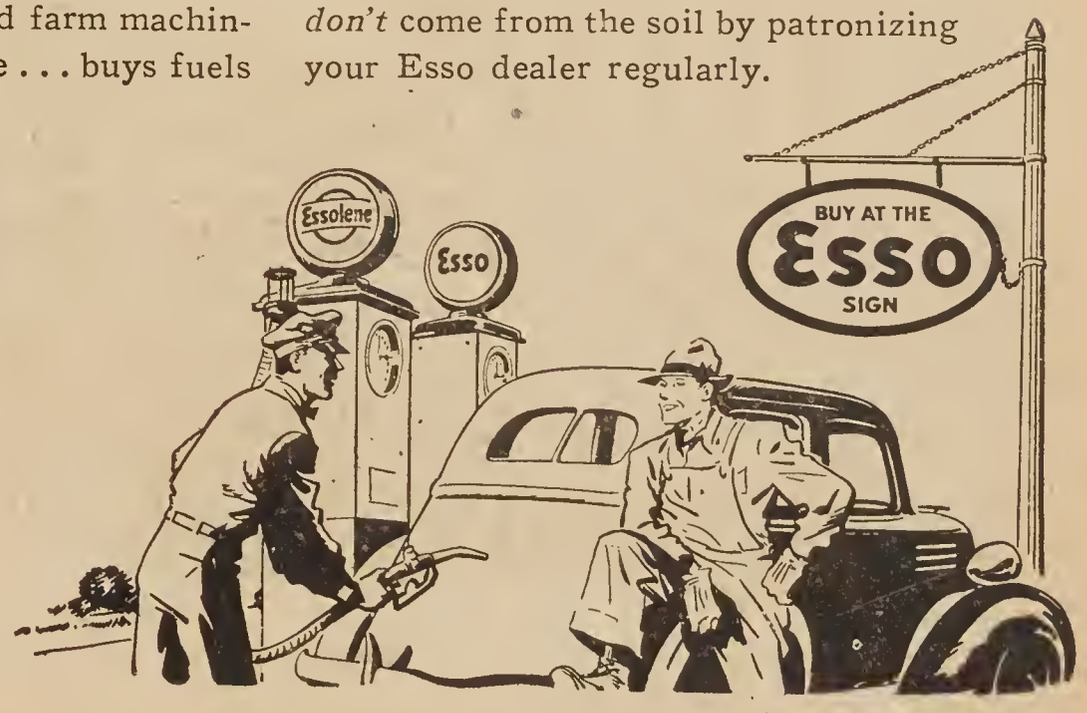




FARMERS who have put their land on a sound paying basis know that all their profits don't come from the soil. They've found that it isn't only a matter of planting well, of skilful use of the soil, of harvesting good crops and getting good prices. They know it's every-day operating expenses, maintenance of equipment that often tell the story.

The farmer who's a business man figures these costs carefully . . . because he knows they may make him or break him. He pares automotive and farm machinery expenses to the bone . . . buys fuels and lubricants carefully to insure economical operation and to prevent costly engine repairs.

Generations of thrifty farmers have recognized the Esso sign as their guarantee of low costs. They know from long experience that the world's leading petroleum organization offers them dependable motor fuels, lubricants that mean low upkeep costs, tires and batteries that mean long, economical service. Assure *yourself* of profits that *don't* come from the soil by patronizing your Esso dealer regularly.



ESSO MARKETERS

COLONIAL BEACON OIL COMPANY, INC.

98th YEAR MAY

SHEFFIELD FARMS ALMANAC



Unsettled

Country children go to school just like city children. For lunch, every child in city or country needs rich, fresh milk.

Sheffield rushes milk from dairy communities . . . protects its purity and rich flavor . . . delivers it to city schools where it is enjoyed by grateful boys and girls. It is Sheffield's policy to make rich, safe milk available to as many children as possible. In many cases, Sheffield supplies school milk for less than cost because milk is essential to health and well-being.

THE SEALTEST SYSTEM OF LABORATORY PROTECTION Sealtest

Milk Advertising—

(*Continued from Page* 1)

checked, it was replaced with the first gain in five years. That gain has continued every month from August, 1935, up to and including February of this year, the last month for which figures are available. It has totaled 200,000,000 quarts. This has been accomplished while there has been a loss in the Boston and a fractional gain in the Philadelphia metropolitan markets, both of which markets may be compared to New York.

The results of the campaign translated into dollars and cents has meant an increase of millions of dollars for New York State farmers. It has increased the utilization in fluid form of all the milk they sell. Therefore, it has decreased the depressing amount which heretofore had to find its way into the lower income returning groups of butter, cheese or ice cream.

I want to stop for a moment at this point to explain briefly just how milk prices are determined under the classified plan, for I still find among those who have been engaged in the business all their lives a lack of understanding of this whole procedure. Under this system of marketing milk, the farmer turns over all of his product to the dealer without knowing in advance how much the whole lot of his milk will return to him. The dealer himself does not know this when he buys the milk.

The dealer must dispose of this surplus milk. The usual way is to process it into butter, cheese or ice cream. The return for milk used for butter or cheese is, of course, substantially less than that for fluid. The whole operation is summarized in this way: The dealer takes all of the milk of the farmers, uses what is sufficient to care for his fluid needs and then processes the remainder. He then averages the utilization of all the farmer's milk. The result is a blended price, not a price dependent upon the use for fluid, butter, cheese or ice cream alone, and the particular use which is greatest will exert the greatest influence in determining the final blended figure.

It can be seen therefore that the greater the utilization of milk in fluid form, the less will be the surplus to be disposed of in the lower price forms, and therefore the higher will be the blended return received by the farmer from his whole output. It was recognition of this fact by progressive and farsighted leaders of the industry and public spirited representatives in the Legislature and state government which resulted in 1934 in enactment of the first milk advertising law, designed to promote and increase the consumption of fluid milk and cream.

My second point about this campaign was the misunderstanding that has surrounded it. The campaign is not financed by taxpayers but by a tax paid by the dairy industry. The appropriation for this year is $300,000, same as for last year. This money is advanced by the state out of its general funds, but it in turn, collects this sum from a ¾c tax per 100 pounds on all fluid milk and cream sold. The uninformed consumer believes and is prejudiced against the campaign for the reason that its cost is considered an important part of the so-called "spread". Actually, as demonstrated by the recent audit conducted by our department through Ernst & Ernst, this tax is only .00016 of a cent per quart.

The producer who does not take the trouble to examine the results may be prejudiced because he might believe this is but another form of government activity to provide jobs for political appointees. As a matter of fact, the whole endeavor was non-partisan in conception, being sponsored in the Senate by a Democrat and in the Assembly by a Republican, and has been and will continue to be conducted on a non-partisan basis with an equal distribution of employees between both the major parties.

Some producers have of course objected to the tax, although its total averages over the state only about $3.00 a year per producer. Against this small sum are the advantages to be obtained from state sponsorship, state prestige, state direction and administration of a proposal designed to increase the consumption of the one product from which these very same producers receive their principal income. Happily, that viewpoint has been replaced by a broader view which has recognized at last the great benefits accruing from this proposal. The wholehearted endorsement of the proposal by every large farm organization proves this.

It is a customary practice of the unthinking to charge that every governmental activity has its share of favoritism, if not graft and corruption. There have been just enough instances to give some semblance of proof to this charge. But I know of no state activity which has been conducted on such a high plane, or which has been so free from any suggestion of criticism along these lines, as this particular endeavor. At the start of the campaign, Governor Lehman insisted that there be associated in its direction a Technical Advisory Board, composed of leading representatives of the public and of both branches of the industry. It became the responsibility of the group to pass upon all matters of policy, plans and proposals for the conduct of the campaign. The Board has continu-



"Never mind — Joe — I don't think I'd like buttermilk anyhow."

Sprains RELIEVED Quickly



Strained Muscles Eased While Horse Works

Absorbine Sends Relief Direct To Muscles and Ligaments

A SPRAIN doesn't have to lay your horse up. When you use Absorbine, he can do light work while he is being treated. Absorbine speeds relief *direct* to muscles, ligaments. It increases the flow of blood through them and the blood carries off the congestion. Will not blister. Many veterinarians have used it for over 40 years! At druggists. $2.50 a bottle. W. F. Young, Inc., Springfield, Mass.

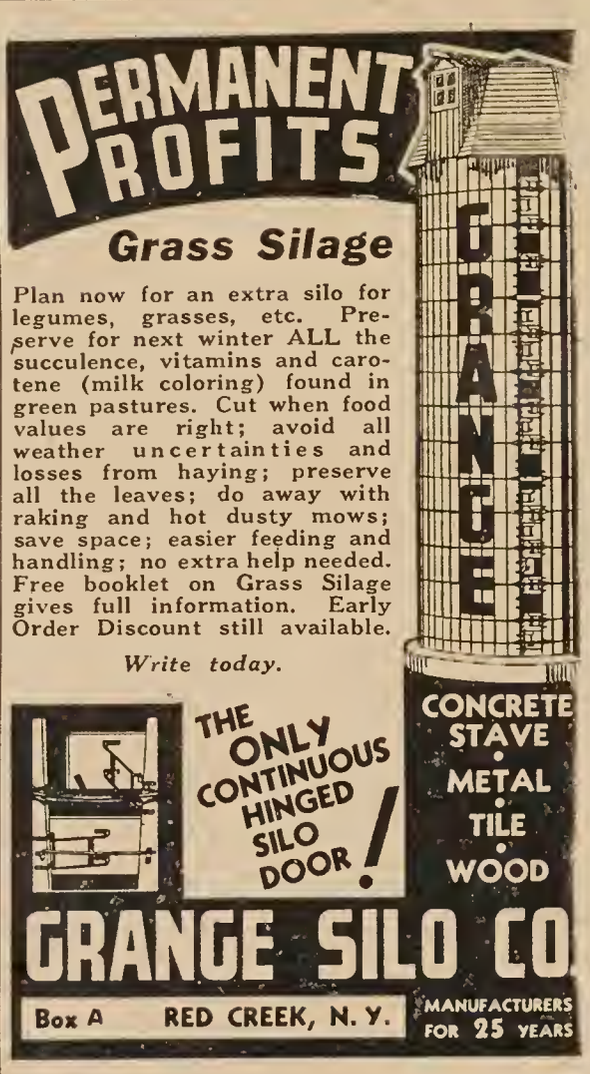
ABSORBINE

PERMANENT PROFITS

Grass Silage

Plan now for an extra silo for legumes, grasses, etc. Preserve for next winter ALL the succulence, vitamins and carotene (milk coloring) found in green pastures. Cut when food values are right; avoid all weather uncertainties and losses from haying; preserve all the leaves; do away with raking and hot dusty mows; save space; easier feeding and handling; no extra help needed. Free booklet on Grass Silage gives full information. Early Order Discount still available.

Write today.



THE ONLY CONTINUOUS HINGED SILO DOOR!

GRANGE SILO CO

Box A RED CREEK, N. Y. MANUFACTURERS FOR 25 YEARS

DR. DAVID ROBERTS

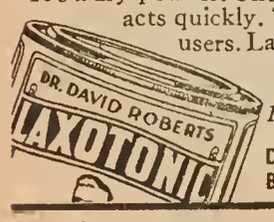


SAYS "NEVER DRENCH CATTLE, IT IS DANGEROUS"

More cattle die from drenching than from the ailment. If you have a sick cow, give her Dr. David Roberts' Laxotonic, dry on the tongue. Especially effective for paralysis or stoppage of the bowels and loss of appetite.

EASY TO GIVE and PROMPT In ACTION

It's a dry powder. One teaspoonful on tongue acts quickly. Thousands of satisfied users. Large can, $1, small, 50c.



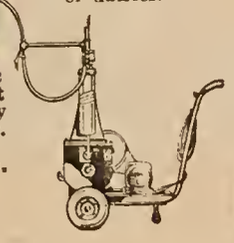
Buy from the Dealer. If no dealer, send direct.

Dr. DAVID ROBERTS Vet. Co. Box 197 Waukesha, Wis.

GUARANTEED: Chewing, Smoking or Cigarette Tobacco. Five pounds $1.00. Ten $1.75. Pay when received. Pipe and box cigars Free. Carlton Tobacco Company - PADUCAH, KENTUCKY

The New Universal Mobile (PORTABLE) MILKING MACHINE

Most advanced, perfected form of portable milker idea. Milks with low vacuum; uses inflation type teat cups; field tested in hundreds of dairies.



Gas engine or electric models. Send post card or letter today for catalog and prices. The Universal Milking Machine Co. 127 Barstow St. Waukesha, Wis.

Built-In Convenience



Built into every Unadilla Silo are durability, strength, convenience and perfect sealing-in of all food values of your silage. At its unique door-front ladder you tighten or loosen doors and easily shove out silage.

Perfect for molasses silage. Unadillas with patented doweled staves are EXTRA storm-defying. Prices still same as last year. Write today for catalog and early-order discounts.

UNADILLA SILO CO.,
Box B, Unadilla, N. Y.

UNADILLA SILOS

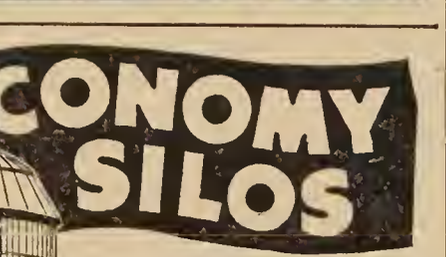
BLIZZARD Elevates 100 ft. Straight Up or at ANY DESIRED ANGLE!

The ONLY all-angle pipe delivery! No other like it! Ideal for hay chopping, for placing material in unusual places. Ideal for grass silage crops of all kinds. The Blizzard all-purpose machine chops hay—fills silo—with no changes—no EXTRAS! Wide flaring streamlined steel table, and all-steel paddle roll with crimped edges requires no other feeder!

FOR HAY CHOPPING OR SILO FILLING

Get a Blizzard this year—and be satisfied! A better machine—more efficient parts—at Low Cost. 12 special reasons that save you time, labor and money. Gears in oil, moly alloy cutting wheel, alemite system, knife adjustment at full speed, etc., etc. Send today for free catalog.

FREE new catalog tells and shows everything you should know.. Why pay more elsewhere—and get less.



BLIZZARD Mfg. Co.,
Box U
Canton, Ohio

Which is Best for You

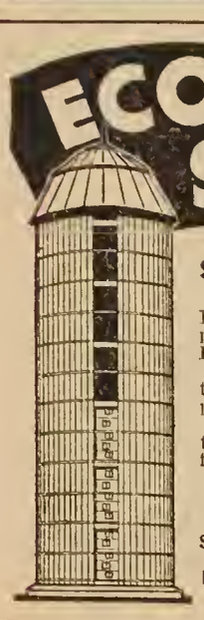


Dairymen find it good business to talk silos with a CRAINE man. He sells *all* popular types. So he won't try to sell you a concrete job if a wood stave or tile silo is better suited to your needs. He has had a lot of experience. You and he can talk over all the differences in kinds of silos—and settle on the one that's *best for you*. Write to have a Craine man come to see you.

CRAINE, INC.
71 Pine St., Norwich, N. Y.

CRAINE SILO STORAGE
GRASS, LEGUMES, CORN
8 Silo types for all forage crops.

ECONOMY SILOS



SAVE $20 TO $50
By Ordering Early.

EXTRA QUALITY with special patented features makes the ECONOMY an outstanding value.

Swinging hinged doors are air-tight. Easy to work. Always in place. Strong, easy ladder.

Send card at once (no obligation on your part) for prices and free catalog to

Northern Sales Branch
J. M. FRAWLEY
P. O. Box 556
Schenectady New York
or
ECONOMY SILO & MFG. CO
Dept. B, Frederick, Md.

When writing advertisers be sure to say that you saw it in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

ed to exercise these functions intelligently, fairly, and ably.

Another criticism heard in connection with the results of the campaign is that it has not been the advertising which increased milk consumption, but an increase in purchasing power. This charge seems to me to be answered by the results in Boston and Philadelphia. However, it is confirmed in striking fashion by what has happened since last September when the payroll index figure, the measure of industrial activity in the state, began a decline which has taken it from that time to the first of February down more than twenty per cent. *But milk consumption during that period has continued to increase.*

The actual planning and conduct of the campaign have from its beginning been placed in the hands of a commercial advertising agency, which handles it strictly as a business proposition and removes it from the domain of political interference. The employees selected have been of unusually high type and ability, specialists in this work. They have never for a moment permitted political considerations to affect either their judgment or their actions, but have worked solely with the purpose in mind of making the campaign a success for the benefit of the dairy industry and the state.

So long as it is my privilege to remain as Commissioner of Agriculture I can assure farmers, distributors, consumers, and the general public that this whole campaign will be conducted along just these lines. I consider that advertising is the life blood of any activity or business. It has demonstrated its success and its benefits in helping New York State to deal with one phase of its many-sided and perplexing milk problem. It is the business-like approach to a business problem. So long as the problem exists it is my judgment, based upon a long experience in industry and business and the success of this undertaking, that the state should continue to advertise milk.

Measuring a Farm Business

No. 4. Eggs in Several Baskets.

EDITOR'S NOTE: This is the fourth of a series of nine articles on measuring farm business. The information on which these articles are based was given the writer by members of the Department of Agricultural Economics & Farm Management at Cornell University.

A GOOD measure of diversity is this: to be profitable a farm should have at least three important sources of income. When we say diversity, some people immediately think of a farm with small dabs of a good many different products. That's the wrong idea. Three, or possibly four, sources of income should be important enough and therefore big enough so that a man can afford to have the equipment to take care of them properly. There are at least two advantages to this kind of diversity:

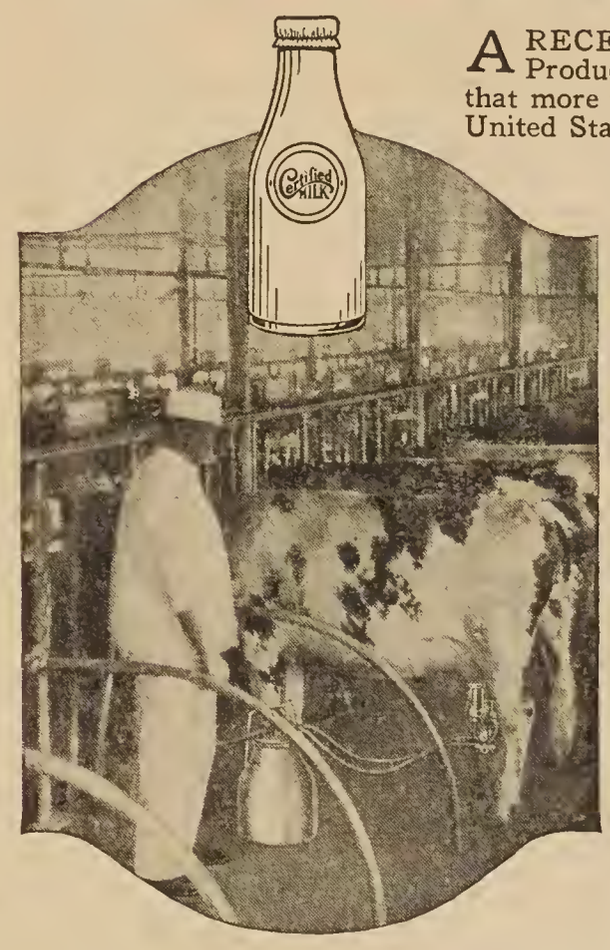
First, the time of the owner and of the hired men can be used more effectively. In other words, the chances are that on a diversified farm a man will have to his credit a larger number of man work units per year than he will on a farm that specializes in one product.

Second, the risks are smaller. If prices of one product are low, chances are that the market for some other product will be good. A diversified farm has less of the proverbial feast or famine which has come to be associated with a farm specializing in one crop.

Frequently a man will say, "This idea of diversity is fine, but it won't work on my farm. My place is adapted to one thing and one thing only, so what can I do about it?" In an early issue we want to talk a little about ways of getting diversity on farms of this type.—*H. L. Cosline.*

60%

Of All Certified Milk of the U.S.A. Is Produced With DE LAVAL MAGNETIC MILKERS



A RECENT survey by the Certified Milk Producers Association of America shows that more than 60% of all certified milk of the United States is produced with De Laval Magnetic Milkers. Certified milk is produced under the close supervision of the American Association of Medical Milk Commissions and is the finest quality of milk obtainable.

The fact that such a large percentage of certified milk producers use De Lavals is the best kind of evidence not only of their ability to produce clean milk, but as to their economy and efficiency as well.

Certified milk producers are interested in producing the finest quality of milk at lowest cost and milking their high-producing cows in the best possible way; and they have found from experience that the De Laval Magnetic accomplishes *all* of these results better than any other method.

No matter how many cows you have, the De Laval Magnetic Milker will give you best results, and in the long run will prove to be the most economical milker to own and use.

See your De Laval Dealer or write nearest De Laval office below.

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR COMPANY

New York 165 Broadway | Chicago 427 Randolph St. | San Francisco 61 Beale St.

NEW WAY TO PUT UP HAY



With its special Hay Feeder, the GEHL Hay Chopper cuts and blows hay into the mow with hay fork speed. Feeds easily—no man in mow—stores hay in half the usual space—cattle eat it all—no waste. New, automatic measuring molasses pump for Grass Molasses Silage. Dealers everywhere. Write for free booklet on chopping hay into the mow and making grass molasses silage.

GEHL BROS. MFG. CO.
429 Water St., West Bend, Wis.

PARKER ELECTRIC FENCER

New 1938 De Luxe Models—New Low Prices

110 Volt Automatic Discharge. No moving parts to wear out. No contact points. Automatic discharge on fence contact. No return shock or paralyzing current—only electrostatic charge.

6 Volt Battery. Amazing new invention. Automatic time control. Set shocks at 50 times per minute until animals are trained. Re-set to as low as 16 times per minute by turning knob. Double service to battery.

Don't buy a controller and use three or four batteries to keep it running.

Money back Guarantee. Dealers Invited.
Write for free circulars.

E. J. Parker Co., Spencerport, N. Y.

For Sale: One Westinghouse Motor, 7½ H. P., Single Phase, R.P.M., 1200; explosion proof. WALTER L. JOHNSON CO., Inc., Endicott, N. Y.

PENNSYLVANIA SALE!
125 Registered Holstein Cattle

GEORGE E. PAGE complete dispersal

Saturday, MAY 7th, 1938

Accredited and Federally negative. Sale held at the farm, located in the village of Troy, Bradford County, Pa., which is on Route 6 East and West; and Route 14, North and South.

Herd averaging about 40-lbs. a day at the shipping station, showing a 3.63% fat average.

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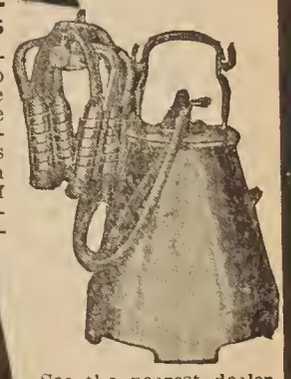
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Team, young stock, bull, implements, crops included; 100 acres in fine dairy section; fruit, 9-room home, 30-cow basement barn, silo; only $4400, good terms; page 53 NEW 2000-BARGAIN catalog. Free.
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Northeastern Slants ON THE NATIONAL NEWS

Relief for Business

SOME RELIEF for business from its heavy tax load is seen in compromise reached during fortnight by joint Senate-House conference committee, which has been trying to iron out differences in 1938 Revenue Bill as passed by both Senate and House. Reforms were made in two most hated levies on business — undistributed profits tax and capital gains tax. Final approval by Congress is expected.

Compromise bill calls for flat tax of 16½ per cent on corporations having incomes over $25,000; also, an extra tax of 2½ per cent on undistributed profits.. (Existing law put extra tax of from 7 to 27 per cent on undistributed profits).

Little businesses, earning less than $25,000, will pay tax of 12½ per cent on first $5,000, 14 per cent on next $15,000, and 16 per cent on next $5,000. Banks and insurance companies will also be exempted from undistributed profits tax, paying flat rate of 16½ per cent.

On capital gains levy, compromise bill distinguishes between short and long term gains. Short term gains held for less than 18 months will be taxed as ordinary income. Long term ones will be taxed at flat rate of 15 to 20 per cent. (Existing law taxed percentage of capital gains on graduated basis according to length of time assets were held.)

SLANT: Though compromise bill is great improvement over existing tax bill, it is unfortunate that undistributed profits tax was not cut out entirely and capital gains tax more drastically modified. Most experts agree that these taxes have kept business from going ahead and expanding — something which has to happen in this country before we can hope for better times.

President Asks End To Tax-Exemptions

LAST WEEK President Roosevelt asked Congress to pass "a short and simple statute" ending tax-exemption privileges enjoyed by government employees and holders of government securities. His message pointed out that it is not just to make those who do not work for the government pay all the taxes. If his recommendation becomes law, government salaries of all kinds will be taxable by both Federal and State governments.

In regard to tax-exempt government securities, President said that they encourage "men of wealth, who are best able to assume business risks, to lock up their funds in such securities" and to evade paying their share of income taxes. Under Secretary of Treasury Roswell Magill recently estimated that taxing of outstanding tax-free federal, state and municipal bonds would bring 150 millions annually into Treasury.

Although President's proposal is meeting with general approval, his method of achieving his aim is being opposed by Congressmen and others who believe that a constitutional amendment is needed to make this change in American law.

SLANT: President is right to ask end to these tax-exemption privileges, something which has been advocated by both Democratic and Republican Presidents before him. In a democratic country, it is certainly unfair for salaries of one class of citizens to be exempt from taxation. Wiping out of such exemptions is more necessary than ever today, for during past six years the army of government employes and amount of outstanding government securities have grown beyond all previous bounds. One big advantage in making government employes pay tax on their salaries is that maybe they will then be more careful about voting new taxes and about how they spend the public money.

Recovery Program Getting Under Way

CONGRESS is moving slowly ahead with President Roosevelt's 5-billion dollar pump-priming program. Last week, bill asking for permanent PWA appropriation of $1,450,000,000 was introduced into House by Democrat Alfred Beiter of New York. In explaining his bill, Mr. Beiter said PWA (which has been supplemented and gradually replaced by WPA) has reservoir of 2,700 projects which have already been examined and approved, and which can be immediately placed in construction under provisions of his bill.

Congress has already taken favorable action on some individual items in President's program:

1. Senate approved appropriation of $51,500,000 to maintain CCC at its present strength through next fiscal year.

2. House Appropriations Committee voted additional $37,000,000 for flood control and dams.

3. House approved grant of $125,000,000 for Federal aid in highway construction.

President has approved $36,000,000 in Federal financing for housing projects, and has been busy conferring with administrative heads who will have charge of spending the money if Congress votes to approve entire program. While no allotments will be made until Congress provides the cash, WPA Administrator Ickes has already asked communities to present their plans and prepare for immediate work.

Meanwhile vigorous debate continues in Congress and throughout nation on merits and dangers of another spending program, its opponents pointing out that its only effect will be to unbalance still further the budget and lay up ruinous taxes for future generations. Their remedy for recession is tax reform, government economy, and — most important of all — freedom of business from government interference and punishment.

Among business leaders invited to White House last week was Henry Ford, called "most celebrated rugged individualist in American business." When invited, he is reported to have said: "I am going to give the President a chance to look at somebody who doesn't want anything." Later, after his two-hour conference with President Roosevelt, Mr. Ford refused to tell what they talked about, but he did comment on nation's economic troubles, and said that in his opinion "political legerdemain" is only an obstacle to recovery. He also said: "If government will just get out of the way and give natural American enterprise a free swing, it will do the job!"

As we go to press comes important announcement that 16 business leaders have offered President Roosevelt their help in getting "the train back on the track." These 16 men represent billions in industrial investment and employing power throughout the country, and their pledge of help was direct answer to President's bid for cooperation in his radio talk last month.

Farm Credit News

Land Banks Retire Bond Issue

ON MAY 1st, Federal Land Bank bonds totaling $22,439,300 were called for redemption. These bonds have been outstanding 10 years, and bore 4 per cent interest. If you happen to hold some of this issue of bonds, and have not yet turned yours in, you had better do so at once, as they ceased to bear interest on May 1st.

This is third cash redemption by land banks of callable bonds since April a year ago. During 1935 and 1936, banks refunded about $800,000,000 of their individual bonds into securities at lower interest rate; and last year about $168,000,000 of bonds were paid off in cash. Funds were obtained from amortization (gradual paying off) of principal of farmers' loans, repayments, and short-term borrowings.

Repayments of loans by farmers continue to exceed amounts needed to make new loans.

Farmers Test Crop Insurance Plan

DURING latter part of April, a thousand farmers, extension agents and AAA committeemen met in Omaha, Nebraska, to launch Secretary Wallace's "all-risk crop insurance" program which will be applied for first time to 1939 crop.

Though attendance was large, a good deal of skepticism that plan would work was evident. Administration officials present to explain plan admitted it was only an experiment. Chief weakness of it, as brought out in discussion at meeting, is probability of heavy participation in high-risk areas, with little or none in low-risk ones.

Insurance may cover half or three-quarters of a normal crop. Storage of reserves will be in terminal and local elevators. Plan has nothing to do with crop control or price-fixing, but aims to even up returns in bad years and good ones. Only farmers who have enrolled in soil conservation programs are eligible to apply for insurance.

Hail insurance has long been carried by many farmers in corn and wheat belts, but this is first all-risk insurance, covering drought, rust, insect damage and general storm destruction. Method of carrying it is new: Premiums will be payable in wheat, reserves will be carried in wheat, and losses will be settled in wheat.

European Picture Brighter

DAY BEFORE Easter saw actual signing of pact between Italy and Great Britain, making for new understanding which it is expected will go long way to keep Europe out of hot water for a while. France, following England's lead, is also moving toward agreement with Italy.

Next step, it has been hoped, would be four-power pact between Great Britain, France, Italy and Germany. As we go to press, however, French government is reported opposed to any pact which would include Germany. If such an agreement between the four powers could be reached, belief is that a general war could be staved off indefinitely.

Spain

Although picture is not brighter for Spanish Loyalists, who are being mow-

ed down in northeastern Spain by Rebel war machine, Spanish war seems at least to be drawing to a close, with Rebels as victors. General Franco, Rebel commander, declared over radio last week, "We have won the war," and called for end of resistance. He warned Spain that his party does not believe in democratic liberal regime, and said that nation must face economic and social reorganization. Italy has promised Great Britain that as soon as war ends, she will withdraw her troops from Spain.

■ *Taber Points to New Farm Frontier*

"WHAT AMERICA needs is not more pump priming," declared National Grange Master Louis J. Taber, speaking last week before National Farm Chemurgic Council, "but more water in the well of prosperity. All that is needed today is to drive the well deeper until we strike the bedrock of limitless national assets."

Foremost among these national assets, said Mr. Taber, are American farm products that can be developed through applied science for industrial use. "From the farm," he asserted, "must come the paper, the paint, the plastics, the starches and the fats that our civilization requires. We have only touched the possibilities in present production and in new methods and crops.

"Our technical leaders tell us there are thousands of products that come from the field. Science can unlock the method of their utilization. Finance can unlock the means of accomplishment. The farmer can grow the material. Business can utilize our products, and labor, the consumer and the nation will be beneficiaries of the chemurgic program that is practical and that is at work."

■ *Less Jobs — More Schooling*

EVEN recessions have their good points. When jobs are scarce, fewer students quit school to search for them. New York City vocational school attendancc figures, given out recently, show that for first half of this spring, more than three times as many students remained at their desks as last year when jobs were more plentiful. Registration in these schools on April 8th was 47,276 full-time students — greatest number on that date in history of the schools.

High schools, also, find that during depressions students stay well beyond usual age, or that set by State law, and spend their time taking courses which will help them to get a job later. Popular courses are printing, typing, stenography, home economics, and machine work.

■ *"Fair Over Ireland and England"*

MOMENTOUS event took place in London last week when traditional enemies shook hands and called it a day. They were Britain and Ireland and they signed an agreement which ends their bitter feud. Enmity between them goes back 700 years or more, most recent phase of it being disastrous tariff war which began six years ago when land of St. Patrick quit paying land annuitics to British government. As result of high tariff wall erected between them, Anglo-Irish trade dropped off one-half.

Both countries will profit enormously from their new trade and defense pact, which reopens their markets to each other and makes them allies in time of war. Settlement included lump payment of 10,000,000 pounds (roughly about $50,000,000) by Ireland to cancel land annuities claim, and renouncing by Britain of all claim to any control over Ireland (except Ulster in North Ireland, which is part of British Commonwealth).

Interesting incident marked historic significance of new pact. After it was signed, Neville Chamberlain British Prime Minister, handed pair of battered field glasses to Eamon de Valera, Irish Prime Minister. Last time Mr. de Valera had seen his field glasses was in 1916 after the "Easter Rebellion", when he was captured by the British and just escaped execution at their hands. Other Irish delegates who signed new agreement had also fought in an Irish outbreak against British.

Good Books to Read

Hardy Azaleas, *Clement G. Bowers*

This little booklet comprises three articles on hardy azaleas which have appeared recently in the Journal of the New York Botanical Garden. Dr. Bowers is an authority on rhododendrons and azaleas, and in these articles deals with the use of azaleas for beauty of form and color in the garden, gives cultural notes, and observations of hardiness. The Botanical Garden is offering the booklet for 25 cents, or the articles may be obtained separately in the Journal for 10 cents each.

Cooperation, An American Way, *John Daniels*

A book showing the advances made by the cooperative movement, discussing the earliest examples of cooperation in America, beginning with the formation about 1820 of cooperative fire insurance groups among farmers and continuing down to the present day.—*Covici Friede Publishers, 432 Fourth Avenue, New York.* $3.00.

Good Movies to See

Test Pilot

Clark Gable as the daredevil flier who tests out the planes; Myrna Loy as his wife, and Spencer Tracy as his mechanic, combine to make a picture of sure-fire lure for young and old. Flying has always intrigued the race, but each time a birdman takes a newly designed plane into the air his experience is as thrilling and as full of hazards as the flight of any pioneer.

In Old Chicago

The Great Fire is impressive as a spectacle, but the terror, suffering and heartbreak that accompanied it leave a sense of tragedy. But in the midst of the tragedy Mrs. O'Leary could still look forward to a brighter and better tomorrow that kept the best out of the past.

Jezebel

New Orleans in 1850, with its charming manners and romantic customs. Bette Davis, who plays the part of an unpleasant character with a cruel frankness, and then with fine skill actually makes the beholder believe in her regeneration, is supported by Henry Fonda, George Brent, Margaret Lindsay, and Donald Crisp. It's not a happy story, but the acting is superb.

See Yellowstone without worry. All arrangements will be made for those who take the American Agriculturist Yellowstone tour which will be announced in May 21 issue.

The McCormick-Deering No. 7 Enclosed-Gear Mower has the entire driving mechanism, including the differential, fully enclosed and running in a bath of oil.

Haying moves along smoothly when tools are in good working order. But when they aren't, this important work lags and the quality of the hay suffers. Lay your plans early to put up your hay *on time*. Check over your hay tools. Make needed repairs. Replace those that have seen their best days with new, modern McCormick-Deering equipment. The McCormick-Deering dealer has a complete line of mowers, rakes, tedders, side rakes, loaders, sweep rakes, stackers, and presses. Don't take a chance on worn-out equipment—place your order now and be prepared to take full advantage of the weather when the hay is ready to cut.

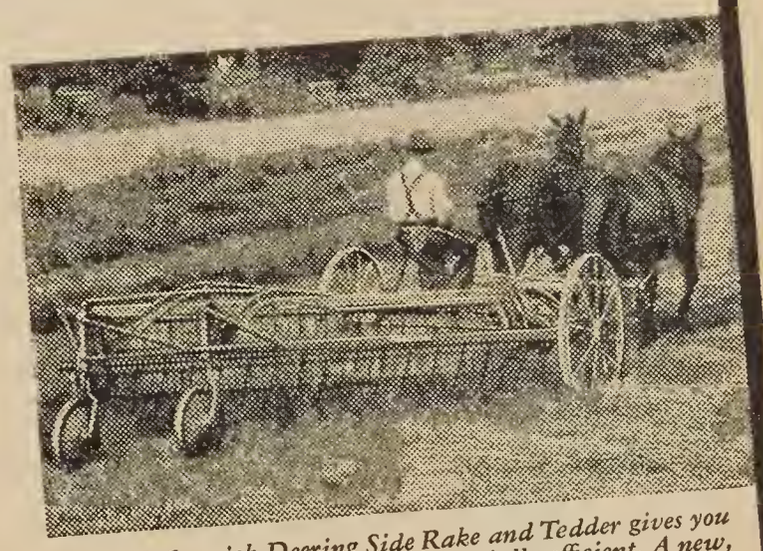
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There is a complete line of power mowers for McCormick-Deering Tractors, all operated through the power take-off. This is the Farmall 12 and Quick-Attachable mower.



McCormick-Deering adjustable-windrow and cylinder-rake hay loaders speed up haying and eliminate the drudgery of loading by hand. Green-crop loaders are also included in the McCormick-Deering line.



The McCormick-Deering Side Rake and Tedder gives you a combination machine that is especially efficient. A new, enclosed-gear side rake is now available in the McCormick-Deering line.

McCORMICK-DEERING

LET EVERY DAIRY

A LIVING

UNDERSTAND

and Support the Request for Federal and State Help

The Proposed Marketing Agreement Will Give Farmers These Things:

1. It will take the surplus out of reach of chiseling dealers. They will no longer be able to push your milk checks down in order to make larger profits.

2. It will give every dairy farmer an equal share of the benefits of the fluid market and make it unnecessary for farmers to compete with each other for marketing advantages.

3. It will spread the burden of the surplus so as not to be unfair to any producer.

4. It will keep the control of milk out of the hands of politicians and unscrupulous dealers and definitely put control in the hands of farmers themselves.

5. It will accomplish these things on the basis of fair play to all—the producers, distributors and consumers.

This Advertisement Inserted

FARMER DEMAND..

PRICE *for* MILK

Now *is the Time to Apply the Full Power of the* **Rogers-Allen** *Law*

Chiseling dealers and other selfish interests are saying that the Rogers-Allen Law has failed. They want it completely out of the way, so that they can go on buying surplus milk at cheaper than fluid prices and keep prices to farmers down. That's the only way they can be sure of continuing their big profits.

The Rogers-Allen Law Has Not Failed

The Rogers-Allen Law, as a matter of fact, hasn't even been fully tried. Only the first of its three provisions has been used by the farmer to help in keeping milk prices up.

The first provision of the Rogers-Allen Law was put into effect immediately after the law was passed. It makes it legal for farmers, through their cooperatives, to join together in a producers bargaining agency, and through the agency to bargain with a dealers agency to set the prices for fluid milk.

In spite of the fact that not all farmers and dealers joined their respective bargaining agencies, the producers bargaining agency obtained price increases for the farmers every month from June to December last year, hitting the highest peak in prices since 1931. But some chiseling dealers, disregarding the terms of their own dealers agreement, went out and bought up distress fluid milk and sold it in the fluid market at cut prices, forcing all milk prices down.

The second part of the Rogers-Allen Law provides for negotiation between farmers and dealers to control the surplus.

This second part of the law could not work because not all dealers could be made to observe the agreements of the dealers bargaining agency.

Third—The Rogers-Allen Law further provides that if ALL farmers and ALL dealers couldn't get together to control the surplus, the State and Federal Governments could, upon request, step in and make it impossible for chiseling dealers to operate.

This third provision of the Rogers-Allen Law is now planned to be put into operation. A plan of Federal and State assistance to help the farmer control the milk market has been drawn up with the aid of officials from the Federal and State Departments of Agriculture.

Federal and State assistance will put the milk market control in the hands of the farmer for the first time. It will give the farmer Federal and State backing in his efforts to get a LIVING PRICE FOR MILK.

Everyone who stands to profit by disorganization among farmers will oppose Federal and State assistance. Every farmer who thoroughly understands this plan will be for it.

Don't Let Milk Prices Drop!

With control of the surplus in the hands of the farmers —with support given by both Federal and State Governments, the farmers will be on the way to getting a LIVING PRICE FOR MILK. Without this Federal and State support—without taking advantage of all the provisions allowed under the Rogers-Allen Law, milk prices to the farmers must go down.

WARNING: BEWARE of all propaganda of dealers or others who would make farmers believe that they are giving up something when they take away surplus milk from the dealers.

by the Metropolitan Milk Producers Bargaining Agency



ORCHARD BRAND SPRAY and DUST Material

Apple Bill says: "It's really simple. All you need is plenty of pressure . . behind good spray material, at the right time."

ORCHARD BRAND ARSENATE OF LEAD

does a better job for you throughout the growing season . . . by producing a more even, more closely knit coverage on fruit and foliage. The unusual evenness of the spray film is due to the flat, scale-like nature of the tiny lead arsenate particles. This physical improvement, by producing a more thorough coverage, makes the action of the spray material more uniformly effective. Result: *Less stung fruit.*

ORCHARD BRAND APPLE DRITOMIC† SULFUR

is this year based on a finer sulfur. Definitely out of the "325" class, over 50% of the sulfur base will pass a 625 mesh screen. Apple Dritomic may be used in lower dosages than wettable sulfurs because the fungicidal action of its sulfur base is "stepped up" by the addition of 15% sodium hyposulfite.

PRODUCTS

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QUALITY FARMS, FULTON, KENTUCKY.



from SKEFF'S NOTEBOOK

By L. B. SKEFFINGTON

SPRING, with its promise of new crops and new hopes, will be welcomed officially through the medium of the Western New York Apple Blossom Festival at LeRoy, Saturday afternoon May 21.

To the music of marching school bands, gaily decorated floats will pass in review bearing the charming young women from among whom the "queen of queens" will be chosen. With pageantry and ceremony the queen will be seated on her throne and crowned, symbolizing that the spirit of youth and progress holds sway.

Then on the following day, Sunday, May 22, numerous churches will join in observing Rural Life Sunday. Spiritual values of the open country and all that its family life stands for will be recounted — because it is good to take stock occasionally of the virtues and values that go with life on the land.

Noted Guests Coming

To the festival will come many distinguished persons, headed by Sir Gerald Campbell, K. C. M. G., British consul-general. It is expected that an admiral of the United States Navy will place the crown upon the head of the queen, symbolizing that the fruit of the Empire State is borne across the waters to many countries. Welcome on behalf of New York State will be voiced by Commissioner Holton V. Noyes.

For Rural Life Sunday many speakers will mount the pulpits, not to preach but to talk as members of the great clan of the open country. Heading the list of speakers will be Harry L. Brown, assistant secretary of the United States Department of Agriculture and former director of extension in Georgia. Heads of farm organizations and other workers for a better country life have been invited.

Festival Growing

The festival is the outgrowth of an idea. For four years, 1931-34, it was conducted as the Niagara-Orleans Apple Blossom Festival at Lockport. In 1935 it was expanded and now includes nine counties. Its original purpose was to invite the world to share in the glory and fragrance of the fruit country in spring. It was thought in this way that both visitors and residents of the region might obtain a new conception of the importance of the fruit country and of all agriculture in the region.

Year by year the region has obtained a vast amount of cumulative publicity. The committee's scrapbooks contain articles and pictures published in many parts of the country, some even in European publications. The feeling is that the prestige this has given the region, as well as the many visitors attracted, has been more than worth while.

More important, however, has been the development of community spirit in the larger community. City, village and country people have worked together on the festival to build up a large and interested organization. All of the financing for the festival is by subscription, so that there are no tickets to sell or gate fees to collect. As has been said frequently, the festival has nothing to sell except good will.

County Programs

Last year the growth of the territory included in the festival lead to a decentralization through formation of county committees. In each county local committees are formed and a county program is staged at which the county queen is chosen. It is from among these county queens that the "queen of queens" will be chosen at LeRoy. Granges, Farm Bureaus, 4-H Clubs and many other organizations are co-operating.

* * *

Production Credit

The other day I had occasion to talk with some farmers who are using production credit. They told me of many things they were buying for cash, using money borrowed from their production credit association. I have wondered why more farmers did not do the same. It seems the farmer most willing to borrow is the man to whom the association will not give credit.

"It is too bad", one director of a PCA told me, "But to lend money to some men would just get them deeper in a hole. Our association cannot see any advantage in that. There are, however, many good farmers with whom we would like to do business and whom we think ought to use the association. In spite of all the explaining we have done, many prudent farmers do not understand that after they have made arrangements for a loan with the PCA they do not have to take it unless they wish.

"A man might be approved for a loan of $1,000 and then find he was only ready to use $100. That is all he would have to pay interest on."

* * *

The Apple Drive

The state-sponsored drive to move apples shows what can be done by co-operation. During the month of March more than a million and one-half bushels were moved out of storages. This left about two and one-half million bushels, but if the rate of movement is continued through May it will be seen that the crop will be pretty well cleaned up. Of course, prices are 'way off from what they should be, but the public is being coaxed to eat apples as never before. There may be a lesson in this for future years.

* * *

Headed South

As I write these notes I am thinking that in a few days I will be headed south. At Martinsburg, W. Va., expect to stop in for a visit with Carroll Miller to see how Appalachin Apples has come through the season. Then we will go over to Winchester to see the Apple Blossom Festival. I expect to take notes.

* * *

Milk Control

I notice in the papers delegates to the Constitutional convention are talking about milk as a public utility. The items I read said it had been given informal consideration by the agricultural committtee. It has been the opinion of many observers that if the dairy industry does not unite in some satisfactory form of self-regulation the next step would be a return to some form of state control. Presumably, state control, if attempted again, would be far more stringent than previously. Regulation of milk as a utility might go to the extreme of saying how many cows a dairyman could milk.

Dairymen must decide for themselves the form of regulation they want. If they do not decide, then they must take what they get.

Deadline for Agricultural Conservation Sign-Up

May 31 has been set as the date by which New York State farmers must enroll in the Agricultural Conservation Program. Up to May 1, approximately 30,000 farmers had enrolled, of which about ⅓ were class A farms. Class A farms are those which grow tobacco, over 3 acres of potatoes, sell more than 100 bushels of wheat, or are classed as commercial vegetable farms. Class A farms wishing to participate have already indicated their intentions. A majority of the class B farms are general dairy farms.

If you own a dairy farm and have not indicated your intention to participate in the program and plan to do so, get in touch with your County Agent. You will find a brief explanation of the program on page 8 of the March 12 issue.

Southern Tier Dairy Day

Saturday, June 11, will be a big day for dairymen in southern tier counties. On that date dairymen from nine of the southern New York counties, namely, Broome, Chemung, Chenango, Cortland, Delaware, Otsego, Schuyler, Tioga, and Tompkins, will hold a Dairy Field Day at the Whitney Point fair grounds, Broome County.

One of the big events will be the sale of herd sires. This is not just a bull sale. The individuals will be picked for breeding with the idea that they will be real herd improvers. If you are in the market for a bull, it will furnish an excellent opportunity to look at a number of good ones without traveling all over the whole country to do it.

The committee in charge of the bull sale is made up of Lynn Hill, chairman, of Greene; A. M. Thomson of Walton; and Donald D. Gould of South Kortright.

There will be other events in the program, including a big judging contest for the youngsters.



Monroe County's float at the 1937 Western New York Apple Blossom Festival.

Meet a Customer of Yours



PERHAPS it doesn't seem like much to you when this woman drops in at her grocer's and says:

"I'll have a peck of potatoes—5 pounds of apples—25 pounds of flour—a pound of butter—a dozen eggs—and how's your lettuce today?"

But stop and consider how all these things find their way to the corner grocer.

Instead of one woman, think of twenty-five million women who do the buying for their families—your customers.

Instead of a peck of potatoes—think of 3,500,000 *tons*.

Think of 1,080,000 *tons* of apples—8,600,000 *tons* of wheat flour—440,000 *tons* of butter—330,000 *tons* of eggs—and you begin to see the amount of food moved by the railroads every year.

The crops you raise are worth real money only when they can be delivered to the ultimate customers—wherever those customers happen to live in the United States.

And if it were not for the railroads stretching from your farm or shipping point to every corner of the land—and their ability to carry tremendous amounts of farm products—you could raise only crops that nearby communities could use.

So the American railroads and the American farmer depend on each other. The railroads need the tonnage which the shipment of crops represents—and the farmer needs the railroads to give him a national market.

ASSOCIATION OF
AMERICAN RAILROADS
WASHINGTON, D. C.



Danger of Infection
Among Baby Chicks

Success in raising baby chicks largely depends upon proper care and management. Readers are warned to exercise every sanitary precaution and beware of infection in the drinking water. Baby chicks must have a generous supply of pure water. Drinking vessels harbor germs. Drinking water often becomes infected with disease germs and may spread disease through your entire flock and cause the loss of half or two-thirds your hatch before you are aware. Don't wait until you lose half your chicks. Use preventive methods. Give Walko Tablets in all drinking water from the time chicks are out of the shell and you won't lose one where you have lost dozens.

Remarkable Success Raising Baby Chicks

"Dear Sir: I see reports of so many losing their little chicks, so thought I would tell my experience. I used to lose a great many of the little downy fellows from bowel troubles, tried many remedies and was about discouraged. As a last resort I tried Walko Tablets. I used two 50c boxes, raised 300 White Wyandottes and never lost one or had one sick after using the Tablets and my chickens were larger and healthier than ever before."—Mrs. C. M. Bradshaw, Diagonal, Iowa.

You Run No Risk

Buy a package of Walko Tablets today at your druggist or poultry supply dealer. Give them in all drinking water from the time chicks are out of the shell. Satisfy yourself as have thousands of others who depend on Walko Tablets year after year in raising their little chicks. You buy Walko Tablets entirely at our risk. We guarantee to refund your money promptly if you don't find them the greatest little chick saver you ever used. The Waterloo Savings Bank, the oldest and strongest bank in Waterloo, Iowa, stands back of our guarantee. Sent direct postpaid if your dealer can not supply you. Price 50c and $1.00.

WALKER REMEDY COMPANY
Dept. 404, Waterloo, Iowa

WANTED EGGS AND LIVE POULTRY
S. MEYER & SON, Inc.
300 Greenwich St. New York, N. Y.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

FOR SALE— Having moved to Ithaca will sacrifice Yonkers home. Well built, newly decorated, big yard, garage. Near schools. Two minutes to R. R. station. 30 minutes to Grand Central. Address Box 367 American Agriculturist, Ithaca, New York.

SWINE

From DAILEY STOCK FARM
Lexington, Mass. — Tel. 1085
Come New England's Finest Pigs.
Chester & Yorkshire—Berkshire & O.I.C.
Hampshire & Berkshire Crossed.
6-7 wks., $4.50 each, 8-9 wks. old, $5.00.
Ship what you need C.O.D.
Our guarantee: A square deal at all times.

DEPENDABLE PIGS
6 — 8 — 10 — 12 WEEKS.
Ship 2 or more at $4.50—$5—5.50—$6—$6.50 each.
Triple vaccination 50 cents each if desired.
Fancy Young Boars for immediate and future service.
CHAS. DAVIS, Residence: CARR ROAD. CONCORD, MASSACHUSETTS.

PIGS and SHOATS
All leading breeds, P. China's, Berks, Durocs, Chesters, Hamps., straight or crossed. Boars, barrows or sows. Repeat orders carefully refilled, but please state 2d choice breed and sizes. 6 weeks pigs, $4.00; 8 weeks, $5. 30 lbs., $6; 40 lbs., $7 each. Crated, vaccinated with serum. Check, money order or C. O. D. Order direct from this ad. Only discount 5% off on 10 or more. Write, C. STANLEY SHORT, Cheswold, Del.

RUGGED PIGS! Chester white, Chester-Berkshire, Yorkshire-Chester, few Duroc crosses, 6 wks. $4.25; 7 wks. $4.50; 8-9 wks. $4.75; 10 wks. $5.00; 12 wks. $5. Service boars for future and immediate service. Ship C.O.D. F.O.B. No charge crating. CARL ANDERSON, Virginia Rd., CONCORD, MASS.

DOGS

SHEPHERDS—Collies. Trained Cattle dogs and pups. Heel-drivers. Beauties. WILMOT, East Thetford, Vt.

GAY POODLES— French toy puppies, small, white and cute. L. T. SMITH, West Brookfield, Mass.

PEDIGREED WHITE COLLIE PUPPIES $8.00 up. Howard Gillett, Stanley, N. Y.

NEARBY MARKETS *for* NEARBY POULTRYMEN

This Time of Year

By J. C. HUTTAR

SINCE this is like a continued story I'll just repeat a few of the highlights of my last discussion and then you can go on with the story.

I was discussing the five periods of the year when there are five distinct sets of problems in marketing eggs. Then I concentrated on part 3, which is the surplus period, beginning with Easter and extending until early summer. Or, in other words, this time of the year.



J. C. Huttar

I pointed out that the value of market eggs at this time is more important than the others because it affects more eggs. I also said, and believe I proved that the value of eggs in this period is practically determined by their storing value. That's bound to be true in a period of surplus production. I used the prices of Pacific Coast eggs, which are considered the best for storing purposes, and compared them with the prices of Nearby eggs to prove my point. I also made the statement that Mid-Western eggs were preferred to Nearbys for storage. Generally speaking, most egg men consider Nearby eggs far superior in quality to those of the Mid-West and prices have usually reflected this difference. Yet in the first half of the year when most of the year's storing takes place, Midwestern "Mixed-Color Specials" have shown a price gain against "Nearby White Specials" which again shows how important storability is to Spring prices.

Here are the prices, averaged for the first six months in 1931 and again in 1937:

	Nearby Specials	*Mid-West Specials*	*Difference*
1931	25.7	23.5	Plus 2.2c
1937	25.4	25.4	0

You see the margin has been wiped out because the buyers who store eggs prefer the uniform and dependable Mid-Western pack.

Storability

I believe now that I have made my point and convinced you that Nearby eggs are back-sliding in price in the most important time of year, and, furthermore, that the poor storing value of our Nearby eggs is responsible for the slide.

So I'm going to assume that you want to know what we can do about it. And that brings up the question of exactly what makes eggs valuable storers.

This can be answered in four words, which are quality, cleanliness, packing and name and they are thus explained.

Quality is of first importance because it is a well known fact that we must put away fine eggs if we hope to get good eggs out of the warehouse in the Fall. Care of the eggs from the time they are layed until they are put away in the warehouse must be planned in terms of preserving as near the original quality as possible. To accomplish this the producer and the egg dealer must take a hand.

I've already pestered you so much about how to keep quality on the farm, that I'll spare you a repetition of it.

The dealer, however, must not allow these eggs to hang around and go down in quality before he puts them away. Unless he's sure of all his producer-shippers he'd better inspect each case for quality, cleanliness, cracked eggs and cleanliness of package before he puts them away.

Cleanliness refers to the condition of the shell and is properly listed as second in importance. An egg that gets dirty in the hen-house will usually be infected with some of the germs that would eventually rot it if held long enough. Even though you clean that egg ever so carefully you don't eliminate the infection. And then there's one real bad habit which a few Nearby Producers still have and that is the soaking of eggs. By putting all the eggs in a pan to soak even those eggs which were not yet contaminated are very likely to become so.

And there's nothing a person can do after he's bought the eggs for storage in eliminating those that are more likely to rot. When the eggs get to market they're all clean and he can't tell which were originally clean and which were washed.

So before we can shout too loud about our improved storage package our Nearby producers must start at packing *clean* eggs separate from *cleaned* eggs.

Let's start that this year. Pack the eggs which were originally clean separate from those which you had to clean because they were dirty when gathered. Write and tell your egg dealer what you are doing and get his approval.

Packing refers to the case, the flats, the fillers and the way the eggs are put into them. New materials are best. If these cost too much at least be willing to pay a little more than you do for average run second-hand cases for some that may be selected for you for cleanliness. Also see that the flats and fillers are not torn. Cull out the doubtful ones.

"But", you say, "I can't get any more money for all this trouble."

"Maybe you can't immediately", I answer, "but at least I'm sure you're taking less each year because you don't do these things."

It takes time for a bad boy to convince the teacher that he has really reformed. And that brings me up to the name.

Name is that mark by which good or bad products are identified. If you look back at my last article and study the table which compares Pacific Coast and Nearby prices you will see that the full reward for a finer pack wasn't realized until after the name became established and its good reputation is still growing.

We can do the same, but not until we make a start.

Feeding the Chicks *Part 2*

By L. E. WEAVER

IN THE last issue we talked about what to feed the chicks. Now we will discuss how to feed them. We concluded that in order to supply sufficient protein, and the essential vitamins and minerals, it is important that a mash be fed, and that the mash be mixed according to a carefully-constructed scientific formula. We concluded that grain and grit are also important, and that green food is not necessary, but is desirable under most conditions.



L. E. Weaver

Continuous Versus Intermittent Feeding

If you keep feed before the chicks in open feeders at all times and let them help themselves at any time they wish, you can be sure of two things; they will not be underfed, and you will have saved yourself a lot of work. But many successful poultrymen stoutly maintain that that is not the right way to feed chicks if you want good tough pullets. Their theory is that the digestive system needs to rest. It is good for the chicks regularly to get really hungry. It is claimed that continuous feeding keeps the intestines in such condition that coccidia can more easily get in their dirty work.

On the other side of the argument, we have the objections that intermittent feeding requires more feeders — when the hungry chicks are fed they will all want to eat at once. On a large plant, with thousands of chicks to be fed, the extra trips necessary to make the extra feedings amount to a prohibitive figure. One commercial publication prints this slant: "If the chicks are fed by the hopper method, the hopper should be full all the time. If they are left empty the chicks get too hungry and when fed may gorge themselves before they stop eating. That doesn't do the chicks any good." Then there is the argument of the man who says, "there's nothing wrong with *my* pullets, and they have never seen an empty feeder in their lives. They lay well and they live well. That's all I ask of them."

Big Bear, Little Bear, and Middle-sized Bear

If you feed a little mash in the morning and it is all cleaned up and the chicks are yelling for more when you feed them a couple of hours later, and you repeat that routine 5 or 6 times a day you have "intermittent" or "stop-and-go" feeding. You might even skip an entire day once a week as one authority has suggested. But if you keep mash in the troughs all the time, keep lights burning all night so that the chicks have 24-hour a day shifts, that is "continuous" feeding. There is no question about two-pound broilers in a hurry under that system.

In between the above extremes is the middle course which many poultrymen have followed with satisfactory results for many years. Feed is kept before the chicks at all times during the day, but no lights are used at night. Therefore, the chicks have a good long period in which to rest their digestive machinery and get good and hungry before morning. That seems to me like a safe way of avoiding dangerous extremes. Of course, if one wishes, he may give the chicks another hungry spell each day by just putting out enough feed in the morning to last them until 11 o'clock or such a matter.

Grain — To Feed or Not to Feed?

That is the question that troubles many people. Actually, it is not serious enough to worry about. Everyone knows that if you feed a modern, high-protein, palatable chick starter with no

(*Continued on Page* 22)

What's Wrong with the Milk Business?

By LELAND SPENCER

LAST winter someone persuaded me to discuss this topic during Farm and Home Week at the New York State College of Agriculture. I was far from satisfied with the results of my efforts on that occasion. For one thing, the time was entirely too short to permit doing justice to the subject. Since then I have been waiting for an opportunity to discuss this matter with the A. A. family.



Leland Spencer

A good way to introduce the subject, perhaps, is to set down a list of things we have heard complained of at one time or another by producers and consumers of milk (or perhaps by professional fault-finders). How many of these have you heard?

1. Farmers are not getting enough for their milk.
2. Prices consumers have to pay for milk are too high.
3. Consumers are required to pay for fancy quality, packages, and services they can't afford.
4. City people are not consuming enough milk.
5. Milk dealers are profiteers.
6. Distribution is dominated or monopolized by big dealers.
7. The distribution system is wasteful, inefficient, too costly.
8. There is too much surplus.
9. Dealers use surplus to beat down prices.
10. A few groups carry all the surplus.
11. The milk shed was extended too far out.
12. Uneven production in summer dairy regions forces prices down.
13. Country creameries and cheese factories are gone.
14. Price chiseling in the city causes lower prices to farmers.
15. Milk is used as a political football.
16. Unholy alliances — Co-ops are in "cahoots" with the milk trust.
17. Freight deductions are unfair.
18. Dealers do not pay enough for extra butterfat in milk.
19. Producers are not united.
20. High city wages make distribution costs high.
21. Chiseling on weights and tests lowers farmers' returns.
22. Inefficient production of milk makes costs too high.

Now I'm going to ask your help. First, please add to this list any other complaints you think should be considered; second, check those items you would like to see discussed in succeeding issues of the *Agriculturist;* third, draw a line through any items you think should be removed from the list; fourth, mail this check list to me in care of the Editor, *American Agriculturist*, Ithaca, New York.

Acreage Prospects

The Bureau of Agricultural Economics has issued a spring outlook issue of "The Vegetable Situation," which appears each month.

This outlook report indicates that the total acreage of potatoes in the United States is likely to be 3% less than in 1937. The acreage in the surplus late states is also expected to be about 3% smaller. Assuming normal abandonment and yield, this would point to a crop of about 345,000,000 bushels or 12% less than last year.

Naturally, these suggestions refer to the picture as it appears today, with full understanding that countless factors including men's ideas may greatly modify the final situation.

Acreages of 19 truck crops either planted or prospective, point to about a 2% increase over 1937, and an area 19% greater than the average for 1928 to 1932. Some decline in canning crops acreage is expected due to large carry-over and lower prices offered by canners this spring.

Growing conditions in the truck areas are favorable this spring; supplies of vegetables are abundant; and wholesale prices of most of the crops during March were lower than in March, 1937.—*Paul Work.*

Dairy

Milk—The New York City milk market continues to be troubled by an excess supply of fluid milk which is offered at almost any price. As a result some stores are advertising milk anywhere from 6c to 10c a quart.

Since April, production per day per dairy in New York has shown about a normal increase. Pastures have developed exceptionally early.

Total milk production for the country has been running 5 per cent heavier than a year ago, although the number of cows on U. S. farms is estimated to be about the same as last year.

Manufactured Products—Production of manufactured products has been heavy. In the month of January the production of butter was the largest for that month since 1934. Consumption of manufactured dairy products for the past winter was less than it was a year ago. On the other hand, prices of dairy products for April 1 for the entire country were somewhat above average compared with prices of feed.

Starting February 14, the Federal Surplus Commodities Corp. began to purchase butter for relief purposes which has bolstered up the market to some extent, and up to April 19 had bought 5,092,000 lbs.

Imports of butter during the present year have been relatively light, and prospects are that they will continue so.

Eggs

Demand for eggs for the Easter trade was exceptionally good, and this gave real support to the market. However, the most optimistic feature of the egg situation is the cold storage report. Estimated storage holdings April 23 were 2,681,000 cases, which was 777,000 less than a year ago. On April 1 the shortage of storage eggs compared to a year ago was 119,000 cases, indicating that a lot fewer eggs went into storage the first 3 weeks of April than went into storage a year ago. To offset this partially, frozen eggs in storage were estimated as 107,320,000 lbs., compared to 78,500,000 lbs. a year ago, an increase of 28,820,000 lbs.

As the situation has improved government buying of eggs for relief has been relaxed.

Another favorable feature is the import situation. During the first two months of the year there was a decided drop in imports of all egg products, due partially at least to the war in China.

The egg feed ratio about the middle of April was 6.58, which is very close to the ten-year average for the same week but considerably less than a year ago when it took 10.31 dozens of eggs to buy 100 lbs. of feed.

Recently top price for eggs at retail in New York City was 35c, ranging from there down to 19c. Top wholesale price on April 27 was 22½ cents.

Livestock

Pigs—The spring pig crop for the U. S. is expected to be larger than it was a year ago, which will mean larger marketing of hogs next fall and winter. Exports of pork and lard during January were smaller than December, but considerably larger than they were in January 1937. At the same time imports of pork have decreased. Consumer demand for pork is less favorable than it was a year ago.

Lambs—The early spring lamb crop in the principal early lambing states is reported as 15 per cent larger than the small crop of 1937.

Wool—On April 1 world stocks of raw wool were the largest for that date since 1935. The 1938 U. S. wool clip is expected to be slightly smaller than it was in 1937.

Inventories of finished and semi-finished wool goods were reduced during the last winter. Therefore, it is expected that there may be some improvement in world consumption of wool during the last half of 1938.

Win Oleo Fight

Dairy interests won one victory in Congress when a proposal to permit the purchase of oleomargarine for use in veteran hospitals if the product was made of domestic fats and oils was defeated.

There has been considerable discussion in Congress relative to the proposal on 1939 appropriations for disease control. The bill carried $300,000 less than the amount set aside for TB control in 1938, and a reduction of $3,327,600 below 1938 in the amount set aside for the eradication of Bang's disease. In the House, Congressman Withrow of Wisconsin proposed an increase in these figures, and the amendment was carried.

Feed Prices — For the week ending April 26 the index of wholesale feed price was 104.7 (1935-36 equals 100). This shows about 3 points rise in the last two weeks, but is way below the 1937 index for the week of 169.5.

Requires License to Make Ice Cream

An act of the 1938 Legislature extends the provisions of the frozen desserts law to include retail manufacturers of ice cream, with an annual license fee of two dollars. Religious organizations and boarding houses that manufacture ice cream for consumption on the premises where manufactured are exempted from licensing.

The extension of the provisions which already apply to wholesalers includes drug stores, restaurants, hotels, ice cream parlors, roadside stands, amusement parks, circus stands, and any other retail manufacturers. All provisions of the frozen desserts law will apply to licensees. Failure to secure a license will be deemed a misdemeanor, as are other violations of the law.

Requests for license applications should be directed to C. R. Plumb, Director, Bureau of Food Control, Department of Agriculture and Markets, at Albany.

The Proposed Milk Marketing Agreement

(*Continued from Page 9*)

ture has withdrawn the order, but in no instance have producers asked that the plan be discontinued.

How can I learn more about the details of the proposed marketing agreement?

By attending one of five hearings which have been scheduled for the near future. Dates are: Albany, May 16; Malone, May 17; Syracuse, May 18; Elmira, May 19; and New York City, May 20. At these meetings those for and those opposed to the plan will have an opportunity to express their views. These hearings may result in some changes in the original proposal.

Who will determine whether or not the plan will be tried out?

Dairymen, after the hearings, will have an opportunity to vote, either individually or through cooperatives, for or against the proposed order. It will not be put into effect unless ⅔ of the producers whose milk is approved by the Board of Health in the marketing area favor it. Even though ⅔ of the dairymen favor the plan, the Secretary of Agriculture is not required to put the order into effect unless he feels that the situation warrants it and that producers are back of it.

How will the marketing agreement be discontinued if it is unsatisfactory?

The Secretary of Agriculture can suspend or terminate the agreement on ten days' notice, and the order states that he *shall* terminate it at the end of any month if he finds that termination is favored by a majority of the producers who produced milk during the previous month, providing that such majority produces more than ½ the milk produced or purchased for market in the marketing area which is New York City and Nassau, Suffolk, and Westchester Counties, N. Y.

On what date might the marketing agreement become effective?

It is thought possible, if dairymen vote for it, that the order might become effective by July 1.

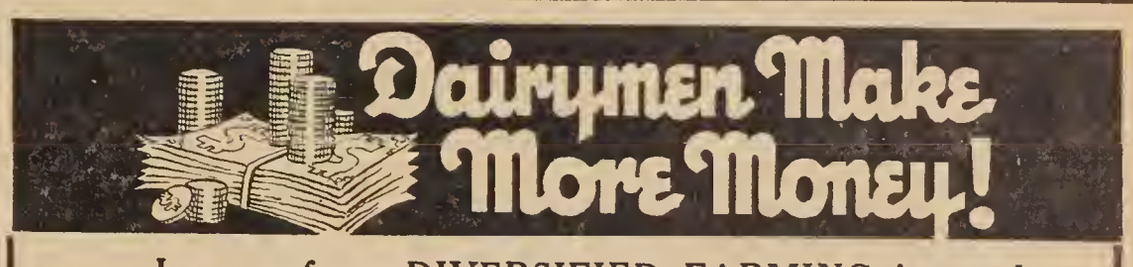
Does the marketing order provide for a milk Czar?

No. The powers and duties of the administrator are closely defined. He has no authority over producers, and producers are *not* required to make any reports to him. Neither does the order provide for any form of production control. The administrator's chief job is to see that dealers obey the provisions of the order.

Can any one group of producers gain control of enforcing the order?

No. The order defines the duties and powers of the administrator very definitely. He must enforce the order uniformly throughout the market area. No group of producers are given any special favors over any other group. Nor can one group influence the administrator to grant later any favors because he must carry out the order as written.

Watch for an announcement in the next issue of the low cost of American Agriculturist's vacation tour to Yellowstone National Park.



Income from DIVERSIFIED FARMING is much larger than many realize.

Our patrons have produced gross income up to $3.00 per hundred lbs. of 3.5% milk — from selling Cream and Feeding skim milk to Calves, Pigs and Chickens. (More detailed figures furnished on request).

Whether you have a large dairy or a few cows, this method is worthy of your consideration.

Some Dairymen separate part of their milk, enabling them to get top price for fluid milk sold. In addition, they have the cash from cream as well as skim for raising Calves and for other feeding.

SHIP US YOUR CREAM by rail or truck. We pay promptly for each shipment at top market price.

THE FAIRMONT CREAMERY CO., Inc.

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OFFICIAL BLOOD-TESTED

Pennsylvania State Supervised

Every egg hatched in our plant from a breeder that has been selected by the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture and BLOOD SAMPLE Tested for B.W.D. by the Tube Agglutination test in the State Laboratory at Harrisburg, Pa.

WHITE LEGHORNS "Big Type," "Bred to pound out Eggs"	$ 8.00 — 100
SPECIAL MATING WHITE LEGHORNS—No B.W.D. Reactors	9.00 — 100
BARRED ROCKS & WHITE ROCKS "True to Type"	8.50 — 100
WHITE WYANDOTTES—R. I. REDS "None Better"	8.50 — 100
SPECIAL MATING NEW HAMPSHIRES—No B.W.D. Reactors	10.00 — 100
HEAVY ASSORTED "No Leghorns"	6.75 — 100
RED-ROCK-SEX-LINK Pullets "95% Accurate"	11.75 — 100
RED-ROCK-SEX-LINK Cockerels "95% Accurate"	7.75 — 100
SPECIAL MATING BARRED ROCKS—Direct from Gove & Cobb	9.50 — 100
ROCK-HAMP. BROILER CROSS—All Barred Color	9.00 — 100

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95% Accuracy guaranteed. In order to supply our many customers with guaranteed SEXED CHICKS, we now use the Gentle Methods by graduates of Los Angeles, California, Sexing Association. You can be absolutely sure when you order sexed chicks from our hatchery. Breeders used in the special mating Leghorns listed below are Gasson and Leader Strain, choice birds, from Pens that do not show a single B. W. D. Reactor.

White Leghorn Pullets 95% ACCURATE **$16.-100; Cockerels $2.00-100**

SPECIAL Mating Wh. **Leghorn Pullets** 95% ACCURATE **$18.-100; Cockerels $2.50-100**

Send 1c a chick, bal. C.O.D. 100% live arrival guar. Add ½c per chick for less than 100.

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SIEB'S FAMOUS CHICKS Preferred by 170,000 POULTRY RAISERS!



It's the Egg Records and Extra Pound Broilers that made 170,000 poultry raisers prefer Sieb's Chicks. Our chicks all come from Purebred *Bloodtested* Farm Range Flocks, backed by Mr. Sieb's 25 years Scientific Breeding. All Flocks are super culled *Hogan Tested*, carefully mated for highest premium egg records and Big Quick Maturing Broilers. There's none better at any price for profitable commercial poultry. We have *One Grade Only—The Best.* This saves our customers 2 to 6 cents per chick on *Best Quality.* For prompt delivery mail your order now, or send for our *New Poultry Book. 100% Live Delivery Guaranteed. All Prices Prepaid.*

90% Accuracy Guaranteed on Sexed Chicks	Non-Sexed Per 100	Pullets Per 100	Males Per 100
Barred or White Rocks, Wh. Orps.	$7.90	$11.90	$ 8.90
Buff or Brown Leghorns and Anconas	7.40	15.90	3.90
White Leghorns (Large English Type)	7.40	15.90	3.90
S. C. Reds, Bf. Rocks, Wh. Wyands., Bf. Orps.	7.90	11.90	8.90
S. L. Wyands., R. C. Reds,	8.90	12.90	8.90
White, Black or Buff Minorcas	8.90	16.90	4.90
White Giants (Large Type)	9.40	13.90	11.90

Per 100: NON-SEXED—Heavy Assorted $7.40; Light Assorted $6.40; Heavy and Light Assorted $6.90; Mixed Sexed, All Breeds, both Sexes $5.40: Special Assorted $4.95.

DISCOUNT Deduct 25c per 100 on orders of 500 or more, and 50c per 100 on orders of 1000 or more. Add 25c to all orders less than 100.

SIEB'S HATCHERY, Box 104, LINCOLN, ILLINOIS

SMITH'S QUALITY CHICKS

BREEDERS BLOOD-TESTED — ELECTRICALLY HATCHED

CASH OR C.O.D. -- 100% LIVE DELIVERY	100	500	1000
LARGE TYPE S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS	$6.50	$32.50	$65.00
BARRED and WHITE ROX, R. I. REDS (Parmenter Strain)	7.00	35.00	70.00
NEW HAMPSHIRE REDS	7.50	37.50	75.00
HEAVY MIXED	6.00	30.00	60.00

Large Type Eng. Sexed Leg. Pullets (90% Guar.) $13.-100; Day Old Leg. Cockerels $1.95 — 100.
All Breeders Blood-Tested for B.W.D. by stained antigen method. Order direct from ad. Catalog Free.
SMITH'S ELECTRIC HATCHERY, Box A, COCOLAMUS, PA.

TURKEYS

BABY TURKEYS — ALL BREEDS

Order now for spring delivery. It pays to get the best.
TURKEY ROOST, HOLLAND, MICHIGAN

3,000 HARDY BRONZE POULTS WEEKLY. BABY BEEF TYPE. Outstanding quality. Livability. Blood-tested. HIGHLAND FARM, Sellersville, Pennsylvania.

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Sold only 25 days old. LUXURY trade, all you can ship, every day in year. Why breed for ordinary trade? Go after this desirable, profitable business now. Write postcard for eye-opening free picture book.



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DUCKLINGS
Mammoth White Pekins, 6 lbs. at 10 weeks. Thousands hatching weekly. Also White Indian Runners. New Illus. Catalog FREE. Write today.
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Ducklings Finest quality runners. $7 for 50. Chicks 9c. Harry Burnham, North Collins, N. Y.

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AMERICA'S FINEST GEESE. Massive Toulouse; Snow white. Embdens. Undefeated champions Eggs $2 per 5. FARAWAY FARMS, SILVER LAKE, INDIANA.

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YES, you need plenty good chickens for fall and winter cash! 38 years experience back of chicks that live, lay, pay. Leghorns, Rocks, Reds and all best breeds; judged, tested, large-type production stock. Straight chicks or sexed. Guaranteed. Write today for free folder and amazing low summer prices.

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New Washington, Ohio
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Only $6.40 Per 100 for White Leghorns



NIEMOND'S CHICKS

100% del. Cash or C.O.D.	100	500	1000
Sexed Leg. Pullets (90% guar.)	$13.00	$65.00	$130.
English S. C. Wh. Leghorns	6.00	30.00	60.
Bar. Rocks and R. I. Reds	6.50	32.50	65.

Heavy Mixed $6.-100; Leghorn Cockerels $2.-100. Breeders Bloodtested. P.P. Order direct. Write for 1938 Cir.
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NOLL CHICKS

BARRON White LEGHORNS
We import direct from England. State bloodtested for B. W. D.. Hens weigh up to 7 lbs. Chicks $7 per 100. $33. per 500, $65. per 1000. FREE CATALOG.
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We are direct importers of ENGLISH LEGHORNS
Hens weighing up to 7 lbs. Chicks at $8.50 per 100.
ENGLISH LEGHORN FARM
Box 2, Richfield, Pa.

Feeding the Chicks

(*Continued from Page* 20)

grain you will get remarkably fast growth. That worries folks for two reasons. They have been told that this rapid early growth is responsible for the high winter pullet death rate; and they are also afraid that this will make their pullets begin laying too young.

It is known, too, that if grain is fed along with the mash the chicks will not grow so fast. Therefore, we find many who would never think of feeding an all-mash ration to their chicks. They give grain from the beginning. They are convinced that they get tougher pullets and prefer this plan even though the broilers are not ready quite so soon. I stated above that it is not so important as some people think, whether grain is fed or not fed to the very young chicks. I have two reasons for that opinion. The first is that a number of years ago I wrote to every New York poultryman who had pullets in either the Central or Western Laying Test, and asked him at what age he started feeding grain to his chicks. I compared each man's reply with the egg record and death rate of his pullets at the test. I could see no relationship whatever. The second reason is that at Cornell comparisons were made between the egg production and death rate of pullets reared by three methods of feeding:

1. Grain and mash from the beginning.
2. Grain started at 8 weeks.
3. No grain.

Again there were no significant differences between the three lots. All lots laid well, and mortality was low. In fact, mortality was lowest in the pen that had been reared with no grain.

Of course there were some noticeable differences while the pullets were growing. Protein, as everyone knows, is one of the essentials for rapid growth. When you feed grain (low in protein) to very young chicks you cut down on their supply of protein and slow down their rate of growth. That is what happened with the three lots. Up to 12 weeks the all-mash pen was well in the lead, and the grain pen was dragging along in third place. But between 12 and 24 weeks the fast starters slowed down and the others caught up with them. They all started laying at approximately the same time. Again I repeat that "fussing with the feeding" is not the way to keep pullets from laying too young. I hope to discuss that topic at a future date.

The conclusion of this matter, as I see it, is that the most practical plan is to start the chicks on all-mash, continuous feeding, but with no night lighting. Add grain after 5 or 6 weeks. The only reason I can see for not starting grain sooner is that your broilers will not be ready so soon.

With AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST ADVERTISERS



The Brentwood Poultry Farm, Box A, Exeter, N. H., have a new catalog which they will send to any reader who requests it. Illustration at the left shows the effective cover of this catalog.

* * *

Sherman & Sheppard, Inc., 34th and 2nd Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y., are enthusiastic over the steering ease of the Ford-son All-Around tractor for 1938. Another feature which will be appreciated is the ease of turning. A brake is applied to one wheel which acts as a pivot and allows the tractor to be turned around in an especially small space.

* * *

The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., Akron, Ohio, point out that the rubber tractor tire which travels in the furrow should have more air than the one which travels on the land. The furrow tire, traveling lower, takes greater weight and may be damaged if not sufficiently inflated. Folder giving detailed information about correct air pressure for tractor tires will be sent if you will drop a post card to Public Relations Dept., The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., Inc., Akron, Ohio.

* * *

Sheffield Farms Co., Inc., New York City, which has recently entered its 98th year, is putting into operation the world's largest milk depot and distribution plant at West 57th Street and 11th Ave. It is planned that this new development will put into retirement all Sheffield horses now on Manhattan Island by the end of 1938, and will centralize the three distributing branches which are located at 529 West 28th St., 524 West 57th St., and 632 West 125th St., in the new plant.

In the next issue of American Agriculturist you will find full details of the American Agriculturist tour to Yellowstone Park.

STEELMAN'S HI-QUALITY CHICKS

Day old and Started Chicks

N. H. Reds averaged 257 eggs, White Leghorns over 273 eggs, at Storr's Egg Laying Contest. All popular breeds. Also Sexed Chicks. Started Chicks 2-3 weeks old.

"SEE YOUR CHICKS BEFORE YOU BUY"

"We produce every chick we sell." Convenient monthly terms can be arranged.

STEELMAN POULTRY FARMS

Box 1004, Lansdale, Penna.

Branches, Binghamton, N. Y., Lockport, N. Y., East Aurora, N. Y., Jamestown, N. Y., Newark, N. Y., Newburgh, N. Y., Syracuse, N. Y., Waverly, N. Y., Albany, N. Y., West Reading, Pa.

Extra Extra Extra QUALITY CHICKS

100% live del. Cash or C.O.D.	100	500	1000
ENG. LEG. SEXED PULLETS (90% Guar.)	$13.00	$65.00	$130.
S. C. LARGE ENGLISH LEGHORNS	6.50	32.50	65.
Bar. & Wh. Rox, Wh. Wyand. and R. I. Reds	7.00	35.00	70.
N. H. Reds and White Minorcas	8.00	40.00	80.

H. Mix $6, Day Old Leg. Ckls.. $2.-100. All Breeders Blood Tested. Hatches Mon. & Thurs. Write for FREE CATALOG and actual photos of our entire P. F. and Hatchery Plant.
The McAlisterville Poultry Farm Hatchery,
Edgar C. Leister, Owner, Box 20, McAlisterville, Pa.

STONEY RUN English Leghorns

100% live del. Cash or C.O.D.	100	500	1000
Sexed English Leghorn Pullets	$13.00	$65.00	$130.
English Leghorns	6.50	32.50	65.
Barred & White Rocks, R. I. Reds	7.00	35.00	70.
N. H. Reds and Black Minoreas	7.50	37.50	75.

Cockerels $2 per 100. 90% guar. All Chicks from Breeders bloodtested. Post Paid. FREE catalog with full information of all breeds and my 10 yrs. in the Poultry business.
STONEY RUN HATCHERY,
H. M. Leister, Box B, McAlisterville, Pa.



LEHMAN'S Large Type White Leghorns

All Breeders Blood Tested for B.W.D. Antigen Test, Large Type	100	500	1000
English S. C. Wh. Legs.	$6.00	$30.00	$60
Wh. and Bar. Rocks	6.50	32.50	65
R. I. or N. H. Reds	7.00	35.00	70
Cash or C.O.D. 100% live del. Post Pd.			

Lehman's Poultry Farm, Box A, McAlisterville, Pa.

QUALITY CHICKS

	100
White Leghorns	$6.50
AA Grade White Leghorns	7.75
New Hampshire and Rhode Island Reds	7.25
Barred, White & Buff Rocks, Wh. Wyandottes	7.25
Heavy Mixed	6.50

Plum Creek Poultry Farm and Hatchery, Sunbury, Pa.

Mountain View Chicks. Cash or C.O.D.

BLOOD TESTED.	100	500	1000
English Wh. Leghorns	$6.00	$30.00	$55.00
B. R. and Reds	6.50	32.50	65.00

Heavy Mix $6.00. Light $5.00. Order direct or Free cir.
LESTER NIEMOND, McALISTERVILLE, PA.

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Largest R.I.Red Breeding Farm in the World

Still in Double Lead at N. Y. State

Our two pens at Farmingdale are still leading the R. I. Red Class by a margin of more than 110 points. For bigger, surer profits, put the power of Redbird Farm blood back of your poultry business.

CHICKS — R. I. Reds and ROCK-RED CROSS (Barred)

We set only eggs produced on our own farm.
61,000 Breeders 100% Pullorum Free.
98% Livability Guaranteed up to 4 Wks.
on all Special, Grade-A and Grade-B Chicks.
Write for large free Catalog and May prices.
REDBIRD FARM, Route 11, Wrentham, Mass.

BRENTWOOD NEW HAMPSHIRES

Day Old Chicks, Hatching Eggs, Crossbreds. N. H. State Accred. All breeders State BWD tested—no reactors! Money-back satisfaction guaranteed. Grand Sweepstakes Winner 1937 Concord Show both eggs and chicks. Free catalog. Prices attractive. Write

MELVIN MOUL, BRENTWOOD POULTRY FARM,
Box A, EXETER, NEW HAMPSHIRE.

ALGER CHICKS

REDS & CROSS direct from a BREEDER, not a hatchery; stock 100% Pullorum free; 95% Livability guarantee. Send for free catalog. $12. PER 104 QUANTITY REDUCTION

ALGER FARMS, Box 5, Brockton, Mass.

BANKER'S Quality Day Old PULLETS

from carefully selected, blood-tested breeders. Large Type English Leghorns, N. H. Reds, Hubbard and Christie Strains. White Leghorn cockerels, 3c each. Write—

GOODFLOX POULTRY FARM Earl Banker Dansville, N. Y.

BROOKSIDE CHICKS DAY OLD AND STARTED

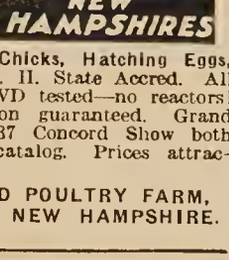
No order accepted for less than 25 chicks. Started chicks shipped express collect. Day-old chicks postpaid. Cash or C.O.D. 100% live del. Order NOW. All Breeders Bloodtested.

	Day Old	14 Days
White and Brown Leghorns	8c	12c
Bar. Rocks, R. I. Reds, Rockhorns (cross)	8½c	12½c
New Hampshire Reds	9c	13c
Mixed and Assorted	7c	10c

Positively no sexing. Not a single pullet removed. All AA grade chicks. No culls.

BROOKSIDE POULTRY FARM,
E. C. Brown, Prop., Dept. D, Sergeantsville, N. J.

CHRISTIE'S New Hampshires Burst Forth Full of SPIZZERINKTUM



Put Your Profit up to SPIZZERINKTUM CHICKS

These success factors tell the story: Faster uniform growth . . . . larger brown eggs . . . . low layer mortality and longer life. 35,000 Pullorum Passed SPIZZERINKTUM Breeders. STRAIGHT NEW HAMPSHIRES AND CHRIS-CROSS BARRED HYBRIDS. Write for free Catalog and prices.
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CLEAR SPRING CHICKS

Large Type English Sex Leghorn Pullets (95%)	100	500	1000
	$13.00	$65.00	$130.00
Large Type English Leghorns	6.50	32.50	65.00
Day Old Leghorn Cockerels	2.00	10.00	20.00
Barred & Wh. Rocks, R. I. Reds	7.00	35.00	70.00
N. H. Reds & Red-Rocks Cross	7.50	37.50	75.00
White & Black Minorcas	7.00	35.00	70.00

Heavy Mix $6.-100. All Breeders Bloodtested. 100% live del. P. Paid. Cash or C.O.D. It will pay you to get our Free Catalog telling of our 28 yrs. Breeding Experience.
CLEAR SPRING HATCHERY,
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From Large Size, heavy production Barron English S.C.W. Leghorns. Hens weigh up to 7 Lbs. Mated with R.O.P. Pedigreed Cockerels. Extra quality chicks from Blood-Tested healthy, vigorous, selected stock. At $7.50 per 100; $36 per 500; $70 per 1000. Chicks 100% Live Arrival Guaranteed. 10% books order Catalog free.

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	100
Hanson or English Leg. Foundation	
Wh. Leghorns and Heavy Mixed Breeds	$6.50
Barred Rocks	7.00

Day Old Wh. Leghorn Pullets guar. 90% true to sex, from matured hens Blood-tested $14; Cockerels $2.50. Rocks sexed on request. 100% liv del. Order from ad Cash or C.O.D. Started Chix.
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All Pullets: Cheterosis day-old sexed chicks. 4000 guaranteed pullorum clean breeders. Hatching Reds, Rocks, Crosses, Sex-Linked every week. Catalog Free! Cheterosis Chicks, Feeding Hills, Mass.

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Leghorns - Reds - Rocks - Wyandottes
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Extra Quality!

HATCHES EVERY MON. & THUR. 100% live del. postpaid.

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Large Type English Sexed Leghorn Pullets	$13.00	$65.00	$130.
S. C. White or Brown Leghorns	6.50	32.50	65.
S. C. R. I. Reds, Red-Rock Cross, Bar. Wh. Rocks, Wh. Wyand, Bl. Minorcas	7.00	35.00	70.
S. C. Anconas, Buff Rocks, Wh. Minorcas, N. H. Reds	8.50	42.50	85.
Buff Minorcas, White Giants, Bl. Giants, Light Brahmas, Buff Orpingtons	10.00	50.00	100.
Heavy Mixed	6.00	30.00	60.
Day-Old Leg. Cocks. $2.-100; Light Mixed	5.50	27.50	55.

All Breeders Blood-Tested. Write for cash prices and FREE CATALOG.

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JUNIATA LEGHORNS 24 years of breeding assures you of larger and better chicks, higher livability, pullets mature early, larger eggs and higher flock average. Breeders are 2 to 7 years old weighing up to 7 lbs. on free range. Write for FREE photos of our farm and stock, also price of Day Old Chicks, day old Pullets & Cockerels, also pullets 2 to 6 weeks old.

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NACE'S QUALITY CHICKS

From Free Range Flocks — Safe Del. Guar. We Pay Postage. Circular Free.

	100	500	1000
HANSON OR ENGLISH LARGE TYPE SEXED PULLETS	$13.00	$65.00	$130.00
HANSON OR ENGLISH LARGE TYPE WHITE LEGHORNS	6.50	32.50	65.00
EVERPAY STRAIN BROWN LEGHORNS	6.50	32.50	65.00
BAR. & WH. ROCKS, R. I. & N. H. REDS, WH. WYAND & BUFF ORPINGTONS	7.00	35.00	70.00
WHITE JERSEY GIANTS	9.00	45.00	90.00
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Hatched in Electric Incubators. Write for 1938 Catalog or order direct from this ad. Hatches every week. Cash or C.O.D.

(Leghorn Cockerels $2.00)	100	500	1000
LARGE TYPE ENGLISH LEGHORNS	$ 7.00	$35.00	$70.00
LARGE TYPE ENGLISH SEXED LEGHORN PULLETS (95% accuracy Guar.)	13.50	67.50	135.00
BARREO OR WHITE ROCKS, S. C. REDS, WYANDOTTES	7.50	37.50	75.00
WHITE OR BLACK MINORCAS	7.50	35.00	70.00
NEW HAMPSHIRE REDS	8.00	40.00	80.00
JERSEY WHITE GIANTS — $8.50-100. HEAVY MIXED	6.50	32.50	65.00

All Breeders Blood Tested for B.W.D. by stained Antigen method. 100% live delivery guaranteed. WE PAY POSTAGE. Immediate shipments. Heavy Breeds Sexed on Special Request.
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back of every chick. Insures high livability in the laying pens. Officially state tested for pullorum. GET FREE CATALOG. EVERY EGG PRODUCED ON OUR OWN FARM. 31 years' service to New England Farms. Now 10% discount on all orders booked Three weeks ahead.

Chester Valley Chix VIM-VIGOR-VITALITY

Electric Hatched. Cash or C.O.D. 100% live delivery.

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Large Type English Sexed Wh. Leghorn Pullets (90% guar.)	$13.00	$65.00	$130.00
Large Type English Wh. Leghorns	6.50	32.50	65.00
Barred & Wh. Rocks, R. I. Reds	7.00	35.00	70.00
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Eng. Leghorn Cockerels $2.-100; Heavy Mix $6.50-100; All Chicks hatched from 2 to 4 yr. old breeders. Every Breeder Bloodtested. Post Pd. Order direct or write for Catalog. CHESTER VALLEY HATCHERY,
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21 Years of Breeding for Better and Larger	100
S. C. White and Brown Leghorns	$ 6.50
White Leghorn Pullets, 95% guar.	14.00
Cockerels, 2.50 per 100, Heavy Assorted	6.00
Bar. Rocks, New Hampshires, R. I. Reds	7.00

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BARRON LEGHORN CHICKS from high record trap nested stock; imported and bred this strain for 23 years.
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S. C. White or Brown Leghorns	$3.50	$6.50	$31.75	$60.
S. C. Black or Buff Leghorns	3.75	7.00	33.75	65.
Barred, White or Buff Rocks	4.00	7.50	36.25	70.
R. I. Reds or New Hampshires	4.00	7.50	36.25	70.
Black or White Giants	4.75	9.00	43.75	85.
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ULSH POULTRY FARM, Box A, Port Trevorton, Pa.

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300,000 Quality Baby Chicks. Cash or C.O.D.

100% Delivery Guaranteed.	50	100	500	1000
Large English S. C. W. Leghorns	$3.50	$7.00	$35.00	$70.
Barred Rocks & R. I. Reds	3.75	7.50	37.50	75.
New Hampshire Reds	3.75	7.50	37.50	75.
Heavy Mix	3.50	6.50	32.50	65.

Circular furnished upon request. Chicks hatched from healthy tested free range flocks. Postage Paid.
RICHFIELD HATCHERY, Box 40, RICHFIELD, PA.

WHITE LEGHORN AND NEW HAMPSHIRE CHICKS. 7c up. Bred from my own State Blood-tested & Supervised Flocks. Circular FREE. E. L. BEAVER'S POULTRY FARM, Box A, McALISTERVILLE, PENNA

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This year, try Hubbard chicks. They are strong, disease-free. 30-day Full Satisfaction Guarantee. They grow fast—mature early—become excellent layers of large-size eggs. Write today.

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WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCK

BABY CHICKS.. $10. PER 100
EGGS FOR HATCHING.... $6. PER 100

Special Price on LARGE ORDERS
All Eggs used are from My Own Breeders. 100% State Tested (B.W.D. frec.) Tube Agglutination. My White Rocks are early maturing, make Quick Growth on Broilers and Capons. Send for a free circular.

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I SPECIALIZE. ONE BREED, ONE GRADE at ONE PRICE
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ROCKLAND MASS.

MAPES POULTRY FARM

CHICKS Sturdy New Hampshires — amazing for growth, feathering, large eggs — they all mean better, quicker PROFITS. Also Leghorns, Barred Rocks. All from Mapes Certified Bloodtested Breeders.

Red - Rock Cockerels — vigorous, speedy growth, quick feathering — make excellent broilers at nice profit margin. Get folder and prices NOW.

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Start a summer brood of WENE EXTRA-Profit Chicks. They will grow into market-topping birds that will bring you premium prices. Eight Straight Breeds; four WENEcross Hybrids. Sexed Pullets and Cockerels in several breeds.

Write for Summer Prices and Free Catalog.
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TAYLOR'S CHICKS

Leghorns, New Hampshires, Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes, Orpingtons, Crossbreds.

Hatched from Pullorum Tested Breeders. Started Leghorn pullets 4 wks. and older.
Write for Catalog and Prices.
TAYLOR'S HATCHERY, Box A, Liberty, N. Y.



CHICKS FROM BLOOD-TESTED STOCK. (BWD) Antigen Test

Large Type English	100	500	1000
S. C. White Leghorns	$6.00	$30.00	$60.00
White & Barred Rocks	7.00	35.00	70.00
N. H. Reds	7.50	37.50	75.00

Cash or C.O.D. Write for FREE CATALOG.
L. E. STRAWSER, Box A, McALISTERVILLE, PA.

SUMMER *Styles*

by
Mrs. Grace Watkins Huckett

WHETHER you choose to be romantically feminine or mannishly tailored, this season offers an abundance of materials for carrying out your plans. Materials, beautiful in color, texture and design, are available at even modest prices and patterns can be had for any type of figure.

For street wear, there are wash silks, linens, featherweight woolens and the great army of cool cotton materials such as poplin, muslin, pique, gabardine and the very new, smart mannish cottons, many of them with a suede finish. Slubbed materials come and go, and this season they are decidedly in. Textured effects are played up strongly in crinkles, cords, laciness and frostiness, sometimes emphasized by spacing the prints so that more of the background is seen.

Materials are mannish not only in weave but in pattern, the suitings being especially adaptable for jackets and skirts or for waistcoats or top coats. Hound's tooth check, plaids, ombre stripes, herringbone weaves and twills are some of the patterns used.

For printed materials, stripes are very strong whether made of flowers, scroll work, peasant motifs or whatnot. Stripes are made up to give decided patterned effects in the garment, with horizontal or V-shaped designs. One of the outstanding prints of the season is patterned after Balinese batiks, colored in bold patterns and with a crackled effect over the whole. It is decidedly South Sea in theme and lends itself particularly to sports wear. Another favorite is the border print. Linen of tablecloth width appeals to some for dresses.

As usual, events contribute their share to designs in materials; Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs is an almost overpowering influence just at present and the World's Fair is becoming more important as it draws nearer.

Patterns for materials make use of all sorts of themes — the branding iron, hats, sombrero or other, many and varied nautical designs, polka dots in all sorts of arrangements, national colors and designs, Aztec or Mexican, Egyptian or Persian, peasant, Czechoslovakian, Spanish, Chinese — the world is fashion's oyster which can be opened at will.

As for colors, none can be said to be in the ascendency as yet. White backgrounds are selling well for summer. For sports wear, the brighter shades dominate and by bright, I mean *bright!* The colors are borrowed from Scandinavian reds and blues, rich Oriental hues, and from the other countries mentioned as sources of designs. Yet we see muted pastels in suits and dresses. Even as sturdy a material as tweed may assume a dusty pink tone. In fact many of the pastels are mixtures and smoky, being rose quartz, cloudy blue, grain and beige. The so-called pottery colors, a subdued yellow and brown, are very popular in suitings while the luggage colors and white appear often in prints. Ginger, cinnamon, honey and other terms are used to describe certain shades of brown which have caught the public fancy.

For a vacation wardrobe, or for a stay-at-home one for that matter, a sports dress and two piece suit with many changes of blouses could well be the foundation. Add sweaters, jackets, a light topcoat and something for afternoon and evening, and practically any demand could be met, unless one is going to the beach. Then it would be necessary to add bathing suit and beach outfits.

Beach coats this year are particularly attractive and may be used over either bathing suit or shorts with shirt. The new beach shoes favor thick cork soles. Capes are also favorites. Culottes, or divided skirts, are used on beaches and for other sports as well. The short culotte is the newer adaptation of this style. Bayadere striped pique makes a full skirt and bolero suit for beach wear, the skirt having a broad belt and tying on over the bathing suit.

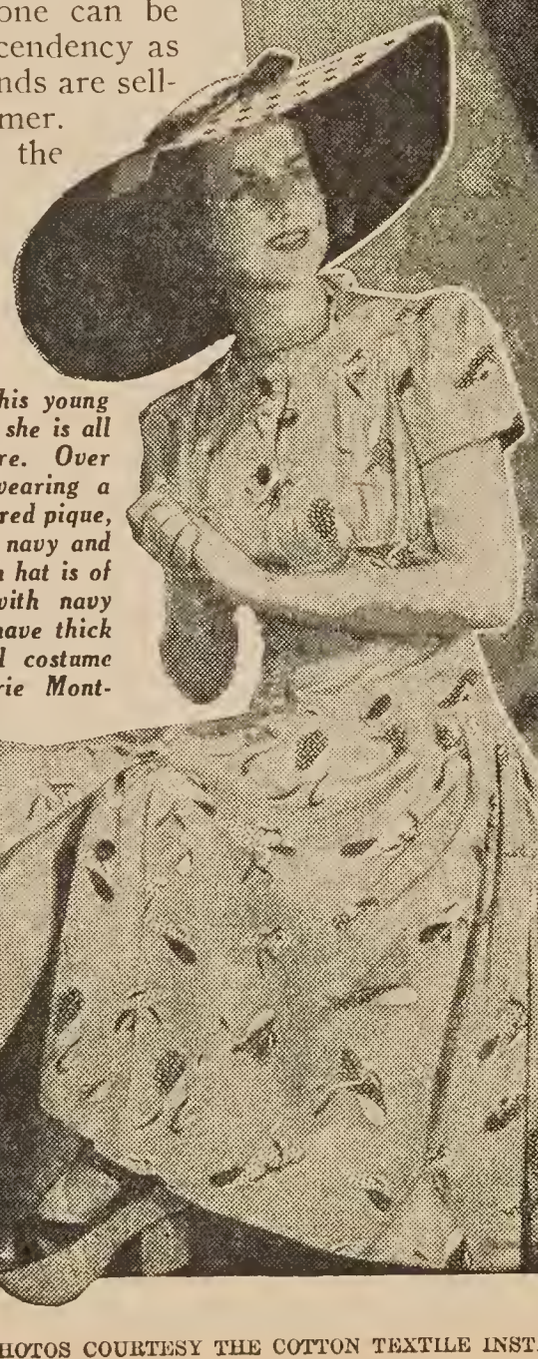
The self-belt idea applies also in street wear, where the skirt and bolero combination is equally as important as for beach costumes. The skirts are often finely pleated all around, the belt broad. Boleros vary from very short sleeveless affairs to waistline depth and long sleeves. If woolen material is used, it is often of the thickness called tissue weight.

Jackets are quite the thing, usually collarless and often with bound edges. The material used in these jackets is very interesting, cotton upholstery satin, peasant striped suiting, gabardine, Bedford cord, flannel, suede finished twill, slubbed ombre stripe and other mannish materials. Mess jackets, double and single breasted sports coats, and the "topper", a boxy coat usually fastened only at the neck, have great possibilities for varying the costume. Many coats have the tuxedo front with corded lapels.

The general purpose frock for summertime may be crisp or drapy as one sees fit. Fine printed voiles, Liberty prints,

(*Turn to Opposite Page*)





Right — Look closely at this young lady and you will see that she is all dressed up for the seashore. Over her bathing suit she is wearing a short beach coat of bright red pique, printed with hat motifs in navy and white. The enormous beach hat is of polka dot print faced with navy pique. Her beach shoes have thick cork soles. This original costume was designed by Marjorie Montgomery of Hollywood.



Above — Sheer crinkled organdie, printed in rose and blue floral stripes, makes this beguiling evening gown. The upstanding collar suggests the petals of a half blown flower. Designed by Elizabeth Hawes.

Right — This attractive peasant frock of red and blue Chinese printed poplin has a shirred neck, is trimmed with fine bias cord bows, and has the skirt plaited all the way around. Designed by Dorothy Cox.

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Get Ready to Enjoy the Porch

NOTHING adds more to summer pleasures than a good porch, protected from pests, sheltered from too much sun and wind, with reasonably comfortable furniture, and of course some flowers, vines or other plants to feast the eyes upon.

Regular foliage plants such as ferns, aspidistra, sansevieria, coleus and, for large effect, India rubberplant or palms may be used very effectively on the porch. Vines, either hanging over the edge of bowls or climbing up a little trellis are graceful and add a touch of green which is very pleasing. English ivy and philodendron are probably the most successful. Creeping plants such as Wandering Jew and vinca are also useful.

But it is window or porch boxes which convey to many people the real spirit of summer. They should be deep enough to contain at least 6″ of soil and have extra space at the top. The box should have straight, not slanting sides and a square bottom, perforated for drainage. Cover the holes with broken crockery, convex side up. Good loam soil, fairly heavy, produces a rather bushy, dense growth in plants. Good garden soil is apt to be about right. Too much peat or leafmold will make plants grow too soft or leggy; an excess of sand would have the same effect. If the garden soil has been well fertilized during the past year, perhaps no additional fertilizer will have to be added at first. However, by August most soils will need additional fertilizer which can be dissolved and "watered" in. The plants should never dry out, yet should never be waterlogged.

Geraniums and English ivy are the old standbys for boxes; other favorites are dwarf nasturtiums, verbenas, the new zinnia linearis, dwarf and balcony petunias, lobelia, lantana, fuchsia and, for trailing effect, vinca and Wandering Jew.

Aunt Janet's Favorite Recipe

WITH GARDENING, extra cleaning and other spring duties calling for every possible moment, a dish which may be prepared in the morning and heated up for supper is a real blessing. Here is one which uses up some of that leftover asparagus:

Scalloped Asparagus and Spaghetti

- 1½ cups spaghetti broken in small pieces
- 1 pint cooked asparagus and liquid
- 2 tablespoons flour
- 2 tablespoons melted butter
- 1 cup rich milk
- 3 or 4 drops tabasco or Worcestershire sauce
- ½ teaspoon salt
- 1 cup buttered bread crumbs

Cook the spaghetti in salted boiling water for 20 minutes, and drain. Drain the liquid from the asparagus and cut the stalks in short pieces. Prepare a sauce of the flour, fat, milk, and asparagus water, and add the tabasco or Worcestershire sauce and salt. In a greased baking dish put a layer of the cooked spaghetti, then one of asparagus, cover with the sauce and continue until all the ingredients are used. Cover the top with the buttered bread crumbs. Bake in a moderate oven for about 20 minutes, or until the crumbs are golden brown.

Flower Friends

When rock bells tinkle in the breeze,
Then bird notes seem to hush,
And listening silence holds the trees
As for an Angelus.

WHEN the first rush for Hepaticas and Spring Beauties is over and the Dutchman's Breeches have all been aired on their tiny lines, I go back to the woods on the chance of finding a new flower face among my old friends.

I meet again the dainty wild geranium called Herb Robert, with deeply-cut, scented leaves, painted stem and magenta-pink blossoms, and see the fragile Wood Phlox clad as usual in periwinkle blue. The Trilliums are there, too, all fixed up for company. The red one has put on perfume, the white lily has added rouge, and her more slender sister — the Painted Trillium—has waved her petals and touched each with a scarlet V. I think she uses lip-stick.

On my trip through their glen two years ago, I discovered what seemed to be three pale dog-tooth violets on a single stalk, with three large leaves instead of two at the base. It proved to be Clintonia, a new flower friend, which now offers us big blue berries in mid-August.

I have just a speaking acquaintance with the Showy Orchis, for we have met only twice beneath the sheltering green of hemlock boughs where the lovely purple and white butterfly blossoms on their tiny stalk seem like a miniature May-pole set for the center of a sylvan dance.

But the Red Columbine and I are close friends. These rock bells ring for me in the old orchard each year. And when the yellow tint at their edges spreads back over the honey tubes — as sometimes happens — they become a golden carillon for Spring's special jubilee.—*Mrs. G. H. E.*

Summer Styles

(*Continued from opposite page*)

sheer batiste, laces, sheer printed seersucker, rayon sheers, and chiffon make the softer looking dresses, while the most tailored effects are in handprinted linens, chambray, poplin, pique and the like. Incidentally, many linens and cottons are being treated to resist creasing and some allover lace has quite a fabric look.

For evening, summer materials really shine. Anyone who tries to attend dances or formal affairs in very hot weather knows the advantage of materials which can be washed. We find them in organdies, crinkled and printed, eyelet embroidered or just plain, in the laces, in sheer printed seersucker, sheer rayons, dotted swisses, nets and chiffons.

The favorite style for evening dresses is bra-top, with long molded bodice to give a long-waisted suggestion, with a wide, floating, sweeping skirt. Some of the more extreme ones are built on a corset foundation so that no shoulder straps are needed to hold them in position. An illusion of the strapless effect is sometimes carried out on dark dresses by using nude chiffon for straps. The other silhouette seen most in evening dresses is the Empire with slim lines. In fact the two outstanding silhouettes of the season are the slim straight one and the so-called romantic or full skirted one.

Whatever your outfit may be, whether for street or evening wear it must have a flower or some sort of decoration. This seems to be a season when some sort of gewgaw must be pinned or sewed on bosom or lapel. Insects and even lizards, not to mention bunches of vegetables or fruits augment flowers for this purpose.

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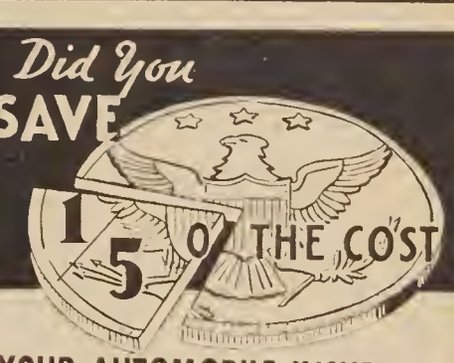
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CISSY DOE

By C. A. STEPHENS

WE WERE in need of a light driving horse at the old squire's that summer. Cousin Theodora was coming home from Dakota; Addison too we expected to spend a fortnight with us, and we hoped for a general good time at our Maine farm. A business trip had taken me to Boston for a few days, and on the morning after my arrival there I chanced to see a horse sale advertised for that afternoon at the horse-car stables. Trolley cars were then taking the place of the slow, jingling old horse cars, and the transportation company was disposing of its horses. Fifty were to be sold at auction or otherwise. It occurred to me that I might get a pretty good horse at a bargain, and I proceeded to the stables at the hour appointed.

Persons familiar with such sales may perhaps smile and surmise that I little knew what usually goes on at such occasions. Indeed I had no experience to guide me, but I was rapidly on the way to acquiring all I lacked. Often there is a great deal to be learned at a horse sale — or shortly afterwards.

Not nearly so large a crowd had gathered as I had expected to see. Fewer than sixty persons were there. Four were women; the men seemed to be mostly of the horse-jockey type. One lumberman who was looking for horses for his logging camps was a larger buyer than all the others together; he bid off twenty. The horses were rather poor in flesh and seemed to be in low spirits. They were led out from their stalls in little groups of three or four for prospective purchasers to inspect. Attention, I noticed, seemed to be directed mainly to their feet. One of the women, a smart young person who had a whip in her hand and who appeared to know exactly what she wanted, ordered the hostler to raise and show her the forefeet of each horse she examined. "That will do," she would then say, but she made no other comment. Apparently she had no words to waste there. An air of watchfulness prevailed. Scarcely anyone said a word except the auctioneer, and even he said little and spoke in low tones. The bidding, too, when there was any, appeared to be done mostly by nods or by holding up fingers — all of which astonished me, for I had expected to see bustle and interest and hear sharp rival bids.

Once a buyer asked the auctioneer with a laugh whether he would warrant a certain horse as sound of wind.

"Oh, yes," the auctioneer replied dryly, "I warrant that horse can breathe." He looked round and added, "The car company warrants nothing. Here are the horses; take them or leave them."

A good many failed to find purchasers; no one bid for them, and the men led them back to their stalls. Once or twice I detected winks passing from the stablemen to the buyers. For the most part the horses were an uninteresting lot. Thirty-five had been brought out, and I had about concluded there was none that would answer our purpose, when they led forth a little group of four, one of which at once took my eye — a pretty sorrel filly with a white face, pink nose and three white stockings.

"Five years old and maybe six," the auctioneer said and raised the filly's lips to show her teeth. "Has only worked one year on the line. The sweetest-tempered little creature that ever champed a bit."

Evidently that was true, for the mare touched my cheek with her delicate pink nose when I approached, and her gentle eyes followed me in a most endearing manner. She was a finely moulded little animal with slender legs —just the horse for women folks to drive and handle, I thought, and I determined to buy her. I looked for spavins and other bunches, but could see none. Observing interest, the auctioneer went on praising her. I noticed that several of the jockeys were looking at me curiously. They may have winked at one another, but I went on conscientiously looking the mare over.

"Do you know her name?" I asked the auctioneer at last.

He did not, but the smart young lady with the whip spoke across the crowd. "Her name is Cissy Doe," she said jocosely.

"Yes, I remember now," said the auctioneer. "That is her name. She is a sister to John Doe, whom you have no doubt heard of."

Evidently they were "guying" me a bit but I affected not to notice it and stepped back for the bidding to begin.

Secretly I had resolved to pay as high as a hundred dollars for the filly if I could not get her for less. The auctioneer called for bids, and after a few minutes some one said, "Fifteen dollars," which astonished me. I saw several looking in my direction, but I held back till a jockey called eighteen; then I said "Nineteen." Another jockey bid twenty; and after that numbers of the fraternity went on raising me dollar by dollar to thirty.

Thereupon the young lady with the whip appeared to turn my friend; she looked across and shook her head slightly. I guessed that she knew more than I did, and that her advice might be worth following. I drew back to the rear of the gathering to indicate that I was done. Meanwhile some one had bid thirty-one.

The auctioneer redoubled his efforts and went on for some time. At last after he began to say "Going, going" I bid thirty-two and turned to go away. But the auctioneer cried, "Gone to that fellow who is walking off," before I was out of hearing.

Secretly elated, I returned, paid for Cissy Doe and arranged to have her taken to the wharf to be shipped by steamer to Portland.

The young lady with the whip was still looking on. As I passed her she said, "They got you." I was about to ask what she meant, but she turned away as if she thought that further good advice would be wasted on me.

I had planned to go home next day, and I proceeded to Portland that evening to see to the trans-shipment of my new horse up into the country by rail.

I was holding her halter at the home station when the old squire, who had come to meet me, drove up.

"What do you think of her, sir?" I asked after he had looked my new purchase over.

"She is a pretty little thing, pretty as a doll," he replied. "Sound, is she? And what did you have to pay?"

He looked astonished when I told him. "Something is wrong with her, I'm afraid," he said..

I explained about the sale, but the old gentleman still looked doubtful.

We started for home; the old squire drove, and I sat on the seat beside him, leading Cissy by her halter behind the wagon. We were no more than out on the road when she stumbled, lurched forward and fell heavily.

"Ah!" the old squire said and looked at me significantly. "That accounts for the price, doesn't it?"

But I was inclined to attribute it to the motion of the steamer.

We had much difficulty in getting the mare on her feet again; she seemed to have no courage to try to get up, but lay inert.

Before we got home, she fell again. I took little pleasure in showing my new horse to the family at the farm. I still hoped the stumbling might be owing to the motion of the sea, however, and next day hitched her up in a light wagon and started to drive to the Corners for the mail. I was on the lookout for stumbling and held her well in, but despite all my caution she fell on the meadow-brook hill and broke a shaft.

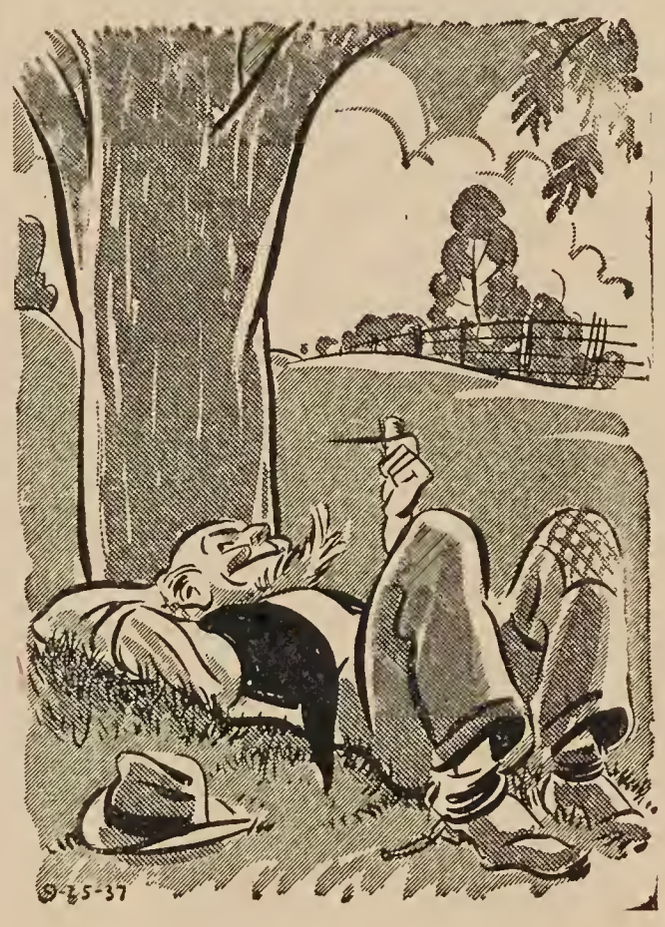
After that we were sure there was some serious weakness in the filly's fore legs and took counsel of several horse doctors. On my return to Boston — for I was then correspondent for a city periodical — I made a point of visiting the stables where I had bought little Cissy and inquired about her. It was the horse-car service, they said, that had spoiled, perhaps partly paralyzed, her forefeet and knees. Pulling with all her strength on the hard cobblestone pavement to start the heavy cars loaded with people had been too much for the poor little creature. The cars were constantly stopping for passengers and had to be started again, often uphill. Cissy's mate was not so quick to start or so free and willing to pull. He learned to shirk and let Cissy start the car alone. She always pulled promptly at the word and did her best, and, oh, how the sparks would fly from her little shod feet on the cobblestones!

But one year of such cruelty—for it was nothing less — had ruined those slim little legs. She was too delicate, too nervous for such heavy labor. She would still pull at the word and then stumble and fall, disheartened. From a horse-buyer's point of view she was valueless, even dangerous for driving.

The old squire thought that with rest and kind treatment the filly might perhaps regain the normal use of her legs; and we turned her out to pasture throughout that summer and during the following winter kept her at the barn without work, letting her out in the yard for a daily frisk. She came to be in good flesh and fine spirits. Then Addison, who was home from New Haven for a few days, hitched her up and started to drive to the village; but he had got no farther than the meadow-brook hill when down went Cissy and pitched him out. This time she tried vigorously to get up, rolled partly over and broke both shafts.

Addison came back leading Cissy; he had left the wagon beside the road. His temper was ruffled, and he gave me a piece of his mind for buying and fetching home a wholly worthless horse to be kept indefinitely at the farm. That indeed had been a matter of self-

The Song of the Lazy Farmer



A JOB that sure appeals to me is to go out and plant a tree, there ain't another thing that grows from out the soil that equals those old trees a-reachin' to the sky. Us human beings live and die but trees go on; when I have laid philosophizin' in their shade each tree just seems like an old friend, its branches reachin' out to fend off trouble that would bother me. Some friends may leave us, but the tree is allus steady-like and true, it just stands there the whole day through, its branches seem to beckon us to leave our workin' and our fuss and on the grass beneath its bough gain new strength for the scythe or plow. No matter if you're sick at heart because you haven't done your part, or if your troubles gather fast, you're sure to find some peace at last beneath a tree, and then refreshed you're filled again with life and zest.

As I lie here beneath the oak I hear the words it's never spoke; it seems to whisper of the past, and what's ahead when we at last have left this world of joy and care and someone else is lyin' there. It just stands there with roots so deep and solid that it seems to keep us rooted too on solid land; if we could only understand that people's roots must go deep too in something that is sound and true, and that a person's greatest need is not to be a tumbleweed, but get our roots in something good like that old oak, perhaps we should grow strong and staunch and solid too. If folks can say when I am through and now and then, they think of me, that I was useful as a tree, dependable as this old oak, that neither could be bent or broke, that's all I ask, for if I could, I'd build my life of good sound wood!

The Amateur Poet's Corner

Because of the number of contributions, we do not return poems not published. Keep a copy of your poem.

The limit in length is sixteen (16) lines, and poem must be original and written by an amateur. $2.00 will be paid to the author of each one printed. Check will be mailed on or about first day of month following publication.

Send poems to Poetry Editor, *American Agriculturist*, P. O. Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y.

My Mother

Other mothers worried over trifles,
Fretted if their work was not all done;
Mine just laughed and sang — forgot vexations
In the joy of life, her home,
The flowers, the sun.

Other mothers punished little sinners,
Scolded them and left their young hearts sore;
Mine looked sad when I did wrong or failed her,
Held me close and kissed me —
Then she'd laugh once more.

Other mothers served with sense of duty;
Mine made gay adventure of each day.
Heaven must be brighter for her laughter;
Please, God, let me hear it —
If I chance that way!

—Amy Atwater,
Brooktondale, N. Y.

reproach with me for months. Grandmother Ruth too sometimes mentioned the subject a little fretfully. It is against all New England ideas of thrift to keep a useless animal.

On the morning of Addison's misadventure poor Cissy looked so ashamed of her accident that none of us could help pitying her. Those gentle eyes seemed actually to say, "I did not mean to do it. I really couldn't help it."

It was quite evident that the mare was permanently unfit for use, and I was casting about for some expedient to relieve the old farm of my injudicious purchase when one morning along came a keen-looking fellow with a drooping mustache and inquired whether we had a horse that we wished to sell.

"Yes," I replied, "we have one lightweight filly I will sell if I can get what I gave for her."

He asked to see the animal. I took him to the stable, and he looked Cissy over critically, evidently well pleased. "What price do you put on her?" he asked.

"Thirty-two dollars," I replied.

The fellow looked at me a moment and then winked.

"Yes," I said, "a whole lot of winks went with her when I bought her."

I thought that was notice enough to so sharp a chap as he looked to be that there was something wrong with Cissy. But to my astonishment he handed me thirty-two dollars without asking a question, merely stipulating that I should throw in Cissy's halter to lead her away by. The entire transaction had occupied no more than ten minutes.

The old squire came out just as the fellow was going away.

"Well, sir, Cissy's gone," I said.

"To whom?" he inquired.

"Don't know him," I replied. "But there he goes down the road."

The old squire shaded his eyes with his hand and looked after him. "Unless I'm mistaken, that is Ferd Blaisdell, a noted horse jockey," he said. "Did you tell him Cissy stumbles?"

"He didn't ask," I said. "But he winked."

"My son, we ought not to let him have her," the old squire said. "He will go and put her off on some unsuspecting person at a good price."

The old gentleman seemed disposed to call the fellow back and would have done so, I think, had he not got so far away.

"Certainly I would have told him all about her if he had asked," I said, trying to excuse myself.

"Oh, I dare say he didn't ask," the old squire remarked. "He didn't want you to tell him anything. The price told him all he wanted to know. We shall be lucky if trouble doesn't come from this."

Almost a month passed, and then the old squire's prediction was verified. We found ourselves indirectly concerned in a lawsuit to recover damages suffered by a certain Mrs. Sarah Ann Williams, who lived in an adjoining town; Blaisdell had sold Cissy to her for the tidy sum of one hundred and ten dollars. The woman, recently a widow and in embarrassed circumstances, had hitched up her new purchase, taken her baby, scarcely a year old, and her aged mother-in-law and started to drive to a neighboring town. But while descending a hill no more than a mile from home Cissy had fallen headlong, throwing them all out, giving the old lady a distressful shock and nearly drowning the baby in a ditch. In short they had a woeful experience and suffered injuries that put them to considerable expense.

The widow's indignant friends hired a lawyer to prosecute Blaisdell for selling her a notoriously unsound horse. The case at last came into court, where Blaisdell, who was by no means a "truthful James," pretty nearly succeeded in shifting the responsibility to us by testifying under oath that he had purchased Cissy of me as "kind, gentle and sound," and that he had no previous knowledge that she had ever stumbled.

In view of the facts the legal gentleman to whom I entrusted my defense assured me that I was wholly blameless. But the jury—"twelve honest men and true"—sensibly took the view that some one had grossly abused the widow's confidence, and that damages in the sum of a hundred and fifty dollars should be paid her.

Blaisdell, who was already in the insolvency court, easily evaded the claim; but at that juncture the old squire, who had been following the details of the suit with growing discomfort, hitched up and, taking grandmother Ruth with him, drove over to see Mrs. Williams about it. They told her the whole history of poor little Cissy Doe, and the old squire paid the damages that the court had awarded. I think he felt that we were in some degree at fault. Grandmother Ruth said that the widow was affected to tears and declared that they had shown themselves the only real friends she had; for lawyer's fees and court expenses had already cost her almost sixty dollars.

Altogether my visit to the horse sale at the car barns had put us more than two hundred and twenty dollars behindhand, but the old squire did not complain. Perhaps he thought my education in equine matters was worth all the money that it cost.

Really I had made some progress. In a little notebook that I kept in those days I find the following entry:

"Better have nothing to do with horse jockeys. If you are going to buy a horse, particularly of strangers, take a trustworthy person with you for a witness. Make the seller, whoever he is, state plainly all facts about the animal and before paying for it say to him in the presence of the witness, 'If this horse is otherwise than stated, this sale is void.'

"On the other hand if you are selling a horse or any other animal that has defects, make a plain statement of them, also before a witness. To conceal such defects or to allow them to go unnoticed is not only immoral but a poor, cheap way of doing business, which will be pretty certain to turn out badly."

People may smile at those reflections, but I have found in them a good rule of conduct.

We learned afterwards that Mrs. Williams continued to keep little Cissy Doe for a number of years and made some use of her for light work on the farm that she was trying to carry on after the death of her husband.



"Maybe we can pick up a carburetor in here."

Don't make your vacation plans until you read about the American Agriculturist Yellowstone tour. You will find an announcement in the next issue.

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Use the telephone to save trips to town and to arrange for exchanging work with your neighbors. To keep in touch with the markets and informed on business and social activities in your community. Go "there and back" by telephone whenever you can — you will sacrifice less time to other duties when you're badly needed in the fields.

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Farming, too, is a profession — in which success is measured largely by KNOWING HOW. . . . What to raise and when and how; where and when to sell and for how much; how and where to save time, labor and other production costs. Looks simple, perhaps. But the thing that really counts is in knowing how to do all these things BETTER.

Knowing more exactly what seeds, fertilizers, feeds, implements, power, barn equipment, household appliances and other things to buy for today's needs and competition is important. This paper offers you valuable assistance. . . . Read, STUDY the advertisements as intently as you do the editorial matter. They contain the ideas of experts — of manufacturers whose very best efforts are centered in the things they are advertising. Advertisements appearing in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST are guaranteed.

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a proven sire whose 26 daughters ave. 3.9% test. His sire is King Bessie Ormsby Pietertje, his dam, Minerva Beets Posch Burke, with 717 lbs. fat at 9½ yrs. Bull calves from this sire and dams with good C.T.A. Records.

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Bull and Heifer Calves from a D. H. I. A. Herd

In February, 16 Holsteins averaged 888 lbs. milk, 30.9 lbs. fat

High Cow for Month Produced: 2545 lbs. milk — 90.2 lbs. fat.

Herd averaged 15,512 lbs. of milk and 542.3 lbs. of fat in 1937 D.H.I.A. records.

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Holstein Heifers

Some to freshen soon. Others bred for August and Sept. 10 Reg. Holstein cows to freshen soon. 2 yearling Holstein Bulls. One two yr. old bull; Dam has record of 19,000 lbs. milk, testing 4%. Herd accredited and blood tested. A few young calves. Herd Sire King Bessie Ormsby Pietertje 59th, No. 669548, whose dam is a 1032 lb. Sr. three-year-old, and whose sire is King Bessie Ormsby Pietertje, twice all-American winner.

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NICELY MARKED, GOOD SIZE, BLOODTESTED. FREE IN ALL DILUTIONS. $100.00 EACH.

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Guernsey Seven nearest dams averaged 15,795.6 lbs. milk and 769.6 lbs. fat. Several cows and two bulls for sale.

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Accredited — 325 Head — *Negative*

SENIOR HERD SIRE

MAY ROYAL'S HOLLISTON, 68 A.R. daughters, 15 others under test, 50 more in our herd yet to be tested.

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Foremost Peacemaker, a son of Langwater Valor.

Foremost Combination, a grandson of Langwater Valor and Mixter Faithful.

Tarbell Farms Royal Marvel, a son of May Royal's Holliston.

FOR SALE: bulls one month to serviceable age — also a few heifer calves. Out of real producing A. R. dams and by the above bulls.

Prices reasonable. Visitors always welcome.

TARBELL FARMS, SMITHVILLE FLATS. NEW YORK.



These are the fat Western lambs fed by Cornell University being sold on the Buffalo market. Dr. John Willman not only fed these lambs, but did the "impossible" by marketing them on the high day for the top price of the season, 10c a pound.

DOWN THE Alley



By J. F. "Doc" ROBERTS

Dear Hank:

You seemed so sort of blue and upset last week that I have been wondering if you hadn't caught this highly contagious malady that has gotten under the skin of most of us. Its main symptoms seem to be a cross between "pocketbookitis" and administration eruptions, with feverish decisions, a tendency to bellyache and a general poise breakdown.

Hank, we musn't let it get us down. Yet, how can we fight it and how can we remedy it? The prescription, first, seems to call for large doses of "forget-it", with its complement, "keep-busy". There is nothing that will keep you busier than drenching your sheep and lambs before you turn them out, and nothing that will help them more and keep your pastures cleaner than this operation.

Then, in line with this forgetting, is the economic live stock situation, which is very rapidly developing in your favor. For example, identical bands of Western feeding lambs that brought 9¼c this past fall are now being offered for this fall's delivery at 6c a lb. with no takers; feeding cattle are selling $1.00 to $1.50 a cwt. lower than they were a year ago, but still are too high for you or the Northeast to buy and put on grass. By next fall, they will undoubtedly be low enough to be a good investment, and that is something to think about. Horses, except the real cheap kind, have all broken from $20 to $30 a head in the past two weeks, and it looks as if they would sell sharply lower before next fall. Breeding ewes are also selling around $2.00 a head lower than a year ago, and these are all things you buy. Add to this the report that Iowa, for example, has more corn now on its farms than it has had for years this late in the season, which gives indications that your grain bill won't be too heavy the balance of this year at least.

Hank, did you ever see prospects for a good grass and hay season any better on May 1st than they are right now? Which means, particularly here in the Northeast, that there are things to be done, lots of things. So maybe the deck is not stacked against us; to be sure we all had a bum hand, but we are facing another deal (maybe not a "New Deal") and we've only got one chance in 53 of catching another joker. So cheer up!

In closing, Hank, consider E. L. Green, who lives near Genesee, Pennsylvania, which is only about 125 miles from Buffalo, who drove a small lot of lambs up my alley not so long ago and said, "Doc, I haven't got so many lambs for you this year, the bears got 'em", and it was the truth. Watch out that the "bears" don't get you.

Yours, Doc.



The mare on the right of this picture has an honorable record of service on the Townsend farm near Interlaken, N. Y. She is the mother of five colts, ranging in ages from one to five and none have been sold. The older three are shown in the picture with her. The two Townsend brothers find that this is one way of getting good horses without paying the prices reported by "Doc" Roberts in our last issue.

Guernsey Quality For Lease

To D.H.I.A. members, on free lease for 5 years, baby sons of Princess' May Royal, great 13 year old proved sire, whose milk index is 2nd highest in breed. Dams are profitable reg. cows, with records. To good non-D.H.I.A. dairymen, for 3 years, sons of same sire out of outstanding grade cows, with records.

T. E. Milliman **HAYFIELDS** Churchville, N. Y.

Valley Mead Farm

Will sell two head, buyer's choice, of five spring freshening pure bred Guernseys. Accredited and Approved Negative. Nine years in D.H.I.A.

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TEN BRED HEIFERS, ALSO SOME MATURE COWS. PURE BRED HAMPSHIREDOWN SHEEP. ONE HUNDRED YEARLING EWES.

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A few choice heifer calves sired by a bull from one of the breeds most celebrated families — price $40 each at 10 days old.

Two young bulls sired by Macdonald Mintmaster. His grand dam, Macdonald Dorothy, record 154,081 lbs. milk, 6452 lbs. fat, places her as the world's greatest Ayrshire cow.

OVER 100 HEAD ALL AGES.

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BULL CALVES FROM PROVEN ANCESTRY. Dependable for high production.

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LIVESTOCK Sales Events

Cattle Sales

May 7	George E. Page, Holstein Dispersal Sale, Troy, Pa.
May 9	2nd Annual Eastern Aberdeen Angus Sale, Cornell.
May 10-11	93rd Earlville Holstein Sale, Earlville, N.Y.
May 12	New England Ayrshire Sale, Springfield, Mass.
May 12	Guernsey sale at Waldorf Farms, North Chatham, N. Y., managed by Dunn & Harwood, Schoharie, N. Y., and Cordaville, Mass.
May 12	Ayrshire Sale, managed by New England Ayrshire Cluh, Eastern States Exposition Grounds, Springfield, Mass.
May 14	Phileidor-Potts Guernsey Dispersal Sale, Livingston, N. Y., Dunn & Harwood, Schoharie, N. Y., and Cordaville, Massachusetts, sale managers.
May 14	New York Federation Ayrshire Sale, Iroquois Farm, Cooperstown, N. Y.
May 16	Foremost Guernsey Association, Inc., Annual Sale, Hopewell Junction, N. Y.
May 17	Gayhead Guernsey Sale, Gayhead Guernsey Farms, Coxsackie, N. Y.
May 19	Pennsylvania Guernseys at Auction, Doylestown, Pa. Sale managed by the Pate Sales Co., Chadds Ford Junction, Pa.
May 20	Coventry — Florham Guernsey Sale, Trenton, N. J.
May 21	Waldorf Farms, Guernsey Sale, North Chatham, N. Y.
May 23	New York Guernsey Sale, managed by Dunn & Harwood, Schoharie, N. Y., and Cordaville, Mass.
May 30	Meridale Farms, Jersey Sale, Meredith, New York.
June 4	Trio Jersey Sale, J. S. Campbell, Jr., L. B. Carter, J. S. Ellsworth, Butler, Pa.

Coming Events

May 11	Annual meeting, American Guernsey Cattle Club, Chicago, Ill.
June 1	53rd Annual Meeting Holstein-Friesian Association of America, Chicago, Ill.
June 16	Annual Meeting of Dairymen's League Cooperative Association, Inc., Syracuse, N. Y.
June 16	Saratoga County Guernsey Breeders' Annual Picnic, Dr. J. R. MacElroy's Farm, Jonesville, N. Y.
June 18	Annual Picnic of New York State Brown Swiss Breeders' Association at Farm of George Smith, Cobleskill, Schoharie County, New York.
June 21-24	Annual Summer Conference of Northeastern Poultry Producers' Council, Cornell University.
July 24-30	Farm & Home Week, Connecticut State College, Storrs.
July 30	Annual Western New York Dairy Field Day, Batavia.
August 9	Joint Field Day of New Jersey & New England Holstein Breeders' Association, Sussex, N. J. (North Branch Experiment Station.
Oct. 14-18	4th NEPPCD Exposition, Commeree Hall of Port of Authority Bldg., 8th Ave. and 15th St., New York City.

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U. S. No. I Small, same quality as large seed, but will go much further. Order early before stock is exhausted at 75c per bu. F.O.B. Wayland, N. Y. Terms cash with order. 5c less per bu. on lots of 50 bu. or more.

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REGISTERED COLLIES - Puppies, Brood Matrons
3 Males at Stud — White, Tricolor, Sable & White.
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Honey

60	lbs.	best clover $5.40
"	"	amber 4.20
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28	"	Clover 2.70

Above not prepaid.

10 lbs. clover post paid, $1.60. Satisfaction guaranteed. Honey is the health sweet. Nature's best.

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ALSO GOOD EARLY CUT FEEDING HAY.

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Last Two Years R.O.P. Average: 230 eggs per bird, weighing 26.47 ounces per dozen. Average body weight 4.5 lbs. B.W.D. tested for ten years. No Reactors found for past two years.

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92% livability average for 6 years. 3-100% livability pens out of 4 during past 2 years. Yearly egg production for 6 years average 64% (lowest pen, 57% and highest, 68%.) A record for uniform egg production.
30 years experience breeding White Leghorns. (3 generations).
Now booking orders for pullets and cockerels.
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Real production poultry — Write us your needs.

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Hatching Eggs average 27 oz. to doz.
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Hollywood & Barron S.C. White Leghorns
FOUR WEEK OLD PULLETS.
Write for TENTH ANNIVERSARY CATALOG.

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New York State's largest U.S.R.O.P. Breeding Farm.

Official average body weight of birds 4.63 lbs. Heaviest in New York State.

Official average production of birds 248.49 eggs. Third highest in New York State.

PURE HANSON

Write for price list and circular.

Eli H. Bodine, Box 28, Chemung, N. Y.

Kernels, Screenings *and* Chaff

By H. E. BABCOCK

ABOUT every three months I have to spend two or three days in Washington. I always come back from this trip depressed and angry about the waste and inefficiency which is so apparent throughout the great government bureaus. Angry I presume because I, as a taxpayer, am not getting my money's worth.

Incidentally, Washington bureaus are being housed more and more in the most lavish buildings imaginable. It is a common sight in our Capitol City today to see a ten cent politician of peanut size, who didn't even rate modern plumbing in his home town, occupying a suit of offices which a decade ago would have been considered fit for the President of the United States himself.

First-hand Observation

The big lesson the people of this country have got to learn sooner or later is that when we elect a man to an office we do not automatically step up his ability to handle that office. We also need to learn that when we refer a problem, particularly one of our local problems, to some division of government, it is eventually worked out by some individual, and chances are that he is less capable of dealing with the problem than some of our own neighbors.

Wallace for President

I learned from responsible sources that the reported split among the President's advisors over his spending program is a fact. The officials who seem to be riding high with Mr. Roosevelt just now are Harry Hopkins and Secretary of Agriculture, Henry Wallace. Conservatives seem at least temporarily to be in the doghouse so far as the President is concerned.

Wallace, I was told, seems to be taking his chances of getting the nomination for President from the Democratic Party quite seriously. I was told that one of his secretaries, a chap named Paul Appleby, was already at work building up pre-Convention support for Wallace. It was even hinted to me that it was a good time for farm leaders, who would like a seat on the Wallace Bandwagon, to get in touch with Mr. Appleby. If this tip is worth anything to you, you are free to use it.

Worth Pondering

Lest some of you take the Wallace ambition too lightly, I would like to point out that a man with the rank of a cabinet officer, who is free to use government employees and government propaganda and millions of government money in subsidies to farmers to obtain an objective, can't exactly be rated as starting from scratch in the 1940 race for President. In fact it looks to me as though he had quite a head start.

* * *

Farm Notes

Except for the piece which largely winter-killed (and it looks better than I expected it would), all of our pieces of winter barley are doing very well.

I had the pleasure of looking these over the other day with Ed. Thompson, President of the Springfield Federal Land Bank. Ed. found two or three plants which were already shooting up fruiting stalks. Does this mean that our winter barley is going to be ready to harvest some time in June? It looks that way now.

* * *

This year, when we have lots of feed left over, we are able to turn out on excellent pastures at least a week earlier than we ever have before. I have seen Springs when this extra week of pasture would have saved us a good many dollars.

The way our pastures are growing I am very much afraid that we shall be unable to keep the other grasses grazed down closely enough on at least part of our pastures so that they will not kill out our stands of wild white clover. Under these circumstances I suppose the only thing we can do is to concentrate on keeping our better improved pastures in condition by seeing that they get a lot of close grazing and treading, which seems to be necessary to build up a good pasture sod. The rest we will have to let go.

* * *

In the last few years we have taken up the practice of worming our horses once or twice a year.

From this bit of experience I believe that many horses have their general health and certainly their thriftiness seriously affected by internal parasites. Oftentimes an apparently "hard keeper" turns out to be an easy keeper when he is relieved of the responsibility of feeding a whole army of worms inside his digestive tract.

Our experience with horses' teeth also leads me to believe that it pays to check up on the condition of a horse's mouth more often than is ordinarily done.

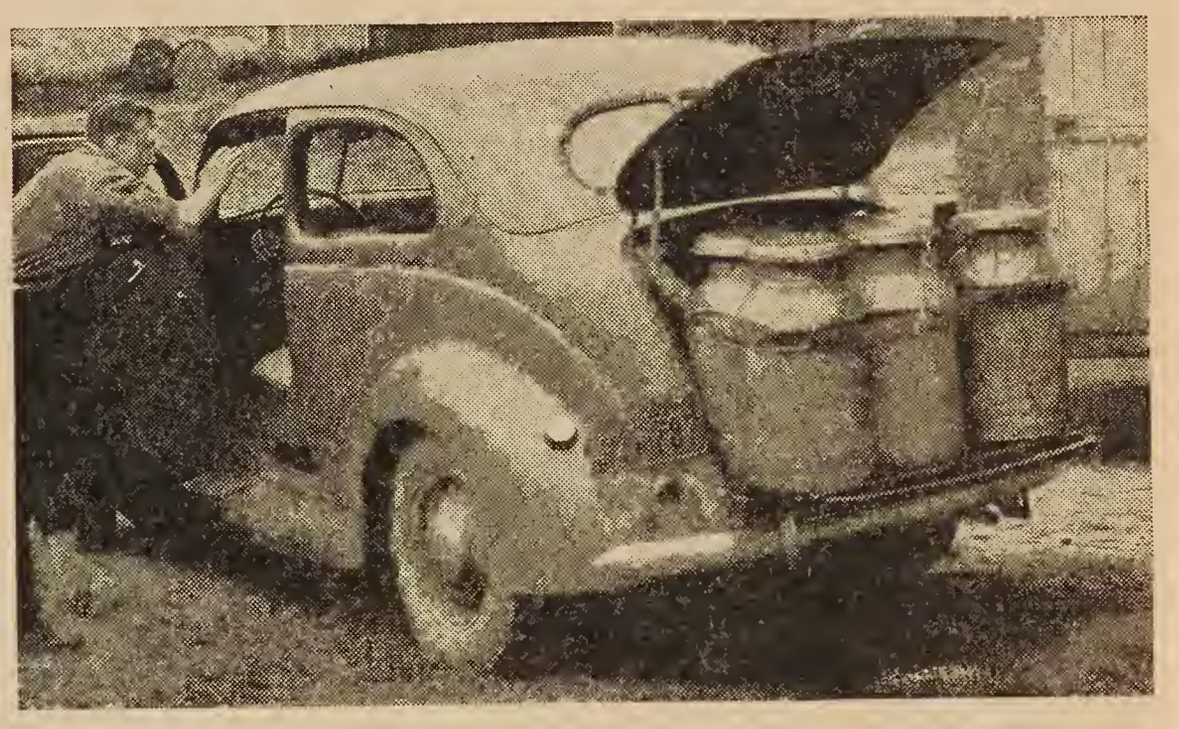
* * *



For years I have wondered why no motor car manufacturer has designed the rear end of a coach or sedan so that a farmer could use it for transporting cans of milk, cases of eggs, bags of feed, and other items of farm produce and farm supplies. I have been told that half the feed which farmers purchase in the Northeast is drawn away from feed stores in the regular family automobile.

You have all seen such cars with bags of feed on the bumper, on the fenders, tied to the running board, and even piled on the seats (much to the disgust of the women occupants).

Failing to find a car in commercial production which carried out my idea, I had the Buffalo branch of a motor company adapt to my ideas one of their cars shown in the two pictures. In the upper picture, the young lady has just returned from the feed store with 1800 lbs. of feed, and she hasn't even a fleck of dust on her. In the lower picture, milking is over and one of my neighbors is leaving for the milk station with his nine cans of milk.



Whole Corn for Chickens

We are so thoroughly satisfied with our experience in feeding whole corn to our September hatched flock of crossbred pullets that we are going ahead with the idea of training all of our pullets this year to eat whole corn.

At the present time we have out in range houses approximately six hundred February-hatched crossbred pullets. When these were about eight weeks old we switched them to a commercial grade of whole corn. They are now eating it readily. I have heard the statement made that a hen will eat more cracked corn than she will whole corn. It is my observation (possibly I am prejudiced) that both the older and younger flocks of crossbred pullets to which we are feeding whole corn are consuming more of it by weight than previous flocks have of cracked corn.

ADDED TESTIMONY

In confirmation of our own experience, which I realize is very limited, in feeding whole corn to both growing and laying pullets I have the following letter from Raymond G. Arthur of the Gabriel Poultry Farm at Odessa, New York. Mr. Arthur writes:

"I note with interest your remarks regarding the feeding of whole corn to chickens. I agree with your remarks 100%. I might go further by stating that there is no reason for a farmer paying a feed concern to grind up a lot of corn meal in the form of mash. Many mashes are over-loaded with corn meal. Why not feed a greater portion of this corn in the form of whole grain. Why pay mash prices for corn?

"This idea of feeding whole corn is nothing new! In 1926 I was poultryman at the Massachusetts Experiment Station and we started feeding whole grain that fall to the entire station flock of Rhode Island Reds. Experiments were started in 1923 on the College flock and the results were most satisfactory. I further add that the grain — whole corn and whole oats — was *hopper* fed in separate hoppers. Each house is 30' x 30' and carries 250 birds. Each house has three hoppers, each 7' long of the reservoir type and hold about 6—700 lbs. of feed. One hopper for each feed—mash, corn and oats. No whole wheat is fed as there are ample wheat products (bran, midds) in the mash. The feeds are available to the birds at all times.

"The station flock has averaged above 200 eggs per bird since this system was started. The feed consumption averages 39% corn, 34% oats and 27% mash. Whole corn is also fed to the young birds on range.

"I suggest you obtain Extension Leaflet No. 6—Feeding Pullets and Hens, Dept. of Poultry Husbandry, Amherst, Mass., if you are interested in obtaining further information on this subject.

"The birds do not become overfat; hatchability has been fine and certainly the method saves labor and is most sanitary."

Very truly,

(signed) *Raymond G. Arthur*

"P. S. If there are any further questions on the above methods I shall be glad to hear from you."



Protective SERVICE BUREAU

MEMBER AMERICAN AGRICUTURIST PROTECTIVE SERVICE

Conducted by H. L. COSLINE

Sympathy

"Thought I would write and tell you that a young fellow is going around taking subscriptions for any magazine you wish. He says he is trying to work his way through school. Several people have taken magazines and no one has ever received any."

THERE are a number of companies that send agents around taking subscriptions for various magazines. While it appears that their intentions are good, we do get a lot of letters from subscribers who had unsatisfactory experiences. Occasionally an agent fails to turn in the order, and it is usually not easy to find him. In the second place it is unwise to pay the agent more than the receipt calls for when subscribing to magazines, or to subscribe for magazines not listed on the receipt. The reason for this is that the amount the agent collects is his commission, and if you have the receipt you can always get the magazines by paying the balance direct to the company. When you subscribe to magazines not listed on the receipt the company probably does not have agreements with the publishers. When an agent tells you he is working his way through school, it is an appeal to your sympathy, rather than selling goods on their own merits. No doubt many of them have never seen the inside of a college and never will.

* * *

Risk!

"I have 64 shares in a coal company with a face value of $50. per share. They were bought years ago. No dividends have been paid, and I am wondering if they can beat me out of my money."

Money is invested in a company on the supposition that it will succeed and make money for the investor. If the company fails or goes into bankruptcy the stock has no value. This does not necessarily mean that any fraud was involved. The risk of failure is the chance any investor takes when he buys stock. Care in making investments will reduce that risk to a minimum.

* * *

Note Still Unsettled

I am sending you a letter I just received from Harry Wood Cobb of Ridgewood, New Jersey, asking me to buy chicks. He never paid that note he sent me last fall.

This letter comes from a subscriber who ordered chicks from a hatchery and sent the money, but never received them. We took this up with Mr. Cobb and received a note from him which he has not paid. In the meantime Cobb wrote us that he had gone out of business, but that he would pay if he could earn the money to do so. Back over a number of years we have had complaints against Mr. Cobb, some of which have been straightened out, but many of which have not.

* * *

Justice Caught Him

Two years ago we had a number of letters from subscribers who were unable to get pay for hay sold the Interstate Produce Co., Harrisburg, Pa., operated by J. H. Swiler, Jr. At that time we received a rather theatening letter from Mr. Swiler who resented our attitude on the matter, but this did not prevent our warning a good many subscribers to use care in their dealings with this company.

Later a letter from James States, Acting Director of Bureau of Markets, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, stated that the place of business of the Interstate Produce Co., was closed and no one seemed able to find the proprietor. That was two years ago. Now Mr. States tells us that Mr. Swiler and a partner named Halke have been sentenced to twenty years in the Adams County Jail, and another partner named C. A. Behm is in a Federal prison in Georgia for passing counterfeit money. This news, of course, will not settle the claims of a good many western New York subscribers, but may afford them some degree of satisfaction.

* * *

There's a "Catch" in It

"Please give me information on the enclosed matter. Would it be a profitable business and is it an honest reliable company? It seems to me this company wants too much for territory rights."

Our subscriber has enclosed some literature from a company that is selling a collection system, consisting of a number of letters to be sent out to debtors. He is considering the advisability of acting as their agent. We feel that he has misunderstood the agreement. For the exclusive territory he refers to, he actually buys a number of sets of the system. For one of these sets, the cost to him is $7.50. If he sells them he makes a nice profit, but if he does not sell them, they are his property.

* * *

Denied Use of Mails

We have been notified by the Post Office Department of Chicago, Illinois, that a fraud order has been issued against Dr. S. B. Heininger, 440 West Huron Street, Chicago, Illinois, for violation of the United States Postal Laws and Regulations. Mail addressed to this concern received subsequent to the fraud order is being held by the Chicago Post Office pending final decision of the court. Heininger operated a mail order false teeth concern.

Mail addressed to the Public Service Training Corporation of 1910 Washington Blvd., Detroit, Michigan, has been returned marked "FRAUDULENT".

* * *

Who Wants a Chance?

A 139-acre farm on state road, with land and buildings furnished but no labor, is offered an ambitious young couple who have a small bit of capital and maybe some stock. The owner is 63 years old, and would like to run the farm on a fifty-fifty basis if couple could buy some additional stock for dairy. Land is good and there is a complete list of machinery but no horses. The owner has a small house on the farm in addition to main house, and would live there. If interested, please write A. N. M., care of *American Agriculturist*, Savings Bank Building, Ithaca, New York.

* * *

Another Dollar

"I would appreciate your advice on the merit of the 'Airployment' of West Los Angeles, California. They ask for $1.00."

It has been our experience that companies requiring an advance fee do not show intense interest in securing a job for the applicant after they get the dollar. In addition to that we are inclined to doubt that a company needing an aviator or mechanic would be likely to apply to this service for workers.

See Yellowstone without worry. All arrangements will be made for those who take the American Agriculturist Yellowstone tour which will be announced in May 21 issue.



EVERYONE recognizes the automobile as being the cause of the greatest number of serious accidents. During 1937 over 50% of the benefits paid for death or disability by the North American resulted from automobile accidents.

HOW

22,505 North American Policyholders Were Paid During 1937

Actual cash paid by North American Accident Insurance Company to Policyholders or their beneficiaries for accidents during 1937 totaled $1,104,612.22, bringing the grand total of claims paid by the company well over $25,300,000.00.

In the time of need a check from the insurance company is greatly appreciated by a disabled policyholder or his family.

The accidents as to cause and amount paid were classified as follows:

Cause	*Cases*	*Amount*
Automobile	6,857	$ 576,335.26
About the House, Office, etc.	9,849	205,525.45
Public Highway	2,566	191,251.34
Forms of Transportation other than Automobile and Common Carrier	749	45,508.03
Common Carrier	247	31,532.02
Recreation	786	15,796.84
Inflicted Injuries	242	9,317.42
Miscellaneous	1,209	29,345.86
	22,505	$1,104,612.22

Keep Your Policy Renewed



N. A. Associates, Inc.
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Building Next Winter's Layers

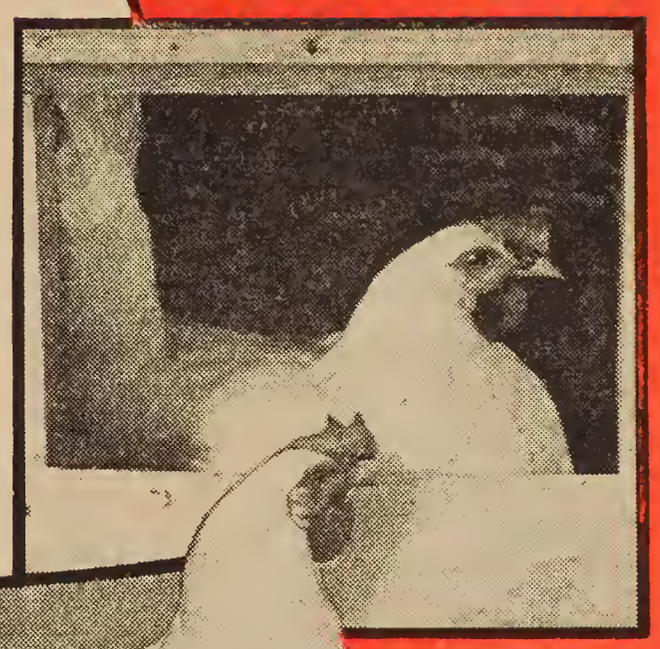
CHICKS step right out and grow when you start them on the G.L.F. feeding plan. Starting & Growing Mash, fed alone for the first 4 to 6 weeks, gives them a variety of proteins at the correct level for best development. Vitamins in abundance lay a secure foundation for health and growth. Balanced minerals help to form their bones and strengthen their muscles.

They grow well and they grow fast. That means bigger and healthier birds in a shorter time and at low cost. But more—it means you are building layers capable of standing up under the strain of heavy, consistent production.

When at six weeks you start gradually to feed G.L.F. Scratch Grains, the changing protein needs of your growing chicks will automatically be met. Continue with Starting & Growing Mash straight through to laying age, gradually increasing the grain until at 12 weeks the pullets are getting half mash and half grain.

This safe, simple, economical plan builds healthy bodies with plenty of egg capacity. When the pullets reach maturity, switch to one of the G.L.F. laying mashes. They are built for production, and you'll have pullets that are ready to produce.

If your birds are not already getting the benefit of this tried and true, low-cost feeding plan, now is a good time to put them on G.L.F. Starting & Growing Mash. Your nearest G.L.F. Service Agency has a fresh supply ready for you.





The G.L.F. chick-rearing program and the G.L.F. mashes have been developed through research and experience to meet the needs of practical farmers. 70,000 poultrymen, following this program and pooling their purchases, are reaping the benefits of co-operation this spring in the form of economical feed costs and well-grown birds.

G.L.F. Quality

COOPERATIVE G.L.F. EXCHANGE, INC.

ITHACA, NEW YORK

MAY 21, 1938



AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

FIVE YEARS FOR $3.00 — THREE YEARS FOR $2.00 — PUBLISHED EVERY OTHER WEEK

Vacation With Us!

by
E. R. EASTMAN

EACH of us, in a way, is like a boat anchored fast in a little cove. And the longer we wait to lift anchor and shove off for distant shores, the harder it seems to make the break. But once in a while comes just the right moment when everything clicks — time, place, cost, arrangements, company, and the will to seize the opportunity, before it is too late, to do something that one has longed to do and never done.

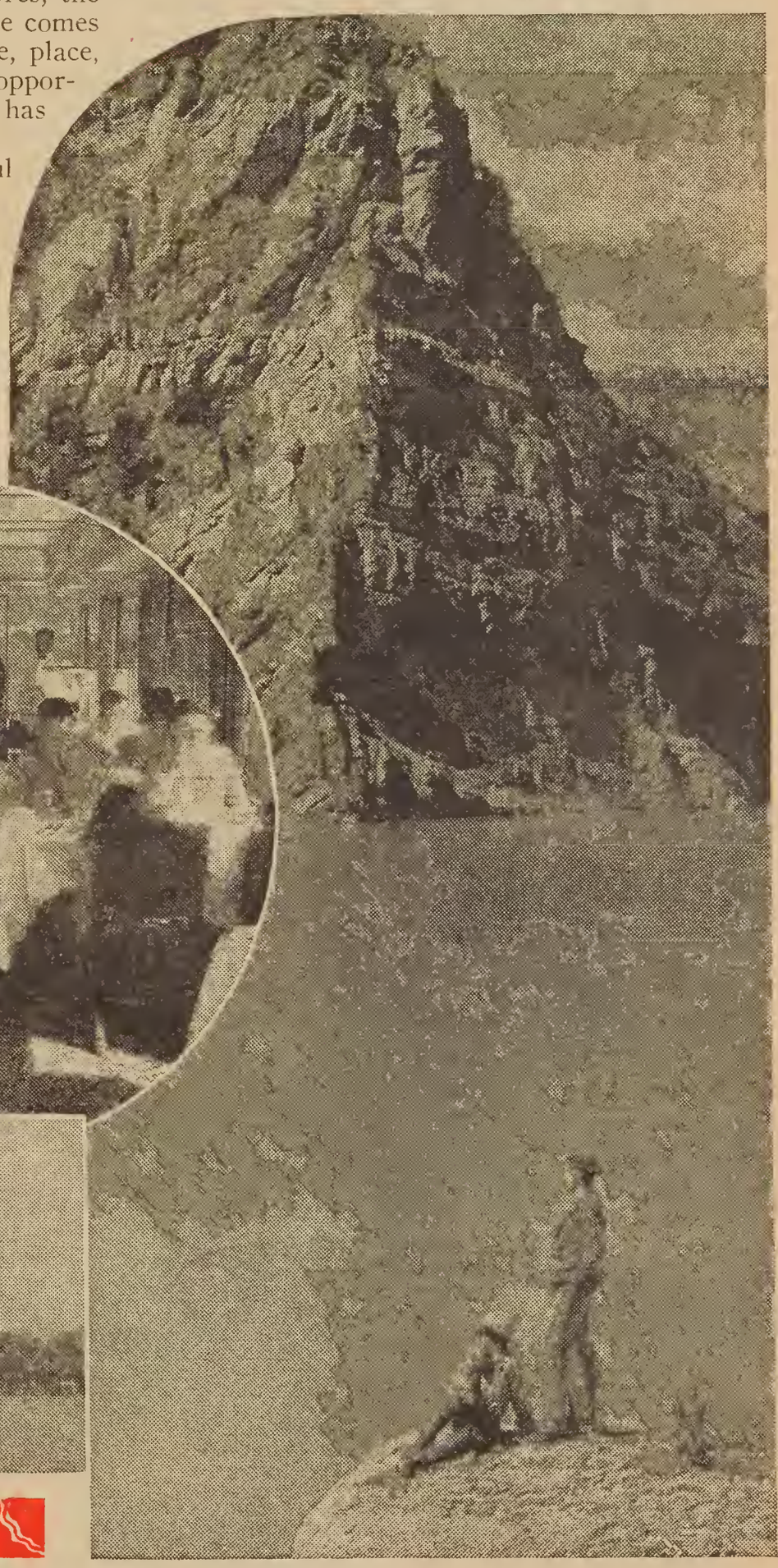
American Agriculturist is famous for its wonderful "all-expense" tours, and this summer we have worked out with the Northern Pacific Railway Company and the *New Jersey Farm and Garden,* another grand trip, full of thrills, beauty, possibilities for new friendships and unforgettable (*Turn to Page* 10)

ANNOUNCING OUR YELLOWSTONE PARK GREAT LAKES TOUR AUGUST 4 - 16

Shoshone Reservoir cradled in the Rockies is one of the many thrilling sights on the famous Cody Road to Yellowstone Park. This road — described as "the most scenic 80 miles in America" — runs through a land which, once seen, never may be forgotten. Jagged mountain peaks, flashing lakes, "dude ranches", Chimney Rock, Palisades, the Shoshone National Forest, the great Shoshone canyon and dam — the wild grandeur of it all beggars description.

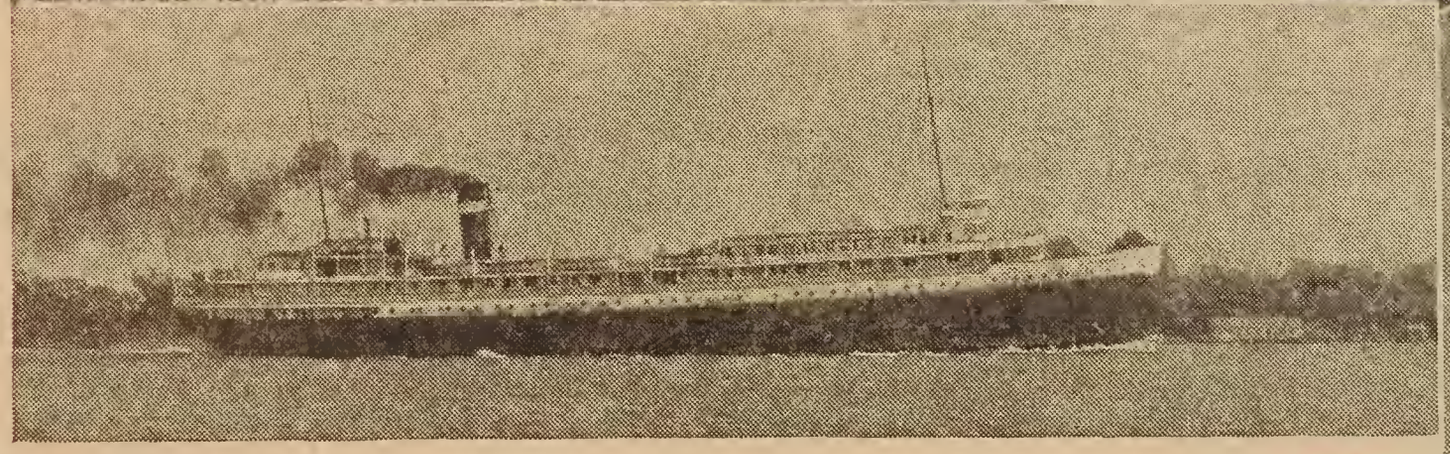


One of the places we will see is Henry Ford's great educational project, Greenfield Village, just outside of Detroit, where the clock has been turned back to earlier days and the past recreated in a way which thrills every visitor. This is something you will not want to miss. Picture shows the entrance to the great Museum there. It is a copy of Independence Hall in Philadelphia.



The finest meals you ever tasted are served in Northern Pacific Railway dining-cars and your stomach is the only limit on how much you can eat.





She's the S.S. Hamonic, luxurious lake steamer of the Canadian Steamship Line. The last three days of our trip will be spent aboard her, cruising on the Great Lakes from Duluth to Windsor, with plenty of chance to go ashore at ports of call.

For Winners of Farm Machinery Contest See Page 5.



THE Thrifty "60" Ford V-8 was designed to save you money—and let you ride in real luxury besides. Hundreds of farmers report 22 to 27 miles per gallon of gasoline, and no oil added between 2,000-mile changes. Upkeep costs are rock-bottom because this car is built to traditional Ford standards of quality. Yet it is a big, good-looking car. Wheelbase and springbase are the same as De Luxe Ford cars. Bodies are roomy, with seats *between* the axles where riding comfort is greatest. And you get a V-8 engine—a *modern* engine that's more fun to drive! Ask your Ford Dealer to let you try the Thrifty "60" today.

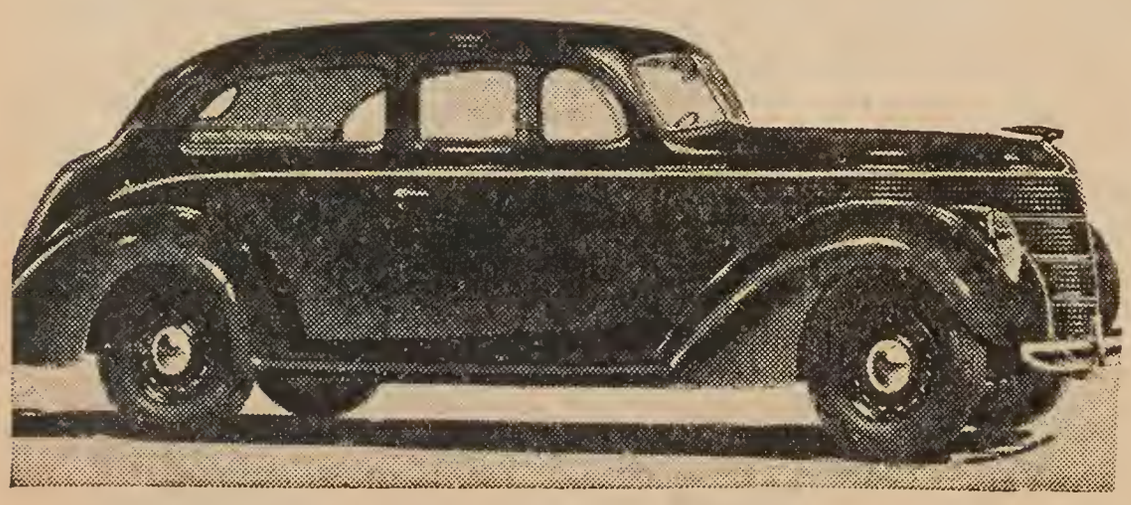
THE THRIFTY "60" **FORD V-8**

DELIVERED IN DETROIT.. $644

EQUIPMENT INCLUDED

Price quoted is for the Tudor Sedan illustrated (State and Federal Taxes extra) and includes all the following equipment:

2 bumpers • 4 bumper guards • Spare wheel, tire, tube and lock • 2 electric horns • Cigar lighter and ash tray • Heat indicator • Speedometer with trip odometer • Foot control for headlight beams, with indicator on instrument panel • Built-in luggage compartment • Silent helical gears in all speeds.





The lambs in the foreground are feeding on a temporary forage crop. The ewes in the background are grazing on a permanent pasture.

Temporary FORAGE CROPS *for* Sheep *and* Lambs

By JOHN P. WILLMAN

A LARGE percentage of the permanent pastures in New York State provide an abundance of pasture in May and June. These same pastures also may be adequate in early July but in most seasons are not satisfactory for the maximum growth and fattening of the lamb crop during the latter part of July, in August, and in many years during the early part of September. It is during this period that the average lamb needs abundant feed in order to make the necessary growth so he will carry sufficient condition to sell as a fat market lamb at weaning time and soon afterward. It is important that abundant feed be available at this time whether it is supplied by grazing in the meadows, in stubble fields or on temporary forage crops. The continued use of permanent pastures is apt to cause heavy infestations of internal parasites in the flock. The use of temporary forage crops or other "clean" pastures helps to prevent this condition.

Results of Four Tests

Trials with temporary forage crops for lambs and sheep were begun at Cornell in 1933 to determine which annual crops are most useful to New York flock owners.

A summary of four trials shows that, under the conditions existing on the college farm during 1933, 1934, 1935 and 1936, broad-leaved rape has been distinctly superior to the dwarf Essex rape or to a mixture of dwarf Essex rape, oats and peas as a forage crop for lambs and sheep.

Thousand-headed kale has not been as consistent a producer of forage as broad-leaved rape and does not provide forage as early in the season, but over a period of four years has produced slightly more total grazing per acre.

Dwarf Essex rape sown alone has produced slightly more grazing than a mixture of dwarf Essex rape, oats and peas.

The mixture of thousand-headed kale and broad-leaved rape was grown in 1934, 1935 and 1936, and during this period proved to be about equal to either one of these crops grown alone but furnished feed earlier in the season than the kale.

When reduced to a percentage basis, the average of four trials shows that the mixture of dwarf Essex rape, oats and Canadian field peas furnished 68.5 per cent, dwarf Essex rape alone furnished 71.4 per cent, and broad-leaved rape alone yielded 89.4 per cent as many grazing days per acre as did the thousand-headed kale.

Plan of the 1937 Trials

The trials during 1937 involved the use of five one-half acre plots. The soil was of a rather heavy clay type but fairly high in fertility. One plot of broad-leaved rape was sown broadcast at the rate of ten pounds per acre and was compared with plots of broad-leaved rape, thousand-headed kale, and dwarf Essex rape, each sown alone in rows about 28 inches apart and at the rate of about two pounds of seed per acre. Another lot was used for the production of turnips but the roots became diseased and the yield was very poor.

The rowed crops were weeded and hoed once and were cultivated once with a horse. The labor charge per acre for these crops amounted to about 48 man hours and 4 horse hours more than for the crop that was sown broadcast.

Even though the seeds were not planted until June 5th, all crops were ready for grazing in early August and were grazed with sheep and lambs in such a manner as to get the maximum pasturage from each. During hot weather, the lambs or sheep were allowed to graze from about 5 p. m. to 8 a. m., and they were permitted to remain on these plots also during cloudy days. When not grazing upon these crops they were usually allowed to graze on other grass pastures. Experience has shown that lambs make greater gains when they have access to grass pastures in addition to rape pasture than when they are forced to graze rape pasture continuously.

Results of the 1937 Trial

It would be unwise to draw definite conclusions on the basis of this one trial but it was interesting to note that broad-leaved rape sown in rows yielded almost twice as much grazing per acre as did this crop when it was sown broadcast. The various crops planted in rows in 1937 produced in the same relationship to each other as they did when sown broadcast in previous years.



Fig. 1. A good cow in a good pasture may consume 150 pounds of green herbage in a day.

Pasture MANAGEMENT

by PROFESSOR D. B. JOHNSTONE —WALLACE CORNELL UNIVERSITY

GOOD pasture management means a system of fertilization and grazing which insures that an animal is able to consume, during each day of the grazing season, the maximum amount of feed of a chemical composition suitable for the maintenance of health and condition and for the production of milk, meat, wool or other desired product.

A good cow in a good pasture may consume about 150 pounds of green herbage in a day. However, she does not spend all her time grazing. Observations indicate that only about 8 hours are spent in actual grazing while about 16 hours are spent in resting and chewing the cud. Cows apparently graze as much during the night as they do during the day, hence the pasture provided for them should be adequate during both periods. Fig. 1 shows the size of a heap containing 150 pounds of green pasture herbage. The gathering by a cow of this amount of herbage in 8 hours of grazing with a mowing apparatus about three inches in width is a difficult task. It cannot be done in the type of pasture shown on the left.

The ideal pasture sward is about 4 inches in height and very dense. It consists of about 50 per cent desirable pasture grasses such as Kentucky bluegrass, Canada bluegrass and timothy, and 50 per cent desirable pasture legumes such as wild white clover, birdsfoot trefoil and yellow trefoil.

Whenever possible a system of alternate grazing should be adopted. This involves the division of the pasture area, amounting to about one acre of good improved pasture to each cow or its equivalent, into from 3 to 8 enclosures each with independent access to water. These small fields should be grazed alternately. On dairy farms the cows should be turned into the first field and left in for a few days only while the pasture remains in good grazing condition. Then move them to the second field while dry cows and young stock are turned into the first field to complete the close grazing. When grazing is commenced the average height of the herbage should be about 4 inches. When the grazing of the field is completed in about one or two weeks, depending upon the size, the average height of the herbage should be from ½ to 1 inch. The field should then be allowed to rest for about two to four weeks until it has reached a desirable grazing height again. This procedure should be repeated with each field throughout the grazing season.

When to Begin Grazing in the Spring

The most frequent mistake made in grazing management is to delay too long in turning stock out to pasture. The rule should be to stock good improved pastures in New York State as soon as the herbage reaches an average height of about 3 inches and the ground is sufficiently dry to permit of stocking without undue injury to the turf. Usually this means during the first week in May but the date was earlier than usual this year. Early grazing of improved pastures prevents the herbage from reaching the unpalatable stage before it has been grazed. It also reduces the competition of the grass with the clover and results in an increased development of wild white clover which is very beneficial during the hot summer months.

When to Finish Grazing in the Fall

The mistake of leaving stock out on pasture too late in the fall is almost as frequently made as turning them out too late in the spring. In a normal season very little pasture growth occurs in most parts of the Northeast after the middle of October when surface soil temperatures fall below about 40 degrees. If the grasses and clovers are to store up root reserves to provide resistance to winter injury and to permit rapid growth in early spring, the leaves must be permitted to make a growth of about 3 inches before winter arrives. For this reason it is desirable to remove stock from good well grazed pastures in early October. Pastures which have been badly undergrazed earlier in the season and not mown may be grazed later than this with advantage but the herbage consumed possesses little feeding value.

Mowing Pastures

The greatest aid in pasture management is the mowing machine. In spite of good grazing management it is difficult to prevent some of the pasture herbage from heading out and reaching the unpalatable stage, particularly where cattle droppings have fallen during the previous year. Such herbage frequently remains ungrazed throughout the season. As soon as possible after the peak period of growth in late May, any herbage which has not been grazed should be cut as closely as possible with a mowing machine. If this is done while the stock still occupy the pasture, much of the mown herbage will be consumed. The effect of mowing is to start the herbage into active growth again and to encourage even grazing over the whole field.

Harrowing Pastures

A flexible grass harrow, an automobile rim harrow or other suitable implement may be used to advantage once or more during the grazing season to scatter cattle droppings. This makes the droppings beneficial instead of harmful and reduces the need for mowing. The best time for harrowing is in September.

Rolling Pastures

The rolling of pastures, preferably with a smooth roller, is very beneficial if done sufficiently early while the ground is still soft. The use of a tractor with broad wood covered wheels is helpful. Rolling pushes back into the soil many plants of clover and grasses which have been partially heaved out during the winter. It also presses back stones and aids even grazing and close mowing.

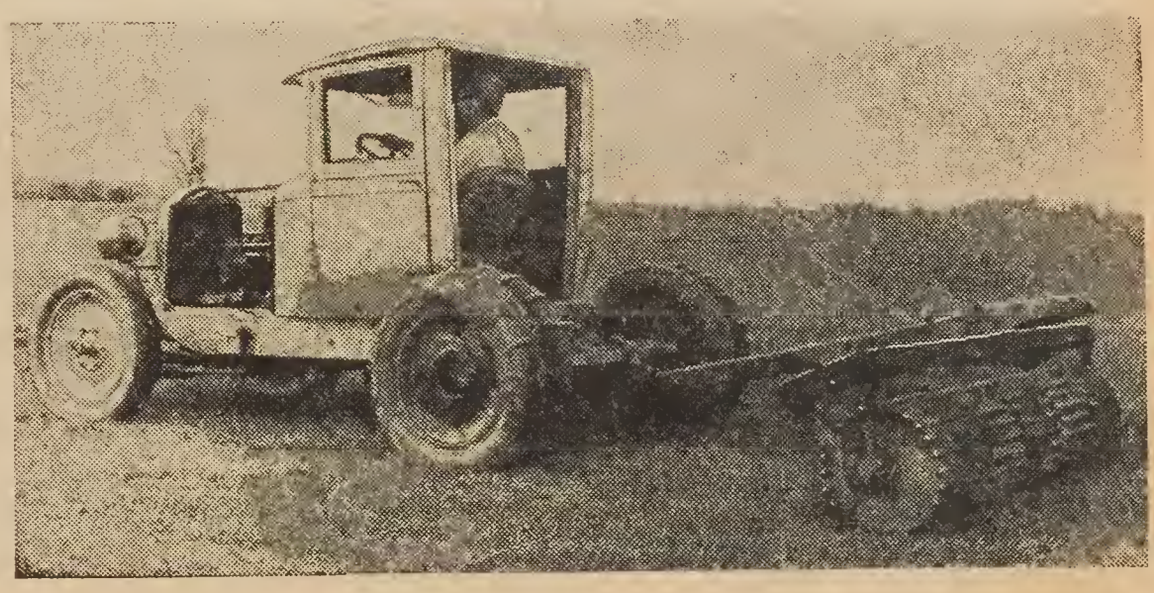
Pasture Improvement

Good grazing management alone may bring about considerable improvement in many pastures but for best results it should be accompanied by adequate fertilizer treatment. Applications of superphosphate are always important in pasture improvement. On some soils lime is required also and occasionally potash is beneficial. Pastures devoid of pasture legumes should have them introduced, otherwise the supply of nitrogen will be insufficient. The most important pasture legume in New York State is wild white clover. This may be sown on the surface of pastures and will usually establish itself if it is done in early April.



Fig. 2 (Left) Caldwell Field, Cornell University. Right half shows untreated pasture plot. Left half shows adjoining plot treated with 800 lbs. superphosphate and 2000 lbs. ground limestone per acre without plowing or seeding.

Rolling pasture on the farm of James Morse of Levanna, Cayuga County, N. Y. Says Mr. Morse: "Mowing close to the ground is one of the essential points in keeping a pasture in high class condition. Rolling with an ordinary roller would be rather ineffective unless the ground were soft. We solved this problem by filling the sections of an old roller with concrete which made it weigh about 1½ tons. As this is rather heavy for a team of horses, we use a tractor to pull it. In this way we make the surface almost as smooth as a lawn."



THE Editorial PAGE

BY E. R. EASTMAN

Address all mail for Editorial or Advertising departments to American Agriculturist, Savings Bank Building, Ithaca, New York.

Dr. Myers Follows Dr. Warren as Department Head

DR. GEORGE F. WARREN, known and loved by thousands of farm folks, announces his retirement, effective this summer, as active head of the Department of Agricultural Economics at the New York State College of Agriculture at Cornell University, in order to have more time for teaching and research in his chosen field. Dr. Warren will be succeeded as head of the Department by Dr. William Myers, Governor of the Farm Credit Administration. Dr. Warren will continue, of course, his work in his own Department.

Dr. Warren was a pioneer in building the science of agricultural economics. He has the rare combination of ability to dig out facts and to teach them and apply them with uncommon common sense. He is the author of many books, is known not only to nearly all farmers in New York State, but as an economist he has a national and international reputation. Dr. Warren is the author of the principle that one of the chief ways to prevent both deflation and inflation, with their resulting hard times, is to stabilize the buying power of the dollar.

Dr. Myers — "Bill", as he is known to his many friends — is one of Dr. Warren's boys, trained by him, later doing a splendid job as a professor in Dr. Warren's department.

When the great depression struck America and President Roosevelt assumed control, he appointed Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Governor of the Farm Credit Administration, and Mr. Morgenthau immediately began working with Dr. Myers to reorganize farm credit facilities so as to help meet the emergency. When Mr. Morgenthau became Secretary of the Treasury, the President appointed Myers Governor of Farm Credit. His service in this position has been distinguished and outstanding. He insisted from the beginning on keeping politics "out" and efficiency "in". One of his associates who has worked closely with Dr. Myers says:

"He headed and directed the great drive which in 1933-35 turned back the tidal wave of foreclosure which was rapidly inundating the mortgaged farms in the United States. To do this fully, one-half of such farms were appraised and more than two and one-third billion dollars loaned. But Myers was not content with the Herculean job of saving farmers from wholesale foreclosure; he also planned for and built toward a stronger permanent cooperative land bank system and greatly strengthened local national farm loan associations."

Dr. Myers took the lead in helping to build the Bank for Cooperatives into the Farm Credit Administration, in order to furnish farm mortgage credit to sound cooperative organizations. Realizing that individual farmers needed short-term credit as well as real estate loans, Governor Myers helped to obtain the legislation and to organize Production Credit Corporations and local associations covering all of America. It speaks well for the care and foresight that went into the organization of these different new credit organizations that they have been successful from the beginning. The Farm Credit Administration, as reorganized by Morgenthau and Myers and their associates, is a sound, going concern of far more benefit to agriculture than anything else the government has done.

Dr. Myers could, of course, step into some big business job. How fortunate it is for farmers, therefore, that he chooses to continue to serve agriculture, bringing to it all of his splendid experience and ability.



"We Here Highly Resolve—"

IN A LITTLE country cemetery not far from where I write sleeps my soldier father, who was the first from his town to enlist in the Civil War. A personal tribute to his memory may perhaps serve as one also to all those other soldiers living and dead who gave their youth, their health, and their lives to build a great democracy.

Dad ran away from home at 17 with two other boys and walked 16 miles to the nearest recruiting office to enlist. Homesick and scared, the two others soon turned back. When grandfather missed Dad, he hurried to the recruiting office, found him, and made him come back to say goodby to his mother. Later Dwight and DuFay, two more of Dad's brothers, enlisted, and finally grandfather himself. Dwight died in the service, and sleeps "Somewhere in Virginia". Grandfather died shortly after the war as a result of exposure. On Mother's side, her father and oldest brother enlisted, leaving her mother with several small children to work a meagre living out of a poor farm. Oh, those mothers of soldiers! They are the ones who did the real fighting. All up and down America, in both the North and the South, there was scarcely a home that did not have one or more vacant chairs during the war—and after it was over.

Why? Why? Why? You ask? I will answer that question. I have three boys of war age. I hate war as intensely as anyone, and most wars are unnecessary. But there comes a time in the lives of nations, as well as with individuals, when it is necessary to fight for a great principle, and in all of the history of mankind there never was a greater or more important principle than that of democracy.

America, with all of its faults, has been well worth all it cost. It is, as it has been since the beginning, the Land of Opportunity. In no other place on earth do young people have the opportunity for material and spiritual success that they do here. In Italy they begin to train the children for war at six years of age. Let no one fool you about the shortcuts to efficiency by dictatorships. Dictators are worse than the bad kings from whom our forefathers fled to the new world. Look at the Jews under Hitler!

Today, democracy, like Jesus of Nazareth, is mocked and nailed to the Cross. If it fails, mark it well, we are headed for another Dark Ages. But democracy still prevails on the western coast of Europe. Thank God it is still in control in America. But there is sinister handwriting on the wall, there are evil and selfish men waiting their opportunity in your weakness, and there are too many foolish people who would sacrifice the eternal principles of democracy and personal freedom for a mess of pottage. Shall they prevail? A thousand times No! Not while millions of us still have green memories of what those principles cost. Instead, we highly resolve, with Abraham Lincoln:

"That from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion, that we here highly resolve that those dead shall not have died in vain, that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom, and that government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth."

American Agriculturist Profits Help Young People

WHEN YOU send in your subscription to *American Agriculturist,* or give it to one of our representatives, or when you buy products advertised in the columns of *American Agriculturist,* you are not adding to the personal profits of any individual. Instead you are helping to build a bigger and better farm paper to serve northeastern agriculture, and you are helping farm boys and girls get an education through loans from *American Agriculturist* Foundation.

Tractors and Rubber Tires Coming On Most Farms

ONE WHO knows farming cannot help but be impressed with the rapidity with which tractors and tractor-drawn equipment have come in a few years to eastern farms. Many of these tractors and much of the equipment also is being rapidly equipped with rubber tires. One farmer said to me:

"I am tired of having the life jarred out of me by hard riding machinery, and rubber is justified from this standpoint alone."

I didn't say this to the farmer, but I couldn't help thinking of how far we have advanced in the ease with which farm work is done since most of us were boys. What is more tiresome, for example, than following the drag on foot all day long on soft ground? But there is enough and too much hard work still left.

Eastman's Chestnut

WHEN I MAKE a trip to New York or Chicago these days to visit with some of my business friends, I come back discouraged because on every hand I find pessimism so thick one can almost cut it with a knife. To get cheered up again I go out and visit with farmers. Farmers, of course, get blue, and no one has things any harder at times, but underneath all of the discouragement there is with most farm folks an underlying feeling of faith and hope which no amount of discouragement seemingly can lick.

Many business men are particularly discouraged at the present time because government policies are so uncertain that no business man can make plans for the future, with the result that few men in business know where they are going from here. Their feeling is well illustrated by a story told by my friend, Birge Kinne, on the staff of Better Homes & Gardens.

There was a fine dog traveling in an express car. The train stopped, and a stranger strolling by the car saw the dog and spoke to the expressman about him.

"What a fine dog", said he. "Where is he going?"

To which the expressman answered in a tone of utter disgust:

"Mister, *I* don't know where that dog is going, neither does the dog know where he is going. The darn fool has eaten up his tag!"

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Here are *the* WINNERS

●

FIRST
RONALD F. BOWDEN,
R.D. 3, Seaford, Delaware.
$25 from *American Agriculturist.*

SECOND
GEORGE ERKILA,
Pennellville, N. Y.
$15 from *American Agriculturist.*
$10 merchandise certificate from J. I. Case Co.

THIRD
LEWIS GAY,
Warsaw, N. Y.
$5 from *American Agriculturist.*
$5 merchandise certificate from Dunlop Tire & Rubber Co.

* * *

Each of the following (fourth to seventh prizes) will receive $1 in cash from *American Agriculturist* and a $5 merchandise certificate from Dunlop Tire & Rubber Co:

D. Howard Hudson,
Mattituck, L. I., N. Y.
John T. Mackey,
R.D. 1, New Paltz, N. Y.
Levi M. Smith,
R.D. 1, Meridale, N. Y.
Ralph Noyes,
R.D. 1, Bellows Falls, Vt.

* * *

Each of the following (eighth to twelfth prizes) will receive $1 in cash from *American Agriculturist* and a $5 merchandise certificate from Massey-Harris Co., Inc.:

John P. Neilson, Stillwater, N. Y.
Myron Lord, N. Waterford, Maine.
R. J. Bush, Binghamton, N. Y.
Kenneth A. Darrow,
Sprakers, N. Y.
Harold Palmer,
R.D. 1, Wellsville, N. Y.

* * *

Each of the following (thirteenth to fifteenth prizes) will receive $1 in cash from *American Agriculturist* and a $5 merchandise certificate from Firestone Tire & Rubber Co.:

Elmer Drummond,
R.D. 1, Rossie, N. Y.
Frank O'Brien, Ithaca, N. Y.
Elmer A. Larson,
R.D. 5, Jamestown, N. Y.

* * *

Each of the following (sixteenth to twenty-third prizes) will receive $1 in cash from *American Agriculturist*:

Elmer H. Becker, Holland, N. Y.
Walter Trask, Hancock, N. Y.
Theo. Place, Jr., Meshoppen, Pa.
C. Kenneth Taber, Milton, N. Y.
Willis Barnes,
R.D. 3, Massena, N. Y.
Wallace Gould,
R.D. 1, Silver Creek, N. Y.
Mrs. E. R. Sloper, Altmar, N. Y.
Mrs. E. F. Greene,
R.D. 3, Potsdam, N. Y.



Some Answers That Helped Win Prizes in the FARM MACHINERY CONTEST

THOSE who entered the Farm Machinery Contest answered the questions very well. As compared to the Seed & Garden Contest, there was one notable difference — the number of entries from the ladies were few and far between and those who did take part were not uniformly successful. Perhaps some time we can have a contest on machinery for the home and give the housewife the same advantage the men had in this contest.

We would like to print all the answers in full but space will not permit. Some questions were, of course, matters of opinion, but three questions were among those generally missed. First, was question No. 2 —the pump question. A good many in effect said that it didn't work because it didn't work. The reason, of course, is that the pump creates a vacuum within the pipe, and atmospheric pressure even at sea level will not maintain a column of water 35 ft. high. Theoretically at sea level atmospheric pressure will maintain a column of water 34 feet high, but a pump is never 100 per cent efficient so the practicable height to which a pitcher pump can lift water is several feet less.

There was quite a bit of uncertainty regarding question No. 3, particularly as to *why* Ethyl gasoline stops knocking. The main reason is that tetraethyl lead slows down the speed of combustion and gives the piston a shove instead of a hard blow. A considerable percentage of answers merely stated that Ethyl gasolene was "anti-knock" which is not a reason, and others maintained that it doesn't knock because it burns faster which is 100% wrong.

Another question which caused much trouble was No. 5 regarding fundamental elements of a machine. They are: the lever, the wheel and axle, the wedge, the screw, and the inclined plane. Any machine, no matter how complicated, is made up of parts, any one of which is an adaptation of one of these elements.

Opinion as to the next development in power was divided rather equally between Diesel engines and electricity.

Many entries were eliminated because of minor incorrect statements or incomplete definitions.

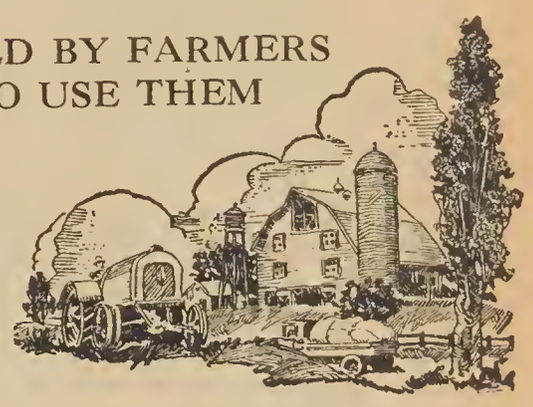
We are particularly interested in the entry of Levi Smith of Meridale who is listed among the winners. A number of the youngsters gave their ages, but we doubt if there was an older contestant than Mr. Smith who was born October 27, 1862. The answers he gave were excellent and showed his understanding of machinery.

As in the previous contest, many letters accompanying the entries stated that facts learned were well worth the trouble of participating in the contest. There were requests for more. We will be glad to have suggestions giving us ideas for subjects for future contests.

We want to thank every reader who took part in the contest. With a few exceptions, every entry was acknowledged as it came in. If your entry was not acknowledged, it was because you forgot to add your name and address. Strange as it may seem, there were several who forgot that. However, to avoid any feeling of loss, we might add that the judges did not feel that the answers were sufficiently accurate to warrant including them as prize winners even if we had had the names.



TRACTOR TRENDS— AS TOLD BY FARMERS WHO USE THEM



THE American farmer has gone on record as to what he wants in the way of a tractor, expressing his preferences through a unique nation-wide survey, the first of its kind, which covered 1300 representative farmers in the principal tractor-using areas of the United States.

The survey disclosed that the average length of tractor ownership is four years, its average daily use in season being ten hours. The tractor was used principally for plowing, the two-plow type being most popular.

While 80 per cent of the farmers said that they used steel wheels on their tractors, almost half of this number indicated a preference for rubber tires. Principal reasons given were more comfort, saving in fuel, better traction and more power for useful work.

The survey also revealed growing sentiment for high compression. Forty-seven per cent of the farmers said they want a high compression engine in their next tractor. Only a few years ago high compression was virtually unknown in the tractor field, although the high standard of performance and economy of the modern automobile have been made possible in the main by the steady increase of engine compression ratios since 1925.

It was also revealed in the survey that many farmers are beginning to give more thought to personal comfort while working. Half of those questioned declared that they want an enclosed cab for their tractors. The principal advantages given for the enclosed cab were protection against weather and dust.

Over 50 per cent of the farmers expressed the belief that gasoline is the most desirable and economical tractor fuel, as compared with about 18 per cent favoring distillate and 16 per cent favoring kerosene. These views about tractor fuel confirm the trend of manufacturers who today are building tractors with high compression engines designed to burn regular-grade gasoline, or, in other instances, are offering a choice of high-compression or low-compression engines. Many of these new high-compression models, selling at a comparatively low price, are designed to replace the small farmer's team of horses, thus further extending the usefulness of the tractor.

Equally noteworthy is the rapidly increasing number of change-overs in which tractors of the low-compression type are being adapted to high compression. An inexpensive process, which ordinarily involves little more than installation of altitude pistons, cold-type spark plugs and adjustment of the manifold, the changeover has enabled many farmers to realize benefits in increased power and savings in time and fuel. Usually the cost is little more than the normal cost of the overhaul.



It is common knowledge that an engine loses 3 per cent of its rated power for every thousand feet of elevation above sea level. That is why tractor manufacturers stock altitude pistons—to increase compression and thus make up for the power lost in high altitudes.

The changeover is simply a means of taking advantage of this process to increase tractor power at normal elevations. Thus, a farmer operating at sea level installs 8,000-foot (altitude) pistons in his tractor, which at present develops 20 horsepower on the drawbar and 30 horsepower on the belt using distillate. His power gain is about 25 per cent. Running on regular gasoline, his tractor now develops 25 horsepower on the drawbar, 37½ horsepower on the belt. The advantages are obvious.

As in automobiles, the practical limit in raising compression tractor engines is largely determined by the fuel used. Fuel not sufficiently high in anti-knock quality breaks down before combustion is completed, overheating the engine and cutting power.

CHEVROLET



COSTS LITTLE TO BUY—COSTS LITTLE TO OPERATE—COSTS LITTLE TO MAINTAIN

. . . and, of course, it's the only low-priced car with all these features—The Car That Is Complete—in addition to being The Symbol of Savings.

MODERN-MODE STYLING • PERFECTED HYDRAULIC BRAKES • GENUINE KNEE-ACTION* • ALL-SILENT, ALL-STEEL BODIES • VALVE-IN-HEAD ENGINE • FISHER NO DRAFT VENTILATION

*On Master De Luxe models only.

"You'll be AHEAD with a CHEVROLET"

CHEVROLET Cut *your* costs with a Chevrolet! Pocket the savings which are a natural result of Chevrolet's extremely low prices and its equally low cost of operation and upkeep!

It's the wise thing to do, in these days when everyone is practicing economy, and you can do it without making any sacrifice of quality or comfort or pleasure in your daily motoring.

For Chevrolet—the car that is recognized as The Symbol of Savings—is also "*the car that is complete!*"

It's the *only* low-priced car that brings you the famous Chevrolet combination of quality features, including such vitally important advancements as *Perfected Hydraulic Brakes* for safety, *85-Horsepower Valve-in-Head Engine* for thrilling performance with economy, *All-Silent, All-Steel Body*, and many other modern advantages.

"You'll be *ahead* with a *Chevrolet*". . . because it has so many extra-value features . . . because it costs so little to buy, operate and maintain . . . because it's "The Best Investment in Motordom."

See your nearest Chevrolet dealer for a thorough demonstration of Chevrolet's advantages—*today!*

CHEVROLET MOTOR DIVISION, *General Motors Sales Corporation*
DETROIT, MICHIGAN

General Motors Instalment Plan—Convenient, Economical Monthly Payments. A General Motors Value.



I WILL always remember Prof. Whetzel's expression and remarks when, after explaining carefully just how and when to kill scab, a farmer asked him if making the spray twice as strong would not kill the scab twice as dead. The presence of ladies and young folks in the audience cramped the Professor's style a bit in framing an answer, but it was to the effect that there is no such state as twice as dead as dead.



Ed. W. Mitchell

I have known fruit growers who have been thrifty and saving to a point beyond good farm practice; who by unconscious, reflex action close the hand when spreading fertilizer or seed, or pass the spray lightly and quickly over a tree, so that the prescribed application spreads far beyond the original plan or estimate. I doubt whether the satisfaction of so saving warrants the price to be paid later in poor results.

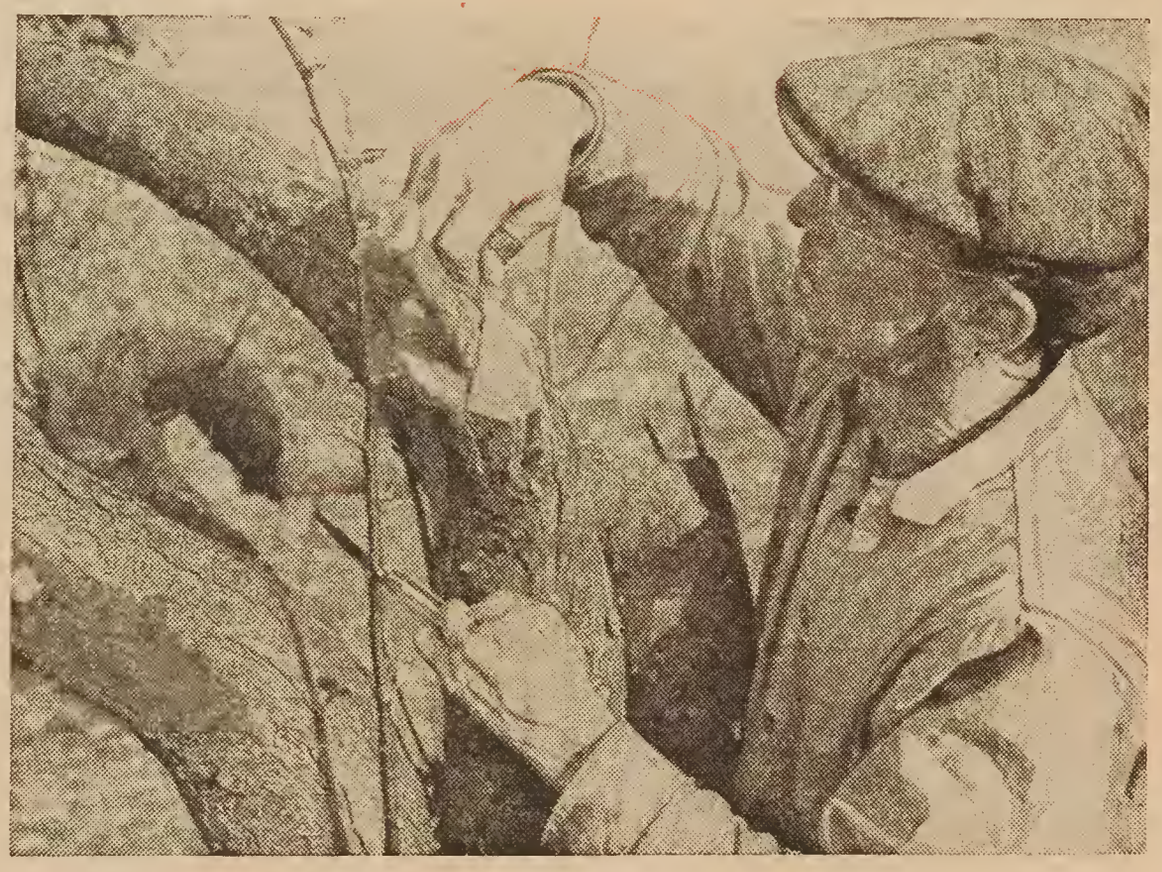
You can cut off a dog's tail a little at a time till you get it to the desired length, so it does not hurt the dog so much at one time; and if they eat long enough on a thin spread of poison, you can eventually poison most insects. Neither, however, is commonly accepted as good practice, and it is much better to do the job right the first time.

I have been to some pains to find reliable figures on the proper amount of spray to put on a tree, and to average them to get a good, practical working figure for general use. It appears that one gallon of spray should be used to cover an area capable of bearing one barrel of fruit, a little less when foliage is sparse, and a trifle more on a thick tree with promise of a good crop of either fruit, insects or disease. The proper materials and strength of solution are common knowledge, and each man's conscience is sufficient guide as to whether or not he puts it on properly. Most of us slip a little bit when it comes to getting under the dripping branches to spray the under sides and up through the inside of a tree.

Unfortunately, the weather and bugs are boss as to when an application must be made, and there is usually just the one time we have a good chance to kill them; you can't go back and take a second bite at the cherry. An Irishman chased by a bear jumped a wide, deep chasm; when he got half way across he found he couldn't make the jump, so he came back for another try at it. Our success in coming back to remedy an inefficient job will be just about as successful, so we might as well kill 'em dead the first time.

Do not get all steamed up, as we so often do, and put on a double strength or amount of spray or dust. You may get the same result I did on the first horse I doctored for colic. As he failed to respond to the specified treatment, I increased the frequency and amount of the dosage. The horse died. I often see dead or injured trees where the only trouble was too much thoroughness.

The "doctors" have worked out for us a pretty good and definite treatment for most of our crop enemies. A little poison will kill a little bug, it takes more when he grows larger; a thin film of sulfur or copper will prevent a fungus from entering plant tissue, but the coverage must be complete and be there before the infection period begins. No amount of later spraying will bring the worm out of his hole or dig out the fungus roots imbedded in the plant. Our only hope of profit lies in heavy yields of high quality, and the cheapest, and in fact the only way to get that, is to do a thorough job of spraying at the right time. Kill 'em dead.



Top-working some Wealthies to Kendalls on farm of Floyd Hitchings near Nedrow, Onondaga County, New York. About one-third of the limbs were top-worked last year, and the balance will be done a year from now. After the steel wedge which is used to split the limb is taken out, a small wooden wedge is inserted to prevent the limb from squeezing the scions too tightly.

Grange GLEANINGS By

CHARLES M. GARDNER

Editor of the National Grange Monthly and High Priest of Demeter of the National Grange.

THE SEVENTH annual Short Course for the Grange Lecturers of Pennsylvania, held for three days at State College, was a great success and was attended by Grange lecturers and workers from every part of the Keystone State. A considerable portion of the program was allotted to group conferences and demonstrations in Nature study, handicraft, dramatics, music, recreation, etc., while one of the most vital periods of the whole conference was a forum on "My Philosophy of Rural Life", to which Grange leaders from widely scattered localities and fields of service contributed. National Master Louis J. Taber of Columbus, Ohio, and National Lecturer James C. Farmer of Keene, New Hampshire, were the honor guests and leading speakers.

* * *

MASSACHUSETTS Granges are planning for the annual horseshoe pitching tournament, which is an event of state-wide interest every season. Regional contests will soon cover the state, with the grand tournament finals held during the Eastern States Exposition at Springfield on Wednesday, September 21st.

* * *

ONE OF THE energetic deputies of the Maine State Grange is Lloyd Crockett, who lives on the island of North Haven and in order to make his Grange visits he is forced to resort to boat or seaplane to reach the mainland. Nevertheless, Deputy Crockett does a great amount of Grange inspection work and has recently organized a new Grange with 37 charter members.

* * *

RHODE ISLAND is soon to have a new Grange hall, Norwood Grange, located in the suburbs of the city of Providence, having recently purchased an abandoned building, on which extensive improvements are being made and the completed home is expected to be ready for occupancy within a short time. Greenville Grange in the same state has purchased land for a Grange hall and is rapidly getting money together to start the project.

* * *

THE STATE OF DELAWARE comes to the front with a brand new Grange, Bethesda, No. 64, located in Hartley Township and with 50 names on the charter roll. The fact of this organization in a state already supposed to be fully covered by Granges indicates the vitality of the Order in the Diamond State and is causing great rejoicing among Delaware Patrons.

* * *

THE MEMBERS of Little Genesee Grange in Allegany county, New York, were given a genuine surprise at one of the April meetings, when announcement was made that a real wedding was about to take place. The contracting parties were Miss Opal Traver and Earl Jones, both well-known Grange young people. Following the ceremony, a luncheon was served, congratulations were showered on the wedding party, and all agreed it was "a mighty fine Grange meeting!"

* * *

HACKETTSTOWN GRANGE in New Jersey staged a public entertainment, raised $154 net and turned it over to a local fund the American Legion is sponsoring for the purpose of a community ambulance. Following this great success by the Grange, other organizations are rapidly falling in line, with every indication that the Hackettstown community will soon have its ambulance.

* * *

A NEW GRANGE HALL just dedicated in New York State is the proud possession of Huguenot Grange in Ulster county, and State Master Raymond Cooper has several other dedication engagements on his book for the next three months, when many subordinate Granges are to be made happy by the acquirement of halls of their own.



Measuring a Farm Business

No. 5. Diversifying On a Dairy Farm.

EDITOR'S NOTE: This is the fifth of a series of nine articles on measuring farm business. The information on which these articles are based was given the writer by members of the Department of Agricultural Economics & Farm Management at Cornell University.

ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY, N. Y., is noted as a dairy county. One way to increase diversification there or in other dairy counties is to raise and sell surplus livestock. The man who does that has two sources of income — milk and cattle. A number of farms have diversified in another livestock product — horses. While it may not be the time for a man to go into the horse breeding business on a big scale, it does seem sound, where conditions are at all favorable, to raise a colt or two every year for sale. New York is not likely to become a horse exporting state, but it may reach the point where it imports a lot fewer horses than at present.

Another way to diversify a dairy farm is to add poultry. Just as cats hate dogs, so do a good many dairymen hate hens. However, it is easy to learn to like the thing that pays. It is like the young fellow who says he wouldn't for the world marry a girl for her money, but that he thinks it is just as easy to fall in love with a rich girl as a poor one.

Another reason why some dairymen's regard for hens has increased is the discovery that as long as a few fundamental principles are observed, hens can be kept in an old barn — in other words, it is not necessary to build expensive houses.—*H. L. Cosline.*

Now the Combine is Scaled down to Smaller Farms

● With the new 6-foot McCormick-Deering No. 60 Harvester-Thresher, "combining" small grains and seed crops is now practical on farms of every size. In one field operation, the crop is cut and threshed faster and more economically than with a binder and thresher.

This one-man machine has a capacity of 15 to 20 acres a day, saving several cents a bushel over previous methods. No twine to buy, no shocking, no stacking, no waiting for the thresher "ring," no threshing bill to pay, no crew to feed, no extra work for the women . . . with the McCormick-Deering No. 60 on the job the harvest becomes truly a family affair.

There is no worry about weather either — when the grain is ripe it is cut and threshed the same day. And a lot of grain is saved that would ordinarily be lost in shocking and hauling to the stationary thresher.

Ask the McCormick-Deering dealer to show you the No. 60 — the best value in a small combine, backed by Harvester's quarter-century experience manufacturing harvester-threshers. There also are larger sizes in the McCormick-Deering line for farms of all sizes.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY
(INCORPORATED)
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STRAIGHT-LINE THRESHING

The No. 60 does a real job of threshing. Like all the famous McCormick-Deering combines, it is a *clean thresher* and a *grain saver*. *Straight-line threshing* is an important feature of this machine—grain travels through the threshing unit in a straight line as in a stationary thresher. Other important features include the rub-bar cylinder, auger-type platform, and rubber tires.

McCORMICK-DEERING
No. 60 HARVESTER-THRESHER

98th YEAR MAY

SHEFFIELD FARMS ALMANAC



Increasingly Warm

Right now is the time to plant corn. Remember it pays to buy good seed, and get a better return per dollar spent.

Every dairy farmer in this milkshed is hearing about the proposed plan for Federal and State Milk Control.

Sheffield Farms is the sales outlet for thousands of farmers that this plan affects. We can only repeat what the editors of this publication have already said: *"Keep an open mind until you have all of the facts, and then vote as your judgment dictates."*

Sealtest

7 FACTS on the Proposed MILK ORDER

IN THIS and in preceding issues, we have tried to put before you all of the facts on the proposed new marketing plan to stabilize the New York City milk market with the aid of a market administrator. In giving you all the information possible we wish to state again that we want to be fair and impartial, leaving the decision as to how you will vote entirely up to you.

What is the Plan?

Briefly, if you vote for this Order, a market administrator will be appointed, with the authority of the State and Federal governments, to work with dairymen's cooperatives to enforce milk prices in every State in the New York milk shed, on milk sold in the metropolitan district.

What is the Chief Purpose of this Plan?

The main purpose is to require every dealer in the milk shed selling milk in New York City to buy his milk at the same price, and to give every fluid milk producer in the milk shed inspected for the New York City market his just share of the fluid market.

Why is Such a Plan Necessary?

Those who are supporting it believe that this is the only way to prevent chiseling dealers from buying milk from farmers at lower than the established prices and selling that milk for lower than established retail prices, therefore keeping the New York milk market upset all the time.

By putting the authority of the State and Federal governments back of milk prices, the chiselers will not dare pay less than prices set for farmers' milk, because the Federal administrator can apply severe penalties for so doing. Supporters of this Federal milk marketing plan believe that it will give each producer whose milk is inspected for the New York City market an equal share of the benefits of the fluid markets, and it will also cause each producer to share his just part of the surplus burden. The plan is based upon support of cooperative marketing, and it is the aim of both Federal and State governments to supplement and support the cooperatives rather than to dominate the situation through government control.

How is It Proposed to Start the Plan?

Hearings are being held this week as follows:

Albany	May 16
Malone	May 17
Syracuse	May 18
Elmira	May 19
New York City	May 20

By holding several of these hearings in different parts of the State, dairymen who are really interested will have an opportunity to attend and hear the discussions pro and con. At some date following the hearings, a vote will be taken. If two-thirds or more of the producers selling milk in the metropolitan district approve the proposal, a market administrator may be appointed by the United States Secretary of Agriculture, but he is not required to put the Order into effect unless he feels that the situation warrants it and that the producers are back of it. If the dairymen vote to support this plan, it is thought that the Order may possibly become effective by July 1.

It will be the duty of the administrator to enforce the milk Order uniformly throughout the market area, with special favors to no group or individual. The duties and powers of the administrator are very definitely stated in the milk Order, and he cannot change them or vary from them. He has no authority over producers, and producers are not required to make any reports to him. Neither does the Order provide for any form of production control. It is the administrator's chief business to see that the dealers obey the provisions of the Order, and especially to see that the prices agreed upon are enforced.

What About Prices? How Will They Be Determined?

As we explained last time, the classified plan will be continued but it will be simplified and narrowed down to three classes: Class 1, fluid milk; Class II, milk used for cream and certain manufacturing purposes; and Class III, milk used for butter, American cheese, and certain other manufactured products. Proposed milk prices for coming months are specified in the Order. They may be changed as a result of testimony presented at the hearings. Tentatively they are as follows:

	March to July Inclusive	Aug. to Oct. Inclusive	Nov. to Feb. Inclusive
Class I	$2.20	$2.67	$2.67
Class II	2.00	2.20	2.40

The prices stated in the Order are subject to change if 92 score butter drops below 25c or goes above 34c a pound during the months from March to July inclusive, or below 30c or above 39c during the months of August to February inclusive. Prices for milk sold as Class III will be figured on the price of manufactured products according to a formula contained in the Order and which has been in common use in the past.

The Order does not set retail prices. It is the theory that if all dealers buy their milk from farmers at the same price, their profits will depend on their own efficiency of distribution. If dealers profit, it will not be because they purchased their milk from farmers at a starvation price.

Who Are Opposed to the Proposed Plan?

We do not know. So far we have received no letters against it. No doubt some good dairymen are honestly opposed to it. We know that certain dealers are, chiefly those who want to be free to buy their milk from farmers at ruinously low prices, or who seek some other advantage over their honest competitors.

Who Favor the Plan?

The dairy marketing cooperatives which belong to the Metropolitan Cooperative Milk Producers Bargaining Agency (nearly a hundred of them), large farm organizations like the Grange, Farm Bureau, and many individual dairymen. (See letter from Grange Master Cooper following this article.)

What is the Alternative if the Plan Is Voted Down?

Some think that unless dairymen themselves can solve this problem, milk production and marketing will become a public utility, with all the additional rules and regulations which this means. Others believe that dairy cooperatives themselves eventually can solve

Your Home in Syracuse

There are plenty of reasons why folks like to stay at the Syracuse. It's homey . . . in atmosphere and service. You'll find the rooms clean and comfortable, the food excellent . . . and everyone eager to make your stay "just like home". Rooms from $3.00 Single.

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SYRACUSE, N. Y.
Fay B. Mareness, Mgr.

IMPORTANT!

To Make Tile Silos Give Better Service

Each steel rod that reinforces a Craine Natco Tile Silo lies in a recess in the row of tiles. Therefore the pressure comes *on the tile* and not on the cement joint. Stronger. Also tiles have scientifically correct air spaces . . . no through frost lines . . . for *better* heat control . . . *better* silage! Get a Craine Natco . . . and be *better* satisfied! Write for prices and free literature showing all the advantages.

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new dome roof
new ladder
CRAINE NATCO TILE SILO
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CRAINE SILO STORAGE
GRASS, LEGUMES, CORN
8 Silo types for all forage crops.

Check in DeWITT OPERATED HOTELS
"Genuinely Friendly"

In CLEVELAND it's
● The HOLLENDEN
In COLUMBUS it's
● The NEIL HOUSE
In AKRON it's
● The MAYFLOWER
In TOLEDO it's
● The NEW SECOR
In JAMESTOWN, N. Y., it's
● The JAMESTOWN
● The SAMUELS

PARMAK ELECTRIC FENCER

SLASHES FENCE COSTS
Now! Amazing FLUX DIVERTER invention gives long life to SAFE 6-volt batteries—unforgetable sting stops the worst fence breakers. ONE used WIRE on light stakes costs less than..... $10 Per Mile
SENT ON 30 DAYS TRIAL! $12.50
Write for FREE CATALOG—long time guarantee and proof from users near you. Thousands now in use. DEALER AGENTS WANTED. Write at once.
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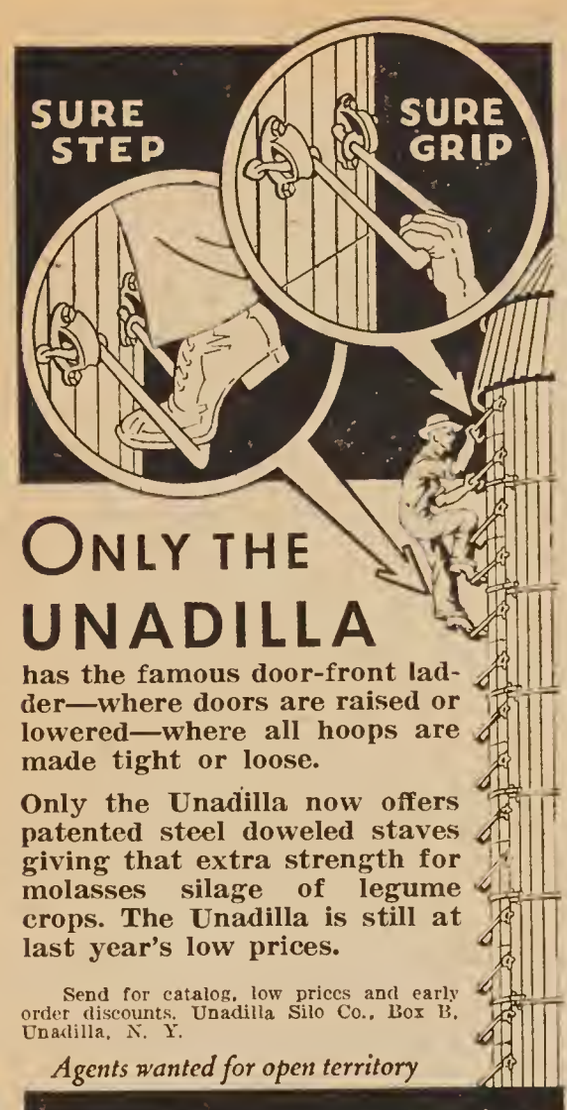
FOR SALE— Having moved to Ithaca will sacrifice Yonkers home. Well built, newly decorated, big yard, garage. Near schools. Two minutes to R. R. station. 30 minutes to Grand Central. Address Box 367 American Agriculturist. Ithaca, New York.

DOGS

SHEPHERDS—Collies. Trained Cattle dogs and pups. Heel-drivers. Beauties. WILMOT, East Thetford, Vt.

GAY POODLES— French toy puppies, small, white and cute. L. T. SMITH, West Brookfield, Mass.

White Collie Pups. PEDIGREED. Three months old, $6 up.
LYLE M. GIFFORD, R. I, ONEONTA, NEW YORK.



ONLY THE UNADILLA

has the famous door-front ladder—where doors are raised or lowered—where all hoops are made tight or loose.

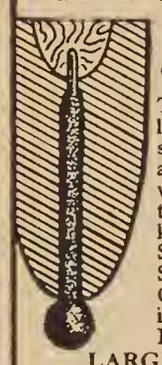
Only the Unadilla now offers patented steel doweled staves giving that extra strength for molasses silage of legume crops. The Unadilla is still at last year's low prices.

Send for catalog, low prices and early order discounts. Unadilla Silo Co., Box B, Unadilla, N. Y.

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MEDICATED TEAT DILATORS

The only soft surface dilators. Fit large or small teats, do not overstretch or tear. Dr. Naylor dilators are sterilized, medicated, saturated with healing ointment. They carry the medication INTO teat canal, keep teat OPEN while tissues heal. Safe and dependable for Spider, Scab Teats, Cut & Bruised Teats, Obstructions. Easy to insert. Stay in the teat. Accept only genuine Dr. Naylor dilators.

LARGE PACKAGE (48 Dilators) $1.00
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At reliable dealers or by mail postpaid.

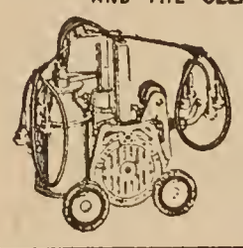
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Say you saw it in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

this problem without government aid, if given time enough. Some of those who favor the milk Order plan feel that if the cooperatives are supported by this government Order for a time, so that chiseling can be stopped and everybody bears his just share of the surplus, after a time the cooperatives will be able to go it alone.

We do not know, of course, whether or not you will approve this plan. No man can be sure whether or not you *should* approve it. But, like any other honest, sincere proposal, right or wrong, it should have fair and full consideration, and statements against it from dealers, publications, or others with selfish interests or axes to grind should not enter into the consideration. We suggest, as we have in the past, that there has been too much emotionalism, too much quarrelling among dairymen in the milk business, which has made it possible for certain dealers to get about what they want. Therefore, should this plan be defeated, we hope it will be only after dairymen have given it full and fair open-minded consideration, and not because some dealer or publication opposes it for selfish reasons.

A Letter from State Grange Master Cooper

May 3, 1938.

To Masters and Secretaries of
Subordinate and Pomona Granges,

Dear Patrons:

As you know, the Conference Board of Farm Organizations, of which our Grange is a part, developed the "Rogers-Allen Bill", which became a law and under which the Metropolitan Marketing Agency was formed.

More than 50,000 dairymen were drawn together in this agency, through their cooperatives. Starting in June, 1937, this agency developed so fast that the price of milk increased from about $1.65 in June to $2.63 in November, the highest level in seven years. Then came the surplus season and because the organization was young and incomplete and no adequate solution had been developed to handle the surplus problem, prices fell and continued to fall lower as the surplus increased.

Today the Agency has a surplus control plan ready for dairymen to inspect. This plan is drawn in the form of a State and Federal Marketing agreement. It is drawn up within the provisions of the Rogers-Allen Law. The framers of this law wisely foresaw that possibly the voluntary cooperation of producers would not be enough to safeguard markets and might require some assistance from governmental agencies.

This question is of vital interest to dairymen throughout the state and as so many of our Grange members are dairymen we are inclosing a booklet which contains the tentative plan in full, together with an explanation of how it would work.

Milk has always been a controversial subject. Everyone has a right to his views, but since the Grange sponsored the Rogers-Allen Law, since we advocated its continuance without change at our last Annual Meeting by resolution, and since the price of milk is so very vital to our members, we are asking that at least one Lecture Hour be devoted to a thorough study of this plan, *not* with a view to passing resolutions or taking any stand as a Grange but that our dairymen members of the Grange may be fully informed and be ready to vote on the plan when it is submitted to vote after hearings are held. (Worthy Secretary, after you have read this letter will you kindly hand it with the booklet to the Lecturer of your Grange? Thank you.)

Patrons, let us try to keep the old differences of opinion in the background long enough, at least, to make an intelligent and calm examination of this plan. Let's examine it on its merits and decide for ourselves as to its value to dairymen in their dire need.

Fraternally yours in the Grange spirit of true cooperation.

(signed) RAYMOND COOPER,
State Master.

BUILD FOR GREATER DAIRY PROFITS

Free plans show how to build sanitary improvements of Concrete

CONCRETE plays an important part in making your dairy pay. A concrete floor keeps cows healthier; is easier to clean and disinfect; doesn't absorb odors; is wear-proof, fire-proof and vermin-proof.





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50 Guernseys at Auction

Ohio Quality Sale,

Wooster, Ohio, Friday, June 3, 1938

An exceptionally fine offering, all by Ohio breeders. All cows in milk have A.R. records. Heifers are from A.R. sires and dams, and there is a very fine selection of young bulls of excellent breeding. All animals are from T.B. and Bang Accredited herds. This is truly a quality offering.

Come to Ohio for good Guernseys.

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Ohio Guernsey Breeders' Association
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One Wire *Electric* FENCE Only $9.75 COMPLETE



Fencing Cost Only $5 Mile Complete Electric Fencer—only $9.75 complete with insulators! Sharp but harmless electric "sting" holds all live stock safely and securely. Three dry cells last many months. Satisfaction guaranteed. Details free. SENTINEL, Dept. J-972, 4220 Davis Lane, Cincinnati, Ohio.

GUARANTEED: Chewing, Smoking or Cigarette Tobacco. Five pounds $1.00. Ten $1.75. Pay when received. Pipe and box cigars Free.

Carlton Tobacco Company - PADUCAH, KENTUCKY.

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220 GUERNSEYS at Auction

Registered — Accredited — Negative

MAY 25 At Hebron Farm, Framingham, Mass. Complete dispersal sale of the herd, 64 head. 4 High producing grades. AR records, May Rose breeding, high producing, fresh cows, bulls.

JUNE 1 & 2 (2 days) At Williamsville, N. Y. (10 miles from Buffalo). 156 head — dispersal sale of entire Hedgewood Acres herd. 80 are milking cows. C.T.A. records. Quality heifers, all registered.

Write for catalogs of these sales.

DUNN & HARWOOD, Sales Managers
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NEW HIGH-ROAD TO YELLOWSTONE PARK

Open but one short year to Northern Pacific Rail travelers, the newest entrance into Yellowstone, Red Lodge... via the glorious HIGH-Road that skirts the mountain tops for many miles . . . has been praised by thousands as "one of the most glorious sights in the world."

You'll hear it compared to parts of the Alps; you'll not find words to express your awe and wonderment over its scenic panoramas of mountain peaks, lakes, forests and falls. This dramatic Yellowstone tour starts from Red Lodge, Montana, which is reached by through Pullmans on the Northern Pacific. For the maximum of thrilling sight-seeing, go in Red Lodge, out Gardiner or Cody Gateways.

May we help you plan your vacation to include this outstanding trip? Any Northern Pacific agent will be happy to help you. Or the coupon below will quickly bring complete details.

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Send me information, please, on; *(Check data desired)*
☐ Yellowstone, via Red Lodge Gateway ☐ Alaska
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ROUTE OF THE AIR-CONDITIONED
NORTH COAST LIMITED

Vacation with Us

(Continued from Page 1)

memories, sheer fun, and maximum traveling comfort. As in past years, we will travel in a special party, with an escort who will act as host and guide and will do everything possible to see that each and every person on the trip has a wonderful time from start to finish.

When I was a boy, I used to be fascinated by the story about a magic rug, which at a word would transport its owner to strange lands where wonderful sights were to be seen. I used to wish that I had a rug like that, and that all I had to do was to sit down on it and float away to distant horizons. Even now the idea appeals to me, for it would save such a lot of fuss and bother buying tickets, looking up train schedules, carrying baggage, and all the other responsibilities which a traveler usually has to shoulder. But although such rugs don't seem to be for sale, I can assure you that the next best thing to having one of them is to travel with us. When you buy your ticket, you buy also freedom from worry. Your only responsibility is to get yourself on the train, and we do the rest. You can even leave your pocketbook at home, for the price of your ticket covers every necessary expense you will have, except such souvenirs as you may want to bring to the folks back home.

When we were planning this trip, we considered several possibilities and then picked what seemed to us the high spots of all of them. Read the itinerary and you will be amazed at all of the interesting things which it includes. The first stop will be Chicago, where we have planned a "Chicago Wonderland Tour" which will surprise you even if you are already acquainted with this great city. Next day our train will swing through the beautiful lake region of Minnesota. You will see North Dakota's endless wheat fields, and at Mandan we will stop to view the ceremonial dances of the Sioux tribe of Indians.

Yellowstone we will approach by the Eastern entrance, lunch at Cody Inn, and then spend nearly four days in that marvelous region, whose beauty is so spectacular and so incomparable that the first white men who visited it and brought back tales of its wonders were not believed. Great geysers, performing with an astonishing regularity, rugged peaks, the magnificent and picturesque Grand Canyon of Yellowstone whose walls rise abruptly 800 to 1100 feet above the rushing waters far below; famous Cody road which for 80 miles offers to those who traverse it a view of unparalleled natural grandeur — nowhere in the world is there anything which rivals the impressiveness of this extraordinary spot. Even if you have already visited Yellowstone, it is worth your while to go again if only to take the ride over the new Red Lodge Highway which climaxes the Yellowstone part of our trip.

And this isn't all! The trip back East from Yellowstone will be varied by changing from train to a luxurious lake steamer. At Duluth, we will board the S.S. Hamonic and will have three whole days of delightful cruising through the Great Lakes, with time to go ashore at different ports. On the third day of the boat trip, there will be a stop which we think is one of the highest "high spots" of the whole tour — a stop at Detroit to drive out to famous Greenfield Village where Henry Ford has recreated America's past.

The Village is laid out after the plan of early American communities with a "green" around which are grouped the public buildings — the Inn, the Chapel, the School, the Courthouse, the Town Hall, and the General Store. Handicraft arts of the past are presented, some in their original buildings. They're all there — the cooper, the blacksmith, the weaver, the glass blower, the shoemaker, the tintype artist, the potter and many others. You'll see old mills, a pioneer log cabin, Plymouth House, Thomas Edison's old laboratory — even to the trash pile in the back yard; a McGuffey group of buildings; slave huts; Wright Bros. Cycle Shop (birthplace of the airplane); Stephen Foster's house; the birthplace of the Ford car, and a long list too numerous to mention. The most imposing building of all is the great Edison Institute Museum, which covers more than 8 acres and whose entrance is an architectural reproduction of Independence Hall in Philadelphia.

And now a word about what you can expect in the way of traveling comfort. Absolutely nothing has been overlooked to provide the very best of everything. Both rail and steamship accommodations are first class, Pullmans air-conditioned, and meals so delicious, so filling and in such pleasant company that everyone looks forward to them. Best of all, the cost of the all-expense ticket which provides this service is moderate, much less than it would cost you to take the trip alone. Study the itinerary which we print below and make up your mind to join us. Remember this is no ordinary trip, but an *American Agriculturist* and *New Jersey Farm and Garden* party, which means meeting congenial folks, making new friends — in short a real vacation which guarantees you a happy, interesting time.

Write us today for further details and you will be sent, without any obligation on your part, full information regarding cost, with a copy of the complete itinerary and descriptive booklets. Use either a postcard or the blank which follows the brief outline of our itinerary given below. Address your inquiry to E. R. Eastman, Editor of *American Agriculturist,* Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y.

Day by Day with Our Tour

Thursday, August 4
Leave points of departure. Get Acquainted Day. All meals in dining car.

Friday, August 5
Arrive Chicago 7:10 a. m. Chicago Wonderland Tour, via Gray Line Auto. Leave Chicago that evening, aboard "North Coast Limited."

Saturday, August 6
Enroute through the Lake region of

(Continued on opposite page)

Dear Mr. Eastman:

I am interested in your Yellowstone-Great Lakes Tour. Please send me, without any obligation on my part, full information regarding cost of trip, with complete itinerary and descriptive literature.

Name .....

Address .....

(Write plainly)

ORCHARD BRAND SPRAY and DUST Materials

Apple Bill says:
"Select your spray materials with care . . . apply 'em when you should . . . and you have practically solved your insect problem."



ORCHARD BRAND ARSENATE OF LEAD

does a better job for you throughout the growing season . . . by producing a more even, more closely knit coverage on fruit and foliage. The unusual evenness of the spray film is due to the flat, scale-like nature of the tiny lead arsenate particles. This physical improvement, by producing a more thorough coverage, makes the action of the spray material more uniformly effective. Result: *Less stung fruit.*

Write for information on the new Orchard Brand "34" Copper Spray and Orchard Brand Micro-Spray Sulfur.

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"34" Copper Spray • Micro-Spray Sulfur • Paris Green • Apple Dritomic† Sulfur • Dritomic† Sulfur • Arsenate of Lead with Astringent • Zintox†, (A Basic Zinc Arsenate) • Nicotine Sulfate 40% • Calcium Arsenate Veget-Aid† (Rotenone) Dust and Spray "Potato Spray"

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From DAILEY STOCK FARM
Lexington, Mass. — Tel. 1085
Come New England's Finest Pigs.
Chester & Yorkshire—Berkshire & O.I.C.
Hampshire & Berkshire Crossed.
6-7 wks., $4.50 each, 8-9 wks. old, $5.00.
Ship what you need C.O.D.
Our guarantee: A square deal at all times.

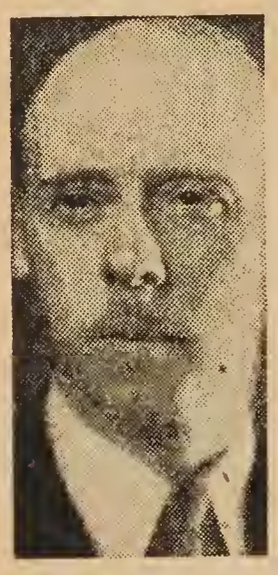
DEPENDABLE PIGS
6 — 8 — 10 — 12 WEEKS.
Ship 2 or more at $4.50 — $5 — 5.50 — $6 — $6.50 each.
Triple vaccination 50 cents each if desired.
Fancy Young Boars for immediate and future service.
CHAS. DAVIS, Residence: CARR ROAD. CONCORD, MASSACHUSETTS.

RUGGED PIGS! Chester white, Chester-Berkshire, Yorkshire-Chester, few Duroc crosses, 6 wks. $4.25; 7 wks. $4.50; 8-9 wks. $4.75; 10 wks. $5.00; 12 wks. $6. Service boars for future and immediate service. Ship C.O.D. F.O.B. No charge crating. CARL ANDERSON, Virginia Rd., CONCORD, MASS.

When writing advertisers be sure to say that you saw it in THE AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

from Paul Work's GARDEN

WE HAD radishes from the garden yesterday, from seed sowed March 23rd. Also, the chef de cuisine at my house inquired about five minutes before lunch time today if she could have some lettuce. I got a great big handful of thinnings, four inches high, from about two feet of row. That will give some of the others chance to make nice heads, and we had a first-class salad this noon.



Paul Work

No, we have not pulled any sweet corn yet nor are the peas in blossom. Both Bill Stevens' and mine are about 15 inches high, but his may be further along than mine as I planted Mammoth Podded Extra Early which makes a pretty tall vine rather speedily.

I can just hear *American Agriculturist* readers commenting, "Any dub can plant vegetables too soon—it takes a person with some sense to plant them at the right time." Neither would I take much credit for pulling radishes the 8th of May for any dub can do that if the weather is favorable. Really, we must not be fooled by an occasional early season. I have sweet corn and beans above ground. I suppose the chance of a killing frost from now on is about 1 in 4. On May 4th it was a 50-50 chance that we would have another. After May 25th, here at Ithaca, the chance is about 1 in 12. I do expect to put out some tomatoes this week of the 9th, but they will have paper tents over them.

* * *

Another Season-Rusher

In the heart of the beautiful Cherry Valley country, not far from Route 20, lives William M. Kling, grower of vegetables and fruits. He, too, is one of these season-rushers. He planted sweet corn both April 7th and April 14th. It was 3 inches high on May 7. Mr. Kling reports that J. G. Hills of Newtonville planted some in March. Well, those fellows are going to have sweet corn to sell right at the start if Jack Frost doesn't get them, and the danger is declining rapidly now. At Sharon Springs the chance is even that there will be no frost after about May 6th, and Ithaca is about the same. Mr. Hill's average date is perhaps a week earlier than Mr. Kling's. In all three of these places, danger is practically past by May 25th to Memorial Day.

Mr. Kling is a heavy producer of cauliflower, too. He goes to Menand's Market.

Controlling Apple Scab

Workers in Geneva Station have reported results from the use of sulphate of ammonia to reduce primary infection of scab. Ten gallons of water, to which has been added 1 pound of sulphate of ammonia per gallon, was sprayed over the dead leaves under each tree in a heavily infested McIntosh block at the early greentip stage. The result was that the solution prevented the scab spores from being discharged from over wintered leaves to such an extent that the source of primary infection was reduced to a low point.

Apples Need Color

On the program of the New York State Horticultural Society Meeting at Rochester last winter, Roger Coombs, former county agent of Monroe County and now growing fruit in the State of New Hampshire, after speaking of the advantages of sod orchards, said:

"Don't pick too early and ship immature Macs and Baldwins. At least, don't send such fruit to New York City or east of there as those markets get too much well colored stuff to be fooled.

"In my 12 years here I saw just one crop of Macs and one of Baldwins that had color enough to compete on an equal footing with eastern New York and New England. I am going to tell you how those growers grew those crops. They used sod; they used quick available nitrogen early; and they picked their crops 10 days later than their neighbors. Let your sod orchard crops hang on and color, even if you get quite a lot of drop. Don't try it with cultivated orchards as apples will drop before they color."

If a stranger in New England talked that strong, it might irritate us, but coming from Roger Coombs it should set us thinking.

Vacation With Us!

(Continued from opposite page)

Minnesota and wheat fields of North Dakota, Indian ceremonial dances that evening at Mandan, North Dakota.

Sunday, August 7, to Wednesday, August 10

Arrive at Cody, Wyoming, the eastern entrance to Yellowstone Park. After lunch will begin a three and a half days' tour of this famous wonderland, starting with the marvelous 80-mile drive over Cody Road.

There will be ample time to view and explore the colorful, stupendous chasm of the Grand Canyon of Yellowstone; also, the weird formations at Mammoth Hot Springs, and that greatest show of them all—"Old Faithful" geyser, which every hour sends up a column of steam and water to a height of 150 to 180 feet.

The last day at Yellowstone will contain new thrills even for old visitors to Yellowstone, for we will motor over the new Red Lodge Highway which affords a view of the Rockies for 150 to 200 miles in all directions.

Thursday, August 11

Enroute through Bad Lands of North Dakota to Duluth, Minn., where we will get aboard the luxurious steamer, S.S. Hamonic.

Friday, August 12 — Monday, August 15

Three days of restful and exhilarating cruising on the Great Lakes, with time to go ashore at ports of call. Monday afternoon, we leave the boat and go ashore at Windsor to visit Detroit. We will inspect the Ford Motor Company plant and drive out to Greenfield Village, Henry Ford's recreation of a pioneer colonial atmosphere. Tens of thousands of visitors from all parts of the world are expected to visit the Village this summer.

Tuesday, August 16

End of trip and parting of the ways. A day of goodbys and "be sure to write" and 'I hope they have another tour next year!"



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With a PICK AND SHOVEL dig a hole three feet in diameter IN YOUR FIELD. If you find a thick, hard, rock-like, water resistant formation, YOU NEED THE KILLEFER SYSTEM OF DEEP TILLAGE TO INCREASE YOUR CROP YIELDS. The Killefer Tillage System Booklet will take you step by step through the process of this advanced method. Write for it TODAY.
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FIELD GROWN PLANTS
Millions Now ready, good size, well rooted, full count—50 to bunch. Selected varieties; labeled separate; packed carefully with damp moss to roots. Good delivery. Tomato—Earliana, June Pink, Stone, Baltimore, Bonny Best, Marglobe, Rutgers, and Pritchards—postpaid: 50, 25c; 100, 35c; 300, 75c; 500, $1; 1000, $1.75. Express: $1.00 thousand. Oxheart and Beefsteak varieties. 5c hundred higher. Peppers—Ruby King, Ruby Giant, Chinese Giant, California Wonder, Pimiento and Hot Long Cayenne—postpaid: 50, 30c; 100, 50c; 500, $1.50; 1000, $2.50. Express: $2.00 thousand. Eggplants—Black Beauty—same price as pepper. Potato—Porto Rico—postpaid: 100, 35c; 300, 75c; 500, $1.25; 1000, $2.00. Express: $1.50 thousand.
E. A. GODWIN, - - LENOX, GEORGIA

Fresh Dug BERRY PLANTS,
certified, prompt shipment. Premier—Fairfax—Dorsett—Big Joe—Gibson—Wm. Belt—Dunlap—100-75c; 300-$1.80; 500-$2.50; 1000-$4.50; Mastodon—Gem (evbr) 100-$1; 300- $2.75; 1000-$8.; RASPBERRY Taylor (red) Indian Summer (red evbr) 25-$1.25; 50-$2.; 100-$3.50; 500-$15.; Latham (red) 50-$1.25; 100-$2.; 500-$9. Transp. Collect. Figure each variety separate.
EUREKA PLANT FARM, MAPLE VIEW, N. Y.

CERTIFIED RASPBERRIES
Leading varieties including the newer sorts Taylor, Marcy, Indian Summer, Newburgh and Sodus, at growers' price. Strawberries, Blackberries, Grapes, Fruit Trees, Shubs, Evergreens. All guaranteed. Catalog free.
BAKER'S NURSERY, HOOSICK FALLS, N. Y.

VEGETABLE PLANTS Highest quality only. We do not sell cheap plants. Cauliflower, Super Snowball (originators seed), Early Catskill Snowball, Improved Holland Erfurt, 1000 $4.00, 5000 $18.00, 10,000 $35.00, 20,000 $68.00, 500 $2.25, 100 $1.00. Cabbage, 1000 $2.00, 5000 $9.00, 10,000 $17.00. Ready May 20th. Closed Sundays.
F. W. ROCHELLE & SONS, CHESTER, NEW JERSEY

Vegetable Plants: Millions Now Ready. Cabbage and Onion, $1.00 thousand, 10,000 $7.50. Cauliflower $2.00 thousand. Tomato and Sweet Potato $1.25 thousand, 10,000 $10.00. Prompt shipment. First class plants and good delivery guaranteed. J. P. COUNCIL CO., Franklin, Virginia.

Certified Sweet Potato Plants
Five commercial varieties, also Cabbage and Tomato Plants. Write for farmers' price list.
FREDERICK H. LORD, Belle Haven, Va.

:: 3,000,000 SWEET POTATO PLANTS ::
Yellow Jersey, Big Stem, Up River, Nancy Hall. $1.50 per 1000. Cash with order.
C. E. BROWN, Bridgeville, Del.

For Sale: One Westinghouse Motor, 7½ H. P., Single Phase, R.P.M., 1200; explosion proof. WALTER L. JOHNSON CO., Inc., Endicott, N. Y.

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We can supply you with signs, printed on heavy, coated cloth, that meet legal requirements. Write for prices.
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(1 Quart) enough for 4 bushels seed $1.75
(1 pint) Enough for 2 bushels seed 1.00
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Say you saw it in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

WE CAN'T DEPEND ON DEALERS FOR A LIVING

The ROGERS-ALLEN Law Has NOT Failed!

1. The first provision of the Rogers-Allen law was not wholly successful because it was hindered in its operation by chiseling dealers.

2. The second part of the Rogers-Allen law could not be used because the same dealers would not cooperate.

3. Therefore, now is the time to use the third part of the law which has REAL TEETH in it—which will give us State and Federal help to keep the surplus away from chiseling dealers—to keep control of the milk situation in the hands of the farmer.

This Advertisement Inserted

PRICE *for* MILK

There is one thing on which all farmers are agreed—we all want a living price for milk. But for years, the price of milk has not been under the farmer's control. Uncontrolled surplus milk has broken markets and kept farmers' prices down. Now for the first time, under the privileges of the Rogers-Allen law, farmers CAN CONTROL the surplus and CAN CONTROL the prices they are to receive.

Sly Propaganda Has Been at Work

"There has been altogether too much propaganda against the farmers controlling the surplus," said one farmer recently. This propaganda has really been sly and smooth. It tells us that if we get a Federal and State order some farmers will have to give up some of the money they are now receiving for their milk. Here is the true answer to this propaganda: **If this surplus control plan were in operation today, every farmer whose milk is approved for the Metropolitan market would be receiving materially more for his milk.** So instead of someone giving up something, everyone would actually benefit.

Every dealer who has attempted to profit by chiseling with surplus milk knows that this fact is true. He will fight to hold his undeserved advantage. There are some dealers in the milk shed who believe that everyone will profit if the surplus is controlled and the farmers receive a living price for milk. We make this statement in fairness to them.

Price Will Not Fluctuate

Another very important advantage we will gain from a Federal and State order is that milk prices to the farmer will not fluctuate so violently under its operation. For it has been in the flush season when surplus was greatest that prices were driven down. With control of the surplus, this distress milk **will not be available** to chiseling dealers, and prices **will not vary** so greatly as in the past.

Surely no farmer will dispute this fact. **Producers must find the way to the solution of their own problems — they cannot depend upon others.** Now is the time—the Rogers-Allen law has provided the way—Federal and State assistance give us the opportunity. Let's take the surplus milk away from chiseling dealers. Let's control our own destiny. Let's **have** Federal and State assistance.

If there is anything about either the Rogers-Allen law or the Federal or State agreements that any farmer does not understand, just call up or write the Metropolitan Cooperative Milk Producers Bargaining Agency, Inc., Onondaga Hotel, Syracuse, N. Y., for information.

by the Metropolitan Milk Producers Bargaining Agency

BEWARE

of the man who tries to tell you that you are giving up something when you are actually taking something away from him that he does not deserve.

Northeastern Slants ON THE NATIONAL NEWS

■ *Let Business Alone Pleads United States Chamber of Commerce*

MEETING in Washington May 2-5 were 2,500 delegates to annual convention of U. S. Chamber of Commerce, representing nearly a million American business men, large and small, to vote on a program to fight the depression and to "promote national progress through the traditional business system."

Winthrop W. Aldrich, chairman of Chase National Bank of New York, said that New Deal reforms have gone so fast and attempted so much that what business most needs is long breathing spell "to adjust ourselves to the whirlwind changes which have already taken place."

Resolutions passed by Chamber on last day of its session recommended the following:

1. That Congress direct that regulatory legislation be applied so as to encourage investors and that it be reviewed to remove handicaps to recovery.

2. That Labor Relations Act (now under fire as unfair to employers) be repealed or else amended.

3. That regulation of wages and hours be left to States, and that business and labor be allowed to work out their problems together without government help or interference.

Regarding agriculture's problems, Chamber pointed out that production control, as now administered by AAA, does farmer much less good than would stimulation of domestic and foreign demand for farm products. Chamber approved Secretary Hull's reciprocal trade agreements "to the extent that they are concluded without causing destructive competition for American agriculture and industry."

Chamber also reiterated its stand against government operation of public utilities. It advocated a long-term program to stabilize railroads, and praised any efforts to encourage government economy and to reduce tax burden.

■ *AAA Faces Revolt On Crop Control*

CORN, cotton and tobacco farmers are finding out what they let themselves in for by voting in favor of government control of their crops, and Congressmen are being flooded with complaints from them. In Cotton Belt, where growers voted 9 to 1 in favor of compulsory control, drastic crop reductions (averaging 40 per cent for cotton and 30 per cent for tobacco) are causing the howls.

In Corn Belt, more than 3,000 farmers of six states have organized as Corn Belt Liberty League to fight government control of their corn acreage. Meeting on April 27th, they passed resolution declaring that they were firmly convinced that corn allotments now being made are in many cases unfair and absolutely ruinous to the farmer, and that present law is "so designed that it can be used to bring about, through threats or inducements, the adoption of compulsory features which strike at the very heart of individual liberty and the farmer's right to operate his farm as he sees fit."

This movement to fight control started when corn growers began getting official notice of how much corn they could and couldn't plant. One farmer said his official corn acreage wouldn't provide silage for his dairy herd. It is pointed out, also, by opponents of corn crop control that while acreage is being reduced in one part of the country, there has been an increase of nearly 3,000,000 acres of corn in states where cotton acreage has been cut, and that there will probably be another increase when more acres are taken out of cotton.

Wheat growers will be next to feel the squeeze. With bumper wheat crop in sight this year, they fear drastic cut in wheat acreage for 1939. Agricultural Department estimates put 1938 yield of winter-sown wheat at 754,153,000 bushels, as against 685,102,000 harvested last year. If Department's guess is correct, this would be largest winter-wheat harvest on record, with single exception of 1931, and will undoubtedly mean renewed effort by Department of Agriculture to cut down future planted acreage. Some look for slash of almost one-half of present winter-wheat acreage.

■ *Four Million a Day In AAA Checks*

ACCORDING to report from Washington, checks for benefit payments are now being mailed to farmers by AAA at rate of about $4,000,000 a day. Two States getting most checks are Texas and Kansas. Northeast States during period July, 1937, to March, 1938, received following amounts:

Connecticut, $296,450; Massachusetts, $370,796; Delaware, $250,307; Maine, $854,649; New Jersey, $938,517; New Hampshire, $145,570; Rhode Island, $26,626; Pennsylvania, $3,200,771; New York, $3,573,611; Vermont, $460,662.

■ *Wages and Hours Bill Again Plagues Country*

WAGES and Hours Bill, pigeonholed at special session of Congress last December, has been resurrected as result of fresh pressure for it from President Roosevelt and labor organizations. Bill is now before House and vote on it is expected latter part of this month. It provides for maximum 44-hour week with minimum pay of 25 cents an hour in first year of operation, moving toward 40-hour week with minimum wage of 40 cents an hour after three years. It exempts agriculture, fishery and retail labor from wage and hour provisions; also, children working on farms.

House bill differs mainly from Senate Bill (passed at previous session) in that it does not take into account regional differences affecting industries. Senate measure allows for differences in labor efficiency and standards of living in different parts of country. South prefers Senate bill; North prefers House bill — both prefer no bill! Only hope for defeating wage and hour legislation, if House passes its bill, will be difficulty of getting North and South to agree on one bill acceptable to both sections.

Critics of wage and hour bill, including National grange and other farm organizations, consider it an extremely dangerous measure. They argue that:

1. It would increase cost of production, causing industry to turn to more labor saving devices, and thus cut down employment still further.

2. It would encourage importation of cheaper foreign goods and also reduce our exports to foreign countries.

3. Create another vast field for political power.

4. Necessitate a great government agency, expensive to support.

SLANT: Worst of all, this legislation would be opening wedge for further government regimentation of business. Farmers may think that because House bill exempts agriculture, it would not affect them. Don't fool yourself. Let government get its foot in the door, and eventually farm labor will be regimented. Furthermore, farm help situation is directly affected anyway by wage and hour standards in neighboring villages and towns. We have had plenty of proof of this since government relief work began to compete with farmers and other private employers. This wage and hour bill should be defeated once and for all.

■ *Laws in the Making*

Pump-Priming Bill

LAST week President's 3 billion dollar pump-priming bill was introduced into House and passed in short order. Bill provides for direct appropriations by Congress to agencies involved, instead of present system of lump-sum appropriations and allocation by President to various spending agencies. Among other things, bill would revive PWA for period extending to July 1, 1940, and would permit communities to pay back loans by 25-year installments. This legislation is being bitterly attacked by all who believe that this country cannot spend its way out of depression.

Tax Bill

Both Senate and House have approved conference report on 1938 Revenue Bill which modifies drastically capital gains and undivided profits taxes. On May 11 bill went to President for his signature. This bill, even though it retains principle of undivided profits tax, is decided improvement on present law and provides some welcome relief for business.

Farm Appropriation Bill

Agricultural Department Bill appropriation of $1,099,000,000 was approved by Senate, which added on $45,302,000 to sum asked for in House bill, partly to help meet soil conservation payments totaling $515,000,000. Senate made no changes in road funds approved by House, which came to $125,000,000. During debate on bill, Senator Vandenberg of Michigan said that Federal agricultural appropriations have increased six-fold in last decade and added, "I'm not at all sure that farmers are any better off." Bill now goes back to House for approval of Senate changes.

Railroads

A bill to provide for RFC loans to railroads has been favorably reported to Senate by Committee on Interstate Commerce.

Naval Expansion

Senate has passed Naval Expansion Bill, authorizing construction (in addition to existing quotas) of 3 battleships, 2 aircraft carriers, 9 light cruisers, 23 destroyers, 9 submarines, 26 auxiliaries and 950 airplanes. Total cost of naval expansion has been officially estimated at about 1½ billions, but naval experts reckon cost will be higher.

■ *Labor Relations Board Thinks Twice*

IN NATIONAL spotlight is NLRB (National Labor Relations Board), which was created by Wagner Act of 1935 to enforce policy of collective bargaining between employers and labor's chosen representatives. Board has frequently been criticized by employers and the press for being on side of labor unions — no matter what their tactics — instead of functioning in fair, nonpartisan manner.

Interesting, therefore, is recent move by Board to withdraw its petitions for enforcement of its decisions against Ford Motor Company, Republic Steel Company, and others. Board's action followed on heels of United States Supreme Court decision, handed down April 25th, involving Secretary of Agriculture Wallace's enforcement of Packers and Stockyards Act. Now, Labor Board has nothing to do with stockyards in particular, but it does have something to do with principle involved in Court's decision. Court ruled that Federal agencies must provide "a full and fair hearing" when exercising quasi-judicial functions, and must act "in accordance with the cherished tradition embodying the basic concepts of fair play."

At once, companies affected by pending orders of Labor Board asked Courts to set aside the orders, charging that the hearings before Board were conducted unfairly. Labor Board hurriedly moved to withdraw its adverse rulings in order to reopen cases and give some corporations a fairer hearing.

■ *Hitler Calls On Mussolini*

DURING past fortnight, Italy spent pretty penny entertaining Germany's dictator, Adolph Hitler — about $30,000,000. No reigning monarch, past or present, was ever received amid such splendid pageantry as he. Like fairy tale reads description of dazzling show prepared for him in Rome by Mussolini.

Besides seeing glories of ancient and modern Rome, Hitler was treated to official luncheons, state dinners, military reviews, naval manoeuvers, speeches, and — most important of all — private conversations with Mussolini in which they discussed their common interests and problems. World would give good deal to know exactly what was said, what bargains struck at expense of rest of Europe. However, Hitler publicly guaranteed Italy's northern frontiers, which (for a while anyway) settles question of Germany's intentions regarding the thousands of Germans who have been part of Italian nation since World War. In return for this favor, it is believed that Mussolini has promised to give Hitler free hand in Eastern Europe, which looks bad for Czechoslovakia.

Good Books to Read

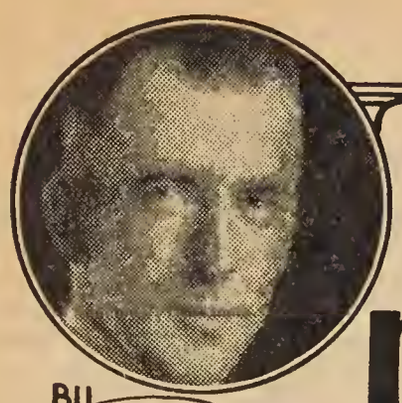
Conqueror of the Seas, *Stefan Zweig*

The quest for spices and unhampered trade routes became so frenzied in 1505 that the Portuguese sent a fleet to establish trading posts in the Indies, and with it went Ferdinand Magellan, a young Portuguese soldier of 24. From that trip Magellan returned determined to find a strait which would make a shorter passage to the Indies, and from this history he emerges as a heroic and simple man who dared greatly, fought desperately, and succeeded.—*The Viking Press, New York City.* $3.50.

Good Movies to See

Bluebeard's Eighth Wife

Light, sophisticated comedy, made entertaining by fine direction, excellent acting and clever lines. Story is rather trivial. Smart little French girl outwits her wealthy, much-married American husband and changes his ideas about the impermanence of marriage. Claudette Colbert, Gary Cooper, Edward E. Horton.



from SKEFF'S NOTEBOOK

BY L. B. SKEFFINGTON

RECENTLY returned from Virginia, I have to report two or three things that may be of particular interest to New York and the Northeast. As a preface, I may say that most of my visits were with apple men.

First on the list, the apple industry in Virginia and nearby states is not a bit down-hearted. Many of the growers said that those of their number who kept red ink off their books during the season just closing fared remarkably well, considering everything. Taking the longer view, they feel the season has shown them how to chart their future activities.

Second, it was apparent to me that in Virginia and West Virginia there is a lot of respect for New York growers. They feel that the Northeast has done a swell job in going after markets and in improving the pack of apples.

Third, I found our cooperatives, such as the G.L.F., had been attracting a lot of attention. I had not been thinking about this until several of the southerners brought up the subject.

The thought is that from a long-distance perspective the affairs of agriculture, particularly fruit, in New York look very good.

See Markets Defined

At Martinsburg, W. Va., Secretary-Manager Carroll R. Miller had just finished compiling the second annual report of Appalachin Apples, Inc. This is an organization similar to the New York and New England Apple Institute. In fact, it was organized as a result of the work of the institute. It takes in the four states of Virginia, West Virginia, Maryland and Pennsylvania.

Like the Northeast, the Shenandoah-Cumberland section has been worrying about its apple markets. Apples from the Pacific Coast have been making great inroads in markets which the southern section figured it had first claim to. "We saw how New York and New England organized to assert claim to certain markets and we decided to do likewise," Miller said.

At first the growers down there were as slow to join the movement as some northeastern growers have been. The first year the assessment was one-half cent per bushel. So much good was done, and the opportunity seemed so great, that during the past season the assessment was raised to one cent per bushel. Sentiment seemed to be that during the coming year the institute will receive support from a larger number of growers.

Results Checked

Miller's report is largely factual. Appalachin Apples concentrated a good deal of its effort in certain "key" cities, such as Philadelphia, Atlanta and Birmingham. It had to find out for itself, and growers who contributed money, whether it was on the right track in trying to sell apples.

In all of these cities, as well as in many other places where lesser effort was expended, the results have been very satisfactory. In the printed report the results are tabulated city by city, with direct quotations from dealers and jobbers. In every case the increased movement of apples was considered to have justified the advertising and promotional effort. Due consideration was given to the fact that prices were lower than in the previous year.

One result of this, according to Mr. Miller, is that in the coming year Appalachin Apples will renew and increase its efforts. What will be particularly pleasing to Northeastern growers is the southerners do not have in mind to compete in Northeastern markets.

Envy McIntosh Apple

It was with considerable interest that I went to see Dr. W. S. Hough at the Winchester orchard laboratory. I remember another visit, in 1929, when some 417 New York growers and members of their families made a great pilgrimage to Virginia orchards. At that time Western New York still was debating whether to turn from cultivated to sod orchards. In Virginia the visitors found all orchards in sod. Perhaps, as much as anything else, that tour swung the balance to sod orchards in New York.

Dr. Hough admitted frankly that he likes the Northeast's McIntosh apple. "That is one we can't grow down here," he said. York Imperials have been the most extensively grown apple in Virginia, like the Baldwin in New York. There will be a big crop of Yorks this year, because last year was the off-year. Stayman Winesap and Delicious are most popular among new plantings.

Albemarle Pippin and Grimes Golden also are considered to have important places in the future. Hough said the Pippin has been spoiled for the public by too early picking. "Sometimes it has been picked in August when it ought to be left on the trees until October," he said. "The Grimes Golden's reputation has been injured by improper handling. Some of our growers have learned that picking at the right time, proper handling and the right kind of a package, with concerted effort in merchandising, are very much worth while. We expect to see a lot of this from now on."

Matter of Color

Doctor Hough said one of the troubles with a yellow apple has been that it has no color requirement and "thoughtless growers have taken advantage of this to pick immature fruit."

Likewise, he said there has been too much promised on behalf of new and unproved red apples. "A lot of new red apples have been offered, and many of them apparently are no better, or perhaps not as good, as some we already have. Rather than go in for a lot of unproved varieties I think our best opportunity is to take better care of what we have and market them more intelligently."

The trend in production in Virginia in the future will be toward two definite outlets, he said. One will be for the fresh fruit market and the other will be for the byproducts plants. A tremendous volume of apples now is going into apple sauce and other products, and considerable effort has been put into apple juice. He is not sure that the juice makers have solved all of their problems. He pointed to the great strides that have been made in improving the quality of sauce. "Apple juice has got to be good to win wide popular demand," he said.

The canning and processing industries are devoting much money and effort to improving old and developing new apple products. Hough is of the opinion that this development is going to be as important a factor as the development of the fresh fruit market. He said the canning industry began by canning a small surplus of pineapple, grapefruit, etc., and now has reached the point where it is the biggest factor in the sale of those crops.

He said the production of some crops has been revolutionized "not because the growers have done things, but because the canners have worked wonders. For this reason I think the manufacture of apple products may be a bigger factor than many of us realize."

West a Competitor

Hough agreed with remarks of growers that the Pacific Northwest, not New York or New England, was Virginia's big competitor. "You can readily supply your markets if you give the trade and consumers what they want," he said. "We have a different proposition in that we must grow apples of the type that are grown in the Northwest."

A number of persons said there would be rapid development of the box pack, wrapping of apples, etc., which in the past have resulted in better prices for western apples. It seemed to be a creed with Virginians that while the West might have a better appearing pack and could get more color the eastern apples could not be equalled for flavor and texture.

"Aside from all of that," one grower summed up, "there is the matter of freight rates. In the Northeast and in the Southeast the nearby growers have an advantage that is hard to beat — if they do their stuff as they should."

Grange Gingerbread Contest Is On !

Prizes Listed Below

EVERY year when the big Grange-*American Agriculturist* baking contest gets under way, we always await with interest the arrival of the first contest report. This year the honor of being the early bird goes to Cohocton Grange of Steuben County, with Mrs. Samuel Sick of Cohocton carrying off first prize.

By the way requests for additional score cards are coming in from Subordinate Granges, it looks as though this contest will beat the others in popularity and number of contestants. There seems to be something irresistible about gingerbread, making even the most inexperienced cook want to roll up her sleeves, get out the cookbook, and try her luck at one of those delectable spicy cakes.

And now here's some news that you have been waiting for — the complete list of prizes for State and Pomona winners. The Pomona prizes, as in other years, will be divided among the several highest winners in each Pomona contest:

Cash and Merchandise Prizes

From American Agriculturist:

To State winners: First prize, $25; second, $10; third, $5; fourth, $3; fifth, $2; and $1 each to fifteen next highest winners.

From Cooperative G.L.F. Products, Inc., Ithaca, New York:

To each of 10 highest State winners: 1 24½-lb. pkg. G.L.F. Quality Patent Flour, 1 5-lb. pkg. G.L.F. Patron Flour, 1 5-lb. pkg. G.L.F. Patron's Pancake Flour, 1 5-lb. pkg. G.L.F. Old York Graham Flour, 1 5-lb. pkg. G.L.F. Whole Wheat Flour.

To Pomona winners: 55 No. 2½ cans G.L.F. Old Jug Molasses, 55 2-lb. pkgs. G.L.F. Golden Cakes Flour, 55 5-lb. pkgs. G.L.F. Quality Patent Flour, 55 large pkgs. G.L.F. Corn Flakes, 55 8-ounce pkgs. G.L.F. Wheat Flakes, 55 2-lb. pkgs. G.L.F. Rolled Wheat, 55 2-lb. pkgs. G.L.F. Golden Corn Meal.

From R. B. Davis Company, Hoboken, New Jersey:

To each of 10 highest State winners: 1 5-lb. can of Cocomalt and 1 12-ounce can of Davis Baking Powder.

To Pomona winners: 55 12-ounce cans of Davis Baking Powder.

From Kalamazoo Stove & Furnace Company, Kalamazoo, Michigan:

A Governor Coal and Wood Range to State winner.

From International Salt Company, Scranton, Pennsylvania:

To each of 10 highest State winners: 1 10-lb. can of Meat Salt and Butcher Knife.

To Pomona winners: 110 packages of Sterling Salt and 55 3-ounce packages of Seasoning.

From Pillsbury Flour Mills Company, Minneapolis, Minnesota:

To each of 10 highest State winners: 1 24½-lb. sack of Pillsbury's Best.

To Pomona winners: 55 pkgs. Sno Sheen Cake Flour and 55 3½-lb. pkgs. of Pillsbury Pancake Flour.



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Are New York Farmers Getting Enough for Milk?

By LELAND SPENCER

THERE is very general agreement with the farmers' complaint that they are not getting enough for their milk. Those of us who have lived and worked on dairy farms know that even in good times the pay for the time spent by the farmer and his family in feeding, milking, and caring for cows is not large. In bad times it is pitifully small.



Leland Spencer

It may be of interest to check our own experience or impressions on this point with the results of studies of incomes and costs on dairy farms that have been made over a series of years at the New York State College of Agriculture. I think it was in 1912 that C. E. Ladd, who had just graduated and who is now Dean of the College, first arranged with several farmers to keep detailed records of farm expenses, income, labor on different enterprises, etc., in cooperation with the Department of Farm Management. This cooperative accounting has been continued, with little change, right down to the present time.

TABLE 1. Results of Cost Accounts on a Select Group of N. Y. Dairy Farms

	1927-30	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936
Number of farms	24	33	41	55	60	52
Cows per farm	18	24	22	21	21	21
Pounds milk per cow	7,536	7,704	7,896	7,994	8,137	8,356
Cost per cwt. milk	$2.74	$2.11	$1.90	$1.97	$1.81	$2.00
Price per cwt. milk	$2.74	$1.41	$1.56	$1.78	$1.90	$1.94
Gain or loss per cwt.	——	—.70	—.34	—.19	+.09	—.06
Cost per hour of labor	.43	.30	.28	.28	.28	.30
Returns per hour of labor	.45	.11	.09	.16	.33	.26

(From Cost Account Summaries compiled under the direction of J. F. Harriott, P. S. Williamson, and others.)

These cost account farms are not typical farms. They have larger-than-average dairies, and their production per cow is more than 50 per cent above the average for the State. Several of our cost account cooperators retail their own milk. Probably the dairy enterprise is more profitable on these farms than it is on the farms that have more nearly average conditions. A summary of the figures from these cost accounts is given in table 1.

In only one year, 1935, did these better-than-average farmers make a real profit on milk. That is to say, 1935 was the only year in which these farmers netted more for their labor than its estimated value. The net returns per hour of labor, after taking care of all other expenses, varied from 45 cents in the boom years 1927-30 to a loss of 11 cents in the depression year 1932.

The results of cost accounts for 1937 are not yet available. Perhaps the best way of judging the recent situation is by comparing milk prices with the prices of feed and other things that farmers buy. In the pre-war years 1910-14, the average price received by New York farmers for milk (during the winter period) would buy 118 pounds of dairy feed. During the past winter, milk prices have been high in comparison to feed prices, and about normal in relation to the prices of the things farmers buy (table 2).

TABLE 2. PURCHASING POWER OF THE FARM PRICE OF MILK IN NEW YORK

	In terms of dairy feed (pounds feed per cwt. milk)	In terms of things farmers buy (index) 1910—14=100
1910-14	118	100
1926-27	150	106
1932-33	127	67
1934-35	99	84
1936-37	95	86
1937-38	145	97

Milk prices have dropped rapidly since the first of the year. The average price received by farmers in the New York milk shed for March was about $1.75 per hundredweight. This was equal to the wholesale price of 122 pounds of dairy feed, and would pay 87 per cent as much of general farm and living expenses as the average price received for March 1910-14.

That the farmers' income for milk in this territory is insufficient for a satisfactory standard of living cannot be doubted. How to raise this income is a question that cannot be answered in a few words, but we shall discuss it in later articles of this series.

April Milk Prices

Members of Sheffield Producers' Cooperative Association received $1.52½ for 3.5 grade B milk in the 201-210 mile zone. This is 24½c below the market price and 16½c below April 1937.

Dairymen's League members received an average net pool price of $1.43 for 3.5 grade B milk in the 201-210 mile zone. This price includes an average differential of 15c which varies according to locality and differentials earned by individual producers. This price is 20c less than price received in March, and 15c less than April a year ago.

* * *

Milk production in the New York milk shed recently has been close to the level of last year, although slightly less. However, the situation in New York City has been less favorable. For some time now there has been a continual supply of milk shipped on consignment. It comes into the city without a buyer and is peddled around for whatever price can be secured for it. One reason for the situation as compared to last year is that the market for manufactured products is lower than it was a year ago.

Storage holdings of butter on May 1 are estimated as 19,024,000 lbs., as compared to 6,400,000 lbs., a year ago. Government purchases of butter have continued, and from February 14 to May 1 amounted to 6,093,000 lbs.

During April butter imports into New York were practically nil. In April a year ago there were imports of 1,854,808 lbs.

On April 25 the U. S. Supreme Court handed down a decision upholding the constitutionality of the Filled Milk Act.

Gold Medal Farms has filed its answer to the Federal Trade Commission's charge that they organized and controlled a farmer's cooperative in the vicinity of the company's Buskirk, N. Y., plant. The company denies the charges, and also states that it did not conduct any interstate operations so they do not come under the jurisdiction of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Eggs

The egg market looks somewhat better than it has in recent months. Production appears to be shrinking, and storage holdings are running behind last year. It seems certain that eggs in storage on August 1 will be considerably fewer than on August 1 a year ago.

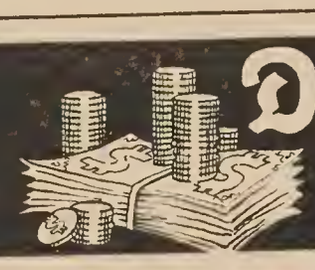
Consumption is lower than it was a year ago, but one recent encouraging trend is a lower spread between wholesale and retail prices. Recent U. S. D. A. report for March 15 shows producers in Middle Atlantic states receiving 20.3c for eggs compared to 23.1c a year ago.

The egg-feed ratio is somewhat more favorable than the five-year average. Up to April 1 commercial hatcheries indicated about 10 per cent more chicks hatched than a year ago, and it is estimated that there will be between 5 and 10 per cent more young chickens on farms June 1 than there were in 1937.

The estimated storage holdings on May 1 were 3,191,000 cases, compared to 4,267,000 cases a year ago.

Two meetings of importance to poultrymen should be kept in mind. One is the summer meeting of NEPPCO at Cornell University on June 21-24. The other is the World's Poultry Congress in Cleveland in 1939.

For the month of April New York City received 773,204 cases of eggs as compared to 829,021 a year ago. Iowa shipped the most eggs, 221,000 cases. New York was second with 83,000 and the states following in order were: Minnesota, Illinois, Ohio, and Pennsylvania. Of receipts from New York State, 28,908 cases came in by truck.



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Chain Stores *and* Farmers *Agree to* COOPERATE

ONE-HALF of the fruit and vegetables produced by farmers are sold to the chain stores. On the other hand, farm families as consumers, buy one-fourth of all the chain stores sell at retail. These figures show how important are good relations, better understanding, and cooperation between farmers and chain stores.

To discuss some of their mutual problems, and to arrange for closer cooperation, representatives of farm organizations of New York State met with presidents and other executives of the various New York State chain stores at the New York State College of Agriculture at Ithaca on Tuesday, May 10. Farmer speakers on the program suggested that chain stores sometimes lowered the general price of certain products like potatoes by carrying them as "loss leaders", that is, it was claimed that sometimes some chains sell certain products below cost in order to get people into the stores to buy other products. It was pointed out in answer to this that most of the chains are now agreed that "loss leaders" are not a good practice, and that less and less of it is being done.

Farmers also said that chain stores should buy more of their products locally instead of importing them from outside points. More and more this is being done by chain stores. Farmers also stressed the point that buyers for chain stores should not go too far in trying to beat down the price to farmers below what the farmer's costs of production are.

Another point made was that if certain perishable products, like potatoes, were handled more carefully after they left the hands of the farmers, instead of being thrown around by truckers and other handlers, the farmer, the storekeeper, and the consumer would get a better deal.

It was also suggested that the chain stores should cooperate with farmers and with research scientists to improve the quality of farm products and the facilities for marketing them.

A representative of the chain stores said in answer to the argument that chain stores were driving out independents that there had been in recent years a 30 per cent increase in the number of independent stores, and an 8 per cent decrease in the number of chain store outlets. It was also said that the average chain store profit was only 1 per cent.

Of interest to farmers also is the fact that chain stores are one of the heaviest taxpayers. Here certainly is a common problem, for the tremendous increase in taxes is becoming a heavy charge on every product the farmer grows and the retailer sells.

Both farmers and chain store representatives were enthusiastic over the splendid cooperation of the chain stores in helping to move surplus farm products. Walter Birdsall of the New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets gave figures showing that chain stores had sold great quantities of local apples this winter in a special drive to help fruit growers. Fine cooperation has also been given by the stores in selling great quantities of potatoes. Being planned now is a campaign by both chains and independents to move dairy products.

As a result of the conference, a committee was appointed representing both farmers and chain stores, to work more closely together in the future in order that the chains can cooperate better in the distribution of farm products to the mutual advantage of farmers, chain stores and consumers. No one present at this conference could help being impressed with the facts showing how these stores have helped to distribute farm products, and certainly it is a wise and practical move to provide a committee to iron out differences between farmers and the stores, and to increase efficiency in this important method of distribution.

NEARBY MARKETS *for* NEARBY POULTRYMEN

Green Pastures

By J. C. HUTTAR

RETURNING from up-state I was so pleased with the green fields, the clean air, and the real sunshine that I can't write about anything else this time.

I have been traveling around through Otsego and Chenango counties for the past couple of weeks talking with the poultrymen of that section, going into their egg cellars, seeing how they handle their eggs, going out to their brooder houses and noticing how their chicks are coming, and looking over their layers.



J. C. Huttar

It has been a real pleasure to be in such close touch with producers and to get the real "feel" of the farm again, see the mud on my shoes, and hear the contented song of the hens in their quarters.

In my travels I have learned a lot, too. Perhaps one of the things that you are most interested in now is the probable size of this year's chicken crop. Of course, I am interested in that too, and I tried to form some sort of opinion.

Reports are a bit conflicting, and it is difficult to say for certain just how things will wind up in the fall, but my impression is that there are going to be at least a few less chickens raised in these two counties of New York State than were raised last year.

The handling of the eggs interested me very much. I found them being handled all ways. One farmer said he was too busy with other farm work to grade eggs and sold them ungraded from his door at a sacrifice. Another busy breeder-hatcheryman was very painstaking.

Coming through the door into his cellar I found a big incubator along the wall facing me. In the center of the cellar was a furnace. Down the wall on the left ran a long sorting table where he selected his hatching eggs as they came in out of wire baskets.

At the end of the table the market eggs were gathered and quickly taken into a corner of the cellar which had been carefully insulated with wall board. On the floor of this egg room was a grating of one inch strips of wood to walk on. A pail or two of water was sloshed between the slats to keep the floor wet and the humidity high so that the evaporation from the eggs which causes them to show an air cell, would be reduced to a minimum.

The incoming eggs were placed on a hardware cloth tray running along the wall. On the other side of the egg room were the cases into which the eggs were to be packed. In this moist cool room the eggs and the cases into which they were to go stayed all night. The body heat of the hens was removed and the loss of moisture of the eggs cut to a minimum.

In the morning the eggs go into the cases whose flats and fillers have been cooled and allowed to take up moisture so that dry flats and fillers will not be robbing the eggs of their essential moisture while they are on the way to market. When the eggs are shipped the cases for the next shipment are brought into the cool moist room and the floor wet down to continue the operation.

Contrast this setup with the careless method of another producer. I found him packing his eggs in the dining room one cool morning with a roaring fire blazing away nearby in the kitchen. His eggs arrive in the market with air cells well started and whites so thinned by packing the warm eggs into a warm case in a warm room that the discriminating buyers see the yolk when they twirl the egg before the candle and discriminate against this thoughtless poultryman.

On the other hand, the man with the cool moist cellar room sends in the finest eggs received in the city and is paid the highest premiums in return for his thought and care. I know this to be a positive fact as I've handled both men's eggs myself for a long time.

The trip reassured me that I have been giving you the right dope on this business of packing eggs. I knew what the men were getting for their eggs in the city. I went out to the farms and saw exactly why they were getting premium prices or below the market.

I was convinced again that one of the biggest places for improvement on some farms is in the handling of the eggs. The breeding may be of the finest, the feeding the most expert, the rearing the most careful, but if the last step — the marketing, that is the gathering and packing of the eggs for market — is neglected in any detail, all the other work is penalized because the egg does not look fancy enough to satisfy the very discriminating buyers that this competitive egg business has developed.

When Does a Pullet Reach Maturity?

By L. E. WEAVER

HERE'S a little problem for the observant poultryman. Suppose a pullet started laying last fall when she was only four months old. Another started at five months, and still another at six months. This spring all three are laying eggs of the same size. They now average 24 ounces to the dozen. What was the size of the first egg for each pullet?



L. E. Weaver

Your answer should run something like this: The pullet that started at four months started with 18 ounce eggs (meaning 18 ounces to the dozen.) The size gradually increased until at five months they weighed 20 ounces. The pullet herself was increasing in size. At that point the second pullet started laying and her first eggs weighed 20 ounces. The gradual increase in size of eggs and pullets continued, so that at six months both pullets were laying 22 ounce eggs. The third pullet now joined the layers, and her first eggs weighed 22 ounces. Probably there will be but little increase in size beyond the present 24 ounces.

That is just a round-about way of stating the rule that heredity determines the size of eggs a hen will lay as an adult bird, but her age at the time she commences laying determines the size of her first eggs.

Now the question arises, "When did these birds reach maturity?" Was it at the time they commenced laying, or when they had reached full size and stopped growing? The usual answer to that question is that there are two kinds of maturity — sexual and physical. There probably is but little relationship between these. They act quite independently of one another. When a pullet's egg-making machinery is completed and conditions that surround the pullet are favorable, she starts laying. She couldn't keep from laying if she wanted to. She is sexually mature. Physically the pullet is far from mature as a rule when she commences to lay. When she attains her full growth she is "physically mature." She will be nearly a year old, possibly older, by that time.

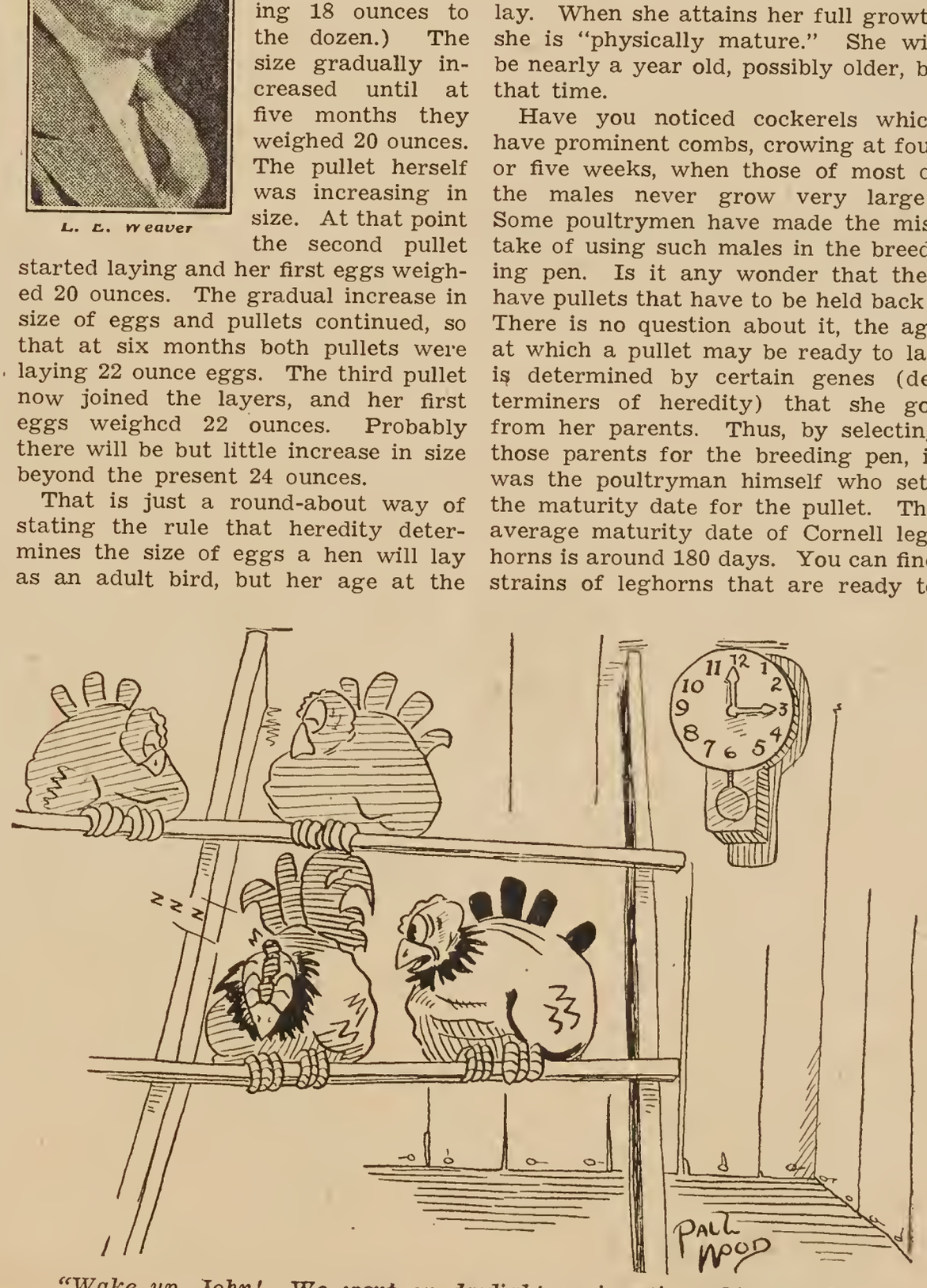
Have you noticed cockerels which have prominent combs, crowing at four or five weeks, when those of most of the males never grow very large? Some poultrymen have made the mistake of using such males in the breeding pen. Is it any wonder that they have pullets that have to be held back? There is no question about it, the age at which a pullet may be ready to lay is determined by certain genes (determiners of heredity) that she got from her parents. Thus, by selecting those parents for the breeding pen, it was the poultryman himself who sets the maturity date for the pullet. The average maturity date of Cornell leghorns is around 180 days. You can find strains of leghorns that are ready to lay considerably younger than that.

A little way back I said that when a pullet is sexually mature, she couldn't keep from laying if she wanted to. Note carefully that I also said, "if the conditions that surround the pullet are favorable." That is important. Today we are practically certain that a considerable amount of light is necessary to stimulate a pullet into production. The early-hatched pullets will be more apt to start laying when they reach sexual maturity in midsummer when days are long than will the June-hatched birds that reach maturity when days are much shorter. Of course, artificial light wipes out the difference.

I find that people differ radically in their ideas about this matter of early maturity. Some are delighted when their pullets start laying at four months or less. They boast about it. They think the man must be crazy who wants to hold his pullets back. On the other hand, you will find many who do not want their pullets to lay so young. They prefer to see sexual maturity delayed and come closer to the date of physical maturity. It is my observation that the experienced poultrymen largely incline to this belief, and it is my opinion that they are most nearly correct.

The advantages usually mentioned for delayed sexual maturity are that the birds are larger when they start laying

(*Continued on Page* 18)



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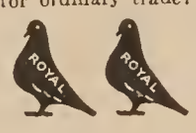
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When Does a Pullet Reach Maturity?

(*Continued from Page* 17)

and therefore are better able to take on the strenuous job of laying, and that they start with larger eggs. Both of these are true and are excellent reasons for wanting to "hold back" the pullets. I believe another equally compelling reason is that if they are given more time, the pullets will store up a more abundant supply of reserves for the long-continued and strenuous assigment ahead of them. We know that birds do store up certain of the vitamins and minerals in their bodies. Furthermore, it seems reasonable to assume that the closer a pullet is to physical maturity when she starts laying, the better able she will be to function in a normal manner. As one man puts it, "They need a period of 'ripening' before they are physically ready to start laying." I believe that, other things being equal, the death rate for the first year will be lower where the start of laying has been postponed. The reason is that these birds will have greater vitality.

If I have made myself clear up to this point, it should be plain that by selection and mating the date of sexual maturity may be set late enough that the pullets have plenty of time to make a good growth and store up plenty of reserves before they begin laying. That is the best and easiest solution of the problem. Unfortunately, perhaps, that is not the case in many flocks. There is a real problem of pullets that lay too young. What can be done about it?

No Solution 100 Per Cent Perfect

I have mentioned one answer. Start the chicks late enough that they reach sexual maturity after the days have become short. If lights are withheld, production might be postponed to a considerable extent. The trouble is that most of the eggs come when they are cheapest.

Another possibility is the use of "black-heat" brooders as I recently mentioned. The Pennsylvania Station has reported that pullets started under such brooders came into laying three to four weeks later than pullets brooded otherwise. It seems to me that this is a distinct advantage enjoyed by this method of brooding and will be rated as a valuable discovery if it proves out the same way under field conditions.

The method of holding back the pullets most commonly tried is to tinker with the feed. Usually the mash is cut down or taken away entirely. Sometimes the milk or meat scrap is omitted. As I have mentioned a number of times, that is *not* a good method. In the first place, it postpones laying only a few days unless you starve the birds. In which case their physical maturity is also postponed. In the second place, since most of the vitamins and minerals are in the mash, it is easy to create a deficiency of these essentials and that is detrimental to the birds.

Last week I was on several farms in eastern New York where a variation of the mash-restriction idea seems to be working out well. Typical of these men is Andy Danish in Rensselaer County. He has his brooder houses where the young stock has extensive green range. He feeds mash in the morning, but not enough to last all day. This encourages a greater consumption of green food. Green food furnishes a great variety of vitamins and is well supplied with minerals. A liberal feeding of grain is given in the afternoon. Mr. Danish has a fine looking lot of layers. He says that production has been excellent and mortality low. Best of all, he grew 2500 birds on the same amount of mash and grain that 1700 had the year before.

Buy Tickets to Poultry Congress — Poultrymen secured another "first" for Granite State a few days ago when they bought first block of 1,000 membership certificates for the 1939 World's Poultry Congress. This was made possible by 15 poultrymen who underwrote purchase of certificates, which will be sold for $1.00 each. Seventy-five cents of the purchase price will go to the World Congress, while 25 cents of it will help to pay for New Hampshire's exhibit.—*F. E. Robinson.*

Auction Issues Certificates — Another poultry organization issued certificates recently also. Farmers who shipped eggs to Derry Egg Auction before it became a cooperative were given certificates of equity in the organization to amount of five cents for each case of eggs sold through the auction from the start on June 11, 1934 to November 17, 1937, when it became truly cooperative.—*F. E. Robinson.*

With AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST ADVERTISERS

We used to take dusty roads as a matter of course, but at that time we didn't have a car passing the buildings every few minutes. *The Calcium Chloride Association,* 4145 Penobscot Building, Detroit, Michigan, have worked out a low-cost treatment for dirt roads that controls dust. We know you will be interested in knowing more about this. Drop a post card to the Calcium Chloride Association at the above address, or use the coupon that you will find in the advertisement on page 9 of the May 7 issue.

* * *

The DeLaval Separator Co., 165 Broadway, New York City, has just concluded a nation-wide contest on DeLaval separators. The first prize, a check for $1,000, went to Mrs. Lois Cothran of Youngstown, Niagara County, N. Y.; and one of the smaller prizes, a DeLaval Separator, went to Mrs. Blanche Robinson of Barker in the same county. Both of these winners secured their entry blanks from John Young Flour, Feed & Implement Co., Lockport, N. Y.

* * *

There are different kinds of puzzles. For example, there are those you solve for fun and those that you solve because you must. One puzzle that must be solved if you are fitting up a shop with an overhead power shaft to be driven by a motor is the size of the pulleys to be used in order to run each machine at the proper speed. That puzzle, as well as several others, is solved in the Westinghouse Farm Motor book. It's yours for a post card sent to the *Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co.,* Rural Dept., D-57, Mansfield, Ohio.

* * *

If your community group has a moving picture camera with sound available, you will have a pleasant evening showing the movie "Bill Howard, R.F.D." Send your request for the film to the *Rural Electrification Section, General Electric Co.,* Schenectady, N. Y., and specify whether you want the 16 MM or 35 MM size. It can be borrowed for a period of 8 days without cost other than cost of transportation, which is usually about $3.00.

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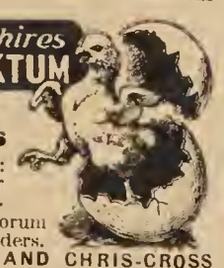
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Recipes from Farm Kitchens

by MRS. GRACE WATKINS HUCKETT



If you want to give your family a real treat, make "Blush Apple Pie" and serve it warm with vanilla ice cream. Recipe for it is given in this article.

LAST YEAR when we had our big prize recipes contest, hundreds and hundreds of our readers sent in their favorites. We have already printed as many of these splendid recipes as we could find space for, and now here is another whole page of them for you — each one tried out in *American Agriculturist* test kitchen and found delicious! Senders of the following recipes will each receive a prize of $1.00:

CHICKEN AND MUSHROOM CASSEROLE

One 3½ to 4 lb. chicken
½ cup flour, sifted
1 tablespoon salt
1 teaspoon ground pepper
¼ cup fat for frying
1 can condensed mushroom soup
Equal quantity hot water

Dress and clean carefully the chicken. Cut it into serving size pieces. Put flour, salt and pepper into paper bag. Drop two or three pieces of chicken at a time into bag and shake until thoroughly coated.

Put frying fat in a heavy skillet over a hot fire. Brown each piece of chicken on all sides. Do not try to cook the meat but turn it until it is a golden brown. This will take about 15 minutes. Place pieces of chicken in a deep casserole or baking dish which may be brought to the table. Blend the condensed mushroom soup and hot water, being sure to stir away all lumps, and pour the soup over the chicken. There should be a few pieces of meat that are only partly covered by the liquid. Bake in a moderately hot oven (375° F.-400° F.) for an hour or until meat is tender when tested with a fork. There will be a most delicious gravy in the dish and the chicken will have the grandest flavor. Older fowls may be used; in such case the baking should be prolonged and hot water may be added to the dish if it appears to be drying out.—*Rosamond W. Fowler, Millbrook, R.F.D., N. Y.*

BROWN BREAD

1 cup wheat flour
1 cup graham flour
1 cup sour milk
½ cup sugar
½ cup molasses
½ cup raisins
1 tablespoon lard
1 teaspoonful soda
1 teaspoonful salt
1 egg

Cream sugar and lard, add molasses and sour milk; then beat in egg, add dry ingredients and raisins. Bake ¾ of an hour in a moderate oven.—*Mrs. Ella J. Rhone, Orson, Pa.*

EDITOR'S NOTE: This is inexpensive, yet all one could wish for in a lunch or tea bread.

BACON CORN BREAD

1 cup maize meal (or yellow corn meal)
1½ cups pastry flour
4 tsps. baking powder
½ teaspoon salt
1 tablespoon sugar
1 egg
1 cup sweet milk
¼ lb. bacon cut in small cubes

Sift dry ingredients together. Beat egg, add milk. Combine with dry ingredients. Turn into greased pan and sprinkle bits of bacon over the top. Bake 20 or 25 minutes at 400° F. Serves 8.—*Mrs. Marion Helms, Cuyler, N. Y.*

CHEESE TOAST

This can be prepared at noon for the evening meal. Butter six slices of bread, and place them in a large baking pan. On each, place cheese, thinly sliced, then another slice of buttered bread, topped with another thin slice of cheese. Sprinkle each sandwich with salt and pepper, then pour over all, one pint of milk into which two beaten eggs have been stirred. Let set several hours, then bake about twenty minutes in a hot oven.—*Winifred M. Merrill, North Bridgton, Maine.*

STUFFED FRANKFURTERS

3 cups dry bread or toast cubes
2 tbsps. chopped onion
1 cup chopped celery
2 tbsps. melted shortening
½ cup rich milk or cream
⅛ teaspoon sage or poultry seasoning
½ teaspoon salt
¼ teaspoon pepper
8 frankfurters
8 thick slices bacon

Mix the bread or toast cubes, chopped onion, celery and melted shortening. Moisten with rich milk or cream, then add seasonings, mix thoroughly. Split frankfurters lengthwise on onc side only, filling the cavity with the stuffing. Wrap a slice of bacon around each frankfurter. Fasten the bacon with woodpins. If there is any dressing left over roll it into balls. Place balls and frankfurters in a baking pan, bake in a hot oven (400°) for 20 minutes or until the bacon is crisp. Serve hot.—*Meta Heywood, 249 State St., Batavia, N. Y.*

SLICED CUCUMBER PICKLE
(8 pints)

8 quarts sliced cucumbers
1 quart sliced onions
1 quart vinegar
1 tablespoon black pepper
1 tablespoon white mustard seed
1 tablespoon celery seed
2 lbs. sugar

Cook ten minutes. Sliced cucumbers and onions should soak in brine over night (¼ cup salt to 1 quart water).—*Mrs. Hulse Smith, Newfield, R. 3, N. Y.*

DELICIOUS FRUIT RECIPE

4 tablespoons vinegar
2 tablespoons butter
a little salt
4 tablespoons sugar

Cook all together until it threads when dropped from spoon and looks clear; have ready one whole egg beaten light and stir the above mixture into the beaten egg with egg beater; beat well. Let cool and add 1 cup of sweet cream (whipped).

Fruit to Use

1 can pineapple crushed
3 medium sour apples, diced
1 cup red cherries (canned)
1 sliced orange
2 bananas, diced

Drain fruit well before using.—*Mrs. John J. Kay, Mannsville, N. Y.*

VANILLA ICE CREAM

Put 1½ cups milk in top of double boiler and add 1 teaspoon gelatine. When milk is scalded, stir until gelatine is dissolved.

Mix ½ cup sugar, 1 teaspoon flour, and a few grains of salt. Add to milk and stir until thickened. Cover and cook 10 minutes. Beat one egg yolk slightly. Add a portion of the hot milk, return to double boiler and stir and cook one minute. Strain into refrigerator pan, chill, then beat until very light. Beat one egg white until stiff, then beat ½ cup cream until stiff and beat into first mixture with 2 teaspoons vanilla and the egg white. Freeze, stirring several times while freezing. Serve with chocolate sauce.

Chocolate Sauce

½ cup boiling water
½ cup sugar
2 tablespoons butter
½ teaspoon vanilla
2 squares unsweetened chocolate

Pour water on chocolate and cook together, stirring until chocolate is melted and mixture is thick. Add sugar and cook a few minutes longer. Add butter and flavoring.—*Mrs. Luther S. Eddy, Turners Falls, R.D., Mass.*

DEPENDABLE CHOCOLATE CAKE

1 egg
½ cup cocoa
½ cup shortening
1½ cups flour
1 tsp. baking powder
1 teaspoon soda
½ teaspoon salt
½ cup buttermilk or ½ cup sweet milk and 1 teaspoon vinegar
1 teaspoon vanilla
1 cup sugar
½ cup boiling water
(sift together flour, baking powder, soda and salt)

Put together in order given but do not stir until last ingredient is in. Then beat hard until batter is very smooth. Bake in a moderate oven (325° F.) This recipe is fine for either a loaf or layer cake.—*Mrs. J. W. Manchester, Hobart, N. Y.*

EDITOR'S NOTE: Those looking for cakes quick and easy to make, will like this for school lunches.

WONDERFUL FROSTING

Melt slowly 2 tablespoons butter and 2 squares chocolate. Bring to boil ⅓ cup milk and 1 cup granulated sugar. Cool all above to lukewarm and blend all together. Chill this thoroughly. Put in a bowl and drop in one whole egg. With a strong egg beater, beat about four minutes until of consistency of whipped cream.—*Mrs. Ida M. Woods, Box 85, Unity, Maine.*

WHITE CAKE

1½ cups white sugar (sifted)
½ cup butter
1 cup cold water
2¾ cups cake flour
4 teaspoons baking powder
¼ teaspoon salt
½ teaspoon vanilla
½ teaspoon almond extract
4 egg whites

Cream butter, sugar and salt. Add ½ cup water, add slowly ½ the flour and beat well. Add remaining water, flavoring, rest of flour with baking powder. Beat well. Add (*Continued on opposite page*)



Get That Crisp, Cool LOOK

SUMMER demands cool, crisp dresses. For sports wear, sturdy materials and simple lines are in order, while for more formal occasions, a few frills are permissible. Whites or pretty pastels are favored colors which take kindly to little jackets in bright prints.

DRESS PATTERN NO. 2859 is a real find for slenderizing figures, and can be worn in town or for afternoon wear. Pattern sizes are 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48 and 50-inches bust. Size 36 requires 3¼ yards of 39-inch material with ½ yard of 39-inch contrasting.

DRESS PATTERN NO. 2869 combines a sun-back dress and bolero jacket with matching sash. Pattern sizes are 12, 14, 16, 18, 20 years, 30, 32, 34, 36, and 38-inches bust. Size 16 requires 2¾ yards of 39-inch material for dress and 1⅛ yards of 39-inch material for bolero and sash.

TO ORDER: Write name, address and pattern size and number clearly and enclose 15c in stamps. Address Pattern Department, *American Agriculturist*, 10 North Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, New York. Add 12c for a copy of our new Summer fashion magazine.



"Otherwise I'd hadda stay home!"—JUDGE.

End of Day

By ROBERTA SYMMES.

If I, perchance, today have found
No fairer thing, no sweeter sound,
Than bluebird's lovely trill
Or rhythm of a summer rain,
The day will not have been in vain;
My heart has held its fill.

If I have felt no deeper thing
Than warmth that human friendships bring,
And sense of hours well spent
In service, comfort, love, and cheer—
Then when the gray of twilight's near,
My heart may know content.

Today in Aunt Janet's Garden

Bury the Lily

A READER asks what to do with an Easter lily. Now I have to admit that I never tried to bring one into bloom the second year, but I find that many of my friends have done so.

One friend gets a second blooming from hers the first year simply by breaking the stalk off to within 12" to 15" of the bulb. She says that this practice was recommended to her by a florist and that it has worked for her several times. Then after it has finished its second blooming, she removes the bulb with its ball of earth from the pot and sinks it several inches in the ground where it will bloom again eventually. I am not sure whether this second blooming causes the bulb to skip a year's bloom or not. It may require that much time to store away more buds within the bulb.

Another friend simply takes the bulb from the pot and plants it, after the top lies down. Lily bulbs particularly should not be allowed to dry out. She now has a collection of six or eight that she has accumulated from year to year and they bloom nicely for her.

Practically any potted bulb, such as hyacinths and tulips, which has been forced for indoor blooming, may be treated in the same way. They may require a year to catch up, and will never have as fine a bloom as when they were forced, but even so, many of them are worth saving. Just follow the same procedure as for the lily.

It is important that tops mature naturally and slowly with enough moisture so that the bulb may manufacture the bud for next year's bloom. You know it is stored in the center of the bulb this season for next year's bloom.

Witchery in the Garden

Have you read Van Dyke's poem, "The Maryland Yellow-Throat" — the bird which calls "Witchery, witchery" from amid the May foliage? We found the bird first and the poem later, and each added charm to the other. We called him Witchery or the Masked Warbler. He is a small plump bird, olive-green above, bright yellow below, with a black mask over the eyes. Mrs. Witch does not wear a mask.

Witchery pays us a visit the latter part of May, then goes into the woods for the nesting season, and later returns with his mate in July to spend the summer vacation in our garden. His song is the first thing I hear in the morning and often the last bird note of the evening. He is very inquisitive and asks "Where'd ya get him, Gertie?" when there is someone with me. When the hen mother chases my little boy, Witchery calls excitedly, "She's goin' to get ya, she's goin' to get ya, Sonny!" But when I once asked him why he always wore the mask, all he would say was "Witchery, witchery!"

Summer would not be complete without his gay presence in our garden.

—*Mrs. G. H. E.*

Recipes from Farm Kitchens

(*Continued from opposite page*)

beaten egg whites. Bake in large loaf or two nine-inch layer tins in medium to fairly hot oven — 300° to 325°. Ice with favorite boiled icing and put together with cocoanut.—*Mrs. Stewart Coats, Montour Falls, N. Y.*

EDITOR'S NOTE: Sift flour and sugar several times. Sift once before measuring.

Caramel Cake

½ cup butter
1 cup water
2 cups flour
1 teaspoon vanilla
1½ cups sugar
2 teaspoonsful baking powder
yolks of 2 eggs
3 teaspoons maple syrup
Add beaten whites of 2 eggs last

Beat butter and sugar to a cream. Add yolks of eggs, flour and water alternately; beat 5 minutes, add vanilla and maple syrup, baking powder and whites of eggs. Bake in a hot oven.—*Huldah H. Wendt, Constableville, R. 1, N. Y.*

Blush-Apple Pie

5 large apples
3 slices pineapple, cubed
¼ cup red cinnamon drops
1 tsp. grated lemon rind
½ cup sugar
2 tablespoons flour
⅛ teaspoon salt

Peel and slice apples, add pineapple, cinnamon drops and dry ingredients. Mix well and let stand while mixing pastry. Then roll dough for two-crust pie. Dampen edge of lower crust before crimping. Bake in hot oven (400° F.) for 10 minutes, then reduce heat to moderate oven (350° F.) for 30 minutes. This is truly delicious served warm with vanilla ice cream.

Pastry

2 cups flour
1 teaspoon salt
⅔ cup shortening
6 to 8 tablespoons ice water
Mix as usual

—*Mrs. E. J. Fisher, R.D. 3, New Windsor, Md.*

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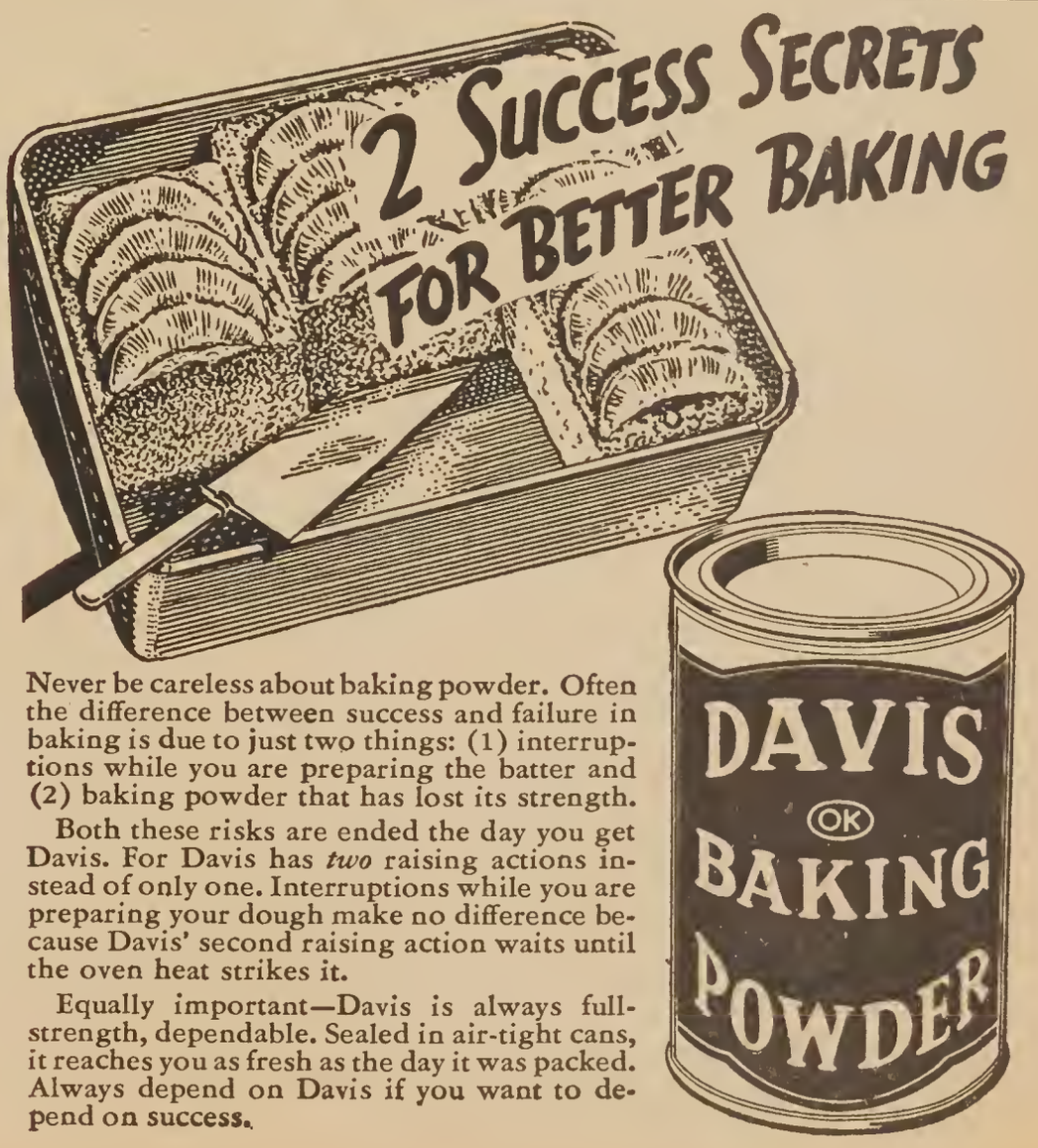
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Never be careless about baking powder. Often the difference between success and failure in baking is due to just two things: (1) interruptions while you are preparing the batter and (2) baking powder that has lost its strength.

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White Blackberries

By C. A. STEPHENS

ONE EVENING when we were at supper at the old farm in Maine, Willis Murch, a young neighbor of ours, came in and asked us in his droll way whether we should like to taste some nice blackberries. He was carrying by its wooden handle an old-fashioned piggin that held about three quarts. When we saw the berries in the piggin we thought Willis was trying to play a joke on us.

"Blackberries!" my cousin Addison exclaimed.

"Blackberries!" Theodora echoed. "If those are blackberries they're green ones! They don't look like blackberries, either!"

They were like blackberries in shape and size, but in color they were as pale as blackberries are before they begin to ripen.

"Taste them," said Willis.

We still suspected that he was trying to play a trick on us, and refused to taste them.

"Oh, just eat one of them," Willis urged, grinning broadly.

At last, after a glance at his face, Theodora picked one from the piggin and—still watching Willis's face—bit it cautiously. The moment she tasted it her expression changed.

"Why, Willis, that's good!" she cried, and reached for another berry.

Thereupon we all began to taste them. Sure enough, they were blackberries — delicate and sweet, sweeter than blackberries usually are.

"What sort of blackberry are they, anyhow?" Addison demanded.

"White blackberries," said Willis.

"White blackberries!" exclaimed Addison. "Where did you get them?"

Willis smiled queerly. "Don't you wish you knew?" he said.

That was all we could get out of him. He was a silent, secretive boy, who often ranged about alone up in the great woods, hunting, trapping, berrying, and digging spruce gum to sell. It was he who found that remarkable native apple, the "Wild Rose Sweeting," from which he made a handsome profit. The girls cajoled and coaxed him to tell where he had found the white blackberries, but he would not give us so much as a hint. As he turned to go, he said with a smile:

"If you would like to raise some white blackberries, I shall be glad to furnish you with good healthy roots to set out, at twenty-five cents apiece."

Addison and I resented the offer, and so, too, did Theodora and Ellen. We thought it rather sharp and selfish in Willis. We felt almost sure that he had found the berries on one of the many forest lots that belonged to the old squire; for those lots extended a long way up into the woods. We were willing enough that Willis should gather all the berries he pleased up there, and we did not object to his selling blackberry roots to others; but we thought it small of him to try to sell us plants that grew on our own land.

"We will go up there and find them for ourselves," declared Addison. "They are ours as much as his, certainly."

The next Sunday afternoon we went up into the woods to look about; in fact, we made several trips up there that month, but found no white blackberries. Others, too, looked for the strange berries, and some even tried to spy on Willis whenever he set off into the woods; but he was much too cunning to let himself be tracked or followed.

Meanwhile he was taking orders for plants of the mysterious white blackberry to be delivered the following spring; and judging from what we heard he must have made a good profit from his orders.

We refused to buy a plant from him; and all the following winter, whenever the subject was mentioned, Addison declared vehemently that he was going to find that white blackberry patch, and that if it was on our land he would inclose it with a fence, post trespass notices, and warn Willis to keep off it.

But he did not find it—not that next summer, at least; in fact, he never found it himself; it was Theodora and two other girls who discovered it. Mr. Kennard, our preceptor at the academy, had for two terms been giving us occasional talks on mineralogy. The class became so much interested in the subject that, under the leadership of Addison, several of us began to range about on the hills and ridges, identifying the formations of rock and the stray boulders. We always set out on those trips with the vague hope of discovering some minerals of value; for it was in this county of Maine that the celebrated tourmalines and other gems of Mt. Mica and Hebron were found. Graphite and lead also occur here, as well as iron ore, and clay suitable for brickmaking; even gold has been found in the brook beds, and there are many ledges and "leads" that contain particles of silver.

On those trips Addison and the other boys carried little garden rakes to scrape off the dead leaves, dry stuff, and turf where ledges cropped out; the girls—who were somewhat less interested in minerals—frequently took baskets for blueberries, blackberries, or nuts.

One of the jaunts, late in August, took us to the side of Stoss Pond Mountain, where there was a clearing of a hundred acres that the old squire had made some years before, when he cut spruce lumber there. We had never prospected on the clearing, for the place was rather hard to reach and was at least five miles from home. While the boys were tramping along the top of the high ridge that curves round the basin of the pond on the north side, Theodora, Ellen, and Lucia Scribner went berrying in the patch of burned land farther down the side of the mountain; and it was there that they stumbled upon the white blackberries.

There was a patch of shrubs of about a quarter of an acre; it contained not only last year's stalks, well loaded with berries, but a large number of young plants and shoots that some one had evidently set out and was attempting to cultivate. It was a wild place, sheltered on the north and west by high rocks and shaggy spruces.

Theodora was the first to stray into it. When she first saw the abundant berries she thought they were still unripe; but a second glance convinced her that she had at last found Willis Murch's white blackberry preserve!

We boys were half a mile away up the mountain side, and presently we heard the girls *"coo-eeing"* to us so persistently that we knew something unusual had happened. We went crashing down through the dry brush, and long before we reached the place, we heard Theodora calling, "We've found it! We've found it!"

When we joined them they were in the middle of the patch gathering berries, eating a few, and laughing. For some moments Addison stood still and looked round.

"Well! well! well!" he muttered. "Sure enough! Found at last, away up here by Stoss Pond! Sly old Willis! Only look at his little white blackberry nursery! See his young plant roots all ready to take up and sell—at twenty-five cents apiece! On our land, too! And he wouldn't tell us!"

Addison and I were exultant. We told Bronson and the other boys the story of Willis's scheme, and they grinned broadly.

"What will he say now?" Bronson asked.

"Oh, Willis won't say much," Addison replied. "He isn't a talker. But he may *do* something—I wonder what?"

At once we began to plan how to surprise him properly, and how to punish him for his pettiness. Should we tell him at all? At last we decided that we would gather all the berries at once, and let Willis guess that we had found his preserve.

We set to work at once to strip the patch; besides those we ate, we got eight quarts or more. When we had finished, however, we decided we were not giving Willis the full measure of surprise and humiliation that he deserved. Ellen finally suggested a plan that we adopted.

Ellen's plan was for us to go home and invite all the young people of the neighborhood, including Willis, to a corn roast that evening at "Tom's Fort." Then, after the corn roast, we would pass to each guest a heaping saucerful of the white blackberries. We were to say nothing; we would merely watch Willis out of the corners of our eyes.

It was a little doubtful whether Willis would come to such an entertainment, for he was a bashful boy; but Lucia and Ellen went over to invite him, and Ellen told him that we had something she was sure he would like to see; and at last she made him promise to come.

Tom's Fort was a kind of natural amphitheatre on a knoll between four great rocks near the line between the old squire's farm and the Edwards'. The corn roast that night was not different from others that we frequently had held there at that season of the year, when corn is in the "milk" and early apples are ripening. We had built a fire in a long stone fireplace before which we could stand up the corn ears to roast. When it began to grow dark, we blew a horn to call in the young people.

Eighteen or twenty were there that night, including Tom and Kate Edwards, Ned Wilbur, and our classmates at the academy who lived in the village. Willis, too, came as he had promised; as the evening progressed he seemed to be enjoying himself. The girls had brought the berries in a large covered basket; at last they handed a saucerful to each of our guests. The firelight was fitful, and the place by no means brilliantly lighted. No one had said a word of the berries. Willis took his saucer without looking at it at first. Then suddenly, as he raised a spoonful of berries to his lips, he noticed that they were not black! For

(*Continued on opposite page*)

The Song of the Lazy Farmer

MY NEIGHBOR'S worryin' for fear the Nazis will come over here and start to run the U.S.A., or mebbe we'll wake up some day with airplanes from U. S. S. R. a-circlin' 'round from near and far, while Communists in parachutes, come floatin' down with guns and boots, and capture all our towns so quick this nation will go Bolshevik. Or mebbe Mussolini'll go and land his troops in Mexico, and then Black Shirts on ev'ry hand will come a-marchin through our land. That feller lies awake at nights a-worryin' for fear our rights are bein' stepped on by the Japs; he thinks it won't be long, perhaps before the Panama Canal will be blown up, and then we shall be at the mercy of the foe, for that will be the final blow.

What worries me lots more than that is where my hired man is at, and how to keep him workin' so my crop of corn will thrive and grow. I worry 'bout the kind of guess the feller makes who may assess my land, and so boost up by tax; it don't appear he wants the facts for when I tell him what I've got he takes his pencil like as not and marks up twice as much for me, and up my taxes go, by gee. With things at home to worry us, them foreigners can make a fuss and fight each other, but I ain't got time for worry or complaint 'bout them, if they come over here we'll throw 'em out upon their ear; until they do our troubles is enough to worry us, gee whiz!



The Amateur Poet's Corner

Because of the number of contributions, we do not return poems not published. Keep a copy of your poem.

The limit in length is sixteen (16) lines, and poem must be original and written by an amateur. $2.00 will be paid to the author of each one printed. Check will be mailed on or about first day of month following publication.

Send poems to Poetry Editor, *American Agriculturist,* P. O. Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y.

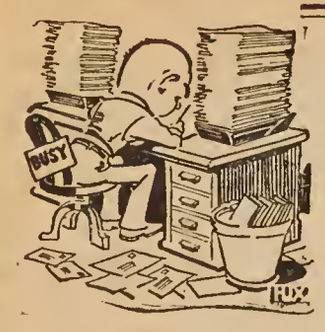
Then and Now

When all the busy days have flown,
When all my little ones are grown,
When this small house holds only two,
Whatever shall I find to do?

Things now are always piling up;
The kids, the kitty, and the pup,
The ironing, and the clothes to make,
An endless chain of pie and cake.

But when with no more babies three,
All my time belongs to me,
Bright mem'ries will my home endow
And all my heart shall turn to NOW.

—*Emily Estey,*
R. 3, Manlius, N. Y.



YOUR PAGE

While we cannot possibly print all letters received, your comments and opinions are appreciated. Naturally the editors reserve the right to disagree with sentiments expressed here.

Ladies, How About Some Fried Pies?

DID I nearly laugh my head off reading C. A. Stephens' story about the fried pies which Hannibal Hamlin sampled! This incident brings to mind a remembrance of my earlier days, when my mother used always in the winter time to make fried pies. As I remember, she would roll out a crust about the size of a common pie plate, then put in stewed apples or mincemeat, and bring the edges together, pinching them lightly so that no fat could get inside the pie. Then she fried them in deep fat and they were most delectable.

But fried pies are now almost a lost art and I wish some of the older subscribers to your paper would give us the recipe for making the dough for these most appetizing pastries. Some of the old cookery of earlier days cannot be excelled.—*W. H., New York.*

EDITOR'S NOTE: How about it?

* * *

We're Planning on Strawberry Shortcake!

MANY THANKS for the nice prizes received in your Seed and Garden Contest. I was much surprised, and when I first knew I was to have $5.00 worth of strawberries, I just wondered what I would do with so many at once. Then when the delightful catalogue appeared, and we began to study it, we had the most fun picking out some kinds we never expected to own, and it was grand having the chance to pick out five dollars' worth and not feel we were being extravagant.

Now when our berry plants all get to bearing, and we begin to have mile-high strawberry shortcakes — if any of the *American Agriculturist* staff get up here in the North Country, be sure to come and have a taste of these berries.

We are delighted with the seed corn, too, and the $1.00 cash prize. I think this was one of the most educational adventures upon which I ever embarked. It is a fine project, whether one wins or not.—*Miss E. L. A., New York.*

* * *

God Bless Country Doctors

I HAVE been going to write Editor Eastman for a long time about his editorial on The Country Doctor. I knew his uncle who was a doctor at Berkshire, N. Y. He doctored my brother through a long siege of blood poisoning and saved his life. He called on him twenty-five times and only charged him $25.00. I also knew Dr. Knapp of Harford, N. Y. He was a good man and also a good doctor and his prices were reasonable.

Now the thing that started me to write to you was this: We recently lost a Doctor at Alabama Center. He used to come out here to my brother-in-law's for $2.00 and it is a distance of 10 miles. I never saw the man but from what I have heard about him, I would say that he was like the others. I was told by a nurse here that there are a lot of poor people in the country who will miss him. —*F. C. J., New York.*



* * *

Radio Headed for Censorship

IN REFERENCE to editorial in *American Agriculturist* on radio broadcasting, I think there is no question but what it is headed straight for censorship unless the companies voluntarily "edit" the programs. Many radio features are absolutely disgusting and even some of the most popular "artists" think it is smart to include some racy or suggestive stories or references. And these are not sponsored by the cheap John concerns but by some of the best and highest class ones in the country. It seems strange that broadcasting companies permit it.—*S. W. D., New Jersey.*

EDITOR'S NOTE: One of worst features of radio is amount of bunkum which public has to listen to in connection with advertising of patent medicines and some foods. Talk about fairy tales and miracles! They aren't in it with the kind of present day radio advertising which promises to make you fat, or thin, to fix up your digestion so that you can eat anything you please, to cure all your pains, grow hair on your bald spot, and even to make you the most popular girl or fellow at the party. No reputable magazine would print some of the ads which get by on the radio.

White Blackberries

(*Continued from opposite page*)

an instant he stared at them, then glanced round at the saucers of the others, and dashed his berries on the ground.

"What's the matter, Willis?" Ellen asked sweetly. "Was there a wasp in them?"

Willis did not reply. For a moment he sat glowering, dour as a hedgehog; then, seeing that the young people were beginning to laugh, he jumped to his feet and stalked off.

That was the last that any of us saw of Willis for more than two months; and for a long time he refused to speak to us.

The Saturday after we had discovered his white blackberry preserve, Addison and I went up there again. What we saw there did not greatly astonish us. Willis had mowed the patch with a bush scythe, and afterward had burned it over. In order to make sure of killing the roots of the shrubs, he had dragged dry spruce brush to the place and had kept up a hot fire for some time. We found, moreover, that Willis had taken up a part or all of his young roots, and had transplanted them to some other burned tract in the woods that only he knew about. We never discovered his new patch. Years afterward Willis himself told me that only a few of the young shrubs had lived, for very dry weather had followed their transplanting.

The berries evidently were a freak of nature brought about by some strange circumstance of growth. Sometimes, in August, he was able to gather a few white blackberries there to eat, but the plants did not thrive.

For my own part, I always sympathized a little with Willis, and so did Theodora. He was not without excuse. Addison, however, said that it served him right for being so selfish.

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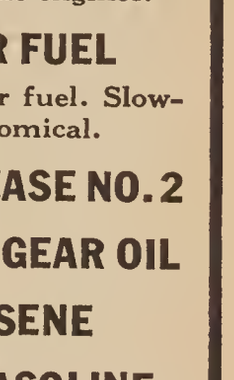
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Seven nearest dams averaged 15,795.6 lbs. milk and 769.6 lbs. fat. Several cows and two bulls for sale.

BLOOD AND TUBERCULIN TESTED.

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Foremost Combination, a grandson of Langwater Valor and Mixter Faithful.

Tarbell Farms Royal Marvel, a son of May Royal's Holliston.

FOR SALE: bulls one month to serviceable age — also a few heifer calves. Out of real producing A. R. dams and by the above bulls.

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On free lease, registered Guernsey Bull 16 months old, to careful O.H.I.A. member. Have used him ourselves on 8 cows. Grandson of Princess' May Royal, second highest milk bull of breed. Great grandson of Langwater Valor that sold for $10,000, and of Mixter May Royal that sold for $23,000. Good type.

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Will sell two head, buyer's choice, of five spring freshening pure bred Guernseys. Accredited and Approved Negative. Nine years in O.H.I.A.

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This group of cows won first place at Syracuse Fair last fall among Dairy Herd Improvement Association Holstein herds. The animals came from Wayne County, N. Y. This year, for the first time, the State Fair will run two weeks, dates being August 29 to September 10. Plans are rapidly taking shape to make this the best exposition ever held in the state.



By J. F. "Doc" ROBERTS

LAST fall, you heard me say considerable about at least a few low-costing thin steers as a profitable diversification on the average northeastern farm. Herb Hosmer of Batavia, N. Y., apparently took me seriously, and I would like to give you his entire handling operation because I believe it is typical of what can be done and is, also, about the way it should be done. On October 7th, he bought eight steers, averaging 492 pounds, at 6c a pound. He ran them in his pasture lot until about the first of November. This not only acclimated them, but gave them an opportunity to get over any colds or shipping sickness which they might have had. He then ran them into a shed, adjacent to his barn lot, in which there was a large straw stack. He began feeding them pea ensilage night and morning, with cornstalks at noon, adding about three-quarters of a pound per head of cottonseed oil meal. On about December 1st, he added to this ration three pounds per head of home-grown cob and corn meal ground together, and changed from pea ensilage to corn ensilage (he says they began doing better with the corn ensilage almost immediately). They were on this feed for about 60 days. On February 1st he stepped up the cottonseed meal to between two and three pounds per head, and the corn-cob meal to seven or eight pounds per head per day. On March 1st, he added alfalfa hay, giving them all they would eat, and carried them without change until April 25th, when he marketed seven of them, weighing 799 lbs., a gain of 307 pounds per head, at $8.35 per hundred, and they brought $190 more than he had paid for them, and he hauled out 45 loads of manure.

You will notice that he bought eight head and sold seven. About the middle of February, he butchered one for his own use, selling parts of it to his neighbors. I particularly like this operation, but I must quote Herb on the one he killed for his own use: "Anyway, I lived on the fat of the land at least part of the winter, although I found that this spring I sort of hung out over the edges of the seats on my farm machinery."

* * *

Horses. Are they man's faithful honest, useful servants, or are they an uneconomical laughing-stock? Is the man that "talks hoss" an old fogey or a man who still has a true sense of values?

I have been thinking along these lines lately, particularly because it seems to be "smart" to laugh and sneer more or less at the horse. Yet I can't think of a farm that I visit anywhere that doesn't have at least one team of horses. As I drive through the country this time of year, I see the whole countryside spotted with teams of horses working in the fields. I see, every week, from 100 to 200 horses sold on our market here in Buffalo. I look up figures and I find there are fourteen million horses working on farms in the U. S. I find that two-thirds of all the nation's farms consist of less than 100 acres, and again I am convinced that horse-power is a very serious subject in the Northeast and is deserving of a great deal of careful thinking and planning.

Eastern Aberdeen-Angus Breeders Sale Big Success

"A great success!" was the comment of those who attended the second Eastern States Aberdeen-Angus Sale at Cornell on May 9. Fifty-two animals were offered for sale, and about 400 attended the sale.

Topping the show was Briarcliff Blackcap 69th, bred by Briarcliff Farms, Pine Plains, N. Y. At the show preceeding the sale she was judged champion cow. She sold for $610, and was purchased by W. L. Johnson, Endicott, N. Y.

Top bull was Briarcliff Blackmere 5th, bred by Briarcliff Farms. He was champion bull at the show, sold for $600, and was purchased by W. L. Johnson.

The average for the entire sale was $246.82. The judge for the show preceeding the sale was Alec Edwards of Watford, Ontario, Canada. The auctioneer was Col. A. W. Thompson, Lincoln, Nebraska.

All the consignments were from New York State except three from Pennsylvania.

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Hilltop Farm, Churchville, N. Y.



George Jeffreys of Calcium, N. Y., with some of his young White Holland turkeys. A fire last fall made it necessary to reduce his breeding flock, but next year he plans to have 500. He has an incubator with 12,000 egg capacity, and plans to raise 2500 turkeys this year. Except for small varieties, Mr. Jeffreys feels that June 15 is about the deadline for hatching turkeys if you want to get good growth by holiday season. With a smaller variety such as White Hollands or Bourbon Reds, it might be possible to hatch as late as July 15 and still get them ready for Thanksgiving. Mr. Jeffreys is secretary of the State Turkey Breeders' Association.

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May 21	Annual Field Day and Sale of the Maryland Ayrshire Club, at A. W. Feeser Farm, Westminster, Md.
May 21	Waldorf Farms, Guernsey Sale, North Chatham, N. Y.
May 23	New York Guernsey Sale, managed by Dunn & Harwood, Schoharie, N. Y., and Cordaville, Mass.
May 25	Hebron Farm Guernsey Dispersal Sale, Framingham, Mass.
May 30	Meridale Farms, Jersey Sale, Meredith, New York.
June 4	Trio Jersey Sale, J. S. Campbell, Jr., L. B. Carter, J. S. Ellsworth, Butler, Pa.
June 8	Vermont Guernsey Breeders' Consignment Sale.
Oct. 4	Vermont Ayrshire Club Sale, Rutland, Vt.
Oct. 26	Allegany-Steuben Ayrshire Club Sale, Hornell, New York.

Coming Events

May 21	Glen Campbell Farms Ayrshire Sale, Dundas, Ontario.
May 23-24	Eastern 4-H Federation, Suffolk County.
May 28	Ohio State Ayrshire Sale, Judging Arena, Ohio State University, Columbus.
June 1	Purchase Line Jersey Bull Association & Calf Club Field Day, Indiana County, Pa.
June 1	53rd Annual Meeting Holstein-Friesian Association of America, Chicago, Ill.
June 3	Marion Center Jersey Bull Association Show, Indiana County, Pa.
June 16	Annual Meeting of Dairymen's League Cooperative Association, Inc., Syracuse, N. Y.
June 16	Saratoga County Guernsey Breeders' Annual Picnic, Dr. J. R. MacElroy's Farm, Jonesville, N. Y.
June 16-17	June Exhibition, Horticultural Hall, Boston, Mass.
June 18	Annual Picnic of New York State Brown Swiss Breeders' Association at Farm of George Smith, Cobleskill, Schoharie County, New York.
June 21-23	New England Institute of Cooperation, Rhode Island State College.
June 21-24	Annual Summer Conference of Northeastern Poultry Producers' Council, Cornell University.
July 24-30	Farm & Home Week, Connecticut State College, Storrs.
June 25	Annual Field Day of Maine Jersey Cattle Club, Bradford Jersey Farm, Turner, Maine.
June 28	Adirondack Ayrshire Club Field Day & Picnic, Dunshire Farm, Cropseyville, N. Y.
July 18-22	International Baby Chick Association, St. Paul, Minn.
July 30	Vegetable Growers' Field Day, Experimental Farm, N. Coventry, Conn.
July 30	Annual Western New York Dairy Field Day, Batavia.
July 31-Aug. 6	Rural Youth Conference, Conn. State College, Storrs.
Aug. 4	Frederick County Field Day, Sigler's Woods, Middletown, Md.
Aug. 9	Joint Field Day of New Jersey & New England Holstein Breeders' Association, Sussex, N. J.
Aug. 16-19	Middle-Atlantic State Grange Lecturers, Cornell.
Aug. 24	New Hampshire Guernsey Field Day at Rosewald Farm owned by William Neidner, Hillsboro.
Aug. 29-Sept. 1	1938 Convention of Vegetable Growers Association of America, Detroit, Mich.
Aug. 29-Sept. 10	New York State Fair at Syracuse.
Sept. 13-17	Westchester County Flower Show, White Plains, N. Y.
Sept. 18-24	Eastern States Exposition, Springfield, Mass.
Oct. 8-15	Columbus, Dhio, National Dairy Show.
Oct. 14-18	4th NEPPCO Exposition, Commerce Hall of Port of Authority Bldg., 8th Ave. and 15th St., New York City.

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Kernels, Screenings *and* Chaff

By H. E. BABCOCK

FROM time to time I like to summarize my current farming interests. I have found that unless I do this, circumstances often cause me to neglect one and I wake up to my lapse when it is too late.

On a farm every season counts. The average farmer raises so few crops and breeds so few birds and animals during his lifetime that if he lets a season go by without adding to his store of useful experience he really misses quite a percentage of his lifetime opportunity.

Don't Take Seriously

At Sunnygables this growing season we are interested in making several observations. ***It should be understood in order to interpret what I shall write about these observations that our zeal is all for the experiments and what we get out of conducting them rather than for any practice which they may indicate.***

The Case of Beef Cattle

For example, during the past five years we have had quite a little first-hand experience with a fair sized herd of purebred Angus beef cattle. Because we have had these cattle on the farm and because I have written about them I have been accused of promoting the raising of beef cattle in the Northeast. ***This is an unfair charge.*** I put the beef cattle on the Sunnygables group of farms at a time when ***I felt sure*** they were dirt cheap and as much for the purpose of our getting some first-hand experience with them as for making them a part of our farm practice. Well, we have had the experience; we have had a lot of fun getting it. It hasn't cost us a dollar and today we think we know about what we can expect with beef cattle.

As the writer of this page and the operator of Sunnygables I have no desire or intention of advising farmers in the Northeast either to go into beef cattle or to keep out of them. ***I hope, however, that by owning a few and writing about them I have made more than one farmer in the Northeast think the idea of beef cattle through as far as his own farm is concerned.*** Some day I may report here that we have sold all our beef cattle. Again, I may report that we have trebled our herd. ***Whatever we do at Sunnygables should never do more than suggest a line of thought to the readers of Kernels, Screenings and Chaff.***

Soybeans for Ensilage

We have now had quite a lot of experience with soybeans for ensilage — probably more than anyone in the country. We have made soybean ensilage straight — and it smelled to high heaven! We have mixed in corn and gotten a fair ensilage, and we have made perfect ensilage using ***both*** molasses and phosphoric acid.

Whether or not soybeans make a good ensilage crop for northeastern farmers, I don't know. At Sunnygables we aim to have as much as possible of our acreage in good hay all the time. When the hay runs out we have found that we can get back to another good stand of hay more cheaply by raising soybeans than by raising corn. We don't have to cultivate the beans. We get a pretty fair tonnage to the acre. We don't have to plow for the winter grain which follows the beans. We get a little heavier yield of grain after beans than we do after any other crop and to date our seedings have caught splendidly. The ensilage we make out of the beans carries a little more fat and a little more protein than corn ensilage.

The Case of Winter Barley

Theoretically, the Northeast should not raise much grain but should buy it. Practically, in the last few years the policies of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration have tended to force farmers into raising more grain in the Northeast. At Sunnygables we have more or less unwillingly followed this trend.

Over a period of years our experience has not been good with spring-sown small grains. After our soybeans we raise fairly good wheat. We would like, however, to have a fall grain which is better adapted to feeding all kinds of livestock than is wheat and which will outyield wheat. This is why one of our present current enthusiasms is our winter barley tests. Whether or not we will eventually attempt to grow a considerable acreage of winter barley, I don't yet know.

Labor and Machinery

Our expenses at Sunnygables are highest for feed, next highest for labor, and third highest for equipment and its operation. We are interested in the maximum acreage of hay, some of which may be made into grass ensilage; in soybeans for ensilage when we have to re-establish stands of hay, and in winter grains like wheat and winter barley, because we can handle these crops with a minimum of labor and equipment.

We expect this year to cut all of our hay for ensilage with a truck equipped with a cutter bar drawing behind it a hay loader. One man will do this job. We shall use the same outfit to harvest our soybeans for ensilage.

We shall harvest our winter wheat and winter barley with a combine and if we have more beans than we need for ensilage we shall "combine" them also. We shall use the same truck and hay loader to gather up our straw after the combine.

At the barn nearly everything will go through the chopper — the green hay and soybeans into the silo; the dry hay and straw into the mows and lofts. If our plans work out, we shall slip tractor wheels on our truck and use it to do some plowing and most of our dragging. In this way, with (1) a tractor-truck equipped with a cutter bar, (2) a hay loader, (3) a small combine, and (4) a chopper, which we eventually hope to run with an electric motor, we shall use a minimum of hand labor and items of equipment.

So far we haven't risked a cent on our plans except for the cutter bar on the truck. ***Everything else is standard equipment.***

The big point I want to make, however, is that we are having a lot of fun. Possibly also by writing of what we are doing we are stimulating some of you readers of this page to have ideas you might not otherwise have thought of.

A Matter of Evolution

Because we have brought several new units into our operation and much land which is very low in fertility, the practices which we eventually expect to have in operation are necessarily in all stages of application. This year, as nearly as I can figure up in my head, we have between 150 and 175 acres of hay to cut—much of it at least twice; something over 50 acres of winter wheat and barley; approximately the same amount of spring oats and barley — which we would like to get away from altogether; and about 60 acres of beans — 50 of soybeans and 10 of Red Kidneys.

When our acreage stands the way we would like to have it, at least two-thirds of it will be in hay and the balance will be equally divided between soybeans and table beans and winter grains — wheat and perhaps barley. We have about twice as much land in pastures and woods as we are tilling. Some of our pasture land is tillable and can be drawn on for crops if we ever need it.

At the rate our production of feed is increasing and particularly the way our pastures are coming on, our next really tough problem is the proportion in which we shall increase our livestock. In solving this question we need all the experience we have to date with poultry, dairy cattle, beef cattle, sheep, hogs, and native colts. Of only one thing are we certain at this point. We started the winter with nineteen horses and have sold down to two work teams. We shall not again stock up on horses because we feel pretty sure that the rubber-tired tractor and the tractor-truck are going to deal the work horse in the Northeast another crushing blow. We have had a lot of fun for three years buying, matching, training, and selling colts. But like a good poker player we feel that the time has now come to withdraw from the game.



These winter barley plants were pulled on May 8 by Professor John Barron of the New York State College of Agriculture out of our winter barley fields. They are typical of the ranker growing varieties in our tests. One plant carries twenty-two heads, which gives an idea of the way some strains of the winter barley we are trying stool out if they have the chance.

A smooth-awned kind from Virginia showed the first heads on the third of May and was pretty well headed out throughout the field when Professor Barron, Hank and I inspected it on May 8. This strain, however, showed only about two-thirds the growth shown by the strains in the picture. It looks now as though the first of our barley fields would be ready to harvest early in June. This means that it will compete with alfalfa. On many farms this would be a serious objection. Because we shall cut it with a shall combine, however, we are not much worried by this conflict.

Tractors on Rubber

By H. E. B., Jr.

We have nearly finished our second season of spring work with rubber tired tractors. From our experience with rubber on tractors, we are now planning to change all of our farm machinery to rubber tired wheels. We are looking at this change from the economical standpoint but most of us who have to use the tools are also looking at the increased comfort that we will get.

My first experience with rubber on a tractor was most discouraging. I had just started to turn my first furrow when everything stopped moving except the rear wheels. My study of traction in rubber tires started right then. I soon learned that the tires were overinflated. When the pressure in the tires was reduced to about 12 pounds per tire, I again had traction and was able to plow without further delay.

All last year I worked with button type tires which I felt were very satisfactory. This last winter I studied tire traction and learned that a bar type tire would give better forward traction. I also learned that ballasting the tires with water and the addition of wheel weights would increase the traction of any tire. With all of this information we started our own comparison of the two types of tires. We left the button type tires as they were. On another tractor we used bar type tires with wheel weights and water.

The much greater traction of the bar type tire so impressed Johnny and me that we decided to give the tractors a real test. We slipped out with both of them one afternoon for this boy play. We found a mud hole and proceeded to stick the tractor with the button type tires. This was not hard because the tires soon filled up with mud and became perfectly smooth. When we were satisfied that this tractor would not come out of the hole under its own power, we backed the other tractor into the mud hole and hooked it to tractor number one. It was a slow process but the bar tread tires gradually shoved the mud aside and took a bite into the subsoil to pull the stuck tractor out without any help from it.

This proved to us that for forward traction the bar type tire was the best, but we did have a nervous moment while we were trying to back the bar tires into the other tractor. The design of the bars that made them clean themselves going ahead caused them to fill up with mud going back. The button tire, while it does not give as great traction as the bar tire, does give equal traction in either direction. Johnny and I are now looking for a tire that will give two way traction nearly equal to the forward traction of the present bar type tire.



Protective SERVICE BUREAU

MEMBER AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST PROTECTIVE SERVICE

Conducted by H. L. COSLINE

Produce Dealer's License Revoked

New York State shippers who are unpaid for produce shipped to American Commission House, Inc., 11 Thompson Ave., West Washington Markets, New York City, for sale on a commission basis from July 1, 1937 to April 28, 1938, may file claims with the New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets in accordance with the licensing and bonding provisions of the law.

The commission merchant's license of this firm was revoked effective April 29. The firm, however, has filed a bond with the Department. The protection of this bond extends to shipments from New York State to be sold on consignment of "all agricultural, horticultural, floricultural, vegetable and fruit products of the soil, livestock and meats, poultry, eggs, dairy products; nuts, honey, wool and hides; but shall not include grains or timber products."

Valid claims of non-payment for produce shipped on consignment to the firm listed must be filed with the Department, on forms available from the Bureau of Food Control, Department of Agriculture and Markets, Albany, on or before May 28, 1938.

* * *

Associated Adjusters Barred from Mails

A postal fraud order has been issued against Associated Adjusters, and its officers and agents as such at Milwaukee, Wisconsin. The principal of this scheme was Jennings B. Momsen who started to operate it in January, 1936. Previously, he had operated another employment scheme, the Temple Airway Bureau against which a fraud order was also issued. On March 9, 1936 Momsen took as a partner in the business W. J. Cressy who has operated the International Airway Bureau and the U. S. Coin Co., each of which has been the subject of a fraud order.

Associated Adjusters advertised as follows under "Male Help Wanted" classification:

"Man, reliable, to become an automobile and accident claim adjuster in your territory. Insurance experience unnecessary. No selling. Write Associated Adjusters, Box 767A, Milwaukee, Wis."

This advertisement was designed to secure "members" who would pay a fee of $5.00 to the company for which they were led to believe they would receive abundant employment as adjusters with an income of $200.00 or more per month. Although the Solicitor found that the enterprise had obtained in initial "fees" from "members" an aggregate sum of about $174,000, Momsen was unable to cite any "member" who had received any return even approaching $200.00 per month. Momsen himself admitted that a large number of "members" had secured no employment whatsoever. In fact, as the Solicitor declared "Momsen well knows that the 'accident claim' business obtained by 'members' through this scheme is practically, if not entirely non-existant."

It was also found that the enterprise accepted "members" without regard to whether they had qualified or could qualify as adjusters under their state laws. It was falsely represented that "members would be "bonded". Other misrepresentations too numerous to list were discovered. Concluding his finding of fact, the Solicitor stated:

"I find, after a careful study of all of the evidence in this case, that the Associated Adjusters Membership Enterprise herein described is nothing more than a scheme to obtain $5.00 under the guise of furnishing the remitters lucrative employment; that the promoters of the scheme well know they do not have the employment to offer and that the pretenses, representations and promises contained in their advertisements and circular matter upon which the remittances are received are false and fraudulent."

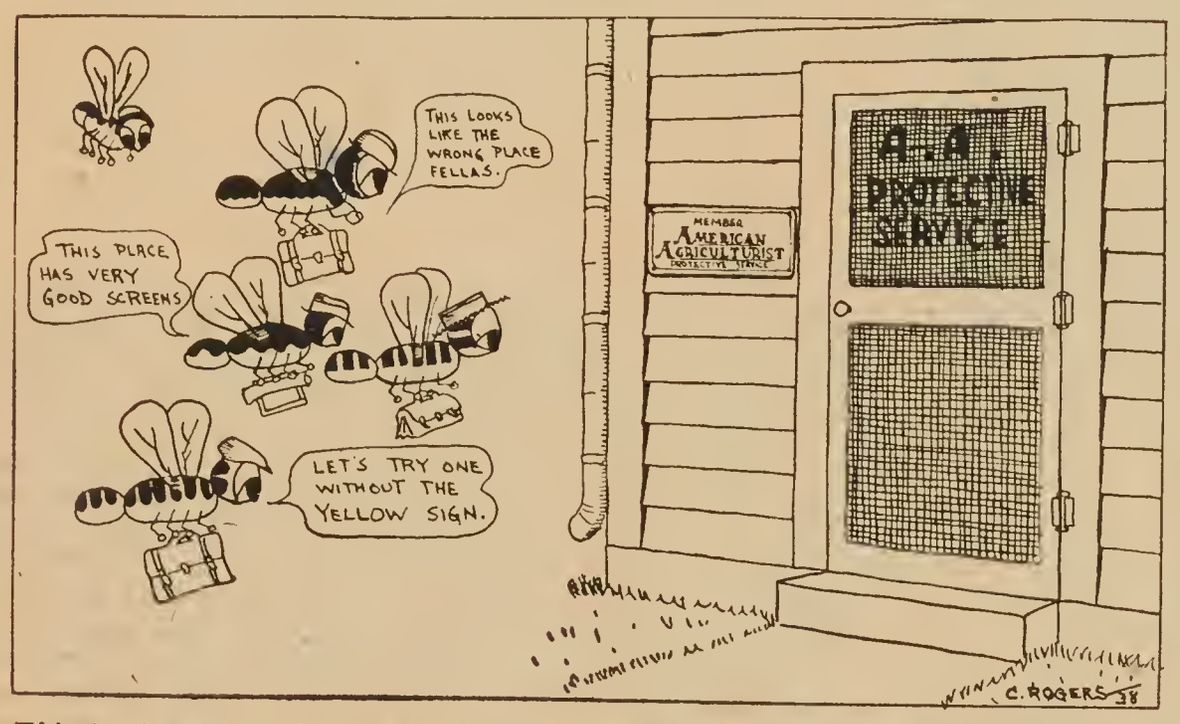
For the past year the Service Bureau has received more inquiries regarding Associated Adjusters than regarding any other one concern. Readers have been given information about them in this column on at least three different occasions, and countless subscribers who wrote have been advised to keep their $5. This is one way in which the Service Bureau can be of great service. Obviously it is necessary for the Post Office to secure sufficient evidence before they can deny a firm the use of the mails, but we know the earmarks of such schemes and frequently, as in this case, we know the previous records of the operators. Our only regret is that apparently many readers parted with the $5 bill before they wrote us.

* * *

Subscription Was Good Investment

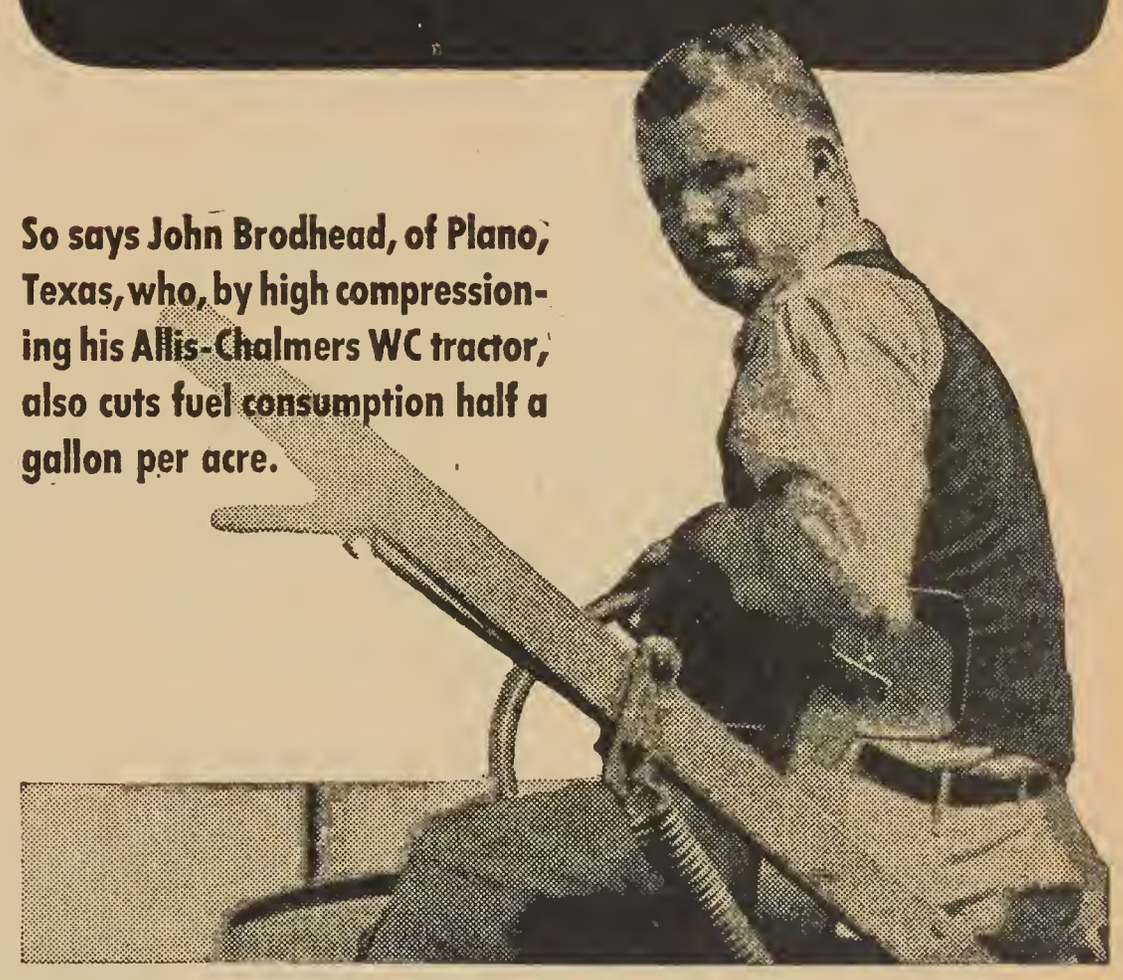
You have my hearty thanks for all you have done in this matter which makes the third case which the *American Agriculturist* has straightened out for me, totaling $50.00

Nothing has pleased us more than to be of assistance to subscribers. In fact we always feel that there are others among our readers whom we could help in like manner if they would only call on us. We can not guarantee results but our best efforts are always used with no cost to the subscriber.



This is the season for pests who try to sell you worthless stock, persuade you to cash checks that are N.G., and in general promise to make you rich quickly. The American Agriculturist Protective Service screens them out by warning you of their schemes before they call, and the yellow sign notifies them that your farm is a good one to avoid.

"I PLOW 20 ACRES IN A 12-HOUR DAY ON 30 GALLONS OF GAS"



So says John Brodhead, of Plano, Texas, who, by high compressioning his Allis-Chalmers WC tractor, also cuts fuel consumption half a gallon per acre.

JOHN BRODHEAD wanted more power from his tractor. He high compressioned it, got more horsepower, and a fuel saving of 25%. Here's what he says:

"Before the tractor was high compressioned, it took about two gallons of regular-grade gasoline to the acre to one-way plow with a 7-disk, 4-foot plow. After the tractor was high compressioned, I used only a gallon and a half of regular-grade gasoline to the acre to do the same job with the same equipment. This was summer plowing in hard, black gumbo, that would flake up and shine like glass.

"When I combine wheat, I average a mile to a mile and a half an hour faster with the high compression tractor, because I run in third gear instead of second. Besides working my 200-acre wheat farm last year, I combined 450 acres for other farmers.

"In breaking ground for wheat, I can plow 20 acres with a one-way, 7-disk plow in a 12-hour day on 30 gallons of regular-grade gasoline."

To get added power or better fuel economy from your tractor, ask your dealer or write your manufacturer today about getting high compression ("altitude") pistons or cylinder head to change it over to high compression. Easier yet, see that your next tractor has high compression pistons or cylinder head, which most manufacturers offer at no additional cost.



SEND FOR FREE 24-PAGE BOOKLET

Ethyl Gasoline Corporation
Dept. TB-28, Chrysler Building, New York, N. Y.
GENTLEMEN: Please mail me your FREE BOOKLET, "How to Get More Tractor Power."

I farm ..... acres and use a ..... tractor.

Name ..... *R.F.D.* .....

Town ..... *County* ..... *State* .....

IT PAYS TO BUY GOOD GASOLINE FOR CARS, TRUCKS AND TRACTORS

ROLLS DEVELOPED
Two Beautiful Double Weight Professional Enlargements, 8 Never Fade Prints. 25c.
CENTURY PHOTO SERVICE, LA CROSSE, WIS.

FILMS DEVELOPED 2 Professional Enlargements 8 Guaranteed Prints, 25c
WILLOW ART SERVICE, 32 Union Sq., New York City

FINER PHOTOS GUARANTEED. Rolls Developed Professionally—8 Velox Prints, 2 Bromide Enlargements—25c coin. FINERFOTOS, Box Y-898, Minneapolis, Minn.

When writing advertisers be sure to say that you saw it in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

A NEW TIRE SERVICE FOR G.L.F. PATRONS

EIGHTEEN months ago G.L.F. joined with eight other farmers' cooperatives in setting up United Cooperatives, Inc. to act as a joint purchasing agency. United Cooperatives brings together the potential purchasing power of farmers in eleven states—New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Maryland, West Virginia, Virginia, North Carolina and South Carolina.

By combining their purchasing power, farmers in this entire area are now in a position to make the same savings in steel products, gasoline, oil, tires, etc., that G.L.F. patrons have already made in feed, seed, and fertilizer. One of the new services United Cooperatives is now making available to its member cooperatives is a top quality, first-line tire — UNICO BRAND.

Large volume, voluntarily contributed, cuts the wholesale cost of this specification-built tire. Your G.L.F. Service Agency is eliminating such costly services as tire-mounting, trade-ins, and long-term credit—so that your dollar buys the greatest possible value in actual tires and tubes.

See the UNICO tire on display at your G.L.F. Service Agency, and get the low prices on the car and truck tires you will need this summer. You should not pay more than the UNICO price for tires of highest quality.



G.L.F. *Announces* UNICO

TOP-QUALITY FIRST-LINE

TIRES at 25% to 32% SAVINGS

These tires and tubes are of typical G.L.F. Quality, fully guaranteed as to materials and workmanship. *How many tires will you need this summer?* The order form below is for your convenience in reserving your supply.

Use order form

TO G.L.F. SERVICE AGENCY

IN THE NEXT FEW WEEKS I WILL NEED

_____TIRES, SIZE_____, AND

_____TUBES, SIZE_____

PRICE AND QUALITY MUST BE 100% SATISFACTORY.

NAME_____

ADDRESS_____

Your G. L. F. Service Agency may be too busy serving your other spring needs to call your attention to the savings now possible in buying Unico tires. Why not fill out the attached coupon and give it to your G. L. F. Service Agency to order these tires for you?

COOPERATIVE G.L.F. FARM SUPPLIES, INC. . . . . ITHACA, N. Y.

BOUND VOLS.

JUNE 4, 1938

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

FIVE YEARS FOR $3.00 — THREE YEARS FOR $2.00 — PUBLISHED EVERY OTHER WEEK

When HOP YARDS were here

By Jared Van Wagenen, Jr.

IT SEEMS to me that of all the long list of crops which at sometime or other have been grown on the hills or in the valleys of New York State there is none that so well deserves the adjective "glamorous" as does the hop. I make this characterization for several reasons. One is that I cannot conceive that there should ever be a crop more beautiful than a well-cared-for hop yard in late August or early September, when one may look down the long clean-cultivated rows and see the poles stand in orderly array with the golden clusters shining in the sun. About the only crop I would put in the same class would be a heavy field of yellow wheat ripe for the harvest and bowing to the breeze, or ripe red apples burning amid the leaves in October, or a vineyard where the purple clusters of the grape hang thick, ready for the vintage, and the air is filled with their fragrance.

There is another reason why the hop has gripped its votaries and has always enjoyed a certain interest on the part of everybody connected with the business. As no other crop, the hop was either Prince or Pauper. In the old days at least, and for reasons which I do not understand, hops fluctuated through the widest possible price range. There have been years when they were almost without quotable value and then once in a while there would come a year when they might sell at say fifty cents a pound. And remember that this price makes all other farming look pale, drab, and uninteresting. Indeed there was one great year around which legends and traditions have been built (I cannot be sure of the date but I think it was about 1883) when a few fortunate souls who hit the exact psychological moment sold at one dollar per pound! It is said that there were nominal quotations of a dollar and a quarter, and perhaps some men were offered that sum but I never heard of one who had the wisdom to say "Yes" and grab the buyers' money. Of course, hops at a dollar a pound occurred just precisely once in all time and the sensation must have been almost exactly like holding a winning ticket in the Grand Irish Sweepstakes or coming upon a Pearl of Great Price when casually eating an oyster. I doubt if those who have such an experience ever recover from it.

This fabulous year fell something more than a half century ago but I remember one story that currently went the rounds. It was to the effect that a man somewhere in Otsego County sold his crop of about five thousand pounds at a dollar per pound, and in making delivery went to the trouble of constructing a special rigging so that he could draw it all at one load and thus he was able to boast that once — just once in his life — he drove a single load of produce whose value was equal to a pretty fair farm.

Those wide price fluctuations made hops a sort of gamblers' crop. There were plenty of lean years but every now and then would come a season when prices would run to forty and once in a great while to sixty cents a pound, and these occasional years were always enough to keep alive the expectation that some day one could make a great strike and recoup all losses.

There is no denying the fact that over the years hops brought a great deal of cash money into these localities where they were grown. A few men at least made modest fortunes out of the crop. Today in riding through what was once the "hop country" one sees not infrequently a big imposing farm house — the sort of big house that men built a half century or more ago — and the probabilities are that the house owes its inception to a lucky strike in the industry. Nonetheless I question if in the long run the business was advantageous to the agriculture of the localities where it prevailed. As a source of income it surely lacked the quiet year-in-and-year-out dependability of dairying. Once a man fell under the spell of this seductive crop it got about all the manure and the attention, and it was proverbially hard on the rest of the farm. On the other hand, when a piece of land had been in hops for several years and thus (*Turn to Page* 12)



For Report on Milk Marketing Agreement Hearings See Page 5.

A SCYTHE COSTS LESS THAN A BINDER

BUT WOULD YOU GO BACK TO USING A SCYTHE?



NO FARMER would ever give up his binder or combine and go back to cutting grain with a scythe. Likewise, farmers who have equipped their tractors and wheeled farm implements with Firestone Ground Grip Tires would no more think of going back to steel wheels than they would of going back to the scythe. They know that Firestone Ground Grip Tires are the best investment they can make in economy and comfort. Firestone Ground Grip Tires save 25% in time and up to 33⅓% in fuel over steel-lugged wheels, give greater traction and more drawbar pull, greatly reduce repairs, ride ever so much easier, protect your health, do not throw up dust, can be used on the highways and wear longer than steel wheels. These advantages of Firestone Ground Grip Tires are made possible by the many exclusive and patented Firestone construction features:

Triple-Braced Traction Bars provide more positive traction and do not bend, break or tear off as when unsupported.

52 to 89 Extra Inches of traction bar length give better earth biting power.

32% Greater Bar Surface Contact gives increased pulling power and longer wear.

Better Cleaning in all soil conditions is made possible by the scientific spacing between the traction bars.

Smoother Riding is made possible because the traction bars are joined together and form one continuous contact with ground or road.

Longer Tire Life is provided by the patented Gum-Dipping process which counteracts internal friction and heat, provides far greater strength to resist the strain of heavy pulling. Resistance to sun and weather is provided by a special tread compound developed by Firestone engineers.

Tread Guaranteed Not to Loosen because two extra layers of Gum-Dipped cords under the tread provide inseparable union between tread and cord body.

See your nearby Implement Dealer, Firestone Tire Dealer or Firestone Auto Supply and Service Store today and learn how little it costs to change over your present steel wheeled tractor and implements and put your farm on rubber.

NEW HIGH QUALITY AT A NEW LOW PRICE

Firestone CONVOY TIRE FOR CARS & TRUCKS

4.50-20	$7.60
4.50-21	7.90
4.75-19	8.15
5.00-19	8.80
5.25-17	9.25
5.25-18	9.65
5.50-17	10.45
6.00-16	11.80
6.25-16	13.15

Other sizes for cars and trucks proportionately low

The new Firestone Convoy Tire gives you safety, mileage and blowout protection — new high quality and a new low price. Come in and see the tire that saves you 25%.

Listen to . . .

THE FIRESTONE VOICE OF THE FARM—Interviews with the Champion Farmers of America, featuring Everett Mitchell. Twice weekly during the noon hour. Consult your local paper for the station, day, and time of broadcast.

THE VOICE OF FIRESTONE featuring Richard Crooks and Margaret Speaks and the 70-piece Firestone Symphony Orchestra, under the direction of Alfred Wallenstein, Monday evenings over Nationwide N. B. C. Red Network.

Firestone GROUND GRIP TIRES

Copyright, 1938, Firestone Tire & Rubber Co.

Grange GLEANINGS By

CHARLES M. GARDNER

Editor of the National Grange Monthly and High Priest of Demeter of the National Grange.

THE THREE most noteworthy Grange meetings of the past month in New England are reported from as many different states and furnish striking evidence of Grange vitality and enthusiasm, which is running high through all lines of New England Grange work. One of these was a big rally night at Peterboro, New Hampshire, a combined regional meeting and welcome to National Master Louis J. Taber—with 960 Patrons answering the roll call. On May 15, in the midst of a raging tempest, fully 1500 Patrons, representing every section of Connecticut, turned out for the all-day Church-Grange service at the State College in Storrs, where a very complete program was impressively carried out. At Portland, Maine, at a Sunday religious service sponsored by the Grange of that vicinity, an audience of more than 1700 crowded City Hall to capacity and heard a magnificent program of appropriate speaking, music, etc.

BEWARE OF "RUTITIS!"

It's a disease that keeps you in a rut and prevents you from ever doing anything new. If you've got it, cure yourself this summer by coming along on our Yellowstone-Great Lakes Tour in August. You'll have the time of your life. See page 21, this issue.

* * *

SEVERAL SUBORDINATE Granges in New York state are celebrating their 50th anniversaries. These include Turin and Glendale Granges in Lewis County, and West Parishville in St. Lawrence County. Meanwhile, a large crowd turned out for the 70th anniversary celebration of Grange No. 1 at Fredonia, the first subordinate in America, and one of whose honored members is former National Master Sherman J. Lowell, just entering upon his 80th year of life, but as much a Grange enthusiast as ever.

* * *

IN CONNECTION with various hall improvements, landscaping, etc., the Grange at Coventry, Connecticut, has laid out a beautiful park in front of its hall, which makes a decided addition to the village appearance and is greatly appreciated by all the citizens.

* * *

A PROMINENT Massachusetts Patron, also well known in the counties of eastern New York, has just passed away — Charles H. Shaylor of Lee, for

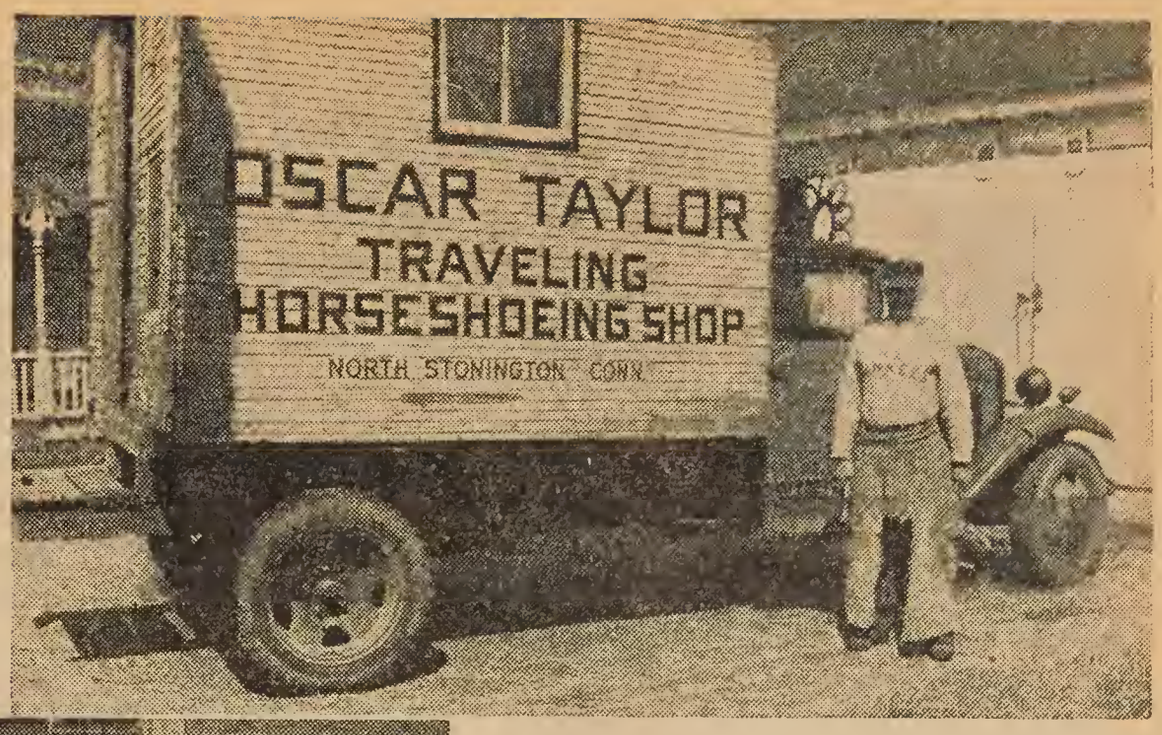
(*Continued on Page 22*)



"Don't worry about me. I'm fishing for the mate to that shoe."

Visiting with NEW ENGLAND farmers

By H. L. COSLINE



Oscar Taylor of North Stonington, Conn., and his traveling horseshoe shop.

• • •

I HAVE just returned from a trip through Connecticut, Massachusetts, and Rhode Island. I stopped at a good many farms, and saw many things which I thought might interest you.

In Rhode Island I saw "Ridy" Hewitt, former county agent in Chemung County, N. Y., and now county agent leader in the State of Rhode Island. With him and the Rhode Island county agents, I stopped at Tockwotton Jersey Farm near East Greenwich, owned by Francis and Manton Madison. Here we saw a field of winter vetch and winter wheat, part of which had already been put into the silo with molasses added to induce proper fermentation. The field was seeded last August and made so good a growth that it was pastured for a time last fall, yet the Madison boys estimate that it will cut at least ten tons of green weight per acre. The growth is so heavy that it has already started to lodge a bit, and while it is possible to do a clean job of cutting, it is evident that it would be a terrific job to let it mature and cure it for hay.



Left: In the front row, from left to right, are William Wood, county agent for northern Rhode Island; R. H. Hewitt, county agent leader; Herbert Peabody, county agent for southern Rhode Island; and Sumner Hollis, county agent for eastern Rhode Island. In the back row are Manton and Francis Madison of Tockwotton Jersey Farm near East Greenwich, on whose place the picture was taken.

• • •



A few of the goats on the farm of Myron Green, Eagleville, Conn.



Below: Part of this field of winter vetch and winter wheat on Tockwotton Jersey Farm has been cut and put into the silo.

On this farm 41 purebred Jerseys are kept on about 85 acres, 40 of which are tillable. Farm practices are in a process of evolution. At one time, most of the tillable land was in hay. Then the pasture area was increased, and fertilized and rotated. Now the tendency is toward an abundance of hay silage as the best means of securing the most feed per acre.

Not far away was the Barton farm, operated by two brothers, Henry and Rowland. I found the brothers repairing a stone fence along a rather marshy spot which is being cleared of brush in spare time and which has been improved by the addition of fertilizer. On this place 65 cows are kept on 50 acres, and last year only 6½ tons of hay were bought. To feed the cows, most of the land is cropped twice. For example, winter rye is cut for hay about the middle of May, and then corn is planted. On another meadow, hay was cut before it was plowed for corn. The meadows are in alfalfa and clover and three 90-ton silos furnish succulent feed. Dairy Herd Improvement records have been kept on the herd for 18 years. Henry Barton is President of the County Farm Bureau and Chairman of the Rhode Island Soil Conservation Committee.

County Agent Herbert Peabody took us to an interesting experiment on native blueberries. One part of a field had been pruned, and each bush had had a good big handful of nitrate of soda. The object is to see whether or not such treatment will increase the size and quality of wild blueberries and thus add to the income of farmers who have them on their places.

At North Stonington, Conn., I had an interesting talk with Oscar Taylor. Mr. Taylor is a blacksmith. As the number of horses dwindled somewhat and as it became more difficult to drive them on roads filled with motorcars, Mr. Taylor fitted up a traveling blacksmith shop and now goes to the horses instead of expecting them to come to him. He hires two men. One rides with him on the truck, which in a day will travel about 30 miles. The other stays in the shop and prepares shoes for the following day's work.

Left: Mrs. Chas. Eggleston, Belchertown, Mass. Mr. and Mrs. Eggleston have a neat little business in flowers and vegetable plants.

At South Windham, Conn., I found an outstanding herd of Holsteins with an average of around 12,000 pounds in ten months' milking. In 1925 Joseph Bartesick came to this farm, and three years later began to improve pastures by adding a ton of lime and about 600 pounds of superphosphate per acre. All the hay land is in alfalfa, and yields are so good that a herd of 24 milkers is kept on 90 acres. Two sons, Frank and Albert, work with their father on this place.

Cows are important in this area, but so are chickens. At Scotland, Conn., I talked with a good poultryman, Lewis Mosely. Mr. Mosely has 2,000 barred rocks and Rhode Island Red layers, and hatches from 40,000 to 50,000 chicks a year. The most interesting point to me was the fact that the entire egg output of the farm is either hatched on the farm or sold to hatcheries. Mr. Mosely says that he has learned plenty about keeping chickens since he started in the poultry business in 1918, but that there is still plenty to learn and he is aiming to do an even better job in the future than he has in the past.

Noticing some goats at pasture, I stopped to inquire about them. Mr. Fred Gee, now 73 years old and apparently hale and hearty, began to keep goats a num- (*Turn to Page* 12)

THE Editorial PAGE

BY E. R. EASTMAN

Address all mail for Editorial or Advertising departments to American Agriculturist, Savings Bank Building, Ithaca, New York.

The Hearings on the Milk Order

NOT IN many years have I been so impressed with the organized determination of dairymen to find *some* solution to their problems as I have been at the hearing on the proposed milk Order. (See news story of what happened at these hearings on opposite page.)

I attended the hearing at Elmira and some of those in New York. At Elmira more than 1200 farm men and women like those I grew up with listened intently to the arguments both for and against the proposed milk marketing plan. Many dairymen braved the microphone and the great audience to testify in favor of trying the proposed order. Only a few actual dairymen opposed the plan, and they were all patrons of one dairy company which is bitterly opposed. My guess is that had a vote been taken at the Elmira gathering, it would have been at least ten to one in favor of the milk marketing plan.

At the New York City hearing the consumers and dealers had their innings. Consumers' representatives expressed themselves in general in favor of the plan. Some of the dealers are apparently emphatically opposed to the milk marketing order, many others have suggested changes which they think will improve it.

While this matter is being considered by dairymen, we of *American Agriculturist* have tried to be impartial, not expressing our own opinions. Instead we have tried to give you all possible news and facts. It is hard, however, to continue to be impartial when one listens to the unfair statements of some of those who are opposing the plan. Milk dealers, of course, have a right to express themselves at these hearings. They have millions of dollars invested in the business, and naturally are and should be interested in any marketing plan that affects that business. Some dealers are sincere in proposing changes in the order which they think will improve it, but it is plain to one attending these hearings that certain dealers are out to kill the plan. Why? Is it because some of them believe that they will profit most when farmers are divided and the market constantly upset? I give full credit to both dealers and farmers who honestly believe that this marketing plan will not work, but if there is anything needed to make a farmer or an impartial observer climb off the fence for this plan, it is the type of opposition of some of the dealer and other utterly selfish interests that have been arrayed against it in these hearings.

Farmers Object to Acreage Reduction

IN MANY places in both the South and the West, farmers are aroused against the Triple A because of crop quotas which, they claim, so reduce the possibilities of production that many farmers have no hope of making a profit from their crops. They claim also that the compensation to be received from the government for these reductions will not begin to cover the losses that may occur because of the reduced acreage. In some places the farmers are organizing to resist this method of crop control.

American Agriculturist has opposed this "making-scarce" policy from the time it was started. It covers only a few farm products, and there is nothing in the law to prevent producers restricted in one crop to increase production in those not under control. If this law is continued, dairymen, for example, may look for a big increase in the number of dairy farmers. The country is so large, agriculture is so complex, that it is impossible for the Department of Agriculture to enforce the law, and certainly the Department cannot regulate the weather. A combination of a drought with the large acreage restriction was disastrous under the first AAA law, and may well be again.

We have predicted that sooner or later farmers of the West and South, asking for government crop control, would get fed up. It looks as if our prediction was coming true even quicker than we expected.

Dr. George F. Warren

BEFORE entering Sage Chapel on the beautiful campus of Cornell University yesterday afternoon, to listen to the last rites for George F. Warren, I paused for a moment with a friend to look out over Cayuga Lake and to the hills beyond. The spring sunshine sifted through the long rows of elms directly in front of us, birds sang, flowers bloomed, and the soft green of



GEORGE F. WARREN—1874-1938

springtime carpeted the earth. Just then the old library clock, to which Dr. Warren had listened so many, many times, again softly marked the passing of Time.

As I stood there, I said to my friend:

"Why should we be sad when a friend merges with all of this? When he was here with us he was part of Nature. He still is. He has only changed his form."

"It has been my privilege," said a philosopher friend to me recently, "to visit many of the far places of earth, so to me life has been one grand adventure. Why, then, fear the greatest adventure of all? Death can be but one of two things; either a progression from this life, or just a rest. Either is good. If it is a rest, you and I know how tired we sometimes get, how good it is just to lie down at the close of day. If death is a progression, then think of all the friends whom we shall meet again. Think of what it would mean to sit by some quiet river in that Land of Somewhere and listen to Abraham Lincoln talk, or to William Shakespeare or to Jesus of Nazareth."

So I do not feel too badly for my Mother, who passed away a year ago, nor for my aunt, who died two weeks ago, nor for your friend and mine, Dr. Warren, who has just left us. For the dead are with Nature and Nature's God, and God will take care of his own. My sympathies go instead to those of us who are left behind to pick up our stumbling feet and carry on this strange business of Life alone and without those great personalities like Dr. Warren who walked with us for a while and helped our faltering steps over the rough road.

Try Some Grass or Legume Silage

THE APPROACH of the haying season brings another opportunity to try grass or legume silage. Those who have tried it are enthusiastic. Clover and alfalfa especially make fine ensilage. Next to pasture improvement, I personally believe that grass silage bids fair to be the most important advance in dairy practice in many years.

One big advantage of haying this way is that you can carry on the operation in wet weather. It is, however, necessary to make the grass ensilage right or it will spoil. If molasses is used, it should be applied at the rate of from 50 to 75 pounds per ton. It is possible, however, to make good silage from grass (not legumes) that is not too immature without any preservative. The more immature the crop is the more preservative needed, and the more legumes used, the more preservative necessary. It is figured that about 25 to 50 per cent of the food value of molasses is lost in fermentation.

If phosphoric acid is used instead of molasses, it may be applied at the rate of about a gallon or a little less per ton, depending on the crop.

The crop should not be put in too green, because there will be a loss of juice containing some of the plant food. If cut before it blooms it can be allowed to wilt for about 2 hours before being put into the silo. The cost of the preservatives adds around $1 per ton to the cost of the silage. If phosphoric acid is used, most of this is returned in the manure.

While on the subject of haying, may I say that years ago many farmers believed that they got more hay late because of the bottom growth. Actual tests do not bear this out. The weight of evidence is all in favor of starting haying early.

Ralph Graham, our New England editor, who is also one of the best farmers I know, is enthusiastic over the merits of early cut hay. Ralph says that he notes an increase in production in his dairy every time they go on early cut hay. Many other farmers report the same thing.

Where Do You Prefer to Live?

IF YOU had your wish, I wonder whether you would choose to live in the country or the city? In other words, where can one come nearest to an ideal existence? What are the advantages and the disadvantages, as you see them, for both country and city life?

We of your editorial staff have our opinion, but we would like yours, and we will pay $1 for every letter on this interesting subject which we can find room to print. Make your letters as interesting as possible, of course, but make them short, and send them in before July 1. Address them to E. R. Eastman, Editor, *American Agriculturist,* Savings Bank Building, Ithaca, N. Y.

Do You Know This Man?

WE HAVE an appealing inquiry from W. C. McIntyre of Waverly, New York, to help him locate his long-lost brother. His brother's name is Horatio Seymour McIntyre, and he was usually called Seymour. He was last known of in Barnfeld, New York, now called Trenton.

If Seymour McIntyre is living he is the last brother, so naturally W. C. McIntyre wishes to get in touch with him.

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Seen and Heard at

Milk Marketing Agreement Hearings

By Ed. Blodgett



LIKE a vast army moving into position, the New York milk shed tightened up its battle lines. Standing by — ready to aid if called — were reinforcements of state and federal authority. They were there, simply to consider and listen, in a joint state-federal public hearing that daily moved forward from Albany to Malone, Syracuse, Elmira and New York city. The testimony submitted will govern final revision of the "third and yet unused" measure of the Rogers-Allen act, now under proposal. Enactment of this measure is designed to put "teeth" into the entire program, enlisting state and federal aid in a sweeping farm movement to stabilize the New York market. This new departure springs from the ranks of the Metropolitan Co-operative Milk Producers' Bargaining Agency, Inc., 55,000-strong. It aims toward a living wage and fair play for all.

The presiding officer at this "recessed and continued" hearing was Judge Glenn J. Gifford of the dairy section, federal department of agriculture. Holton V. Noyes, New York State Commissioner of Agriculture and Markets, held an honorary position at the bench. Another principal figure was Hon. Edmund F. Cooke of Buffalo, member of the lawyers' committee of the Bargaining Agency and appearing as solicitor in behalf of the measure's sponsors.

It is estimated that along the line of march more than 10,000 dairymen sat in to witness the procedure — any or all of them welcome to take the stand and tell about the current troubles that beset their $2,000,000,000-a-year industry. . . and why the farmer himself is taking such a terrific loss.

Serious Business

There were other faces, too. Many from dealer and consumer ranks. To those on the press table, the crowd was veritably a sea of faces. It was a great study in human nature. There were bronzed faces, sunburned faces — all intent upon digging to the very bottom of the question. Some were motionless as though carved out of stone. Others were volatile — ready to scowl or grin at the drop of a hat. And still others graven with lines of sheer discouragement.

There was static energy in that vast crowd. At times (and in certain places) it seemed as though a lighted match would explode the whole powder-keg of human emotions. Despite the stern readiness of Judge Gifford's gavel, there were sudden windstorms of cheers or cat-calling.

All this taxed the ready resources of the capable hearing master. Throughout the entire tour there was a running fire of comment, giving credit to this fine, understanding person. He kept his eye right on the ball. His ready wit averted many bad situations. He was in complete control every minute, with rare diplomatic touch and honest human appeal.

Morning sessions all seemed to follow prescribed channels. They opened with Judge Gifford's defining the session and introducing those who took leading parts.

This was followed by remarks from Commissioner Noyes who spoke for the state's part in the hearing. The commissioner stressed the following points:

1—That neither state nor federal authority is sponsoring this measure and trying to foist it on the farmers. Instead, he stressed, the measure is coming from the farmers themselves who are seeking available state and federal aid. If a referendum vote brings the necessary response in favor, the government will then come in with its own enforcement powers.

2—That to date, state and federal officials have only acted as consultants in the measure's drafting, offering a few suggestions to make the proposal coincide with government policies.

3—That the referendum should by all means be channeled through individual farmer votes instead of "block voting" in behalf of group co-operatives.

4—That it is useless to attempt this market-stabilization measure unless every farmer in the milk shed is willing to give his 100 per cent co-operation to the new plan.

Commissioner Noyes was followed by Mr. Cooke who presented the opening statement in behalf of the Bargaining Agency. This statement was, in brief, a summary of the document in question, backed by a certain amount of historical data. In this statement, Mr. Cooke very ably presented the measure in terms of its definition, necessity and timeliness.

He said, in brief, that the public is quite aware of the troubles that beset the dairy farmer, and knows moreover that remedies to better this condition have been proposed from time to time — but none ever carried to a conclusion.

Fairness Essential

Any plan, said Mr. Cooke, *must* include all parts of the industry, and *must* take into consideration the various organizations which are attempting to express through themselves the hopes and aspirations of dairy farmers — and particularly must it provide for equitable and just treatment for unorganized farmers on the same basis with the organized.

Mr. Cooke further outlined the five objectives of the proposed measure as follows:

1—An equal purchase price to be paid by all dealers for milk for the same use.

2—An equal share to each producer of the benefits of the fluid market.

3—An equal share by each producer in the burdens of the surplus, and the expense of controlling it.

4—Reasonable contribution to those having surplus facilities for the use of them, seasonally, for market protection.

5—Effectuation of the foregoing principles in such a manner as will perpetuate and encourage co-operatives. And further, build this plan on a basis of fair play to all; producer, dealer and consumer.

Mr. Cooke said that the proposed measure should accomplish the foregoing on a basis by which all New York milk shed farmers should gain a substantially higher price for their milk.

The opening session at Albany was conducted amid the grandeur of formal surroundings in Chancellors' Hall, State Educational Building. Yes, there were many farmers present, but there was also a marked number of New York dealers with their busy, note-taking secretarial aides. There were also many plant managers, lawyers and others. Quite the "Albany touch" on the crowd.

Producers Received Copies

The opening round got under way with an attempted bombshell, — followed by a Communistic attempt at more fireworks. L. C. Anderson, Binghamton attorney, representing the Crowley Milk Co-operative Producers' Association, claiming some 1200 members, submitted a protest to stop the hearing, mainly on grounds that he had lacked ample opportunity to study the measure, and that sessions of the hearing had been scheduled in such remote places that an insufficient cross-section of farmers could attend.

This brought a response from Mr. Cooke that many, many thousands of copies of this measure had been mailed all over the state. With a broad grin, Judge Gifford handed Mr. Anderson a manuscript which was obviously the document in question.

The hearing went right ahead. That is, after Judge Gifford's reprimand had quelled a marked amount of cat-calling. Isadore Begun, claiming to represent the Communist party, was one of the first witnesses. He said that he was "on the fence", but added that his party should be entitled to a voice in the matter.

Paul L. Miller, representing the federal department of agriculture, took the stand briefly to clarify certain federal aspects in question.

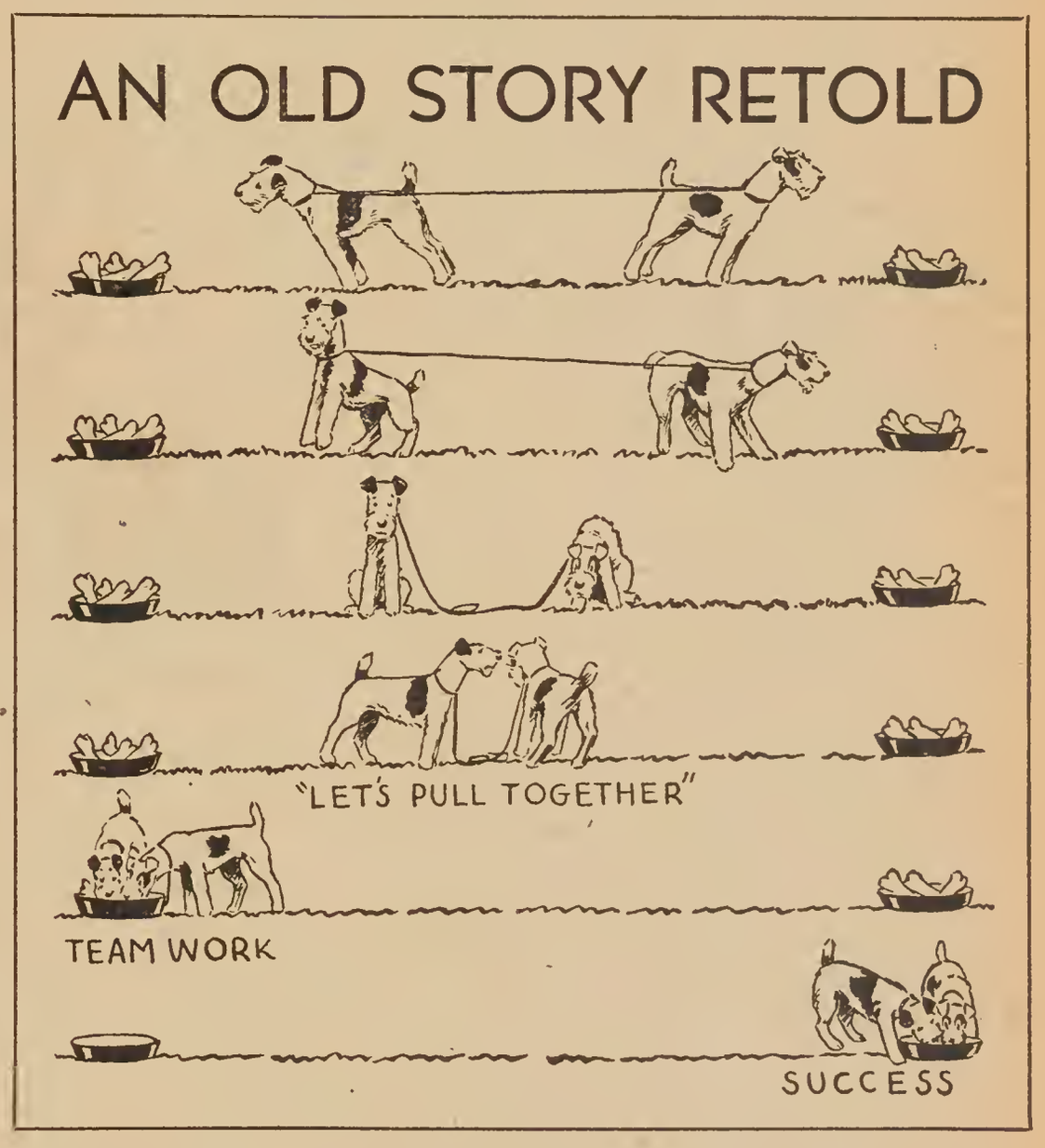
The remainder of the session, lasting well into the evening, was devoted to testimony in support of the plan. This testimony was very well-arranged, covering inclusive problems that call for the proposed remedy.

Among those to testify were Dr. Kenneth Schaul, Warren E. Davey, Fred H. Sexauer, J. A. Coulter, Sherrill Hufcut, Jay C. Treat, Homer S. Rolfe, Ralph C. Norton and Roswell Kinney—most of them high-ranking officials of the Bargaining Agency, and all in favor of the proposed agreement.

Barring two or three minor outbursts, the heft of the day's testimony was predominently in favor of the measure. Of interest to note was the substantial attendance of farm women, earnestly sharing with their men-folks the consideration of this important measure.

In the North Country

Tuesday's session at Malone was colorful indeed. Here the group which (*Turn to Page* 10)





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The dish is not very fancy, but the gourds don't look so bad after a long winter in my warm, dry office. Green, white, yellow, tan; smooth, warty, round, or necked, there is lots of interest in these easily grown plants.

GOURDS

By PAUL WORK

INTEREST in garden gourds has increased greatly the last two or three years. Our friend, Dr. L. H. Bailey, wrote a book entitled "The Garden of Gourds" which appeared about a year ago. It tells about the many different kinds that are available.

Incidentally, Dr. Bailey, who has just passed his 80th birthday, spoke at the annual dinner of the Vegetable Crops Club at Cornell recently and the thrill of hearing him speak has not abated one iota. He radiates the same enthusiasm and same kindly philosophy that was well known to Farm and Home Week visitors of 30 years ago.

Coming back to gourds, the time to sow seed is about the same as for setting tomatoes or a shadow earlier. They do not stand frost as they belong to the same family as cucumbers. Some of them require a fairly long season and, for them to keep well during the winter, they ought to be pretty thoroughly matured. They may be allowed to run on the ground, but it is a bit better to have them on a fence or trellis of some sort. The vines themselves are fresh and green all summer; the blossoms (some of them white and some of them yellow) are attractive; and the gourds hanging on the vines command much interest and attention.

Gourds make a fine adjunct for a roadside stand. Harvested in the fall, they make a good sales item for the roadside, and florists frequently take them on for baskets and dishes for dining table or buffet. The colors are bright and contrasting, the shapes interesting and, in some cases, grotesque.

Gourds add quite a bit to the interest of the place and, personally, I would not find it difficult to have another hobby on my hands to take up the time when I ought to be doing something else.

* * *

Trellis Tomatoes

TOMATO acreage in New England has been increasing for the past several years, and a very large share of them are grown on trellis. Under this plan, plants are set 18 or 20 inches apart in rows 3 to 4 feet apart. Instead of having a few carloads of stakes—one stake for each plant,—pipe posts or steel fence posts are set up 20 feet apart and a heavy wire (no. 12) is stretched over the top and anchored securely at the ends of the rows. Some also string another wire about a foot from the ground. Then, jute twine is fastened to the top wire and run down to the bottom wire and tied there or else is tied with a non-slip bowline knot to the base of the tomato plant. In either case, no tying of the plant is necessary—the stem being simply twisted around the string as it grows. Plants are usually trimmed to single stems. In some cases, they use two strings and two leaders per plant.

This method of growing tomatoes is costly. Hence, it is necessary to see that the crop is not jeopardized by neglect of any one of the important factors in good culture. This includes fertilization, good moisture supply and control of leaf diseases are important.

In return for the extra cost of growing tomatoes by the trellis system, the principal advantages to be expected are greater yields per acre; greater convenience in cultivation, in spraying or dusting, and in harvesting; a larger proportion of fruit to sell early; and more uniformly high quality fruits.

Not all the advantages are realized in every case. This is, in considerable degree, a matter of conditions and planning. It is no method for a grower who is not willing to make a strictly first-class job of it.

I grew my row of tomatoes on trellis last year using Bonny Best, John Baer and Michigan State Forcing. We were so well pleased with the results that we are not likely to let them crawl all over the garden again.

* * *

"Pea Blossoms"

Bruce Millard, commercial grower at Ithaca, had peas in blossom May 15th, —Gradus and Thomas Laxton. Bill Stevens' came in May 20th and mine May 21st. It usually takes three weeks from blossom to picking.



SAME AGE --- SAME BREEDING
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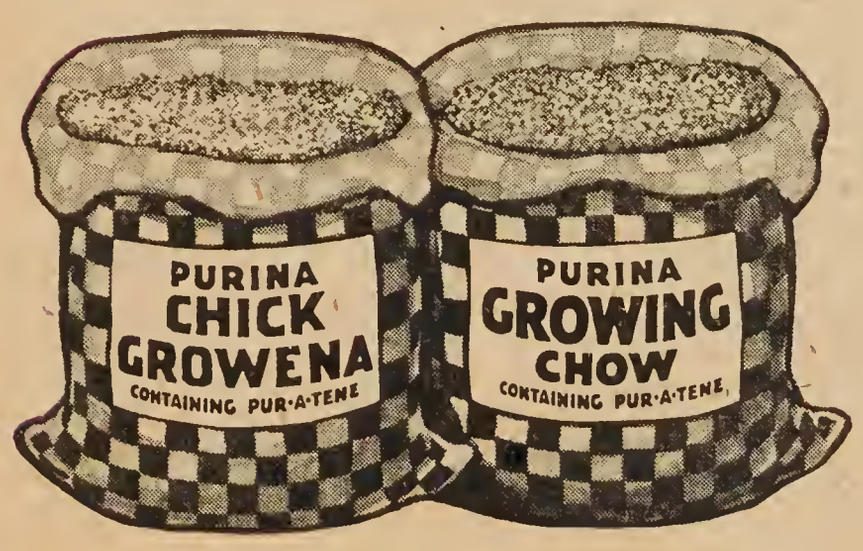
The Purina-fed Birds Made $68.25 Extra Income!

THERE'S a mighty big difference in the two pens of birds you see above. Yet these birds are the same age and same breeding. Both pens were given a fine start for the first six weeks on Purina Startena. The top pen was switched to straight grain at six weeks, the lower pen was fed grain and Purina Growing Chow. When they were five months old, both pens were switched to Purina Lay Chow and grain.

By the time they were eight months old the Purina-fed birds had laid $74.75 worth of eggs. The other pen had laid only $6.50 worth of eggs. $68.25 extra income because these birds were properly fed during the the growing period.

You pay for a good growing mash whether you feed it or not. You pay for it in the eggs that you don't get during the fall and early winter months. Even though your birds are switched to laying feed, they are forced to use laying feed to grow on and don't lay the eggs they should.

This year, grow your pullets the Purina way and get in on those extra fall profits. *See your Purina dealer today about Purina Growena or Purina Growing Chow!*



PURINA MILLS
Buffalo, N. Y. St. Johnsbury, Vt.



THOUGHTS ON EMPIRES—YOURS AND MINE

TODAY I am writing from Dubrovnik, Jugo-Slavia. As I traveled on from Gibraltar through the Mediterranean, I saw Italy's gunboats and France's destroyers, and war planes sailing through the air. I even saw two of our own warships off the coast of Naples, and honestly wished they were back home.

Our ship took us through the Adriatic Sea, up to Venice, and from there we had a day in Vienna, Austria, and another in Budapest, Hungary. Then a quick auto trip through Italy so as to see as much of different countries as possible.

Mussolini, the "Duce" is certainly the big boss in Italy. His name and his messages are painted on the walls of thousands of houses. "DUCE, DUCE, DUCE;" "DUCE A NOI," which is difficult to translate, but it means the Duce is for everybody and everybody must be for the Duce. Another sign which we saw over and over again was a statement which constantly is on Mussolini's lips, "We are strong. We are not afraid." There was another command used more often than any other, on a sign which read "CREDERE—OBBEDIRE—COMBATTERE!" which is translated "Believe, Obey, Fight!"

Mussolini knows the masses. His propaganda is hurled at you as from a machine gun. The city streets are clean and free of beggars. People are busy at all kinds of public works at the Dictator's commands. Bachelors pay heavy taxes. On the contrary, substantial reductions are made as one's family increases.

■ ■ ■ ■

NOW I AM back home from these countries with their rumors of war and preparations for war. My friends are asking me, "Is there going to be another war?" They want to know what Austria really thinks of Hitler. "Is Mussolini going to build another Roman Empire?" they are asking. To all such questions I can give definite answers, though I fully realize how worthless my answers may be since conditions are changing so rapidly in Europe, and my prophecy of today may be completely upset by the upheaval of tomorrow.

It is obvious that a war today would be suicide. Airplanes, machine guns, and gas would soon destroy European civilization. I can't believe that any nation, regardless of how greatly it wishes to destroy its enemies, would be willing to destroy itself.

War or no war, we in America have no problems which are even faintly comparable to problems European countries face. Over there the problem is one of scarcity—of food and of raw materials. With us it is one of abundance; abundance of food and of raw materials.

I am firmly convinced that the future of America rests, not upon whether or not we will have large armies or navies, nor whether Fascism gains a hold on this side of the water. Our future depends entirely upon whether or not America is still a crusading nation, striving to accomplish big tasks, and determining to reach economic, social, and spiritual goals. It was the striving of our forefathers against impossible odds that made our country great. Other *isms* and other ideals only gain a foothold when our generation begins to soften in the vigor of its crusade.

Ours is a great country. We have opportunities that have not yet been tapped. In my estimation, most all of our problems will melt away before a nation, a business, and an individual who know where they are going, and who are on their way.

WM. H. DANFORTH
Chairman of the Board
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MICHIGAN'S popularity as a vacation land has increased tremendously during the last decade and Michigan's dustless highways are an important factor in luring to Michigan nearly three million out-of-state cars annually. Miles and miles of paved trunklines cross the state in all directions. Gravel trunklines and many side roads as well have been adequately treated with moisture-absorbing calcium chloride to eliminate the discomfort and danger that lurk in the dust cloud.

Vermont, too, has been an extensive user of calcium chloride for dust prevention almost as long as Michigan. Many other states are finding dustless roads one of their principal aids in attracting and holding tourist business.

The use of calcium chloride is even more valuable to keep down dust on rural highways with lower traffic counts. Sometimes, where little money is available, the calcium chloride is applied only in strips or spots in front of or adjacent to farm residences, intersections and curves. In other cases the entire highway is dustproofed. Wherever this moisture-holding chemical is applied, the roads are not only dustless, but surface materials pack firmly into excellent driving surfaces.

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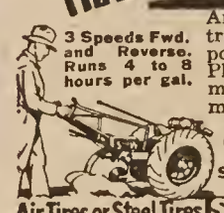
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YOUR PAGE

While we cannot possibly print all letters received, your comments and opinions are appreciated. Naturally the editors reserve the right to disagree with sentiments expressed here.

Recipe for Health, Wealth and Prosperity

IN ANSWER to your recent question, "What did 1937 teach you as a Farmer," would say that we learned that it pays to raise all the food possible for home consumption. We raised all the vegetables, potatoes and dry beans that we could. We canned a lot of the vegetables, such as peas, string beans, beets, carrots, and tomatoes. We also made pickles and catsup from the tomatoes.

Canned vegetables save a lot of steam in the winter while preparing a boiled dinner. By canning the surplus fruit and vegetables, we have them on hand when we want them. By having a pig or beef cow to dress off, the family is well provided with meat. The surplus can be canned, and comes in handy both in summer and winter. Raise your own meat. Don't sell it as many people do, and then buy it back at twice as much as you sold it for. You will also have your own shortening, quite a saving in expense.

With plenty of dairy products, milk, cream, butter and eggs, you will be well provided for. If you have more vegetables than you can use, exchange them with your grocer for tea, coffee, sugar and flour, etc. With plenty of good fuel and good wholesome food, you will be kept warm and well fed. You will enjoy good health, wealth and prosperity!—*Miss E. E. D., Maine.*

* * *

Betting On His Early Corn

I READ in your issue of April 9th that a few years ago you picked sweet corn on July 19th.

I commenced picking mine last year on July 13th. This year I planted two weeks earlier than last, so expect to have some ready to pick before July 4th! It is up now (May 3rd), and has been cultivated and hoed.—*A. L. H., Mass.*

* * *

Likes 'Old Squire" Stories

THIS is a letter of apreciation to you and *American Agriculturist,* to which I am subscribed for the next 5 years. I like reading every mite of it, and especialy the old Squire stories. Hope you can keep them up.

A young lady, a neighbor of mine, married a man that lived near C. A. Stephens and who vouched for the truth of these stories. I wrote Dr. Stephens a short time before he died, and he wrote me because we had an old Squire in Mother's family.

Well, Mr. Eastman, you see we were brought up on Youth's Companion. Mother took it for me when I was 12 years old. Am 68 now. We could hardly wait for the Companion to come, and when it did Father would read it out loud to us. There were quite a few real historical stories of early Maine. I'm enclosing one from the Youth's Companion of August 18, 1904, of early days of Maine banking. Our old Squire was one of the three men who helped to get Maine set up as a State.—*E. L. H., Maine.*

* * *

Roadside and Town Retailing Brings in Cash

I BELIEVE that farmers who live in areas which are primarily industrial and residential, as I do, may well deal to some extent directly with the consumer, either catering to the passing motorist or retailing in town. With us it is one important source of income in a diversified farm business.

Instead of a road stand, we have a small table which can easily be carried in and out. A stand of any proportion needs someone in constant attendance, which is not always convenient. Also, it looks bare unless well filled. This means harvesting something whether one has immediate sale for it or not. If not moved immediately, it deteriorates or is lost altogether.

Fruits and vegetables are always most attractive when growing, and people like to go into the garden or orchard to select their purchases and have them gathered before their eyes. Worthwhile volume is obtained by having a variety of fruits and vegetables constantly maturing. I try to keep my eye on the $1 sale and give a small premium of additional produce for a sale of this amount.

Best sellers at the farm are fruits and vegetables which deteriorate most quickly after harvesting. I place corn at the head of the list. We aim to have a constant supply from late in July into October. Salad vegetables collectively come next — lettuce, cabbage, cucumbers, tomatoes and peppers. Strawberries are consistently good sellers.

Retailing in town is good the year round, with apples, eggs, potatoes and dressed poultry constituting most of the winter and spring business. We always sell somewhat cheaper at the farm than in town, to induce people to come and get it. When we deliver, we plan to get retail prices in fairness to retailers to whom we sell at wholesale. We aim to hold our trade in town not so much by low prices as by having everything really good.

Eggs are constantly good sellers. Most housewives will buy freely and regularly from a reliable source. We aim to get about 10c a dozen above wholesale prices.

To those who contemplate retailing, I offer two suggestions: First, quality must be good and prices fair. Second, watch collections. Some credit on delivery routes is probably inevitable. There is always the good customer whose husband has gone away and taken all the money. My rule is to trust those who pay when they say they will.—*F. H. L., New York.*

* * *

More Wisdom Gleaned in 1937

LAST year's wet season taught me all over again that this farm should have been drained long ago. If I tried anything new, it was to plow some sod (quack grass sod at that) and plant potatoes. This was because every time I was ready to plant the piece I intended for potatoes, it would rain again and I couldn't go onto it. The vines turned out good, but no yield. The boy who used part of the plot for 4-H potatoes, using certified seed, more fertilizer and dust, had no better potatoes than mine.

One thing I have done that I hope never to do again is to change in haying. Neighbor has the rake and loader and I have the boys. But my hay is left until the last and gets too ripe. Another time I'd take my young boys and hay it without a side hay rake and loader.

A sound farm practice is filling a silo. Doing without it last Fall sure taught me anew that "cows need silage."—*C. L. O., New York.*

* * *

Kills Every Tent Caterpillar

AVERY effective recipe to kill tent caterpillars on apple trees is as follows:

Take a common oilcan and squirt three or four times in the nest, using old automobile oil, and it will kill every worm.—*D. B. Van Worner, Cherry Creek, N. Y.*



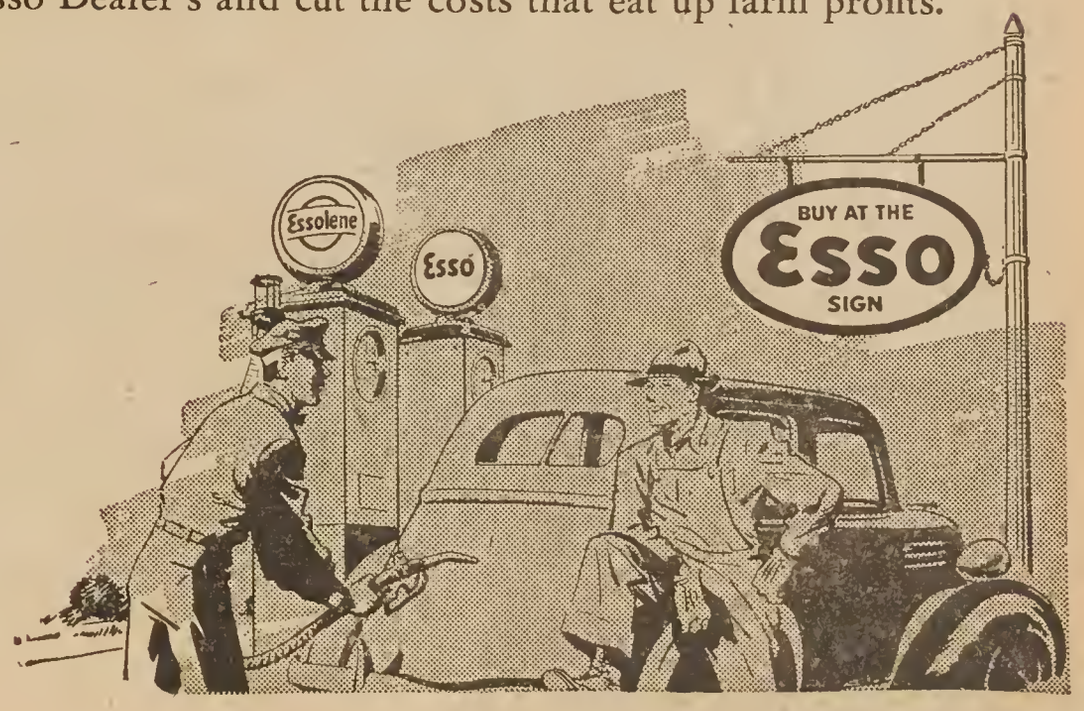
CUT COSTS THAT EAT UP FARM PROFITS



SUCCESSFUL farmers know that it's *day-to-day expenses* that eat up farm profits. They know there's a good deal more to figuring a margin than balancing initial cost of stock or seed against the market price of farm products. They've learned from experience that feed and care and general upkeep . . . if not watched constantly . . . can cut profits to the vanishing point.

Most farmers know, too, that trucks and tractors, threshing machines and other equipment represent a big part of modern farm overhead. They watch operating costs carefully . . . buy petroleum products wisely to keep engine repair bills down, to get top performance at minimum cost.

That's why so many farm business men have made it a habit to buy Esso Marketers fuels and lubricants. They assure themselves of *profitable* performance by dealing at the Esso sign . . . the mark of the world's leading petroleum organization. Stop regularly at *your* Esso Dealer's and cut the costs that eat up farm profits.



ESSO MARKETERS

COLONIAL BEACON OIL COMPANY, INC.

98th YEAR JUNE

SHEFFIELD FARMS ALMANAC



Changeable

Weather conditions that have brought earlier pasture this spring may mean a shortage of forage later. Soy-beans and Kafir-corn, alone or in combination, sown now will insure an economical source of forage for late summer and fall.

Any farmer knows what a horse-collar is—but did you know that a bottle-collar is an important thing in a dairy farmer's business? It slips over the neck of a Sheffield Milk Bottle. It is a "salesman" that sells more of the products that farmers produce. Sheffield prints and distributes millions of these bottle-collars each year to help keep dairy products moving from the farm to the consumer.

Sealtest THE SEALTEST SYSTEM OF LABORATORY PROTECTION

SAVE WITH "HARDER" SILOS



Feed your herd for less money, make more profit, with corn or hay silage, produced in a Harder Silo. Write today for full information and special low prices.

HARDER SILO COMPANY, Inc.
Box A Cobbleskill, N. Y.

KILL ALL FLIES



Placed anywhere. Daisy Fly Killer attracts and kills flies. Guaranteed, effective. Neat, convenient—Cannot spill—Willnot soil or injure anything. Lasts all season. 20c at all dealers. Harold Somers, Inc., 150 De Kalb Ave., B'klyn, N.Y.

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Don't Let Your Accident Insurance Policy Run Out

If you have been notified that your policy is to run out soon, renew it right away with an American Agriculturist agent or direct to N. A. ASSOCIATES Inc. 10 NORTH CHERRY ST., POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.

ELEVATING EVEN TO TOP OF 100 FT. TOWER EASY WITH THE BLIZZARD ENSILAGE CUTTER & HAY CHOPPER

Excess elevating capacity (125 foot in picture) reveals a Blizzard characteristic—it's built BETTER than needed in every detail! Better materials, better weights, BETTER SATISFACTION!

The new streamlined 12 point Blizzard guarantees you a marvelous satisfying experience. It chops hay or fills silo with equal efficiency—no changes—no EXTRAS!

Blizzard's new catalog fully illustrates and describes feature after feature—many exclusive—that you should know. Foremost is the All-Angle delivery—nothing like it anywhere else. Then, there's the knife adjustment at full speed, the famous "moly" alloy cutting wheel, all-steel paddle roll with crimped edges, alemite system, gears in oil, tractor hitch—TWELVE such features all in the LOW COST Blizzard will save you labor, money and time. (*No price increase this year*). Don't let anyone decide for you till you get the BLIZZARD catalog—and see for yourself. Write today! It's FREE. Ask for Catalog U.



"SINCE 1874" BLIZZARD MFG. CO., CANTON, OHIO

THIS IS THE TIME to buy!

NOW is the time to buy your UNADILLA SILO.

Each year we offer special discounts for early orders. But this year lumber, steel and labor have all gone up. Our price is still the same. Get your silo at the old price while you can.

And it's the Unadilla you want—famous for convenience, strength and good silage. So send for catalog, prices—special discounts.

UNADILLA SILO CO.,
Box B, Unadilla, N. Y.

Agents wanted in open territory.



UNADILLA SILOS

PARMAK ELECTRIC FENCER

SLASHES FENCE COSTS



Now! Amazing FLUX DIVERTER invention gives long life to SAFE 6-volt batteries—unforgetable sting stops the worst fence breakers. ONE used WIRE on light stakes costs less than..... $10 Per Mile

FREE CATALOG

SENT ON 30 DAYS TRIAL! $12.50 DRY CELLS

Write for FREE CATALOG—long time guarantee and proof from users near you. Thousands now in use. DEALER AGENTS WANTED. Write at once.

PARKER-McCRORY MFG. CO. 54-G, Kansas City, Mo.

POST YOUR FARM

AND KEEP TRESPASSERS OFF.

We can supply you with signs, printed on heavy, coated cloth, that meet legal requirements. Write for prices.

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST,
10 North Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Seen and Heard at Milk Marketing Hearings

(*Continued from Page* 5)

jammed the big, austere armory was pre-dominently from farm sources. Here too, the fall and winter situation had been more intense — with the worst prices in the state written into the records of many, many farmers.

The plan, here, was not received without its opposition. A. G. Pilger (who came all the way from Batavia to counsel with these people — and who admitted that one of his main personal concerns in milk is focused on the far-to-westward Buffalo milk shed) set the pace for the antagonists. He maintained that the proposed plan is not sufficiently clear.

The opposition ran toward high-strung oratory. It played upon the emotions. It kept Judge Gifford busy "holding the boat in the channel." Those for the plan countered with clear, cold, unhurried testimony.

William Spellman, rugged Chateaugay farmer, testified that "it is time we all agree on one plan — whatever the plan. I am willing to share my markets and my surplus burdens with every person in the milk shed."

Voicing the same sentiment, but representing a market of far easier approach to New York City than the North Country, was Harold Evans of Madison County, manager of three cooperatives there. He testified that he was willing indeed to share with all farmers the favorable conditions of his fluid market along with state-wide burdens. He said that such action would offer better return for all.

A strong supporter at the Malone session was Leon A. Chapin, vice president of the Bargaining Agency, and owner of a large dairy just west of the village.

Mr. Chapin outlined the North Country's position in this proposed venture, and its relationship to the acute surplus problem. Marketing distances, he said, emphasize this condition.

"Summer production is easily adapted to this section", he testified. "As a consequence, production in June (according to 1935 state figures) is thrice that of January."

Summer Production Heavy

Mr. Chapin further outlined that with 81 per cent of northern county production facing June manufacture, it is easily apparent that the producers are vitally interested in the control of surplus.

"What we need in this section from an industry standpoint is not a change in the percentage of milk or cream shipped, but rather some method whereby returns from surplus operations may be so controlled that the producer is assured the greatest possible return."

Although the Malone session gave strong evidence that there are opposing schools of thought, accounts of deplorable conditions encountered today made it very obvious that North Country farmers are desperately seeking "some kind of solution" to their problems.

It was apparent, moreover, that the presentation of this new measure had a better reception than it might have done a few months previously

Wednesday's session at Syracuse had even a bit more of the "touch and go" aspects than were seen at Malone. Argument was at boiling-point on both sides. Although it seemed at times as though nerves were strained to the breaking-limit, Judge Gifford's deft control was an example of diplomatic brilliance.

Observers pointed out that the weight of evidence seemed to line up definitely with the need for state and federal marketing aid.

Another night session — another train hop — and another chapter opened in the big state armory at Elmira where 2,000 farmers crowded the place

Again, Archie Wright of the Farmers' Union was at the door, handing out more leaflets which he described as "fresh off the press." Many farmers took them and jammed them into pockets. Their minds were on the doings inside.

Grim Determination

A highlight of the entire series was the obvious stage-fright of one of the opening witnesses; a rugged farmer who faced the loud speaker microphone with grim determination.

"I'll probably die of heart failure before I get away from this thing," he said in effect, "but I'm bound I'll speak my piece in favor of this plan."

Startling, indeed, was the testimony of another witness who said that his net return per hundredweight has been clearing him about 15 cents.

Stronger yet was the testimony of George R. Stewart of Montgomery County, to the effect that (based on figures in previous testimony submitted Monday by Dr. Kenneth Schaul) farmers of the New York milk shed had failed to gain about $5,000,000 through lack of united agreement and organization.

Opposition spear-head for the day was Archie Wright, self-styled Union organizer, who was met with sparse applause and a chorus of jibes.

Mr. Wright obviously refuted one of his own arguments during questioning when he stated that milk from the New York shed should be marketed through some kind of a unified bargaining group.

The New York City session was a chapter unto itself. It started in a band-box (in the downtown state office building) and wound up in one of the nation's swankest ballrooms at Hotel Commodore. Everybody expected to greet this Friday session as "dealer day", but it was scarcely that. Only one person to take the stand admitted that he was a dealer.

Varied reaction, instead, came from a succession of New Jersey farmers who seriously questioned how this measure would affect their own markets.

Consumers Speak

Consumers, too, had their innings, voicing emphatic support of the farmers. Dr. Caroline Whitney (noted in New York for her activity in consumer support) seriously questioned the much-mooted Article 10, Section 5 which she contended "fails to define clearly" the provision covering unfair competition and retail price fixing. Aside from that, and one or two other sub-factors, she declared that her Milk Consumers' Protective Committee voices its whole-hearted support of the producers especially in terms of state and federal help in price control.

The hearing was then adjourned, to

(*Continued on Page* 22)

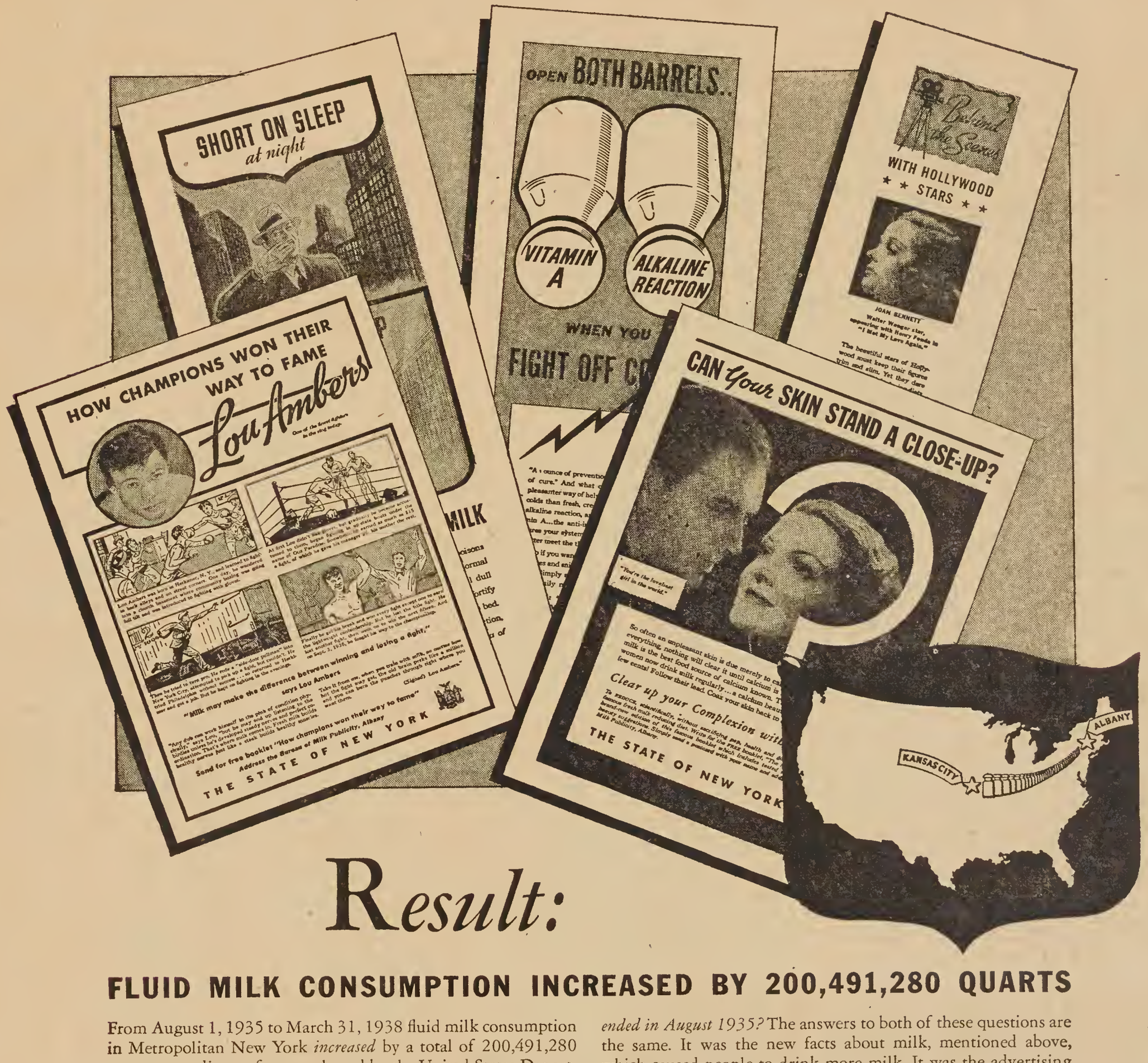


"Lem wants to be a cowboy, but he's got lots to learn."

A *great industry helps itself by spreading*

NEW FACTS ABOUT MILK

throughout New York State



Result:

FLUID MILK CONSUMPTION INCREASED BY 200,491,280 QUARTS

From August 1, 1935 to March 31, 1938 fluid milk consumption in Metropolitan New York *increased* by a total of 200,491,280 quarts, according to figures released by the United States Department of Agriculture. This means that every day during this period an average of over five thousand 40-quart cans of milk were diverted from lower classifications to fluid milk. The total increase is so large that if these 40-quart cans were placed side by side, they would reach from Albany, N. Y., to Kansas City, Mo.! And remember, this increase is for Metropolitan New York *alone*—no figures are available on upstate increases.

And what caused this increase? What occurred to halt the five-year decline in milk consumption which started in 1929 and only ended in August 1935? The answers to both of these questions are the same. It was the new facts about milk, mentioned above, which caused people to drink more milk. It was the advertising and publicity program directed by The State of New York, but financed by the dairy industry itself, that got these facts across to the public and so *sold* the way out of the problem. And now New York's milk advertising will break into action again, continue the job of giving the people of the State actual reasons why they should drink milk. In over 600 daily and weekly newspapers of the State, on the radio, and with posters, publicity material and booklets this campaign will continue.

THE BUREAU OF MILK PUBLICITY, ALBANY • THE STATE OF NEW YORK

This advertisement is published to inform the public of the collective effort and the results of a three-year campaign by New York's great dairy industry in which it is helping itself by promoting greater consumption of its product through advertising. Supervised by the State, the campaign is paid for by a contribution of 1/62 of a cent per quart, of which producer and dealer each pays one-half.

4 GOOD REASONS FOR INSTALLING GOULDS CID WATER SYSTEMS



An abundance of running water at the turn of a faucet means freedom from the drudgery of hand pumping—the glowing health that comes with easy cleanliness—protection against fire loss—and the returns obtained by keeping garden and field yields up in quality and quantity, increasing milk production, improving live stock.



Goulds CID Water Supply Systems with their quiet, smooth-running pumps are reliable and economical to operate—give you every desirable feature of running water at little cost.

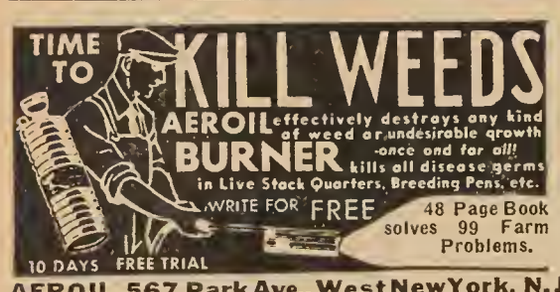
Deep and shallow well units are available in sizes to meet every purpose.

If your local dealer does not handle the Goulds line, write us for the name of the nearest Goulds Distributor.

GOULDS PUMPS, INC.
250 FALL STREET
SENECA FALLS - N. Y.

GOULDS

TIME TO KILL WEEDS



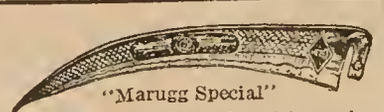
AEROIL BURNER effectively destroys any kind of weed or undesirable growth -once and for all! kills all disease germs in Live Stock Quarters, Breeding Pens, etc.

WRITE FOR FREE 48 Page Book solves 99 Farm Problems.

10 DAYS FREE TRIAL

AEROIL, 567 Park Ave., West New York, N. J.

Don't Chop Your Grass!



"Marugg Special"

Shave the ground with "Marugg Special" imported, dangel cutting edge seythe. Catalogue free. Address
Tho Marugg Company, Dept. 10, Tracy City, Tenn.

VEGETABLE PLANTS Highest quality only. We do not sell cheap plants—Cauliflower, Super Snowball (originator's seed), Early Catskill Snowball (originator's seed), Improved Holland Erfurt. 1000-$4.00, 5000-$18.00, 10,000-$35.00, 20,000-$68.00 500-$2.25, 200-$1.50, 100-$1.00 Cabbage: Golden Acre, Copenhagen Market, Enkhuizen Glory, Danish Ballhead, Flat Dutch, Red Rock. 1000-$2.00, 5000-$9.00, 10,000-$17.00, 20,000-$32.00, 50,000-$75.00, 500-$1.50, 300-$1.25, 100-$1.00. Broccoli: 1000-$2.50, 5000-$11.00, 10,000-$20.00, 500-$1.50, 300-$1.25, 100-$1.00. Tomatoes, All varieties. Price, same as Broccoli. All plants ready. Send for list. Closed Sundays.
F. W. Rochelle & Sons, Chester, New Jersey.

TOMATO PLANTS:— Marglobe and Baltimore: $1, 1000. We plant large acreage, pack well and ship promptly. White Bermuda Onion plants: 75c, 1000. Cabbage plants, Copenhagen and Charleston: 60c, 1000. Pepper plants, Ruby King and California Wonder: $2.00, 1000 or 25c, 100. Long Green hot pepper, same price. Certified Porto Rico potato plants: $1.00, 1000. We grow our plants and guarantee satisfaction.
QUITMAN PLANT CO., QUITMAN, GEORGIA.

SCHROER'S BETTER PLANTS. Certified Tomato, pepper, eggplant and sweet potato. Varieties Tomato: Bonny Best, Pritchards, Marglobe, Rutgers, Greater Baltimore, Ponderosa and Brimmer. $1.50 per 1000, 5,000 and more $1.25 per 1000. Pepper: California Wonder, World Beater, Asgrow King, and hot pepper. 500-$1.00, 1000-$2.00, 5000 and more $1.50 per 1000. Porto Rico sweet potato plants $1.25 per 1000. Good plants and prompt shipment guaranteed.
Schroer Plant Farms, Valdosta, Ga.

VEGETABLE PLANTS—All leading varieties. Cabbage and Onion plants $1.00 thousand; 10,000, $7.50. Snowball Cauliflower plants $2.00 thousand; 10,000, $15.00. Tomato and Sweet potato plants $1.25 thousand; 10,000, $10.00. First class, hand picked plants, full count, good delivery guaranteed. Our 27 years' experience your protection.
J. P. COUNCILL COMPANY, FRANKLIN, VA.

:: 3,000,000 SWEET POTATO PLANTS ::
Yellow Jersey, Big Stem, Up River, Nancy Hall. $1.50 per 1000. Cash with order.
C. E. BROWN, Bridgeville, Del.

FARMS FOR SALE

217 Acre Farm Only $1200
With maple sugar equipment, poultry outfit, tools, etc.; substantial 8-room house, on mail route, handy town; part down; page 39 Free 2000-Bargain Catalog.
STROUT AGENCY, 255-R 4th Ave., New York City.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

FOR SALE— Having moved to Ithaca will sacrifice Yonkers home. Well built, newly decorated, big yard, garage. Near schools. Two minutes to R. R. station. 30 minutes to Grand Central. Address Box 367 American Agriculturist. Ithaca, New York.

Say you saw it in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

When Hop Yards Were Here

(*Continued from Page* 1)

received an annual application of manure and had been cleaned of all quack grass and perennial weeds by the intensive culture given by good growers, it was in condition to give exceptional yields of other crops for several years. I remember how long ago I would be riding with my father and we would pass a field where the corn or clover was particularly heavy and he would explain it by remarking, "That is an old hop yard."

There is yet another reason why many people will remember with a certain fondness the halcyon days when the industry was in its golden prime. The harvesting of hops fell at what is ordinarily the most beautiful season of the year and the arrangements for picking led to close association of people in outdoor work that was not too strenuous. I think that usually, as far as it is possible for any toil to be, it was lightened by much talk and merriment. Men and women and boys and girls all shared in this pleasant labor and there was a code which decreed that people who would hardly have been willing to work at any other task for hire unhesitatingly went into the hop yards. Of course, itinerant city workers poured into the country literally by thousands and they as a whole were not the sort to contribute to the morals or the refinement of the country. On the other hand, some yards were manned by the neighbors and folks drawn from the neighboring village — people who were entirely desirable.

But when evening was come and the big hearty supper had been eaten, then romance and young love walked the land. Driving the roads at night, one might pass a hop house where the baling floor had for the occasion become a dancing pavilion and one might hear the whine of a fiddle, the stentorian voice of the musician "calling off" and the throbbing thud of eager dancing feet, while everywhere down the dusty dirt roads you passed lovers wandering under the September moon. It was the open season for love-making and romances ripened rapidly in the prevailing atmosphere.

Historically, hops have a long story. They came to America in the very beginnings of the pioneer era along with the art of brewing. I assume that in early days they were a local crop, a few being grown in the neighborhood of the little breweries scattered over the country. New England was once the center of the industry. In 1850 the little state of Vermont grew a large proportion of all the hops in the United States. By the close of the Civil War a small area of New York State lying south of the New York Central railroad and between Schenectady and Rochester had practically a monopoly of all the hops grown in the United States, and this region remained the center of the industry until the early 1890s. Wisconsin at one time grew a considerable acreage, but since 1890 an increasing proportion of the total crop has been grown on the Pacific Coast.

Here in New York State there is hardly a single agricultural county where the crop has not at some time been grown, but the really intensive production was confined to five counties — Otsego, Madison, Oneida, and Schoharie, south of the Mohawk, and then by some curious happening there grew up a small but highly developed area around Malone close to the Canadian line. Contrary perhaps to the general understanding, hops were well on the way out before the coming of the 18th Amendment.

It may fairly be said that hops are not insistent on any particular soil type beyond good drainage. In the old days they were grown on a very large scale on the flat, alluvial soil of the Schoharie valley but they also did splendidly on the strong, limestone clays of the Central New York plateau — the soils which today are recognized as our natural alfalfa land. In the palmy days of the industry, those less fortunate farmers who had pitched on the high marginal hill lands, with the type of soil that I once learned to call Volusia and Lordstown, took up the culture of hops and while the per acre yield was small, the rather scanty product had an ideal golden color and silky texture such as was not found in the product of better soils.

Many people are asking if hops can ever come back. I hardly expect it. It seems likely that the sceptre has permanently passed to California and Washington. The New York State Agricultural Experiment Station is officially making some investigations of the problems involved and it should soon be able to give some authoritative data. I note, too, that recently our Commissioner of Agriculture suggested that hops might be used as a crop to take the place of some dairy farms, of which we possibly have too many. Off the record I cannot help remarking that as a militant and unreconstructed Prohibitionist I have never been able to take much pleasure or satisfaction in the glamorous crop. I can appreciate the beauty of a well-cared for hop yard. I can admire the intensive cultivation and the skill that goes into the making of a successful hop grower. I am still young enough and sentimental enough to view with very kindly and tolerant eyes those aspects of the business which made of the harvest season a rural merry-making and festival, but I cannot forget that hops are produced for only a single purpose and that one which surely has never added to the happiness of welfare of the world. Naturally I am not a good salesman for the idea of bigger and better hop yards.

Visiting With New England Farmers

(*Continued from Page* 3)

ber of years ago after doctors had shaken their heads in a dubious manner because of digestive troubles Mr. Gee was experiencing. He gives goats' milk the credit for his present good health. He keeps 16 goats, and sells quite a bit of milk to people who come to the farm and pay 25c a quart for it.

Not far away, at Eagleville, Conn., I saw a larger herd of 58 goats and 47 kids owned by Myron Green. No attempt has been made to work up a market for milk. Primarily they are kept to clear up brush, and the chief income from them comes from the sale at Easter time of kids to Italians and from the sale of mature goats.

It is no small accomplishment to start from scratch and build up a prosperous dairy business on a 200-acre farm. That is what C. E. Hopkins of Plainfield, Conn., has done, yet I was even more interested to hear him tell about his family than I was to hear him tell about his business. Mr. and Mrs. Hopkins have sent five boys and two girls through college, and all of them are now holding responsible positions. Harold is in immediate charge of the dairy herd on the farm, and two other boys, Ralph and Robert, are employed by the Eastern States Exchange. Charles has a position with the Providence Box and Lumber Co., and Ernest is a bookkeeper for the Rumford Baking Powder Co. One of the girls teaches school, and the other holds a responsible position at Wellesley College. Such a family is something of which any person might well be proud.

Sidelines on farms are always interesting. I found an especially appealing one on the farm of Perley Wheeler at Amherst, Mass. As I stopped in the drive, I was greeted with frantic barks from a number of pups. Three cocker spaniels were especially appealing. I never learned the dog language, but my interpretation of their talk and actions was that they were begging us to take them with us. It took a lot of sales resistance to turn them down.



At Hadley, Mass., fields of onions stretch away in all directions. I stopped to snap pictures at the farms of Frank Hall and Anton Niedzwec.

D. H. Cande of Flintstone Farm, Dalton, Mass., has a nice herd of milking shorthorns. He has two heifers whose records have been particularly pleasing. Fearless Katherine, a three-year-old, produced 42.7 pounds of milk the fourth day after calving. Janette Rena, II is the other. She is the granddaughter of Knowsleys Rena, one of the famous cows of the breed, and the second week after dropping her first calf, she produced more milk than did her famous granddam during the similar period.

Nowhere in the Northeast have I seen so many newly painted buildings as I did on this trip, and nine out of ten were white. The paint was merely a symbol of New England neatness. Not only were farmsteads neat and well-kept, there was an abundance of flowers and shrubs, and the whole effect was heightened by buildings of pleasing design. New England is fortunate in that it largely escaped from some of the architectural nightmares that have been built both on farms and in villages in many areas of the Northeast.

A good many farmers are doing some reclaiming of land. I asked the reason for this development and received an answer, although it may not be the correct one or at least not the only one. The suggestion was that the land was originally cleared and cropped until the natural fertility began to decline, and then it was allowed to go back to brush. Now, with modern methods of fertilizing and improving land, and with the rather small area of a good many farms, this brush is being cleared off, in some cases for pasture and in some cases for crops.

Nowhere have I visited with more friendly people. This is a busy time of year, but everyone had time for a few minutes chat. Most of the farmers I visited were enthusiastic readers of *American Agriculturist*, and all of them were proud of their herds, poultry flocks, and crops. I took literally dozens of pictures, a few of which you will find with this article, and some others which will appear in coming issues.

Longing for new sights, new friends, new thrills? You can have all of these if you join our Yellowstone party this summer. See page 21, this issue, and write us for full details.

NEW YORK FARMERS *Satisfied With Their* STATE CONSTITUTION

NEW YORK State farmers generally are quite well satisfied to leave the State Constitution "as is", Edward S. Foster of Ithaca, Secretary of the New York State Conference Board of Farm Organizations, told the Committee on Agriculture of the New York State Constitutional Convention.

At the invitation of Chairman Jerome D. Barnum of Syracuse, Mr. Foster and Dr. Thomas N. Hurd of the Department of Agricultural Economics and Farm Management, New York State College of Agriculture, Cornell University, came to Albany to discuss with the Committee existing provisions in the Constitution which apply to agriculture.

Mr. Foster's statement, based on contacts with agricultural organizations and individuals throughout the state, indicated that organized farming is apparently not disposed to start tampering with the state's basic law, but regards the present document as very satisfactory from the agricultural point-of-view.

The Committee to which all proposals directly concerning agriculture will be routed in the present Convention, consists of 11 members: Mr. Barnum, publisher of The Syracuse Post-Standard and sponsor of the annual Farm Dinner in Syracuse which has become a traditional State Fair Week event; Senator Frederic H. Bontecou of Dutchess county; Stephen M. Lounsberry of Tioga; Surrogate William H. Coon of Cortland; William L. Burke of Madison; Judge Henry F. Gardner of Sullivan; David Miller of Yates; Conservation Commissioner Lithgow Osborne of Cayuga; J. Kaszubowski of Erie; T. F. Redmond of Rockland; and Kenneth W. O'Hare of Queens.

The present Constitution contains few provisions specifically affecting agriculture, Dr. Hurd pointed out to the Committee.

These include: Article V, section 4, which leaves up to the legislature the method of appointment of the Commissioner of Agriculture and Markets; and Article 1, section 7, which declares use of property for drainage of swamp or agricultural lands public use, permitting the crossing of other owners' lands for this purpose under "just compensation".

Hurd named two other agricultural provisions which he described as "obsolete". These are Article 1, section 13, a feudal heritage, providing that lands cannot be leased for periods of more than 12 years where any services or rents are reserved; and Article 1 section 14, which outlawed the old abuse of "fines" and "quarter sales".

Provisions of direct concern to agriculture, he said, are those setting up the state forest preserve, and providing for reforestation of marginal farm lands. The latter provision was originally brought about largely at the instance of the farm interests of the state, to take poor farm lands out of circulation.

The reapportionment issue is of vital concern to the farm community, as well as to all of upstate, the Cornell educator emphasized, although it has no specific connection with agriculture.

Other sections he mentioned as having a bearing on rural interests are those authorizing optional forms of county government; providing for election of justices-of-the-peace; prohibiting the charging of tolls on the barge canal; limiting the debt of counties, towns and villages; and barring use of school funds for maintenance of denominational schools.

The Convention Committee on Agriculture actually has only one proposed amendment before it at the present time — the Redmond bill which would exempt corporations or associations and their stockholders or members from the old "12-year-lease limit" restriction.

Conservation Commissioner Osborne, ranking minority member of the committee, has put in a bill which would "freeze" into the Constitution the present legislative provision for appointment of the Commissioner of Agriculture and Markets by the governor.

This bill, however, was referred to the Feinberg committee on Governor and Other State Officers. The Agriculture committee will be consulted, but has no deciding voice on the proposal.

Social Progress Institute Invites Farm People

Summer Institute for Social Progress which will be held at Wellesley, Mass., during the two weeks beginning July 9th, will have for its theme "What part can a citizen of the United States play in the world situation"? The Summer Institute has been held for several years at Wellesley College and is attended by men and women of various vocations from all parts of the United States. It is an opportunity for exchange of ideas for the various business and professional people represented. The Institute leaders are anxious to have agriculture better represented. Last year there were two farm women, one from New York State and one from Vermont.

No scholastic qualifications and no age limits are placed. It is an excellent opportunity for a stimulating vacation time on Wellesley College campus, among people who are thinking seriously about matters of tremendous importance in present day affairs.

It is estimated that $30 a week would cover tuition and living costs. Those interested in attending should apply to Grace L. Osgood, 14 W. Elm Ave., Wollaston, Mass.



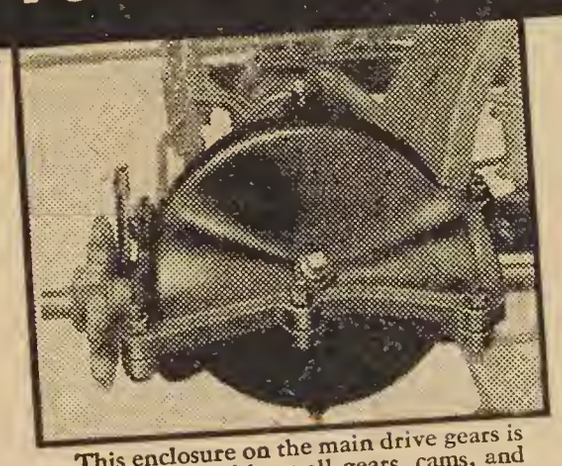
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This enclosure on the main drive gears is an example of how all gears, cams, and vital working parts are enclosed on the New Type E binder.



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and
be more Comfortable
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FOR UNLOADING HAY WITH GAS ENGINE HAS QUICK RETURN DRUM AND BAND BRAKE. BOTH DRUMS OPERATED FROM LOAD BY ONE ROPE. SEND FOR CIRCULARS.

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The unseen power in a strand of wire

Who would ever have thought a fence could be made "hog tight, bull strong, and horse high" out of a single strand of wire? Yet today one wire carrying a mild charge of electricity easily keeps farm animals within bounds.

Progress in fencing, from the snake fence of our grandfather's day to the electric fence of our day, is a typical picture of improvement in farm equipment all up and down the line. We ride the implements, now that we used to follow on foot. We turn two furrows at a time where before we turned only one. We guide a modern tractor where we used to pull on the bits of a team of horses.

We can look backward and see a lot of advancement in farm methods, even in the last few years. It is harder to look forward and discern the things that will make today's way of doing things obsolete tomorrow. But there is one thing that does help us look forward — it is the advertising in our farm papers. Manufacturing concerns are always busy searching for ways to improve on the present. They tell us what they have found in their advertising messages.

Northeastern Slants ON THE NATIONAL NEWS

■ *Important Tax Ruling By Supreme Court*

TAX RULING handed down last week by United States Supreme Court is believed to make way clear for federal taxation of salaries of government employees. Court decided that Federal government's taxing power extends to those who work for New York Port Authority, set up by New York and New Jersey to operate bridges and tunnels between the two states. Idea is that if these government workers can be taxed, all government employees can.

At present, federal salaries are not taxed by States, and *vice versa*. When President Roosevelt recently recommended to Congress that all salaries of state and federal employees be taxed by both state and federal governments, some experts argued that constitutional amendment would be necessary to change this situation. Officials hail Port Authority decision as answer to these arguments.

Court also ruled that athletic events' fans at State universities will have to pay tax on their tickets.

■ *Pump Priming*

PASSED by House in record time, pump priming bill is finding rockier road in Senate. Unquestionably bill will be passed in some form, but opposition, headed by Senator Vandenberg, is stubborn.

Recovery bill as reported by Senate Appropriations Committee provides that no PWA money be loaned or granted to construct power systems (or other income producing projects) that would compete with privately owned or operated public utilities whose returns are subject to public regulation.

Representative Rankin of Mississippi declared that House would never accept this amendment. PWA officials announced that approved projects were on list calling for $127,000,000 in loans and grants, that about half of them would be banned if law were passed with the amendment in it.

Proposed by Senator Vandenberg was new relief system whereby federal government would make grants direct to states, and non-partisan boards in each state would control distribution of funds.

Other changes proposed include: a new section appropriating an additional $212,000,000 for benefit payments to cotton, corn and wheat farmers; a requirement that WPA workers file statements of other income; a proposal that if pending Wage-Hour legislation be adopted by Congress, its provisions be made applicable to WPA workers doing jobs covered by the proposed law. (Present WPA workers earn 50 cents an hour for a 25-hour average week. Proposed minimum wage in Wage-Hour bill is 25 cents an hour for 44-hour maximum week to be changed in three years to mimimum of 40 cents and maximum of 40 hours).

Attacks on the whole pump priming program are numerous. Says National Committee on Monetary Policy, "We believe that it is unsound for federal government to resort to a program of greatly expanded governmental spending, commonly called pump priming, as a device for overcoming the present depression." Says B. C. Heacock, President of the Illinois Manufacturers' Association, "Pump priming is like a powerful drug administered by physicians in emergency cases. Cumulative doses are required as the efficiency of the drug dwindles and finally fails."

Here is Mr. Heacock's program to reduce unemployment and bring recovery:

Treat business as a partner in serving society, not as an enemy.

Cease activities to regiment industry, business and labor.

Effect economies aimed at budget balancing and alleviating confiscatory taxes.

Repeal or amend the National Labor Relations Act.

Abandon federal attempts to control wages and hours.

Adopt an impartial attitude in employment relations.

Abolish tax-free, rent-free, cost-free competition with private business.

Modify inequitable provisions of the Social Security Act.

Preserve law and order impartially.

Eliminate partisan politics from relief administration.

Preserve States' rights, home rule and local self-government.

Discontinue inaccurate, inflammatory and misleading statements by public officials, which have created class prejudice and handicapped private enterprise in providing jobs.

■ *C.I.O. Gets Setback*

GENERALLY regarded as severe C.I.O. set-back is result of Pennsylvania's primary election. John L. Lewis, with aid of Senator Guffey, came out flat-footed for S. Davis Wilson as Democratic nominee for U. S. Senator and for Thomas Kennedy, acting Secretary-Treasurer of United Mine Workers of America and an active C.I.O. member, as Democratic nominee for Governor of Pennsylvania. Mr. Lewis lost. Democratic nominee for Senator will be Governor Earle and for Governor, Charles A. Jones. Opposing them will be Republicans Senator James J. Davis, who won renomination, and Judge Arthur James who won over former Governor Pinchot. Republicans were jubilant because total Republican votes cast in primary were 1,400,000, topping the Democrat total by 135,000.

Partially offsetting Pennsylvania's slap in the face, Oregon Democrats refused to re-nominate Governor Martin who has been against C.I.O. Labor Union vote in cities more than offset strong Martin support in rural areas.

■ *Railroads Seek Pay Cut*

PROPOSED by railroads is 15 per cent wage cut as partial solution of declining receipts and increased expenses. Nation-wide strike is Union labor's threat, which, it is generally agreed, government would not allow. Probably, net results will be conferences, mediation, compromise with wage cut of something less than 15 per cent.

Typical protest is made by George McNear, Jr., President of the Toledo, Peoria & Western Railroad, who says:

"The jump in average wage rates from 28.3 cents an hour in 1916 to the present rate of 83.5 cents an hour, which includes everything except the increased costs due to unnecessary and unproductive labor, is not justified by the earnings of the industry. Neither is it justified by the 50 per cent increase in the cost of living since 1914, nor by the productivity of the employees, nor by the wages paid by competing government subsidized truck and barge lines, nor by the comparatively moderate increases in prices of agricultural and other products which are shipped by rail."

Labor's cause has considerable congressional support. One proposal is to change bill providing R.F.C. loans to railroads by prohibiting loans to lines that force wage cuts. Question is: Would any railroad accept a loan with such a string attached?

SLANT: Plight of railroads is real and must be solved. In long run, income must balance outgo. If railroads cannot raise rates, lower wages, or get more business (the latter desirable end being definitely related to general business situation), dangerous trend toward government ownership or control of railroads will develop.

■ *House Passes Wage-Hour Bill*

IN SPITE of wide-spread opposition among voters, particularly in the South, and noticeable lack of warmth on the part of many congressmen who voted for it, Wage-Hour Bill has been passed by House. Says New York Times:

"We have frequently expressed opinion that the proposed federal Wage-Hour-Bill is unwise, that its tendency will be still further to raise production costs, to retard recovery, and to intensify unemployment."

Southern opposition is based on inclusion of the wage differential between North and South, which southerners believe would seriously interfere with establishment of industry there.

Senate Wage-Hour Bill passed last summer is less stringent than House measure. Depends on independent administration board to fix minimum wages and maximum hours. Next hurdle in path of bill will be conference between committees of Senate and House in attempt to effect compromise that will be acceptable to both branches of Legislature.

SLANT: Supporters of this measure seem more interested in rate of pay a man gets than in whether or not he has a job. Which is better — high wages and no work, or moderate wages and full-time employment?

■ *Reorganization Still Breathes*

RUMOR has it that President is urging reconsideration of Reorganization Bill. When House, by vote of 204 to 196, voted to send bill back to Committee, general opinion was that it was dead for present session. Original proposal gave President wide powers, but changes and amendments sheared off many features which aroused greatest opposition.

Congressmen will not view resuscitation efforts with joy. They want to get home.

■ *Bumper Wheat Crop*

CHICAGO wheat prices have reached lowest point since April, 1934. Favorable weather for winter wheat producing areas in U. S. and Canada points to second largest winter wheat crop on record. Weather conditions have likewise been favorable for spring wheat and corn.

Italian wheat crop is poor, and report of purchase by Italy of million and

a half bushels is bright spot in market. Italian purchases are accompanied with requirement that use of wheat substitutes in Italy be jumped from 10 to 20 per cent.

It is thought that government may have opportunity to test price support of corn and wheat next fall. If trend of prices of wheat and corn are downward, government will practically be forced to make loans that will, to all intents and purposes, fix prices. Result will be accumulation of large stocks of wheat and corn under government control which, if past history is repeated, will be depressing factor in prices until used. Prediction has already been made that situation as it develops will bring new push for additional farm legislation next year.

SLANT: Weather man seems intent on complicating government attempts to control production and prices.

Secretary Wallace has announced that no marketing quotas on wheat for the year beginning July 1 will be established. May 15 was deadline for establishing national wheat marketing quota, and up to that time no provisions for making preparative payments had been made. The Farm Act provides that when total supply of wheat beginning a marketing year is likely to exceed normal year's domestic consumption and export more than 35 per cent, the Secretary shall announce the fact before May 15, which announcement automatically provides for a National Marketing Committee. Marketing quotas are already in effect for cotton and tobacco of all types except cigar filler. A possible establishment of a marketing quota for corn growers would depend on the estimate of yield made following the August crop report.

■ *T.V.A. Buys Power Properties*

LONG DEADLOCK between T.V.A. and Tennessee Valley Utilities system has been broken. Directors of National Power & Light Co. voted to accept a $7,900,000 bid made by T.V.A. and City of Knoxville for properties of a subsidiary, the Tennessee Public Service Co. Negotiations have been dragging along since 1934 except for a lapse when private companies in Tennessee Valley brought suit challenging constitutionality of T.V.A.

■ *Relief Costs Up*

MARCH relief bill for entire country, exclusive of administration costs, was $234,800,000 which was $18,000,000 (8 per cent) more than February. Estimate of Social Security Board indicates some form of public aid in March given to 6,300,000 families, roughly 19,900,000 people, an increase of 5 per cent over February figures.

■ *Europe Holds Its Breath*

DURING fortnight, Europe suffered its biggest war scare since close of World War. Sparks flew on Czechoslovakia's borders where that country had concentrated 400,000 troops to forestall a German invasion during Czechoslovakian election excitement. Fear of German aggression has gripped Czechs since Hitler's Austrian coup and his threatening words regarding protection of Germans living in States adjoining Germany. There are 3,000,000 of them in Czechoslovakia. Organized under Konrad Henlein as the Sudeten German party, they are Nazi in everything but name and have been agitating for virtual independence from Czech State.

Exceedingly delicate was situation caused May 21 when Czechoslovakian border guards shot two Sudeten German peasants who failed to obey orders to halt. Says one newspaper headline: "Funeral of two Czech Nazis turned into Hitler rally." Conrad Henlin (called Czechoslovakian Hitler) and K. H. Frank, Sudeten Deputy in the Czech parliment eulogized the "martyrs", referred to their enemies in Prague and their friends in Germany. "Heil Hitler" was the reply of the spectators. Czech officials handled the incident with forebearance.

Dynamite in situation is that France and Russia are bound by treaty to aid Czechoslovakia if she is invaded, which would mean general conflagration probably exceeding that of 1914. In this crisis, Britain has acted with energy, warning Germany not to risk peace of Europe, and advising Czechoslovakia to pacify German minority within its boundaries.

Spanish Hot Spot

New agreement between Italy and Great Britain, which does not go into effect until Spanish war ends, may hang fire for some time. Although Spanish Rebels are advancing steadily, it is evident that Loyalists will fight to death. They are reported to be hastening construction of new fortifications to protect Valencia. Italy continues to denounce France as well as Russia for sending arms to aid Spanish government, although she makes no bones of doing so herself in case of Rebels. Hoped-for agreement between Italy and France has been called off for present.

■ *Bigger Navy*

SIGNED by President is bill authorizing $1,090,656,000 for 20 per cent increase in our Navy. Spending the entire amount is not mandatory, and prediction is that two cruisers, four seaplane tenders, and possibly an aircraft carrier are first on list to cost $20,000,000.

Good Books to Read

Something of Myself, *Rudyard Kipling*

From these personal recollections it is easy to visualize how Kipling's stories were formed. His was a varied and fascinating life, and from the colorful and ever-changing scenes he drew impressions which "made themselves" into the stories we all love.—*Doubleday Doran & Co., Inc., Garden City, New York.*

Man in a Chemical World, *A. Cressy Morrison*

A fascinating account of the activities of chemical industry in converting discoveries of science into day-to-day necessities. It reveals the romance of modern industrial developments, and could well be called the autobiography of an industry.—*Charles Scribner's Sons, New York.* $3.00.

Good Movies to See

Four Men and a Prayer

Based on David Garth's book about four sons who devote themselves to bringing to justice their father's murderer, while exposing the treachery that robbed him of his good name. Interesting plot, speedy direction, and an exciting climax. Loretta Young, Richard Greene, C. Aubrey Smith.

A Trip to Paris

Lively and amusing experiences of the Jones family on a vacation to Paris. A ship romance involves Jack in a spy plot, and an artist cousin places them in many awkward and expensive situations. The fine acting and the situations so humanly presented make the picture entertaining for all ages.



The 4-Square FARM BUILDING SERVICE Takes Guesswork Out of Building

Now the most valuable Building Service ever offered actually helps you build BETTER FARM BUILDINGS FOR LESS

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THIS BOOK MAY HELP YOU WIN $10,000



The 60-page "Home Idea Book" is invaluable if you plan to build or remodel your home. Full of stimulating ideas, sketches and photographs, also data on financing. You can't afford to be without this helpful book. Send 10¢ to cover postage and handling. (*See coupon.*)

—And here are the details of J-M's "Better Homes for a Better America" Contest

IN an attempt to help perpetuate and encourage the institution of the American home, Johns-Manville will award cash prizes totaling $15,000 for the 110 best letters of not over 250 words each on the subject, "What the word HOME means to me, and the three most helpful ideas I got from 'The Home Idea Book' to make my home a better place in which to live."

First prize $10,000.00. Further details in J-M "Home Idea Book."

Impartial judges will award prizes for the best letters on the basis of ideas selected, originality and practical judgment used. In the event of a tie, the full amount of the prize will be awarded to each tying contestant. Entries must be postmarked not later than midnight, July 20, 1938.

SEND FOR FREE POULTRY AND DAIRY BOOKS

Sixteen pages. Illustrated. Latest information on insulation, ventilation; data on J-M fireproof roofing; siding; sanitary, rotproof asbestos wallboards for interiors; application diagrams. Free. Mail Coupon.

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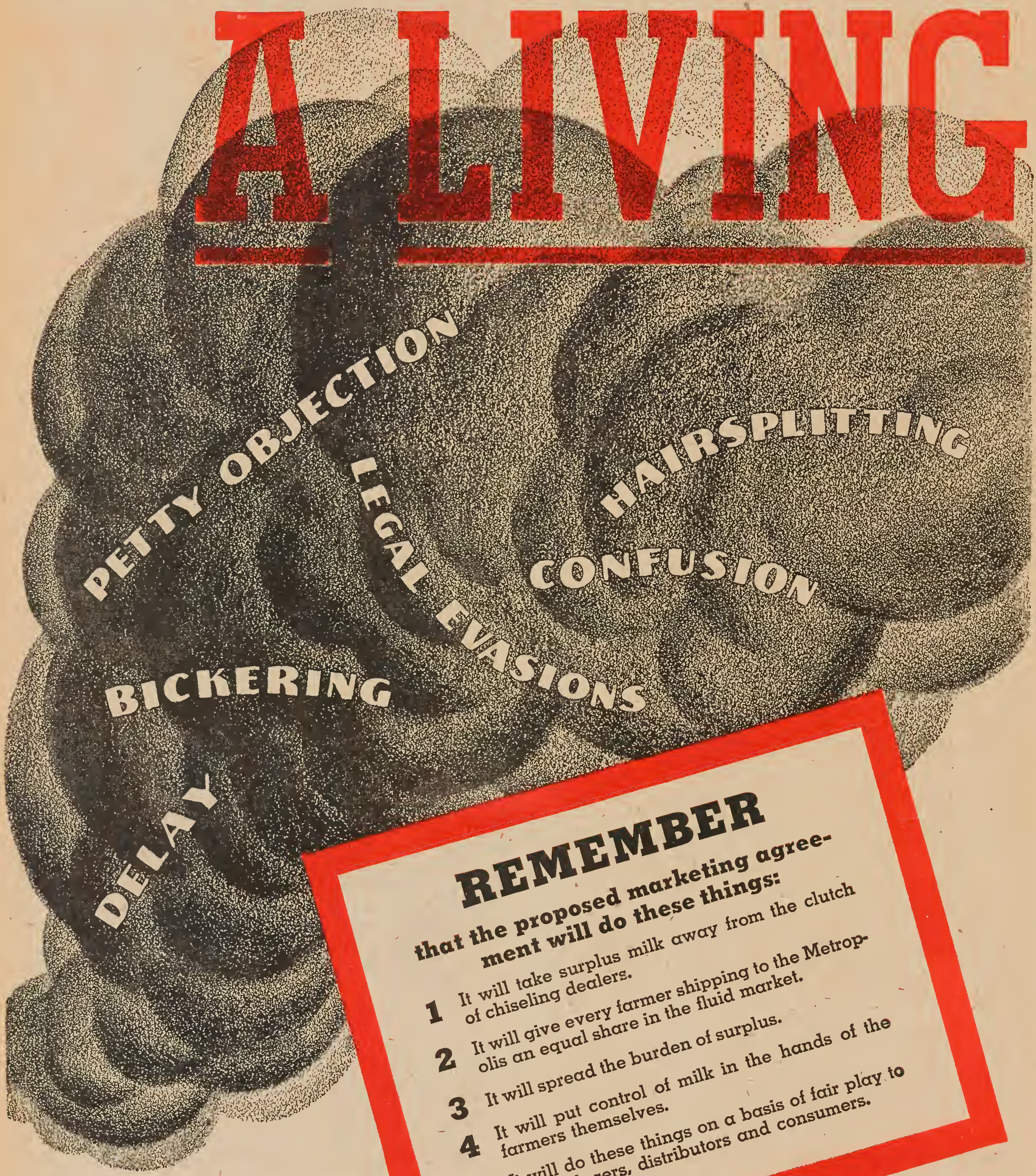
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NO SMOKE SCREEN CAN HIDE

A LIVING



REMEMBER

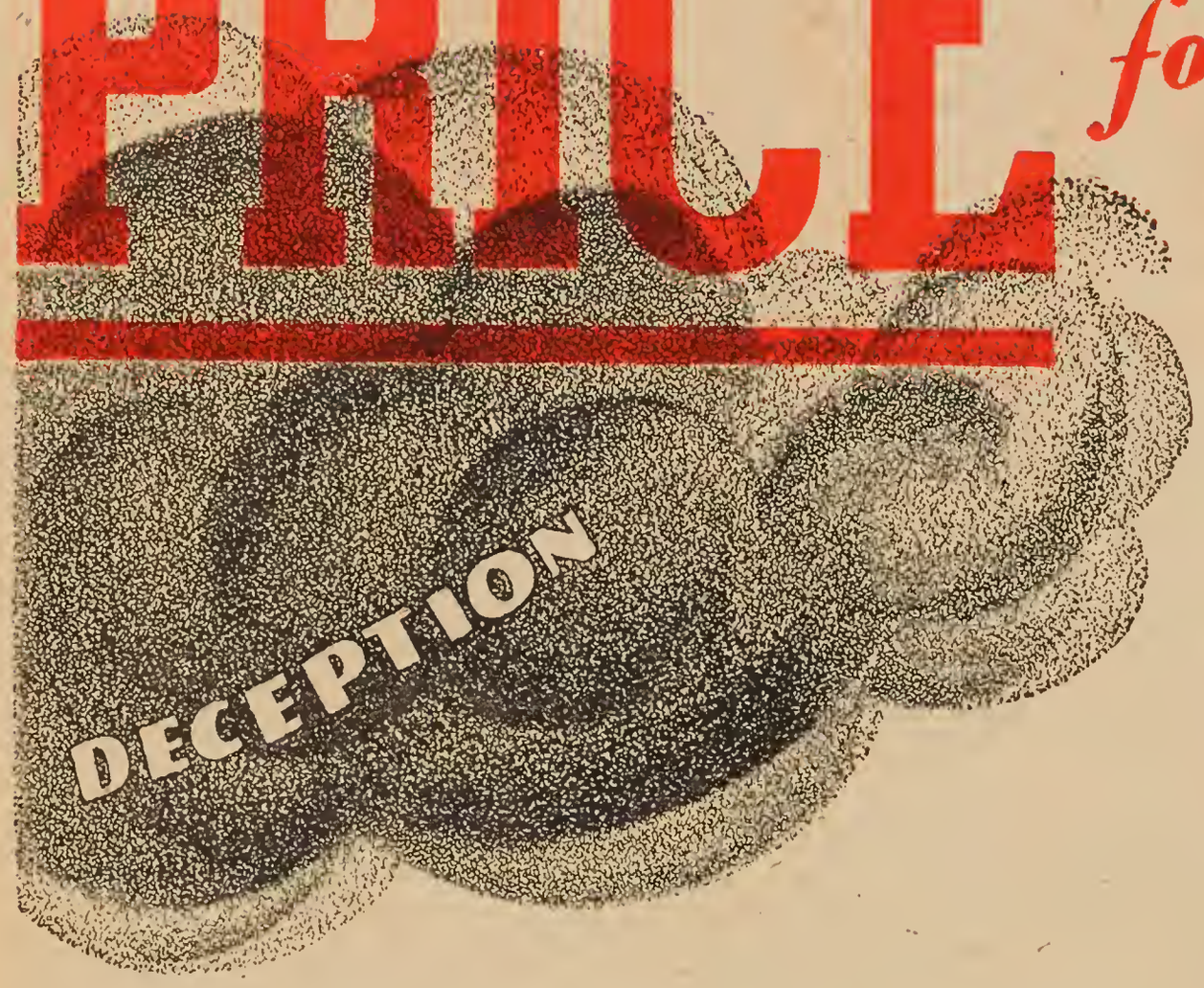
that the proposed marketing agreement will do these things:

1. It will take surplus milk away from the clutch of chiseling dealers.
2. It will give every farmer shipping to the Metropolis an equal share in the fluid market.
3. It will spread the burden of surplus.
4. It will put control of milk in the hands of the farmers themselves.
5. It will do these things on a basis of fair play to all producers, distributors and consumers.

This Advertisement Inserted

THE FARMERS' DEMAND FOR

PRICE *for* MILK



When Dealers throw up a Smoke Screen to confuse the Farmers, it's well to Look Behind . . .

—for this is the common practice of men who are against a measure, but are ashamed or afraid to have their opposition known.

No dealer DARE admit that he opposes A LIVING PRICE FOR MILK for the farmers.

No dealer DARE come out in the open and say, "I want to buy all the surplus milk I can AT SURPLUS prices and sell it at FLUID prices."

SO SMOKE SCREENS ARE THOWN UP.

Every dealer who is seeking his own selfish gain at the expense of the farmer, knows that the farmer is winning his long fight when he gets this State and Federal help. These same dealers know that when the farmers stand together in their co-operatives, the farmers are on their way to get A LIVING PRICE FOR THEIR MILK.

Now the true opposition against A LIVING PRICE FOR MILK is beginning to show itself. At every hearing attorneys for the dealers and their henchmen have brought up the same arguments to try and defeat this constructive move.

Now these same selfish interests would stir up strife within the ranks of the more than 90 co-operatives. Their REAL purpose is to beat the farmers if they can, but if the order goes through, to hamper its operation as much as possible.

THEY MISREPRESENT TO CONFUSE

No smoke screen of dealers should be allowed to confuse the farmers. The issue is clear—DO WE WANT A LIVING PRICE FOR MILK? or NOT? That's the issue. Every argument which is brought up by those opposed to the best interests of the farmers should be suspected. When the proposed order is finally submitted, it will represent the best judgment of the dairy farmers who have studied it, and the best judgment of the officials of the State and Federal agricultural departments.

Stick by your tried leaders NOW — follow their counsel—and once and for all let's put the solution of the milk question in the hands of the farmers where it belongs.

When the voting time comes EVERYONE who favors A LIVING PRICE FOR MILK will stand up and be counted.

And everyone who favors CONTINUING TO GIVE THE DEALER AN UNFAIR ADVANTAGE will be seen in his true colors.

by the Metropolitan Milk Producers Bargaining Agency



From SKEFF'S NOTEBOOK

By L. B. SKEFFINGTON

WITH city churches as well as rural parishes cooperating for the first time, observance of Rural Life Sunday entered a new phase in Western New York this year. It was observed as one of the four features of the Apple Blossom Festival, the other three being the "Parade of Youth," the coronation pageantry and the City and Country dinner.

There was a galaxy of "big names" on the program. Miss Musette Haring, Batavia High School student, was presented for the crown of "Queen of Queens" by Admiral Hayne Ellis, commandant of the Great Lakes Naval Training Station. She was inducted into office by Harry L. Brown, assistant secretary of agriculture, and received her crown from Sir Gerald Campbell, recently named British high Commissioner to Canada. Commissioner Holton V. Noyes was in the reviewing party.

Urges Peace

Sir Gerald spoke of the Canadian-American border as a great example to the rest of the world. "I have driven back and forth across the border," he said, "and the only war-like signs I have seen are those warning motorists that if they drive too fast they may get hurt. Up in New England there is a golf course on the border, which emphasizes the friendly spirit so different from what may be found in other parts of the world."

Sir Gerald, Frank W. Lovejoy, president of the Eastman Kodak Company; Louis J. Taber, master of the National Grange, and Mr. Brown spoke at the annual City and Country dinner in Greece Baptist Church. The large auditorium was filled to capacity and a considerable number of persons had to be turned away.

Sunday morning Taber and Brown spoke in the city churches and again in the afternoon at an outdoor vesper service in Webster county park. Scores of churches throughout the area had special services and many of them had guest speakers, including Raymond Cooper, master of the State Grange; E. S. Foster, secretary of the State Farm Bureau Federation, and Roy A. Porter, president of the Empire State Potato Club.

So successful were the events combined in the program of the festival that already plans for a more elaborate affair are being outlined for next year.

The thought behind the festival was expressed by Taber: "It not only brings fame and wealth to Western New York, but it brings to the people immeasurably more. It teaches them to cooperate, to play together, to work together, to glory in their agriculture, and encourages a greater appreciation that wealth alone is not the goal."

* * *

Good Fruit Set

So far as one may judge by bloom, the outlook is for a good crop of apples in Western New York this year. Peaches suffered some losses from cold weather, which also hit the sweet cherries in spots. The weather was favorable for development of buds and apple bloom was pretty well gone a week ahead of the usual schedule.

Growing conditions generally have been good and seedings are looking good. Meadows which have received superphosphate treatments in the past couple of years show the effects. Warm weather and frequent showers have brought on luxuriant growth.

* * *

Apple Juice Gains Favor

Some time ago readers may remember that I made mention of possible effects of popularizing apple juice. One man has written to me that he docs not like the taste of it. I know several drinks that do not taste good to me. Sometimes I get a can of apple juice that does not tickle my palate. Whether my taste or the juice is "off" I do not know. I have said that the hope of the apple industry that juice may become one of the important byproducts depends upon quality and price.

Recently I wrote to one of the larger chain stores asking them what their experience had been with apple juice. I know, of course, that they cannot buy a product unless they can move it, and that again is a matter of price and quality. Excerpts from the letter from the chain in New York are: "Our Mr. Blank has forwarded samples and prices and definitely recommended that our warehouses and stores try out this article. In fact, he has secured orders for several carloads. In addition to the New York juice, we also are experimenting with a bottled juice put up by a Virginia company. This is packed in bottles which may meet some resistance on account of high price. We think the New York State canners have the right idea. Packing in cans gives the consumers better value and should result in greater volume."

Referring to applesauce, the letter says: "Our buyer strongly recommended that our company exert every effort to help market the New York pack last year. As a result, many of our units sold this article at cost, and are still selling it and featuring it in advertising copy and in sales drives at low prices which net us little or no profit. More than half a million cases, or approximately 12 million No. 2 cans, have been sold to consumers through our stores since last September. Half of this total was packed in New York State, and was purchased through our Rochester office."

Good Work on Apples

I have given space to the above quotations for the benefit of growers who may not fully appreciate the vast amount of work that has been put into moving apples during the past season. It is true that the season has been unsatisfactory to most growers. This is impressed upon me as I drive through the country and here and there see apples dumped out on the ground. I hate to think what might have been the result if the Apple Institute had not been doing yeoman work.

I know there are thousands of growers who say the past season was their worst in years. But, actually, it could have been worse. Due to the merchandising work that has been done, and the cooperation obtained from merchants, I am strongly of the opinion that the work of the institute should not only be carried on, but should be increased and accentuated as far as possible. I have talked with a number of growers who find themselves hard pressed to pay their pledges to the institute, but most of them tell me they realize the value of the work.

To discontinue this work, or even slow it down, during the coming season would be like planting seed and then failing to take care of the investment by nursing it along.

* * *

What About the Small Farmer?

A friend pointed out to me there are thousands of small farmers in New York State who probably do not have more than about $600 cash income yearly. "I think," he said, "that we must go a bit further in developing a program for them. If we look back a few years we will find that almost every farmer has a few sides of bacon, a barrel of corned beef and other supplies stored away in the cellar. In more recent years they have been depending more upon buying these.

"The larders are not filled because they have been getting away from a farm program of self-sufficiency. Maybe that is all right in many cases, but I think it is wrong for the small farmers with small cash income. It means that when he spends money or credit to buy things he could produce for himself he is unable to spend the same money or credit for shoes for his children or equipment for the farm.

"A policy I would suggest is that we help farmers produce all the things they can for home use, so they will be able to buy more of the things they cannot produce themselves."

* * *

Potato Field Day

Roy Porter has a new idea in planning the summer field day of the Empire State Club. He is going to call together all the men who have headed the plans in past years and ask them to suggest. "It is a big job to plan and manage the day," he said. "I think that a year or two after a man had handled the job he must be full of ideas how he would do it differently. This year we propose to give them a chance to uncork those ideas."

Just to remind you that you and the Missus are due for a good vacation this summer. Write us at once for information about the marvelous two-weeks tour we have planned for August. See page 21, this issue.

More Winners and Prizes in the GINGERBREAD CONTEST

GRANGES are really "going to town" on the Gingerbread Contest which *American Agriculturist* is sponsoring jointly with the New York State Grange. Hurry-up orders for more score cards pour in daily from Chairmen of Service and Hospitality Committees. One reason for the great popularity of this contest seems to be the gingerbread and whipped cream refreshments which wind up the evening. Gasport Grange Chairman, Niagara County, writes:

"The men furnished the whipped cream and we had a delightful time, the gingerbread being eaten to the last crumb."

Here are names of additional winners of local contests:

COUNTY	GRANGE	WINNER
Fulton	Perthshire	Mrs. Francis M. Nassel
Jefferson	Carthage	Mrs. E. J. De Mors
Livingston	Lima	Sarah V. Lockington
Niagara	Gasport	Mrs. Wm. B. Pease
Oneida	Knoxboro	Mrs. Clinton Smith
Ontario	Union	Mrs. J. S. Swackhamer
Orange	Warwick	Eleanor Ackerman
Orleans	Knowlesville	Gertrude Stocking
Otsego	Laurens	Mrs. Ethel M. Crandall
	Pierstown	Mrs. N. May Wedderspoon
	Schencvus Valley	Mrs. Rose Alcott } tie Miss Margaret Wilbur }
Seneca	Seneca	Ida Fake
Steuben	Hornellsville	Mrs. Bertha Travis



"Save a piece for us" is what we felt like saying when we saw this attractive picture of Seneca Grange's winner and her prize gingerbread. She is Miss Ida Fake, of Seneca County, and besides being a first-rate gingerbread maker, she is Lecturer of her Grange.

More Prizes

Since our last issue, Penick & Ford, Ltd., Inc., of New York City, have offered to award prizes to State and Pomona winners. Here is the complete list of prizes to date:

From American Agriculturist:

To State winners: First prize, $25; second, $10; third, $5; fourth, $3; fifth, $2; and $1 each to fifteen next highest winners.

From Cooperative G.L.F. Products, Inc., Ithaca, New York:

To each of 10 highest State winners: 1 24½-lb. pkg. G.L.F. Quality Patent Flour, 1 5-lb. pkg. G.L.F. Patron Flour, 1 5-lb. pkg. G.L.F. Patron's Pancake Flour, 1 5-lb. pkg. G.L.F. Old York Graham Flour, 1 5-lb. pkg. G.L.F. Whole Wheat Flour.

To Pomona winners: 55 No. 2½ cans G.L.F. Old Jug Molasses, 55 2-lb. pkgs. G.L.F. Golden Cakes Flour, 55 5-lb. pkgs. G.L.F. Quality Patent Flour, 55 large pkgs. G.L.F. Corn Flakes, 55 8-ounce pkgs. G.L.F. Wheat Flakes, 55 2-lb. pkgs. G.L.F. Rolled Wheat, 55 2-lb. pkgs. G.L.F. Golden Corn Meal.

From R. B. Davis Company, Hoboken, New Jersey:

To each of 10 highest State winners: 1 5-lb. can of Cocomalt and 1 2-ounce can of Davis Baking Powder.

To Pomona winners: 55 12-ounce cans of Davis Baking Powder.

From International Salt Company, Scranton, Pennsylvania:

To each of 10 highest State winners: 1 10-lb. can of Meat Salt and Butcher Knife.

To Pomona winners: 110 packages of Sterling Salt and 55 3-ounce packages of Seasoning.

From Kalamazoo Stove & Furnace Company, Kalamazoo, Michigan:

A Governor Coal and Wood Range to State winner.

From Penick & Ford, Ltd., Inc., New York City:

To each of 10 highest State winners: 1 large can of Brer Rabbit Molasses.

To Pomona winners: 55 small cans of Brer Rabbit Molasses.

From Pillsbury Flour Mills Company, Minneapolis, Minnesota:

To each of 10 highest State winners: 1 24½ lb. sack of Pillsbury's Best.

To Pomona winners: 55 pkgs. Sno Sheen Cake Flour and 55 3½-lb. pkgs. of Pillsbury Pancake Flour.

Sheep Field Day June 15th At Iroquois Farm

Sponsored jointly by the Otsego County Farm Bureau, New York State Shropshire Association, and the College of Agriculture, is a Field Day to be held on Wednesday, June 15, at Iroquois Farm at Cooperstown, owned by F. Ambrose Clark, a leading breeder of Shropshires.

In the morning there will be a tour of inspection of the Iroquois Farm Shropshire sheep and Ayrshire cattle. The afternoon program will include a Shropshire judging contest, a discussion of Shropshire type, dipping and drenching demonstrations, and an exhibit showing sheep parasites. A sheep-dog demonstration is also planned on the part of Ernest Munford, Shepherd at the Iroquois Farm, and Lawrence Hunt, Shepherd at Cornell. Partial list of those taking part in the program is as follows: Lawrence Van Vleet, Lodi, President of the N. Y. S. Shropshire Association; M. E. Thompson, County Agent at Cooperstown; W. D. Coddington, Manager of Iroquois; Dr. Donald W. Baker, Veterinarian at the College; H. A. Willman and J. P. Willman, both of the Department of Animal Husbandry at the College.

This Field Day will offer an excellent opportunity for sheep men to get acquainted with each other, to see an excellent flock, and to get the latest information on sheep raising.

Retail Milk Prices

By LELAND SPENCER

IT IS ENCOURAGING that some readers of this column have asked for a discussion of prices charged consumers for milk. What goes on in the city end of the milk business may seem beyond the control of farmers, but the retail price of milk is important to them for two reasons. The prices that farmers get for fluid milk are the retail prices less charges for handling, processing, and delivery. Then too, the retail price of milk affects the quantities sold. If consumers think the price is too high, they buy less milk and more has to go into surplus uses which yield low returns.



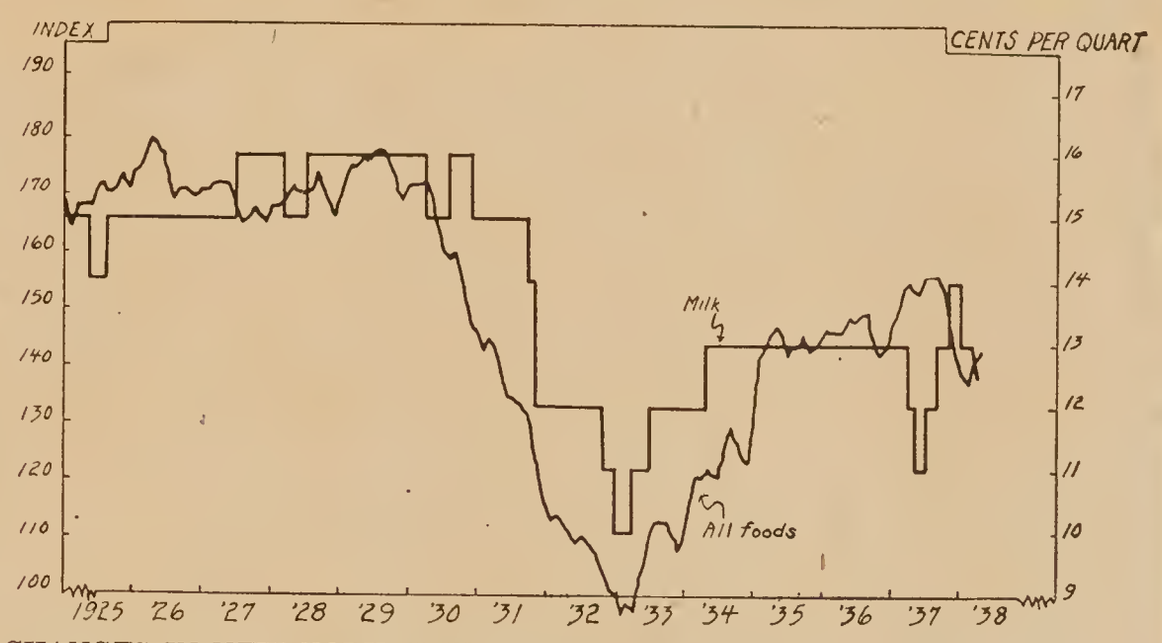
Leland Spencer

There are always some consumers who think milk prices are too high. Probably there is as much complaint about the price of milk today as there was in 1919 and 1920 when the price was nearly one-third higher. The buying power of city families has been so much reduced that they have to watch the pennies more carefully than usual.

One question we might well ask is whether retail milk prices are high or low in comparison with the prices of other foods. It will be obvious from the chart that the doorstep price of milk in New York City now bears about the same relation to food prices in general as it did for several years before 1929. Retail prices of milk were not reduced as much in 1931-1933, nor did they rise as much as other food prices from 1933 to 1937.

There has been a good deal of complaint that the present system of milk distribution is too expensive — that ways should be found to get milk to the poorer families of the city at much lower cost. Mayor LaGuardia has been one of the chief proponents of this idea. Of course it is to the advantage of the farmers as well as city people that milk should be made available to consumers at the lowest possible price. What is the situation?

I have just received information about the prevailing prices for milk in New York City. The highest price is 23 cents a quart for certified milk, pasteurized and with added Vitamin "D". Not more than one per cent of the milk is sold at this price. The doorstep price for Grade B milk is 12½ cents a quart, but unadvertised brands of Grade B milk are sold by a great many stores for prices ranging from 10 cents down to 8 cents a quart, or even less.



CHANGES IN NEW YORK CITY RETAIL PRICE OF MILK COMPARED WITH CHANGES IN UNITED STATES RETAIL PRICES OF ALL FOODS, 1925-1938.

Families having cards from the Department of Welfare can obtain milk at designated places during a one or two hour period each morning at 8 cents a quart.

In some cities the milk distributors have not allowed cheaper methods of distribution to develop. But in New York City, more than half the milk is sold at discounts of one to four and one-half cents a quart from the doorstep price. Efforts to develop more economical methods of distribution should go on, but the complaint that consumers in New York City are overcharged for milk or services is not sustained by the facts.

Milk

In May U. S. dairy cow population was about the same as it was a year ago, but total milk production was about 8 per cent higher than a year ago and about 4 per cent higher than the previous peak which occured on May 1, 1931.

The April New York price of 92 score butter averaged 2.6c less than March, was 5.2c lower than a year ago, and was the lowest average for the month since 1934. However, the price of butterfat in relation to the price of feed is not much below average. Stocks of butter in storage on May 1 were about 5,000,000 lbs. larger than on April 1. Holdings of butter have been increasing at a rate considerably faster than a year ago. Estimate of total storage holdings for May 14 was 29,287,000 lbs., compared with 8,700,000 lbs. a year ago.

Cheese prices were down from a year ago, and were the lowest in three years.

The condition of pastures in dairy states on May 1 was the best for that date since 1929.

For the first 3 months of 1938, production of oleomargarine was 14.93 per cent heavier than for the first 3 months of 1937. Production for the period this year totaled 112,106,000 lbs.

* * *

Potatoes

About the middle of May the market for both old and new potatoes picked up. For the first half of June supplies of new potatoes for this section come mainly from N. Carolina and Virginia. If the crop in either state falls below the expected volume, the market is expected to turn upward. Shipments from N. Carolina this year were around 7500 cars, compared with 9500 cars a year ago. The eastern part of Virginia moved 8600 cars, compared with 7000 a year ago. Weather in N. Carolina and Virginia has been a bit dry.

In Maine this year an experiment in storing potatoes was made. Packed and handled by the same crew, one lot of U. S. No. 1 potatoes was handled in barrels and stored in bins. The other lot was packed into boxes and piled and stored with the tops open. After 182 days of storage, an inspector found nine times as many serious and twice as many minor bruises in the bin lot as he did in those stored in boxes.

* * *

Cabbage

Cabbage acreage in the intermediate states, of which New Jersey is the largest producing area, is slightly higher than a year ago — 34,333 acres this year, 34,150 a year ago.

* * *

Apples

An exceptionally early bloom of fruit trees kept growers busy applying spray and caused much nervousness over possible damage by frost. However, up to May 1 not much damage was done. Five per cent of the apple growers reporting indicated some damage from low temperatures during the winter, and damage was reported by 58 per cent of the growers of peaches, 34 per cent of sweet cherry growers, and 75 per cent of sour cherry growers.

While bloom is not an infallible index of probable crop, it is encouraging that the apple trees bloomed full with the possible exception of Baldwins in certain areas and in some orchards where the crops were very heavy a year ago. In general, the weather was favorable for pollination by bees. Ten southern peach growing states expect crops of 16,131,000 bushels, compared with last year's crop of 12,316,000, and the 1936-37 average of 14,334,000.

* * *

Prices

The State Department of Agriculture & Markets reports the April index of prices received by farmers as 91, compared with 92 a month ago, 116 for a year ago, and 62 for 1933. Included in products for which prices were particularly low were beans, hay, and apples. The buying power of farm products for the entire country was 75 per cent of pre-war, a year ago it was 97 per cent.



WGY Farm PROGRAMS

MONDAY, JUNE 6

12:35—"Forest Recreation Resources", Prof. F. E. Carlson, N. Y. State College of Forestry.

12:45—"New York's Adoption of the Constitution". Dr. A. C. Flick, N. Y. State Historian.

TUESDAY, JUNE 7

12:35—"Summer Orchard Management", A. T. Williams, Dutchess Co., N. Y.

12:45—"Pot and Pan Economy", Ruth Cameron, N. Y. Power and Light Corp.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 8

12:35—(Farm Electrification Mailbag), "Where's the Answer?" Ed W. Mitchell.

12:45—(Countryside Talk), Harold Thompson.

THURSDAY, JUNE 9

12:35—"Keeping the Summer Pasture Green", H. B. Davis, Albany Co., N. Y.

12:45—"Soil Insurance for Each Farm", C. W. Rose, U.S.D.A.

FRIDAY, JUNE 10

12:35—"Gain the Cook's Confidence", Foster Potter, N. Y. State Dept. of Agriculture and Markets.

12:45—(The Women's Corner), Aldene Langford, Chenango Co., N. Y.

8:30—WGY FARM FORUM.

SATURDAY, JUNE 11

12:30—(WGY 4-H Fellowship), 4-H Club Member, Rensselaer Co., N. Y.

12:45—Talk by Arch D. Anderson, Custodian of the Old Fort, at Fort Johnson, N. Y.

MONDAY, JUNE 13

12:35—"Choosing Your Market"', Albert Van Wagenen, N. Y. State College of Agriculture.

12:45—(The Parents' Court), "Youth and the Car", Dr. Robert W. Frederick, N. Y. State College for Teachers.

TUESDAY, JUNE 14

12:35—"Cut Your Hay Early", C. M. Slack, Washington Co., N. Y.

12:45—"A Clinic for Canners", Laura Wing, N. Y. Power and Light Corp.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 15

12:35—(Farm Electrification Mailbag), "Rain Made to Order", Ed W. Mitchell.

12:45—(Countryside Talk), "Foreigners", Bristow Adams, N. Y. State College of Agriculture.

THURSDAY, JUNE 16

12:35—"Homemade Ice Cream", G. O. Oleson, Mass. State College.

12:45—Pete Ham and Cliff Hall, Farm Credit Administration of Springfield.

FRIDAY, JUNE 17

12:35—"Farm Produce Prices and Why", H. D. Phillips, N. Y. State Dept. of Agriculture.

12:45—(The Women's Corner), Beatrice Billings, Home Demonstration Agent at Large, of Mass.

8:30—WGY FARM FORUM.

SATURDAY, JUNE 18

12:30—(WGY 4-H Fellowship), 4-H Club Member, Rockland Co., N. Y.

12:45—"Money — Slave or Master", Lynn F. Perkins, District Supt. of Schools, Warren Co. Pomona Grange.

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NEARBY MARKETS *for* NEARBY POULTRYMEN

Business Management Conference

By CLEVELAND GILCREAST

IN THIS issue I should like to discuss a business which sold last year over 1,250,000 cases of eggs, and over 300,000 crates of live poultry, having a total sales value of over $15,000,000. To sell this large volume of poultry products, eggs and poultry were collected from over 13,000 poultry farms, and the organization had over 300 employees.



Cleveland Gilcreast

You may think that I am discussing some large wholesale organization such as one of the large packing houses, but I am not. I am describing the work done jointly by the twenty-seven cooperatives who are members of the Northeastern Federation of Egg and Poultry Cooperatives. Until you combine the volume of poultry products sold by each local cooperative, it is hard to realize that together they represent such a large total.

The majority of these cooperatives are of the auction type, and have been in existence only four to eight years. As is generally the case with new types of organizations, they are continually meeting new problems which must be solved. It was for this reason that they joined together to form the Federation about four years ago, during the time of the NRA when a code for egg receivers was being discussed. Since that time the work done by the Federation has expanded to include many other activities.

Last year it was decided that the egg and poultry cooperatives should hold a meeting where their mutual problems could be discussed. As a result the first Business Management Conference was held at Rutgers University in August last year on the two days prior to the meeting of the Northeastern Poultry Producers Council. The managers of practically every egg or poultry cooperative in the Northeast were present, together with the presidents and some of the members of the boards of directors. So much valuable information was exchanged in the two days meeting that the conference was put on an annual basis.

This year the second Business Management Conference is to be held at Cornell University at Ithaca, New York, on June 23 and 24, the two days after the regular meeting of the Northeastern Poultry Producers Council. Representatives will be there from all the egg cooperatives in the Northeast. Managers, officers, directors, and members of cooperatives are urged to attend.

If any cooperative is going to do a really worthwhile job of marketing for its members, it must have a management that is up to date and always trying to discover how the members' net returns can be increased. Conferences of this kind are one of the best methods for exchanging information between the various cooperatives. Last year's meeting was considered so important by several members of the Federation that they paid the expenses of several of their directors to attend, so that they could report back to the other members on the proceedings. Management in any cooperative carries a responsibility for seeing that business is done on the most efficient basis. Officers and directors of cooperatives, therefore, should be particularly interested in this two-day session.

As was the policy last year, the conference will be entirely practical and will be devoted to a discussion of day to day problems which each cooperative must overcome. The talks themselves will be relatively short, with plenty of time left for discussion. Practically all the speakers will be either managers or directors of the various cooperatives.

One of the few speakers who is not actively engaged in poultry marketing will be Mr. John J. Scanlan, from the Farm Credit Administration. Mr. Scanlan, together with Mr. R. W. Lennartson, has been engaged the past two years in making a survey of the egg and poultry auctions. His results and recommendations are eagerly awaited by the cooperative group, as they will be one means of comparing the efficiencies of the various auctions.

Among the other subjects being discussed are *Cooperation Among Cooperatives, Membership Relations and Problems,* including such things as how to get members out to an annual meeting and how to make them want to come back the next time, *National Legislation,* and *Cutting Costs of Insurance Through Group Action.* The entire afternoon of the last day is to be devoted to the very important question of *Sales Outlets and Policies.* The following subjects are listed for discussion: Large Buyers as Customers, Credit Problems, Jobbing and Cartoning, Shipping Association problems, and Market Price Support.

If you are a director of an Egg Marketing Cooperative, reserve the dates of June 23 and 24, the two days following the regular NEPPCO meeting, to attend this Business Management Conference. You will certainly find it worth while. In addition to directors any member of a marketing cooperative is welcome at the meeting. If you can not attend yourself, make sure that the director who represents your section is planning to be there.



A new headquarters for the Brockton, Mass., Cooperative Egg Auction Association which was dedicated last January. The basement of this building is 120 x 50 ft., and contains six candling booths and ample storage space for eggs. The first floor has offices and a large room for live poultry sales. The second floor has an auditorium and a sales room. The third floor has storage space for 16,000 empty egg cases.

The Association was organized in July 1932, and during the last fiscal year, ending July 31, 1937, did a business of close to $1,000,000. Sanford Alger, Jr., of Brockton, Mass., is President of the Association; and Lawrence Bigney, also of Brockton, is the Manager.

With AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST ADVERTISERS

When you spend money for fertilizer, you want to be certain that it is applied in a way that will give you the biggest return for your money. One way to do that is to read "Methods of Applying Fertilizer" which is available on request from *The National Fertilizer Association,* Washington, D. C. The bulletin contains the recommendations of the National Joint Committee on Fertilizer Application.

* * *

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When you are ready to build, there is always the question of exact plans and specifications. *The Portland Cement Association,* Dept. K5b-1, 347 Madison Ave., New York City, have booklets giving details of most farm construction. To save time, use the coupon on page 9 of the May 21 issue.

* * *

Everyone needs a vacation. If this is your big year and you plan to go West, fill in the *Northern Pacific* coupon on page 27, and the information on vacations will be sent you.

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Prime Manufacturing Co., of 1491 South First St., Milwaukee, Wisc., has published a well illustrated, 32-page folder with a complete explanation of the Prime one-wire electric fence. Drop a post card for your copy.

* * *

Tanners' Council of America, 100 Gold St., New York City, are publishers of "The Romance of Leather." This is a 38-page book which should be of interest not only to farmers, but to school teachers who will find it useful in classes. Due to its size, it is not available in quantity without cost. Copies can be secured at 5c each from the Tanners' Council of America.

* * *

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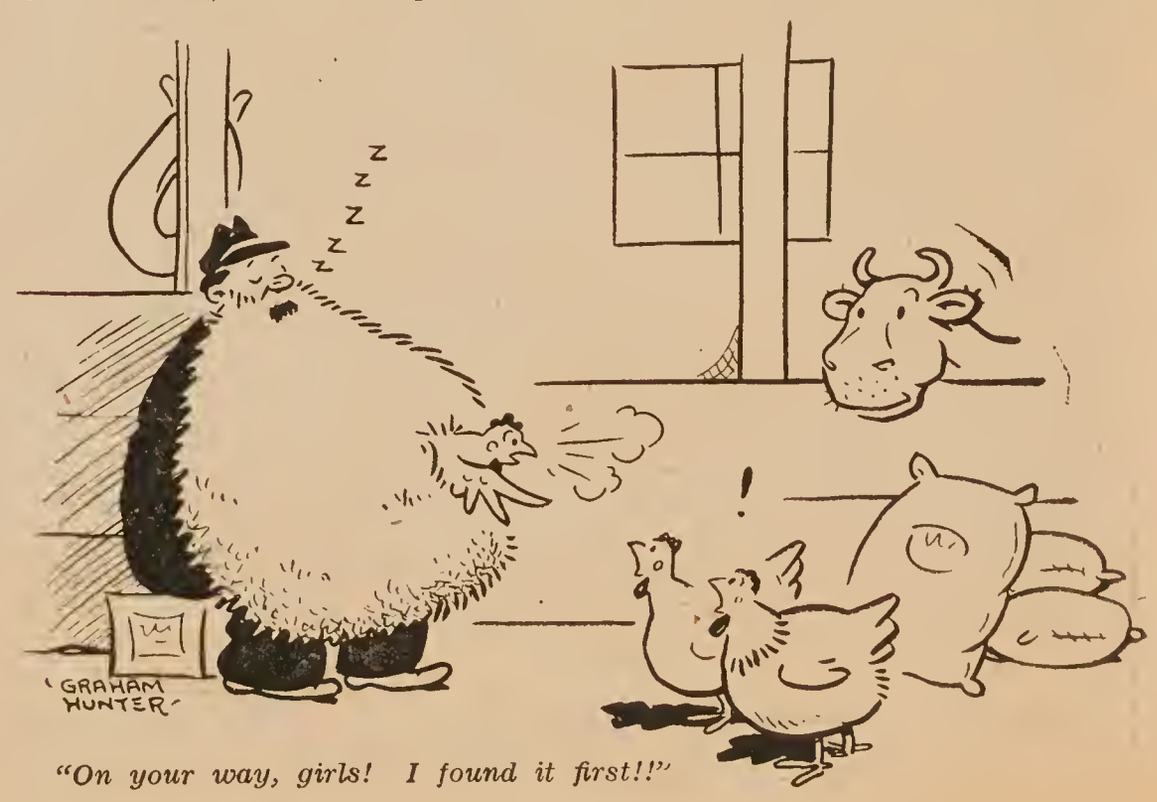
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NEARBY MARKETS *for* NEARBY POULTRYMEN

Neppco Meets June 21-22

By L. E. WEAVER

IT WOULD be easy, indeed, for some group in this country to be envious or suspicious of a similar group in another section. For instance, the poultrymen in the Northeast might devise some sort of embargo under the pretext of disease control in order to protect themselves against low-priced chicks from the middle-west. Then we would probably see some retaliation in the form of a boycott of manufactured goods going from the Northeast into the middle-west. The war would be on, with all its ill-will and hatreds. That sort of thing does not happen here. I am sure the reason is that we all believe so thoroughly in the ideal of cooperative effort. We know that "divided we fall." We also know that "in union there is strength."



L. E. Weaver

No doubt some readers will think by this time that Weaver is getting sentimental. I maintain that sentiment is not necessarily sentimentality. I admit that I have some definite sentiments as applied to the organization of poultrymen known as the Northeastern Poultry Producers' Council — "Neppco" for short.

Now that the organization is in its 8th year and since it has such an imposing array of accomplishments to its credit, I am sometimes astonished, not to say dismayed, to find so many poultrymen to whom Neppco means nothing.

I expect that many readers have come away from some poultry extension meeting with the thought in mind, "These new ideas and plans are all very fine, but what can *I* do about it? Now if we could only get *everybody* lined up behind the plow, we might get somewhere." It was such thoughts as these, plus a belief that something *could* be done, plus unbounded enthusiasm, that led to the formation of the Council.

Some of Neppco's Accomplishments

It was at the meeting of Neppco held last summer in Maryland that I first heard Professor James Rice given credit for originating the idea and supplying the inspiration and enthusiasm. To literally hundreds of poultry enthusiasts from farms and colleges in the thirteen Council states goes the credit for making Neppco such an active and influential organization. The founders had in mind two purposes; first, to break down antagonisms and suspicions between states and groups by fostering better acquaintance and friendliness between poultrymen in the different states of the Northeast; and second, to work together on jobs too big for any one state to tackle single-handed. Both of these purposes have been attained to a most surprising degree.

Probably the most significant results of the organization's efforts in behalf of the poultry industry will never be known; they cannot be measured. Until the time of Neppco, the industry had no regular agent to look after its interests in Washington. True, the American Farm Bureau Federation's representative was looking out for agriculture in general. However, the legislative committee of Neppco has been influential in preventing reduction of tariffs on eggs. It has cooperated with the marketing committee in obtaining a uniform type of egg grading laws in the various states and in working for reforms in the practices of egg marketing. The two-day conference to be held immediately following the regular Neppco meeting is an outgrowth of Neppco activity.

Neppco's most spectacular job is the annual staging of the Poultry Industries Exposition in New York City. And now in the forthcoming World's Poultry Congress, Neppco is playing a leading part. Professor Rice and Sidney Edwards, a remarkable team who were Neppco leaders, have been drafted to work in similar capacities as President and Managing Director respectively of the Congress. I could go on and on with the list of things done and to be done, but I want to use the rest of our space to tell how Neppco works and to show how every poultryman with an idea for the good of the industry may have a hearing.

Committees Do the Work

Neppco has a committee on poultry shows. This committee has made investigations and held conferences. It finally has devised a "standard" scale of points and set of regulations for the judging of chicks. Now there can be more uniformity in the judging of chicks in the various states. I have given this as an example of how Neppco's work is carried on. The members of a committee are chosen from different states. They are not all college men. The ideal is to have the affairs of the organization in the hands of honest-to-goodness poultrymen, and each year that becomes more of a reality. The President is Grant Jasper, one of New Hampshire's biggest poultrymen. Herbert Copeland, an Anacostia, D. C., poultryman, is the man who will stage this year's Neppco Poultry Exposition. Mrs. Alice Sattler of Hab-Nab farm, Monkton, Md., is Chairman of the turkey committee. Poultrymen make up the bulk of the membership of the 13 other regular committees.

From time to time special committees are chosen for particular jobs. For instance, a census of agriculture will be taken in 1940. Many poultrymen have felt that the poultry information of former censuses has been incomplete. Neppco has a special committee to make up a list of questions to be suggested for use in the new census. The deliberations of that committee and its report will be a feature of the coming June meeting. Poultrymen are urged to attend the sessions in person.

Each of these committees will convene during the meeting at Cornell. I have found these sessions lively and instructive — sometimes heated, but never dull. I want personally to urge all who are interested in the welfare of the poultry industry to go to Cornell in June with the idea of taking part in the committee meetings, not merely to listen to the regular program.

The meeting will be held at Cornell June 21 and 22, with the first sessions of the committees coming just ahead on the afternoon and evening of the 20th. The marketing conference follows on the 23rd and 24th. Rooms and meals will be available at reasonable rates. Prospects are excellent for a large attendance.

Are You Coming With Us?

JUST as we expected, our Yellowstone-Great Lakes Tour, announced for August on the front page of our last issue, is exciting plenty of interest among those of our *American Agriculturist* readers who are planning to give themselves a good vacation this summer. In addition to the inquiries which are coming in by mail, we have had several telephone calls at the office, and in each case the person inquiring about the tour, on learning the moderate cost of the trip, has said emphatically, "We'll, I'm going! I had no idea that such a wonderful trip could be taken for that amount of money."

There is still plenty of time for you to find out all about the tour and to make your plans to come along. If you didn't read the announcement in our last issue, turn back to it now and see for yourself what a marvelous two weeks we have planned for you. Yellowstone Park, with all of its grandeur and thrilling beauty, will be our most distant point of travel, but the trips going and coming back will be filled with interest also. They will include a tour of the beautiful city of Chicago, with a chance for the men of the party to visit the Chicago Stockyards if they wish to. We'll see the Lake region of Minnesota, the wheat fields of North Dakota, Indian ceremonial dances, and coming back we will board at Duluth the luxurious lake steamer S. S. Hamonic, for a three-day cruise on the Great Lakes, with chance to visit ports of call. At Detroit, there will be time out for a visit to the Ford Motor Company plant and to Henry Ford's fascinating pioneer settlement, Greenfield Village.

All accommodations on the trip will be first-class. You can look forward to comfortable Pullmans, delicious meals, pleasant company, with none of the responsibilities of the usual traveler and no worries about making both ends meet." Your "all-expense" ticket will cover everything necessary (even tips), and our tour will be personally conducted from start to finish. If you are interested, fill out the blank below and mail it to E. R. Eastman, Editor of *American Agriculturist*, Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y. It puts you under no obligation whatever, and will bring you descriptive literature on the tour, the complete itinerary, and all details including the moderate cost of the trip.

Dear Mr. Eastman:

I am interested in your Yellowstone-Great Lakes Tour, August 11-23. Please send me, without any obligation on my part, full information regarding cost of trip, with complete itinerary and descriptive literature.

Name .....

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Remember, concrete is firesafe, termite proof, easy to work with, low in first cost, needs no upkeep, endures for generations.

You can do your own concreting—or hire a local concrete contractor. Write us for your free copy of *"Permanent Farm Construction."*

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Dept. K5D-1, 347 Madison Ave., New York, N.Y.
Please send me *"Permanent Farm Construction."* I am especially interested in
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Absorbine eases strain quickly

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of getting around the problem of keeping undesirable trespassers off your land, who kill your chickens instead of game, who leave down pasture bars, who annoy you in general—

Post Your Farm

with our "No Trespassing" signs. They are made of heavy, durable fabric that withstands wind and weather,—are easy to read and meet all points of the law. For prices write

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST
10 N. Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Seen and Heard at Milk Marketing Hearings

(*Continued from Page* 10)

be resumed Tuesday, May 24, in the state office building at 80 Center street.

When the hearings were continued in New York City on May 23 and 24, most of the time was taken up by the testimony of milk dealers. Without very much direct attack upon the marketing Order as a whole, the dealers proceeded to try to knock holes in its various provisions. It was pointed out that "a hurried program may do more harm than good. There is need of study and research." One dealer said: "We never got this document until a week ago Friday." Mr. Cooke, representing the Producers' Bargaining Agency, replied to this by reading copy of a letter addressed to the dealers' organization dated April 8, which showed that the dealers had been constantly informed and consulted with when the provisions of the milk marketing Order were being formulated.

Aroused by so much criticism of details by the dealers, both Commissioner Noyes and chairman of the hearing Judge Gifford, reminded the dealers that criticism carried with it the responsibility of making constructive suggestions.

Another dealer seemed much concerned for unorganized farmers who he claimed would not profit from the milk marketing Order. One wondered whether his real concern was for the farmers or because there was *danger* that some dealers would lose their opportunity of buying cheap milk.

J. Raymond Tiffany, counsel for Sheffield Farms Company, testified in part: "Most regrettably the sponsors of the so-called proposed marketing agreement have unwarrantedly prejudged the handler attitude and have appealed to class prejudice . . . . . We prefer to believe that such statements are expressions of a minority of producers. We have favored and do now favor the principle of industry control. From the moment that the Rogers-Allen act, designed to make effective industry control, became a law with the State we have cooperated ungrudgingly and completely in carrying out the spirit of that law. As a handler of milk in the New York metropolitan area, Sheffield Farms Company is prepared to enter into a marketing agreement possessing the following characteristics:

"The agreement shall be fair to producers and to distributors, and shall not be unfairly burdensome to consumers. Furthermore, the agreement shall be in such form and content and executed under such circumstances as to justify the expectation that it can and will be enforced comprehensively and with an even hand. Sheffield Farms Company is not convinced that the proposed marketing agreement and proposed Order meet these standards."

The witness further said in effect that the marketing agreement would control surplus. "We are convinced of the complete inadequacy of the plan. The time to control surplus is before the excess production comes into existence not by attempting to spread the consequences of excessive un-economic production."

The testimony of William H. Marcussen, president of Bordens Farm Products, although against certain provisions of the Order, was considerably milder than any other testimony submitted. He agreed that the milk market is badly demoralized. "It is not surprising," he said, "that attention is being turned to the development of a program that might supplement the efforts of the industry through bargaining agencies operating under the Rogers-Allen law, in the hope that an improved stability may be brought about in the industry."

The New York City hearing was continued for the third day on Thursday, May 26, the gathering, representing consumers, dealers and producers, continuing to testify both for and against the proposed order. Emil Greenburg, representing a group of consumers, gave a fiery talk mentioning among other things that consumers should take matters into their own hands in order to reduce retail price of milk. He also stated that a large appropriation should be used for a thorough investigation of the entire milk business. (Editor's Note: The only things that milk investigations ever do are to decrease consumption and help the politician.)

Milk dealers tried to get a postponement of the hearing for six weeks, causing many to believe that they are using this method of stalling to kill the proposal. Refusing to grant this request, Judge Gifford, who was conducting the hearing for the Department of Agriculture, recessed the hearing until Friday, June 3, at Albany.

Watch next issue of *American Agriculturist* for all the news in the development of this milk marketing plan.

Grange Gleanings

(*Continued from Page* 2)

many years a deputy of the Massachusetts State Grange and one of the most active Grange leaders in Berkshire County. Mr. Shaylor represented his locality in the Massachusetts legislature for several years and was one of the most successful farmers of his section.

* * *

GRANGE RADIO PROGRAMS continue to spread and are now being regularly presented at scores of points throughout the United States. One of the latest additions is at Manchester, New Hampshire, where the State Grange is sponsoring weekly programs over Station WFEA. These are furnished by subordinate Granges, each one carrying out its own ideas of originality in preparing its broadcast schedule. Arthur Snow of East Weare, well known in the Granite State as the "singing sheriff" and an entertainer of wide reputation, is directing the Manchester programs, which are heard every Saturday morning at 10:30.

* * *

TWO NEW ENGLAND Grange deputies who have distinguished themselves in the past month by organizing a new Grange are Kingsley Beecher of Connecticut, who started Falls Village Grange in northwestern Connecticut, near the New York State line, with a charter membership of 46; and Edwin B. Smith of Massachusetts, organizer of Hopedale Grange, with more than 100 names on the charter roll.

* * *

EUREKA GRANGE, No. 7, in Maine, with an enrollment of 116 members, has been in continuous and active existence since 1874, and is especially proud of the fact that one of the charter members 64 years ago, Mrs. Etta Bliss, is still living and retaining a keen interest in the Grange.

* * *

A BIG MEETING at Westerly, Rhode Island, May 3rd, received the traveling flag, which had already visited several states, a group of 150 Connecticut Patrons accompanying it to Rhode Island. A great rally night resulted and the next lap of the flag journey will be to Massachusetts, where it will be received on the evening of June 2 by Auburn Grange, home of State Master Everett W. Stone. The flag will then continue its journey until every Grange state has been visited, and it will then return to Vineland, New Jersey, its starting point.

* * *

ANDOVER GRANGE in Connecticut has conducted an active extermination campaign of tent caterpillars, enlisting scores of school children in the task, for which the Grange paid cash rewards. In consequence more than 15,000 egg masses have already been destroyed by the youngsters.

* * *

THE NEW HAMPSHIRE State Grange is taking an active part in preparation for the anniversary exercises at Dartmouth College, June 27, marking the 50th anniversary of the laying of the cornerstone of the first agricultural experiment buildings in New Hampshire. Fifty years ago the Grange was very prominent at the cornerstone laying event and it is therefore assigned a conspicuous place in the coming anniversary program.

* * *

THE ANNUAL state-wide Grange Day in Massachusetts, always held in conjunction with Farm and Home Week at the State College in Amherst, is scheduled for Friday, July 29, and already an extensive program is in the making. State Lecturer Mrs. Mary J. Schindler is in charge of the day's arrangements and the program will be a very attractive one. Attendance at this annual summer Grange event has been steadily increasing and many Patrons look forward to the day as one of their vacation outings of each season.

* * *

RHODE ISLAND Home and Community Service Committees during 1937 raised and expended more than $1,000 in cash for various improvement projects in the home vicinity. Most of the latter were of permanent character, but also included many acts of practical ministry.

BABY CHICKS

SIEB'S FAMOUS CHICKS Preferred by 170,000 POULTRY RAISERS!



All From Finest Bloodtested Stock

Our chicks from Purebred *Bloodtested* Farm Range Flocks, backed by Mr. Sieb's 25 years Scientific Breeding. All Flocks are super culled *Hogan Tested* carefully mated for highest premium egg records and Big Quick Maturing Broilers. There's none better at any price for profitable commercial poultry. We have One Grade Only—The Best. For prompt delivery mail your order now, or send for our New Poultry Book. 100% Live Delivery Guaranteed. All Prices Prepaid.

90% Accuracy Guaranteed on Sexed Chicks

Big Summer Discount

	Non-Sexed Per 100	Pullets Per 100	Males Per 100
Bd., Wh., Bf. Rocks, Wh. Wyands.	$6.90	$10.40	$ 7.40
S. C. Reds, Bf. or Wh. Orps.	6.90	10.40	7.40
Brown or Buff Leghorns, Anconas	6.40	13.90	2.90
White Leghorns (Large English type)	6.40	13.90	2.90
S. L. Wyandottes, R. C. Reds	7.90	11.40	7.40
White, Black or Buff Minorcas	7.90	14.90	3.90
White Giants (Large Type)	8.40	12.40	10.40

Per 100: NON-SEXED—Heavy Assorted—$6.40; Light Assorted $5.40; Heavy and Light Assorted $5.90; Mixed Sexed, All Breeds, both sexes $4.90; Special Assorted, $4.40. Add 25c to all orders for less than 100.

SIEB'S HATCHERY, Box 104 LINCOLN, ILLINOIS

TURKEYS

BABY TURKEYS. All breeds. Important. We breed, hatch and ship turkeys exclusively. Get the best.
TURKEY ROOST, HOLLAND, MICHIGAN.

3,000 HARDY BRONZE POULTS WEEKLY. BABY BEEF TYPE. Outstanding quality. Livability. Bloodtested. HIGHLAND FARM, Sellersville, Pennsylvania.

DUCKLINGS

Lakeview DUCKLINGS
Mammoth White Pekins, 6 lbs. at 10 weeks. Thousands hatching weekly. Also White Indian Runners. New Illus. Catalog FREE. Write today.
Lakeview Poultry Farm, Box A, Barker, N. Y.

Ducklings Finest quality runners. $7 for 50. Chicks 8c. Harry Burnham, North Collins. N. Y.

STONEY RUN
English Leghorns

100% live del. Cash or C.O.D.	100	500	1000
Sexed English Leghorn Pullets	$12.00	$60.00	$120.
English Leghorns	6.00	30.00	60.
Barred & White Rocks, R. I. Reds	7.00	35.00	70.
N. H. Reds and Black Minorcas	7.50	37.50	75.

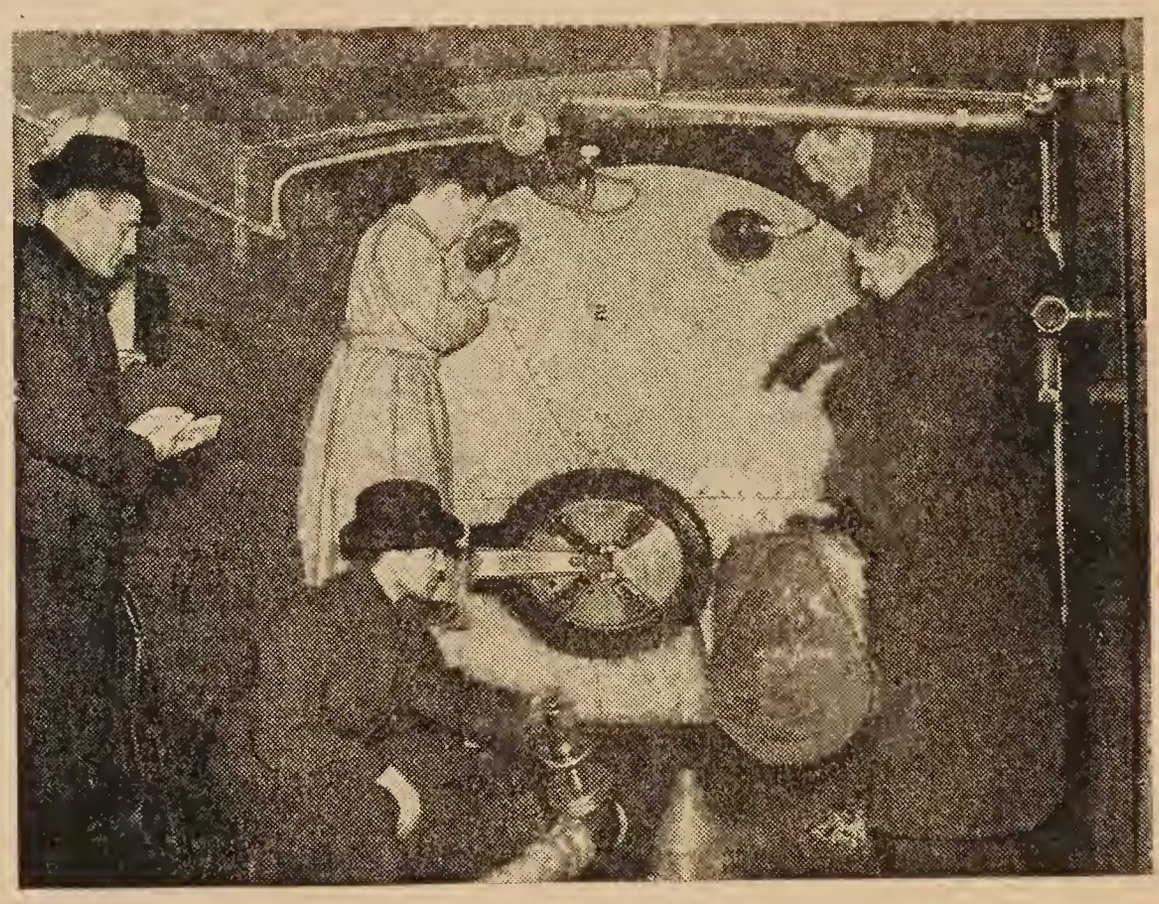
Cockerels $2 per 100. 90% guar. All Chicks from Breeders bloodtested. Post Paid. FREE catalog with full information of all breeds and my 10 yrs. in the Poultry business.
STONEY RUN HATCHERY,
H. M. Leister, Box B, McAlisterville, Pa.

QUALITY CHICKS

	100
White Leghorns	$6.50
AA Grade White Leghorns	7.75
New Hampshire and Rhode Island Reds	7.25
Barred, White & Buff Rocks, Wh. Wyandottes	7.25
Heavy Mixed	6.50

Plum Creek Poultry Farm and Hatchery, Sunbury, Pa.

Say you saw it in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.



The Borden Co., 350 Madison Ave.. New York City, recently entertained a group of Cornell students who are studying marketing. In the group were 33 students and 7 members of the faculty. Here we see a few of them studying the transportation of milk in tank cars.

BABY CHICKS

Hall's Chicks

Leghorns-Reds-Rocks-Wyandottes
New Hampshires-Hallcross (Crossbred) Chicks

All chicks produced from flocks tested for Pullorum Disease (B.W.D.) by the Official State testing agency of one of the six New England States, with NO REACTORS FOUND Tube Agglutination tested within the preceding calendar year.

"WELL BRED *from* WELL BREEDERS"

"Never a week without a hatch" since 1927. Pullorum Free by State Test since 1928. Quality chicks since 1911. Catalogue free. We ship prepaid, and guarantee 100% live delivery.

Hall Bros. Hatchery, Inc. Bx. 59, Wallingford, Conn.

OFFICIAL BLOOD-TESTED

Pennsylvania State Supervised

Every egg hatched in our plant from a breeder that has been selected by the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture and BLOOD SAMPLE Tested for B.W.D. by the Tube Agglutination test in the State Laboratory at Harrisburg, Pa.

WHITE LEGHORNS "Big Type," "Bred to pound out Eggs"	$ 8.00 — 100
SPECIAL MATING WHITE LEGHORNS—No B.W.D. Reactors	9.00 — 100
BARRED ROCKS & WHITE ROCKS "True to Type"	8.50 — 100
WHITE WYANDOTTES, N. H. & R. I. REDS "None Better"	8.50 — 100
SPECIAL MATING NEW HAMPSHIRES—No B.W.D. Reactors	10.00 — 100
HEAVY ASSORTED "No Leghorns"	6.75 — 100
RED-ROCK-SEX-LINK Pullets "95% Accurate"	11.75 — 100
RED-ROCK-SEX-LINK Cockerels "95% Accurate"	7.75 — 100
SPECIAL MATING BARRED ROCKS—Direct from Gove & Cobb	9.50 — 100
ROCK-HAMP. BROILER CROSS—All Barred Color	9.00 — 100

NOW!—Buy Sexed Chicks With Confidence

95% Accuracy guaranteed. In order to supply our many customers with guaranteed SEXED CHICKS, we now use the Gentle Methods by graduates of Los Angeles, California, Sexing Association. You can be absolutely sure when you order sexed chicks from our hatchery. Breeders used in the special mating Leghorns listed below are Gasson and Leader Strain, choice birds, from Pens that do not show a single B. W. D. Reactor.

White Leghorn Pullets 95% ACCURATE $16.-100; Cockerels $2.00-100

SPECIAL Mating Wh. Leghorn Pullets 95% ACCURATE $18.-100; Cockerels $2.50-100

Send 1c a chick, bal. C.O.D. 100% live arrival guar. Add ½c per chick for less than 100.

PENNSYLVANIA FARMS HATCHERY, Inc.

Box A—LEWISTOWN, PENNA. "Largest State Supervised Hatchery in Pa."

HUBBARD'S PROFIT BRED NEW HAMPSHIRES



Direct from the breeding source. Chicks that have the vitality to live well and grow rapidly during hot weather. Strong, fast growing NEW HAMPSHIRE ROCK CROSSES for broilers. Hatches every week.

FREE CATALOGUE SEND FOR YOURS

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20th CENTURY CHICKS



Make money with a summer brood of 20th Century Chicks. Brooding and feed costs less in summer. Rocks, Reds, Leghorns and all best breeds; judged, tested, large-type production stock. Straight chicks or sexed. Guaranteed. Write today for free folder and low summer chick prices.

20th Century Hatchery
New Washington, Ohio.
Box R.

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCK

BABY CHICKS.. $10. PER 100

EGGS FOR HATCHING.... $6. PER 100

Special Price on LARGE ORDERS

All Eggs used are from My Own Breeders. 100% State Tested (B.W.D. free.) Tube Agglutination. My White Rocks are early maturing, make Quick Growth on Broilers and Capons. Send for a free circular.

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I SPECIALIZE. ONE BREED, ONE GRADE at ONE PRICE.

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BRED FOR SIZE AND EGG PRODUCTION



HATCHES EVERY MON. & THUR. 100% live del. postpaid.

	100	500	1000
Large Type English Sexed Leghorn Pullets	$13.00	$65.00	$130.
S. C. White or Brown Leghorns	6.50	32.50	65.
S. C. R. I. Reds, Red-Rock Cross, Bar. Wh. Rocks, Wh. Wyand, Bl. Minorcas	7.00	35.00	70.
S. C. Anconas, Buff Rocks, Wh. Minorcas, N. H. Reds	8.50	42.50	85.
Buff Minorcas, White Giants, Bl. Giants, Light Brahmas, Buff Orpingtons	10.00	50.00	100.
Heavy Mixed	6.00	30.00	60.
Day-Old Leg. Cocks, $2.-100; Light Mixed	5.50	27.50	55.

All Breeders Blood-Tested. Write for cash prices and FREE CATALDG.

Maple Lawn Poultry Farm, R. T. EHRENZELLER, BOX A, McALISTERVILLE, PA.

Chester Valley Chix VIM-VIGOR-VITALITY

Electric Hatched. Cash or C.O.D. 100% live delivery.

Large Type English Sexed Wh. Leghorn Pullets (90% guar.)	100	500	1000
	$13.00	$65.00	$130.00
Large Type English Wh. Leghorns	6.50	32.50	65.00
Barred & Wh. Rocks, R. I. Reds	7.00	35.00	70.00
New Hampshire Reds	7.50	37.50	75.00

Eng. Leghorn Cockerels $2-100; Heavy Mix $6.00-100; All Chicks hatched from 2 to 4 yr. old breeders. Every Breeder Bloodtested. Post Pd. Order direct or write for Catalog. CHESTER VALLEY HATCHERY, Box A, McAlisterville, Pa.

Leister's LIVE-PAY CHICKS

Hatched in Electric Incubators. Write for 1938 Catalog or order direct from this ad. Hatches every week. Cash or C.O.D.

	100	500	1000
(Leghorn Cockerels $2.00) LARGE TYPE ENGLISH LEGHORNS	$ 6.50	$32.50	$65.00
LARGE TYPE ENGLISH SEXED LEGHORN PULLETS (95% accuracy Guar.)	13.00	65.00	130.00
BARRED OR WHITE ROCKS, S. C. REDS, WYANDOTTES	7.00	35.00	70.00
WHITE OR BLACK MINORCAS	7.00	32.50	65.00
NEW HAMPSHIRE REDS	7.50	37.50	75.00
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All Breeders Blood Tested for B.W.D. by stained Antigen method. 100% live delivery guaranteed. WE PAY POSTAGE. Immediate shipments. Heavy Breeds Sexed on Special Request.

C. P. LEISTER HATCHERY, Box A, McALISTERVILLE, PENNA.

BROOKSIDE CHICKS DAY OLD AND STARTED

No order accepted for less than 25 chicks. Started chicks shipped express collect. Day-old chicks postpaid. Cash or C.O.D. 100% live del. Order NOW. All Breeders Bloodtested.

	Day Old	14 Days
White and Brown Leghorns	7½c	11½c
Bar. & Wh. Rocks, R. I. Reds, Rock-horns (cross), Red-Rock Cross	8c	12½c
New Hampshire Reds	9c	13c
Mixed and Assorted	7c	10c

Positively no sexing. Not a single pullet removed. All AA grade chicks. No culls.

BROOKSIDE POULTRY FARM,
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Our 30 years of fair dealing insure satisfaction. Hatches every week. Write for prices.

KERR CHICKERIES, Inc.
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New England's Large Egg Strain ENGLISH LEGHORNS Every Chick from 26 to 28 oz. Eggs

FOR VIGOR - HARDY NORTHERN CHICKS

Thirteen Generations Of Old Hen Breeders

Pearson's RUGGED AS THE HILLS Nes-to-U

back of every chick. Insures high livability in the laying pens. Officially state tested for pullorum. GET FREE CATALOG. EVERY EGG PRODUCED ON OUR OWN FARM. 31 years' service to New England Farms. Now 10% discount on all orders booked Three weeks ahead.

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NACE'S QUALITY CHICKS

From Free Range Flocks — Safe Del. Guar. We Pay Postage. Circular Free.

	100	500	1000
HANSON OR ENGLISH LARGE TYPE SEXED PULLETS	$12.00	$60.00	$120.00
HANSON OR ENGLISH LARGE TYPE WHITE LEGHORNS	6.00	30.00	60.00
EVERPAY STRAIN BROWN LEGHORNS	6.00	30.00	60.00
BAR. & WH. ROCKS, R. I. & N. H. REDS, WH. WYAND & BUFF ORPINGTONS	7.00	35.00	70.00
WHITE JERSEY GIANTS	9.00	45.00	90.00
DAY OLD W. LEGHORN COCKERELS $2.50-100; $12.50-500; $25-1000; HEAVY MIXED	6.00	30.00	60.00

J. N. NACE POULTRY FARM AND HATCHERY — BOX A — RICHFIELD, PA.

MAPES POULTRY FARM

CHICKS Sturdy New Hampshires — amazing for growth, feathering, large eggs — they all mean better, quicker PROFITS. Also Leghorns, Barred Rocks. All from Mapes Certified Bloodtested Breeders.

Red - Rock Cockerels -- vigorous, speedy growth, quick feathering — make excellent broilers at nice profit margin. Get folder and prices NOW.

WILLIAM S. MAPES, Box A, MIDDLETOWN, N. Y.

CLAUSER'S BARRON LEGHORN CHICKS

From Large Size, heavy production Barron English S.C.W. Leghorns. Hens weigh up to 7 Lbs. Mated with R.O.P. Pedigreed Cockerels. Extra quality chicks from Blood-Tested healthy, vigorous, selected stock. June Chicks $7.00 per 100, $20.50 per 300, $33.50 per 500, $65.00 per 1000. Chicks 100% Live Arrival Guaranteed. 10% books order. Catalog free.

Robert L. Clauser Box A, Kleinfeltersville, Pa.

EXTRA QUALITY CHICKS

100% live del. Cash or C.O.D.	100	500	1000
ENG. LEG. SEXED PULLETS (90% Guar.)	$12.00	$60.00	$120.
S. C. LARGE ENGLISH LEGHORNS	6.00	30.00	60.
Bar. Wh. Rox, Wh. Wyand., R. I. Reds	7.00	35.00	70.
N. H. Reds and White Minorcas	8.00	40.00	80.

H. Mix $6, Day Old Leg. Ckls. $3.-100. All Breeders Blood Tested. Hatches Mon. & Thurs. Write for FREE CATALOG and actual photos of our entire P. F. Hatchery Plant.

The McAlisterville Poultry Farm Hatchery, Edgar C. Leister, Owner, Box 20, McAlisterville, Pa.

PULLETS-PULLETS

3,000 large Hanson English Strain S. C. W. Leghorn Pullets. April and May hatch, raised on Free Farm range. Healthy, vigorous Pullets at moderate prices.

BROOKSIDE POULTRY FARM
E. C. Brown, Prop. - Sergeantsville, N. J.

SMITH'S QUALITY CHICKS BREEDERS BLOOD-TESTED

ELECTRICALLY HATCHED

CASH OR C.O.D. — 100% LIVE DELIVERY

	100	500	1000
LARGE TYPE S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS	$6.00	$30.00	$60.00
BARRED and WHITE ROX, R. I. REDS (Parmenter Strain)	6.50	32.50	65.00
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Milk SPELLS Health!

by MRS. GRACE WATKINS HUCKETT



—Photo by HAROLD M. LAMBERT

Johnny likes his milk straight! But for those who don't, here are some recipes which will help you keep the family up to its milk mark—a quart per day for every child and a pint for every adult.

JUST SUPPOSE that some fine day you met with a fairy, carrying on her arm a basket full of gifts. And she opened her basket and offered you for the taking such desirable things as a good complexion, sparkling teeth, lustrous hair, strong bones, and resistance to disease — would you or wouldn't you welcome her with open arms, invite her into your home, and beg her to give some of her wares to every member of your family?

All of us know that fairy, whose name is *Milk*. Trouble is we get so used to her presence that we forget the value of the gifts she brings. When it is realized that one out of every four American families brings on illness and perhaps early death by wrong eating or poor choice of food, it is important to consider seriously what a day's diet should contain. Fresh vegetables, fruits, eggs, whole cereals, milk and other dairy foods are essential to good health, and milk is most important of all because an abundance of it helps to cover a great many dietary deficiencies. The more limited the budget, the more necessary does milk become.

If milk as a beverage does not appeal to some member of your family, then you will have to cudgel your brain in order to get that extra milk into her or him by using recipes which use it in larger amounts — cream soups, sauces, custards, milk puddings, and what have you, until each adult has his required pint per day and each child his quart. It is amazing how much milk you can work into a day's meals when you set your mind to it.

Before proceeding to some recipes, I want to remind you that there are many delightful syrups which can be made up in sufficient quantity so that by adding about 2 tablespoons of them to a glass of cold milk, you can concoct a delicious drink which will encourage the drinking of milk either between meals or at meals:

Caramel Syrup

Melt one cup of sugar in a dry pan until smooth and brown. Add one cup boiling water, stir well, boil three minutes, cool, bottle and use for flavoring milk beverages and desserts.

Chocolate or Cocoa Syrup

One-half cup cocoa, ½ cup sugar, ⅛ tsp. salt, 1 cup boiling water. Mix dry ingredients in saucepan, add boiling water gradually and cook gently 5 minutes until a smooth thick paste is formed. Cooking for 20 minutes in double boiler improves flavor. You can keep this syrup in a covered glass jar in a cool place.

Fruit Syrups

(Raspberr strawberry, currant, blackberry or cherry)

2 cups sugar 2 cups water 2 cups fruit juice

Put sugar and water in saucepan over hot fire, bring to boiling point, stirring constantly. Cover, boil 15 minutes. Add fruit juice, cover, simmer 15 to 20 minutes, skim, cool.

Cream Soups

By combining medium white sauce with equal amount of strained pulp and juice of cooked vegetables, a flavorsome, wholesome cream soup may be made from almost any vegetable, fresh or dried. The dried ones need to be soaked in fresh water before cooking and their flavor is greatly improved if a ham bone or cubes of salt pork are cooked in the kettle with them. If the strained vegetable is very thick, milk alone may be added to thin. In the case of green vegetables such as spinach, asparagus or green peas, where the puree is apt to be watery, milk should be made into a sauce with flour and butter before combining with the strained puree. If the vegetable is acid, as in the case of tomatoes, it should be combined with the sauce just before serving. For any vegetable soup, a little onion juice or slice of onion cooked with vegetables improves the flavor. The old familiar medium white sauce is:

2 tablespoons butter, 2 tablespoons flour, ¼ teaspoon salt, dash of pepper, and 1 cup milk.

Melt butter, blend in flour, salt and pepper until smooth. Add a little of the cold milk and stir until smooth, then add the rest of the milk and cook until medium thick.

As for the vegetables, wash, cook until tender in boiling, salted water to cover. Spinach requires no water added to that which clings to it after washing. Tomatoes also require just enough water to keep from sticking. Remember that the juice contains the valuable minerals which are a concern to every menu maker. Therefore use the juice in the soup, or even a combination of juices.

Here is a Scotch dish that is different and delicious:

Fish Custard

Butter an oven glass pie plate or casserole. Lay in it fillets of haddock which was been washed and dusted lightly with seasoned flour. Pour over these a custard mixture, proportions being 1 egg to a cup of milk and seasoned with salt and pepper. Bake in slow oven, like custard, for about one hour. There should be enough of the custard mixture almost to cover the fish. Serve hot in dish in which it is cooked.

That familiar product of milk, cottage cheese, has a host of possibilities for salad or main dishes:

Creamed Cheese with Bacon

¼ cup butter
¼ cup flour
2 cups milk
¾ tsp. salt
½ lb. sliced bacon
dash of pepper
2 cups cottage cheese or grated store cheese
6 slices buttered toast

Combine melted butter and flour in a double boiler. Add the milk, salt and pepper and cook until thickened. Cut the bacon in small pieces, cook until crisp and drain. Fold the cheese into the first mixture and heat. Serve on toast and sprinkle with bacon. Serves 6.

(*Turn to Page* 27)



Get that FITTED LOOK

HAVE you ever had the experience of picking out a pattern which looked adorable in the picture; but turned out to be the wrong style for your figure? There are some good rules which help in choosing a pattern. One is that a flat-chested person needs fullness in front, which may be obtained by some gathers or tucks at shoulder line or waist line. The same is true of the mature, stout figure, particularly if hips are large. Soft effect in the blouse and a well fitted look at the waist and hips help to balance the figure and to conceal defects.

With these points in mind, we have selected this time DRESS PATTERN No. 2086, a wonderful basic dress which may be varied with accessories. It is fine style for those who are looking for something distinctive in the larger sizes, and it is also a "Fashion First" for slimmer figures. Notice that the sleeve may be either gracefully full at the bottom or pertly puffed. Pattern comes in sizes 14, 16, 18, 20 years, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48 and 50-inches bust. Size 36 requires 3½ yards of 39-inch material.

BLOUSE PATTERN No. 3122 can be used to make the feminine soft shirtmaker blouse of delicate material or the sturdier waistcoat in prints, linen, flannel or washable crepe silk. The small sketch shows details. Sizes are 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42-inches bust. Size 36 requires 1⅝ yards of 39 inch material for shirt blouse; and 2⅛ yards of 39-inch material with 3½ yards of lace edging for feminine blouse.

TO ORDER: Write name, address and pattern size and number clearly and enclose 15c in stamps. Address Pattern Department, *American Agriculturist,* 10 North Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, New York. Add 12c for a copy of our Summer Fashion Magazine.

Today in Aunt Janet's Garden

Those Peonies

THIS is the method I have used in planting peonies and find that they thrive under it. Dig a hole 12" to 18" deep, put in three or four inches of well rotted manure. Cover this several inches deep with *good* top soil.

The roots should be well spread out, good rich top soil settled over them until the hole is slightly more than half full. Water well and let settle so that the soil is packed in close contact with the roots. Then finish filling with rich top soil and see that the dormant crowns are covered not over 2 inches deep. The mistake most often made is planting peonies too deeply. The "eyes" should be pointed upward of course. Leaving dry soil on top prevents crusting. A very little of complete commercial fertilizer may be scratched in a circle around the plant in spring and a teacup full of bonemeal to each plant in fall. No fertilizer should ever come in direct contact with roots or stems. Peonies demand full sunlight if they are to bloom and should not be nearer than three feet to any plant.

You need not expect much bloom the first year from the usual section of peonies that you can buy. It takes at least three years to get a good root well established and it should not be disturbed for at least eight to ten years.

Spring is a poor time to start them as the roots are active then and are easily bruised. The big heavy roots should be cut off to within about 8 inches of the crown. Each section should have three to five "eyes" or tender shoots if it is to be able to send up enough leaves to grow well.

If you want very large flowers, pinch off all but one bud to the stem. Since terminal buds bloom first, pinch some of the side buds and some of the terminals; in this way you prolong the blooming period. Cut the flowers when buds are opening, as they fade when they open wide in the sun.

Over a period of years, I have been gradually collecting peonies. I have chosen them from lists, getting some early, some mid-season and some late blooming varieties, also working out a color scheme, grouping pinks, whites and reds according to their colors. A few Japanese and singles are included since they are not so much damaged by wind and rain as are doubles.

My present list is: An early anemone flowering shell pink, a mid-season double light pink, a late double rose pink and a late anemone flowering ivory colored one. These are old unnamed varieties. Single pinks are: Catherine Parry and L'Etincelante; single white, Le Jour; Japanese reds: Fuyajo, Mikado and King of England; double pinks: Therese, Marie, Jacquin, Georgianna Schaylor and Officinalis; double reds: Inspecteur La Verne, Longfellow, Adolph Rousseau, Grover Cleveland and Officinalis; double whites: Festiva Maxima, Enchantresse and Le Cygne; double creams or coffee tones: Primavere and Tourangelle.

The Luna Moth's Debut

By MRS. G. H. E.

Thou, Luna, art the fairest moth that floats
Through forest paths in the warm dusk of June,
Reminding me of magic days remote
When fairies danced beneath a silver moon.

I HAD OFTEN heard the expression "a tempest in a teapot", but the phrase had no special meaning for me until today, when I watched, with my two eager boys, the coming out of a Luna moth from a cocoon which we had found in the woods last fall and saved until this month. First, there was a rustling noise and the moving of the cocoon wall, then such a stirring and seething — dimly seen through the fibers — as only a tempest could create.

Ten minutes may have elapsed — though time was as nothing while we watched — before a head pushed through a hole in the matted silk, showing feather antennae laid flat against it for safety. A pause — and then a damp shoulder cape of cream-yellow appeared, followed by a plump green and white body. The moth climbed to the top of our lace curtain and rested there.

During the next hour we saw a miraculous change take place. Those pale ruffles on the thorax began to grow. First, the upper wings stretched down, turning green as they lengthened; then the lower pair followed suit. And, last of all, the graceful tails of the Luna trailed below the body. The moth measured three and one-half inches from antenna tip to tail tip, and four inches across the purple-tinted costae.

Where there are nut trees, there should Lunas be found in June. And when the leaves come down in the fall, there may be plump white cocoons done up in some of them, which, saved in a cool room during the winter, will yield you a Luna in the spring.

Aunt Janet's Favorite Recipe

THERE is something about rhubarb which appeals to the spring appetite. If cooked with the skin on, the color also is attractive. Here are two easy ways of cooking rhubarb:

BAKED RHUBARB

In a buttered baking dish, place a layer of well washed rhubarb cut into short pieces. Sprinkle generously with sugar and alternate layers until the dish is filled, putting a layer of sugar on last. Dot with small pieces of butter and grated lemon rind or cinnamon. Bake slowly—about 250° to 300° F. — until tender.

RHUBARB PUDDING

Make rhubarb sauce by cooking together one part sugar and 1½ parts prepared rhubarb until rhubarb is tender. Mix ⅔ cup of soft bread crumbs and ⅓ cup melted butter. Arrange rhubarb sauce and buttered crumbs in alternate layers in buttered baking dish having a layer of crumbs on the top. Sift cinnamon and nutmeg over the top and bake in moderate oven until brown.

CONSTIPATED?

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Say you saw it in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

"Cheesy Bill"

By C. A. STEPHENS

WHEN tidings reached our old home town in Maine that "Cheesy Bill" — the newspaper referred to him as a notorious "con" man—had died in Detroit, we were sorry to hear of the death of a former fellow townsman, of course; yet many of us could not repress a smile when we thought of the way in which he got his nickname of Cheesy Bill.

His real name was Wilbert Gilmanson, and as a boy he was one of the brightest fellows that went to our village school; he was particularly clever at figures and in mechanics, and often declared that he intended to become a civil engineer and build railways. He lived with his mother—a widow—in the rooms over Crocker's grocery store, and "chored round" the village.

He got his nickname among us from some remarkably good guessing (for he said he guessed) at the weight of three big cheeses that were exhibited in the front window of the grocery store. I well remember those cheeses, for they were made by Grandmother Ruth at the old squire's farm.

One year Sylvanus Crocker, who was an enterprising young fellow, conceived the plan of having a guessing contest at his new store during Thanksgiving week. He did not wish his guessing match to seem in any way like gambling, and so called it a test of good judgment. Whoever bought two dollars' worth of groceries at his new store received a ticket that entitled him to one guess at the weight of a big cheese that he displayed in his store window. Each contestant was to write his guess on the back of the ticket and sign his name. On the morning of Thanksgiving Day the cheese was to be publicly weighed; the person who had guessed nearest its weight should have the cheese.

Before he announced his plan, Crocker had driven out to the old squire's to see whether grandmother, who was a cheese maker of forty years' experience, would make him a tremendously big cheese. It was a strictly private interview, for he did not wish anyone to know about the guessing contest until everything was ready. He expressly stipulated, so grandmother told us afterwards, that the cheese should not be weighed in advance—not even the curd before it was pressed—and that no one was to be allowed to inspect it. He wanted his guessing match to be entirely fair.

It was to be a new-milk cheese, but not too buttery, for otherwise it would lack firmness and could not be successfully moved. He wanted it to be the largest she could possibly make, and he offered her ten cents a pound for it.

That big cheese was a great mystery to us young folks all summer long, for grandmother would tell us nothing about it. She told the old squire, I suppose, for she had to ask him to make her a vast hoop, thirty-six inches in diameter and eighteen inches deep, in which to press the cheese; and she wanted the "follower" very thick and strong.

The old cheese press that grandmother had used for years in making cheese was too small for this new work; so the old squire rigged a special machine that consisted mainly of a lever fifteen feet long, with a two-bushel basket full of stones hung on the far end for a press weight. As our own dairy herd of twelve cows could not furnish milk enough in two days for the curd, word was sent out among our neighbors, and the milk of nearly thirty more cows was engaged.

On Monday of Thanksgiving week Sylvanus Crocker came for his big cheese. In order not to jar it out of shape he put a band round it, and set it on a mattress in his spring wagon. When he reached his store, he placed the cheese in the wide front window on a large pane of plate glass, which hung by three brass chains from a hook in the ceiling.

Thus it was in plain view of all who wished to guess its weight—and their name was legion! Such a guessing contest was a novelty in the village then, and more than a thousand persons recorded their guesses at how much that cheese would weigh.

On the morning of Thanksgiving Day the cheese was weighed. It tipped the scales at six hundred and sixty-five and one half pounds; to the surprise of everyone, Wilbert Gilmanson got the cheese. He had guessed that it would weigh six hundred and sixty-four and a half pounds.

He listened to everyone's congratulations with a self-satisfied grin. Crocker bought the cheese back from him for fifty dollars cash; and all that week Wilbert was a celebrity in the village.

The young grocer was so well pleased with the result of his contest that he immediately bargained with grandmother to make him another cheese, bigger still, for another guessing match the next Thanksgiving. The old squire made a new hoop and follower. This time it was two inches greater in diameter and an inch deeper, which added materially to the weight of the cheese. How much it added, of course, none of us knew, for naturally the cheese was not weighed before we turned it over to Crocker. None the less, we were able to give a pretty shrewd guess as to the weight of this cheese; and not only my cousin Addison and myself, but Ellen and Theodora, each invested in two dollars' worth of groceries for the family at Crocker's store, and recorded our guesses in the hope of winning the cheese.

In point of fact, Addison guessed within four pounds of what it actually weighed which was eight hundred and fifty-one and three quarters pounds. My own guess, I remember, was seven hundred and ninety-nine pounds. To the astonishment of everyone, Wilbert Gilmanson guessed within half a pound of the weight—and got the cheese again! Crocker paid him eighty dollars for this one.

Certain mutterings of suspicion arose that Cheesy Bill, as we had dubbed him, had somehow obtained advance knowledge of what the cheese weighed. His mother lived over the store, and her sitting room was directly above the window where the cheese was suspended. But Crocker declared that it was impossible that the boy should have known the weight beforehand. The hook from which the cheese plate hung was strongly fastened in the ceiling; that Wilbert could have weighed anything so heavy right there in plain view of everyone was incredible. At night the store was kept securely locked from nine o'clock until five o'clock the next morning. In short, everyone who studied the situation was forced to conclude that it has just been good guessing on the part of a sharp boy.

The third of the big cheeses for Crocker's Thanksgiving guessing matches was an inch greater in diameter and slightly over an inch deeper in the hoop, which made a difference in weight—as the subsequent weighing proved—of a hundred and three and a quarter pounds. By this time the annual guessing contest at Crocker's was famous over all the countryside. The contestants were growing shrewder at estimating the weight of cheese; and that year there were several guesses within two pounds of the actual weight. But again Wilbert guessed within half a pound, and got it! This time Crocker bought it back for over ninety dollars.

Mutterings of suspicion arose more loudly than before, yet no one could prove that the boy had found out the weight of the cheese beforehand. Customers at the store would stand and ponder the problem, scrutinizing the plate and chains—the weight of which Crocker had announced at the beginning of the contest—and peering up at the hook in the ceiling. Some of the more suspicious ones even made excuses to call on Mrs. Gilmanson and look at the floor of her sitting room above the store window; but they could find no sign that anything was wrong. There was a rag carpet on the floor and it was tacked down in the usual way all round the room.

There was so much talk about the matter, however, that Crocker thought it best to stop the contests, although they had proved a good advertisement for his business.

Addison suspected that Wilbert had calculated the mass of the cheese from its dimensions and then made an estimate of its weight, based on the mass of a pound of ordinary cheese. With Bronson Chaplin and Hiram Sewell he tried to work out the problem in that way, but after figuring on it an entire evening they concluded that, owing to the varying weight of cheese, Wilbert could not have determined the weight of the Crocket cheeses in that way.

"I tell you, boys", Bronson exclaimed, "that fellow managed to weigh that cheese somehow!"

"But how?" said Hiram.

"Well, Will is a sharp one, and he lives right over the store. Let's find out about this, somehow."

The boys put their heads together and, as a result of their scheming, a few evenings later went to call at the Gilmansons. They asked another classmate, named Anson Coburn, and two or three of the girls from our class to go with them. The boys took certain small tools in their pockets.

They found Cheesy Bill reading in the sitting room; his mother was busy in the kitchen. After they had chatted a few minutes, Anson said, "Excuse me a moment. I'm going downstairs to get a pound of Crocker's candy. Come on, Will. You go with me."

"No, no", said one of the girls. "Crocker's candy isn't as good as that new molasses candy they make at Fletcher's. Go on down to Fletcher's."

Anson accordingly set off, and Will went along with him. The girls hastened out to the kitchen, to talk with Mrs. Gilmanson and to keep her from entering the sitting room.

The moment that the room was clear Bronson, Addison and Hiram got busy. They pulled up the carpet next to the window and tested the boards of the floor. At first these did not seem to have been tampered with; but when Addison pried at them with a chisel he found that two were loose. In another moment he had raised them. The two boards proved to be directly over the hook from which the big cheese had been suspended. The shank of the hook came up through the ceiling of the grocery below, and was secured by an iron pin thrust through a hole at

The Song of the Lazy Farmer



OF ALL the tribulations that combine to knock us farmers flat, the worst one of the lot is weeds. They propagate from roots and seeds, they crowd the tatters and the corn and leave 'em lookin' all forlorn. The more you plow and fertilize, the more them weeds add to their size; and take the plant food that you meant for crops, and after you have went and bought the best seed you could git, the weeds come up and smother it. The morning glories climb and twist until the corn can scarce exist, the mustard blooms like yellow gold until the grain cannot be sold; though you have grown that grain for bread, it's mustard plasters that, instead, you git for all your work and pains, and if it's dry or if it rains them weeds keep growin' right ahead as if you'd planted them instead.

You hoe until your back is lame and they keep growin' just the same, the more you chop the more they spread, whenever you cut off a head a dozen come up in its place, until they've spread all o'er the place. I wish that someone would invent a patent kind of implement, or else some poison that would stop them weeds and still not hurt the crop. Some day I'll sit and figger out some way to shoot 'em through a spout, with chemicals that will congeal each root and leaf and make 'em feel that they ain't got no right to be a-growin' on my land. by gee, or else some tool to plow and squirt as it goes tearin' through the dirt, and kill each weed so dead that it will just give up the fight and quit.

The Amateur Poet's Corner

Because of the number of contributions, we do not return poems not published. Keep a copy of your poem.

The limit in length is sixteen (16) lines, and poem must be original and written by an amateur. $2.00 will be paid to the author of each one printed. Check will be mailed on or about first day of month following publication.

Send poems to Poetry Editor, *American Agriculturist*, P. O. Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y.

Life's Journey

Life is like a journey
Taken on a train,
With a pair of travelers
At each windowpane.

I may sit beside you
All the journey through;
Or I may sit elsewhere,
Never knowing you.

But if Fate should mark me
To journey at your side,
Let's be pleasant travelers —
It's so short a ride!

—Mrs. J. N. Mortensen,
Litchfield, Maine.

the top of the shank and resting across two heavy beams.

Hiram took hold of it with his thumb and finger, and found that the hook was so loose in the ceiling that he could pull it upward without the slightest exertion.

"That cheese was weighed from above—in this room!" he whispered.

"But what with? No common steelyards would weight a thing so heavy," Bronson whispered.

Expecting Will and Anson back at any moment, they were in nervous haste, but Addison thrust his hand beneath the sitting-room floor and felt around. Almost the first object that he touched was a piece of inch-and-a-half iron pipe. He pulled it out. It was more than eight feet long and had a succession of bright, transverse marks on it that appeared to have been made by a file.

"Aha!" muttered Bronson. "We're coming to something!"

Addison meanwhile was feeling about further, and now hauled forth another odd object—a piece of hard wood sawed square at both ends. Set in one end of it was what seemed to be a large knife blade; it was so sharp that Addison nearly cut his fingers on it. Next he drew from under the floor a small but very heavy bagful of buckshot.

"Yes, siree!" muttered Bronson. "Will has been up to some tricks, sure enough. Let's call Crocker."

Hirman ran downstairs and a moment later came back with the grocer and his clerk. The long piece of pipe, the bag of buckshot and the piece of joist, with the knife blade set in it, lay on the floor. Crocker stared.

"Some one here played a prank with those big cheeses of yours," Addison said to him; and just then Anson and Will came running upstairs and into the room; at the same moment the girls and Mrs. Gilmanson came in.

"What's all this?" Wilbert cried, flushing as he glanced round.

The boys looked at him and laughed. "You're a pretty good guesser on cheese, Will—when you have a little help under the floor!" Hiram said.

Mrs. Gilmanson glanced at the floor and looked about, bewildered. It was the first that the poor soul knew of her son's wrongdoing.

"Own up, young man!" Crocker exclaimed, seizing Will by the collar. "You're caught."

Will's glance shifted uneasily about the room; it was clear to him that he was trapped. After a minute he laughed brazenly.

"Well, what are you going to do? I got your old cheeses, didn't I?" He seemed to exult in his trick. "Didn't think a cheese could be weighed without scales, did ye? Didn't know that steelyards are just a lever and fulcrum of the first kind, did ye?"

"So that was the steelyard bar and this is the fulcrum," Addison said, picking up the piece of iron pipe and the block and knife blade.

"Any fool would know that—after he had been told!" retorted Will scornfully.

"But how did you figure it down so close?" Bronson asked.

"Humph!" said Will, with a laugh. "If your bar is eight feet and two inches long and you set it two inches from the hook that held up the cheese, and let it balance across that sharp blade, then hang a bag of shot on the long end, you've got a good-enough steelyard."

He seemed now actually to glory in his sharp trick. "If you add shot by shot to your bag 'till it balances, and afterwards you weigh the bag of shot, it doesn't take much of a head to figure what the cheese at the other end will weigh. Anyone that knows anything about levers knows that the weight you weigh with at the long arm of a lever is to the thing you want to weigh at the short arm as the length of the short arm is to the length of the long arm. You can't miss it if you measure right and have your fulcrum sharp."

"Well, your fulcrum is sharp and no mistake," said Hiram, feeling the edge of the knife blade with his finger. "About as sharp as you are, Will."

"Yes," said Crocker to Cheesy Bill. "You're so 'sharp' that if you don't hand that cheese money back, you'll see the inside of the county jail before to-morrow night."

"You can't jail me for that!" Will exclaimed definitely.

"I'll try my best to—for swindling. That money shall go to the guessers who really and honestly guessed nearest right."

Thereupon Mrs. Gilmanson began to plead with her son to restore the money. Anson, too, who had always liked Will, urged him to do it and to make things right. At last Cheesy Bill promised to pay the money back by ten o'clock the next day; and we took leave in embarrassed silence.

But at ten o'clock the next morning Will was missing. He had run away. Very likely he had spent the money, or much of it, and could not repay it. Perhaps he had not really intended to repay. He never came back to the home town, and shortly afterwards his mother moved away. We heard of him only rarely in the years that followed. Once he was said to be living in Canada, whither he had fled, very likely to escape the consequences of some of his sharp practices; and once we heard that he was in prison. Beyond much doubt he lived by dishonest means all of his life.

Beauty

By KATHRYN BACON

To look on beauty
Is to hold it fast.
To understand it
Is Paradise at last!

To create it
Is everlasting life,
Comfort in sadness,
Peace after strife!

M-I-L-K *Spells* HEALTH!

(*Continued from Page* 24)

A salad which can be quickly put together is pitted prunes or dates stuffed with cottage cheese and arranged attractively on lettuce leaves or a nest of finely shredded cabbage. Dust exposed part of the cheese with paprika and serve with salad dressing.

Another salad use of cottage cheese is to mix it with chopped nuts and mayonnaise, shape it into balls and serve in the center of a slice of pineapple, or fill the hollows in halves of canned peaches, pears or apricots. If you do not want to take time to form the cottage cheese into balls just "butter" it directly onto a slice of pineapple or thick slice of tomato, and sprinkle nuts or paprika over the top. If you want to carry this idea a little further, make a "sandwich" of the slices of pineapple or tomato with cottage cheese filling, and serve in wedges.

Cheese Cake

A neighbor gave me this excellent Cheese Cake recipe which we have enjoyed many times:

1 lb. cottage cheese, ½ tsp. salt, ¾ c. flour, 1 tsp. vanilla or lemon flavor, 1 pint scalded and then cooled milk, 4 egg yolks, 2 tbsp. brown hot butter, 4 egg whites and ½ cup sugar.

Beat egg whites and blend in the sugar to form a meringue. Add to meringue all other ingredients and blend carefully. Line two pie plates with pastry or with graham crackers rolled fine. Bake at 400° F. until the tip of a knife comes out clean when inserted in the center.

Ice Cream An American Dish

Americans have been eating ice cream ever since Dolly Madison first served it at a White House dinner in 1809, and its popularity has spread over the world. And no wonder! Ice cream has few equals as a refreshing dessert, and is high in food value. The average commercial ice cream contains a large percentage of milk solids which provide bone and tooth-building material. It contains vitamins and minerals and is especially rich in lime. It is so digestible that it is recommended for invalids and young children, and it's so palatable that it is a grand way for anyone to increase his milk consumption.

For those who want to make their own ice cream, I am giving below a standard recipe whose flavor can be varied according to the occasion:

Three eggs, 1 cup sugar, ¾ tbsp. cornstarch, 2 pints whole milk, ⅛ tsp. salt, 1⅓ cups cream, 1 tsp. vanilla. Make a custard of the first five ingredients. Let cool, add cream and vanilla, and freeze. If chocolate cream is wanted add to the hot custard 2 squares (oz.) of chocolate melted in ¼ cup hot water. Also, add an extra ¼ cup sugar. If young children are to have this cream, use only 1½ squares of chocolate. This standard recipe can be varied by folding in crushed peppermint sticks (1 cupful) or the same amount of crushed peanut brittle, or ½ cup finely crushed bitter chocolate, while mixture is mushy. Still other variations are to pour over the cream when serving any of the above beverage syrups undiluted, chopped nuts, candied ginger, crushed sweetened fresh or preserved fruits.



"I wish Uncle George would stop tossing up Junior ——."—JUDGE.

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King Bessie Ormsby Boast No. 593854

a proven sire whose 26 daughters ave. 3.9% test. His sire is King Bessie Ormsby Pietertje, his dam, Minerva Beets Posch Burke, with 717 lbs. fat at 9½ yrs. Bull calves from this sire and dams with good C.T.A. Records.

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Bull and Heifer Calves from a D. H. I. A. Herd

In February, 16 Holsteins averaged 888 lbs. milk, 30.9 lbs. fat

High Cow for Month Produced: 2545 lbs. milk — 90.2 lbs. fat.

Herd averaged 15,512 lbs. of milk and 542.3 lbs. of fat in 1937 D.H.I.A. records.

C. F. BRIDDON

Rock Tavern, New York

For Sale -- 15 Registered Holstein Heifers

Some to freshen soon. Others bred for August and Sept. 10 Reg. Holstein cows to freshen soon. 2 yearling Holstein Bulls. One two yr. old bull; Dam has record of 19,000 lbs. milk, testing 4%. Herd accredited and blood tested. A few young calves. Herd Sire King Bessie Ormsby Pietertje 59th, No. 669548, whose dam is a 1032 lb. Sr. three-year-old, and whose sire is King Bessie Ormsby Pietertje, twice all-American winner.

L. J. Lonergan Homer, N. Y.

A HERD SIRE CAUMSETT RANGER 250777.

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Seven nearest dams averaged 15,795.6 lbs. milk and 769.6 lbs. fat. Several cows and two bulls for sale.

BLOOD AND TUBERCULIN TESTED.

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SCIPIO CENTER, NEW YORK

Tarbell Farms Guernseys

Accredited — 325 Head — *Negative*

SENIOR HERD SIRE

MAY ROYAL'S HOLLISTON, 68 A.R. daughters, 15 others under test, 50 more in our herd yet to be tested.

JUNIOR HERD SIRES

Foremost Peacemaker, a son of Langwater Valor.
Foremost Combination, a grandson of Langwater Valor and Mixter Faithful.
Tarbell Farms Royal Marvel, a son of May Royal's Holliston.

FOR SALE: bulls one month to serviceable age — also a few heifer calves. Out of real producing A. R. dams and by the above bulls.

Prices reasonable. Visitors always welcome.

TARBELL FARMS, SMITHVILLE FLATS NEW YORK.

FOR SALE —

Holstein Baby Bulls

Sired by a Son of the famous "Las L Brook Pearl Ormsby". Record 971.40 fat 1 year, ave. per cent fat 3.9. Herd T.B. Accredited. State and Federal tested for Bang.

F. C. WHITNEY

Ilion, New York

Valley Mead Farm

Will sell two head, buyer's choice, of five spring freshening pure bred Guernseys. Accredited and Approved Negative. Nine years in D.H.I.A.

L. M. RIPLEY

SKANEATELES, NEW YORK



First prize pen of Dorset lambs at the New York State Fair last fall, shown by the New York State College of Agriculture.



By J. F. "Doc" ROBERTS

AT LAST I believe we have a plausible answer to the question every livestock man has been asking, "Why hasn't my livestock gained in weight as rapidly, or done as well generally, on the same amount of feed this past winter as in other years?" Of course, hay, generally, has not been so good, but it seems now that the real answer to this question has to do with the condition of the animals when they were put in on dry feed, most of them coming off unusually lush and fattening pastures, meadows and ranges, and therefore were fatter and in better condition than for years. When these animals, which were already fattening, were put on the USUAL poor or grainless beginning winter ration, instead of continuing to gain they lost flesh and condition. Every livestock man knows that it is comparatively simple to keep animals coming along once they have started to gain, but that it is quite another thing to bring them back after they have gone the other way for even a very short period.

This situation has taught me a severe lesson, which is not to ignore the condition of the animals when they are put on dry feed, and not to start dry feeding by the same formula every year, but be ready to step up or down the food value of that formula from year to year, depending upon the condition of the livestock.

* * *

Since reading the last issue of *American Agriculturist*, I have been wondering just what change in economic values the farm power problem assumes if, let us say, tractors and tractor-trucks become $100 more efficient through the general use of rubber tires, etc., at the same time that good teams of horses sell for $150 less. Again horses are selling sharply lower, with good teams as much as $100, and all individual horses $25 to $50 lower, with every prospect that by fall the $150 lower price will be generally accepted.

* * *

I want to expose to our cattlemen, and prospective cattlemen, a group of swindling, cheating, ex-convict cattlemen, operating in and around Fairfield, Iowa. Unfortunately, there are several hundred of these cattle now in New York State that I have seen. Therefore, there may be several thousand which our men have purchased from these crooks. Iowa is not a beef-cow-herd state. These cattle are simply bought on the Kansas City market, or some other southern point, by the pound, sent up to rented Iowa farms, and sold by the head. This works out because they will tell you that you are buying 500 lb. animals, let us say, for $40 a head, or at about 8c a lb., but when these animals arrive, they weigh 300 lbs. and you have paid better than 10c a lb. That has been the typical experience. Stay away from Iowa when you want cattle, and don't fall for such telephone calls as, "Pay your way out here, etc." This ring has been convicted and served time for using the mails, and that is why all these other methods of arousing your interest are used. In this day and age it doesn't seem possible, but they are still using "the poor old widow" gag, as well as the "about to lose my farm" stuff.

* * *

Argentine beef, especially packed for our CCC camps, has arrived in New York, and is being re-shipped way into our cattle country, west of the Mississippi. Am wondering if this was another "packing of the Supreme Court."

Ayrshire News

AT THE 63rd annual meeting of the Ayrshire Breeders' Association held on May 11 at Springfield, Robert Knight of Providence, R. I., was elected President of the Association. Mr. Knight owns farms at Hope, R. I., and also the Green Mountain Stock Farm at Randolph, Vermont.



Robert L. Knight of Providence, R. I., newly elected President of the National Ayrshire Breeders' Association.

Other officers elected were: Vice-Presidents—James Dennis, Bennington, Vt.; E. W. Van Tassell, Wenatchee, Washington; Earl H. Voeller, Grove City, Ohio; Maurice Benson, Lebanon, N. H.; Directors for three years—Hugh Chisholm, New York City; W. T. Tonner, Torresdale, Pa.; James Cochrane, Bath, N. Y.; A. H. Sagendorph, Spencer, Mass.; Robert Hacker, Brillion, Wis.; Lyle Arnold, Canandaigua, N. Y.; Mrs. H. W. Carpenter, Bridgewater, Conn.; and James E. Davidson, Bay City, Mich.

Following a discussion of the need for more research and less propaganda concerning a national program for the control of Bang disease, the following resolution was passed:

INASMUCH as the control of Bang disease is of primary importance to the dairy cattle industry, the members of the Ayrshire Breeders' Association herewith go on record in favor of more adequate financial support for state and federal agencies so that they may undertake more comprehensive research to determine the most efficient methods of controlling this disease.

FURTHERMORE, that the results of all control measures, including the present test and slaughter plan, calfhood vaccination, and area testing, be studied with equal diligence; that the success and failures of these various methods be given equal publicity; and that in fairness to the cattle industry, a true scientific motive, entirely devoid of propaganda, should govern the work of investigators and educators who are interested in this subject.

* * *

On Saturday following the annual meeting, the New York Ayrshire Federation held a sale at Iroquois Farm. The average of all animals sold was just under $200, and top price was $600, paid by Cornell University for an eight-month-old bull calf, Strathglass Captain Barr. The committee in charge of arrangements consisted of Lyle Arnold, Canandaigua; Robert Squires, Massena; C. V. Musgrave, Gloversville; John Cochrane, Port Chester; and James Cochrane, Bath.

* * *

The 4th annual New England Ayrshire Club sale resulted in an average of $195.62 for 40 head, an increase of $24 a head over the 1937 sale. Strathglass Golden Flapper 2nd, a yearling bred heifer, topped the sale at $350. The purchaser was N. H. Smith, Laconia, N. H.

Guernsey Quality For Lease

To D.H.I.A. members, on free lease for 5 years, baby sons of Princess' May Royal, great 13 year old proved sire, whose milk index is 2nd highest in breed. Dams are profitable reg. cows, with records. To good non-D.H.I.A. dairymen, for 3 years, sons of same sire out of outstanding grade cows, with records.

T. E. Milliman HAYFIELDS Churchville, N. Y.

Pure Bred **Ledgetop Farms**

Ayrshire Cattle

TEN BRED HEIFERS, ALSO SOME MATURE COWS.
PURE BRED HAMPSHIREDOWN SHEEP.
ONE HUNDRED YEARLING EWES.

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A few choice heifer calves sired by a bull from one of the breeds most celebrated families — price $40 each at 10 days old.

Two young bulls sired by Macdonald Mintmaster. His grand dam, Macdonald Dorothy, record 154,081 lbs. milk, 6452 lbs. fat, places her as the world's greatest Ayrshire cow.

OVER 100 HEAD ALL AGES.

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BRED HEIFERS AND HEIFER CALVES.
TWO YOUNG BULLS, READY FOR SERVICE.
FROM GOOD PRODUCERS AND A CLEAN HERD.
ACCREDITED — BLOOD-TESTED.

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Ayrshires For Sale

NEW MILCH COWS AND SPRINGERS.
Negative to blood test. Herd accredited.
Price set to sell — truck delivery.

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Jerseys WITH 30 YEARS OF CONSTRUCTIVE BREEDING WITH PROVEN SIRES! LARGE, VIGOROUS INDIVIDUALS. AVERAGE OVER 6% TEST. THAT HAVE ALWAYS BEEN FREE FROM T.B. AND BANGS DISEASE.

ACCREDITED AND APPROVED.

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Junior Yearling Bulls

L'Alva Pretty Boy, not misnamed, went to the top. He won grand champion over the Jersey Island in the recent autumn show. He is a son of my imported herd sire, Samaritan, No. 6778.

H. C. ANDREWS

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Dependable for high production.

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Pure Bred Jersey Calves. Herd T. B. Accredited, Blood-tested for Bangs Disease. D.H.I.A. Record for 1937—Milk, 7158; Fat-385, 5.3%. W. S. ROWE
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WE OFFER
CHOICE BROWN **SWISS BULLS**
CALVES AND YEARLINGS
AND A FEW SELECTED FEMALES.
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D. N. BOICE
Hilltop Farm, Churchville, N. Y.

POLLED HEREFORDS For Sale

6 Reg. Yearling Bulls
2 Reg Yearling Heifers
Herd T.B. Accredited and State Approved Bangs Free.
Come and see these reasonably priced cattle.
Or write for Sale List.
NO YOUNG CALVES FOR SALE.

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T.B. TESTED HOLSTEIN AND GUERNSEYS.
IN CARLOAD LOTS.
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Fancy Matched Teams — Sorrels and Roans.
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Won Grand Champion Boar at State Fair, three times in past five years. Satisfaction Guaranteed.

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PUREBRED BERKSHIRE PIGS FOR SALE

8-10 WEEKS OLD, $10.00 EACH.
Registered and Transferred.
ALSO A FEW YOUNG GILTS WEIGHING 175 LBS.

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BIG TYPE PEDIGREED CHESTER WHITES

Service Boars, Bred Sows, Pigs.
PURE WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS.

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CHESTER WHITES AND BERKSHIRES,
from big rugged sows, bred on our own farm. All innoculated, six to eight weeks, $5 each. Ship C.O.D. subject to your approval.

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REGISTERED COLLIES - Puppies, Brood Matrons
3 Males at Stud — White, Tricolor, Sable & White.
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Post Paid PURE **Maple Syrup**

5 lb. container, $1.15.
Pure Clover Honey—5 lb. pail—$.80.

MAPLE GROVE FARMS
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Honey

60 lbs.	best clover	$5.40
" "	amber	4.20
" "	Buckwheat	3.30
28 "	Clover	2.70

Above not prepaid.

10 lbs. clover post paid, $1.60. Satisfaction guaranteed. Honey is the health sweet. Nature's best.

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Last Two Years R.O.P. Average: 230 eggs per bird, weighing 26.47 ounces per dozen. Average body weight 4.5 lbs. B.W.D. tested for ten years. No Reactors found for past two years.

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R.O.P. records at New York official laying test.
92% livability average for 6 years. 3-100% livability pens out of 4 during past 2 years. Yearly egg production for 6 years average 64% (lowest pen, 57% and highest, 68%.) A record for uniform egg production.
30 years experience breeding White Leghorns. (3 generations).
Now booking orders for pullets and cockerels.
New York State Tube Agglutination blood tested. We solicit your investigation and reservations for your season's requirements.

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LIVESTOCK Sales Events

Cattle Sales

June 4	Trio Jersey Sale, J. S. Campbell, Jr., L. B. Carter, J. S. Ellsworth, Butler, Pa.
June 8	Vermont Guernsey Breeders' Consignment Sale.
June 11	Chenango Co. Jersey Club Bull Sale, Whitney Point, N. Y.
June 13-14	Penshurst Farm Ayrshire Dispersal, Devon, Pa.
Oct. 4	Vermont Ayrshire Club Sale, Rutland, Vt.
Oct. 26	Allegany-Steuben Ayrshire Club Sale, Hornell, New York.

Coming Events

June 4	Conn. Guernsey Breeders' Tour, Winsted.
June 10-11	Annual Spring Meeting of North Atlantic Branch of American Society of Animal Production, College Park, Maryland.
June 12	Conn. Rabbit Breeders' Association, Brock-Hall Dairy, New Haven.
June 16	Annual Meeting of Dairymen's League Cooperative Association, Inc., Syracuse, N. Y.
June 16	Saratoga County Guernsey Breeders' Annual Picnic, Dr. J. R. MacElroy's Farm, Jonesville, N. Y.
June 16-17	June Exhibition, Horticultural Hall, Boston, Mass.
June 17	New Hampshire Ayrshire Club Basket Picnic and Field Day, Iris Farm, Franconia.
June 18	Annual Picnic of New York State Brown Swiss Breeders' Association at Farm of George Smith, Cobleskill, Schoharie County, New York.
June 21-23	New England Institute of Cooperation, Rhode Island State College.
June 21-24	Annual Summer Conference of Northeastern Poultry Producers' Council, Cornell University.
June 22-25	Four-day Training School for Highway Superintendents, Cornell.
June 25	Annual Field Day of Maine Jersey Cattle Club, Bradford Jersey Farm, Turner, Maine.
June 28	Adirondack Ayrshire Club Field Day & Picnic, Dunshire Farm, Cropseyville, N. Y.
June 29	Vermont Ayrshire Club Picnic, Weeks School, Vergennes.
June 29	Picnic and Field Day, Herkimer-Oneida Ayrshire Clubs, Mrs. E. H. Teall's Farm, Newport, N. Y.
July 11-15	American Institute of Cooperation, Pullman, Washington & Moscow, Idaho.
July 18-22	International Baby Chick Association, St. Paul, Minn.
July 24-30	Farm & Home Week, Conn. State College, Storrs.
July 30	Vegetable Growers' Field Day, Experimental Farm, N. Coventry, Conn.
July 30	Annual Western New York Dairy Field Day, Batavia.
July 31-Aug. 6	Rural Youth Conference, Conn. State College, Storrs.
Aug. 4	Frederick County Field Day, Sigler's Woods, Middletown, Md.
Aug. 9	Joint Field Day of New Jersey & New England Holstein Breeders' Association, Sussex, N. J.
Aug. 16-19	Middle-Atlantic State Grange Lecturers, Cornell.
Aug. 17	First Annual Field Day at Geneva Experiment Station, New York.
Aug. 24	New Hampshire Guernsey Field Day at Rosewald Farm owned by William Neidner, Hillsboro.
Aug. 29-Sept. 1	1938 Convention of Vegetable Growers Association of America, Detroit, Mich.
Aug. 29-Sept. 10	New York State Fair at Syracuse.
Sept. 13-17	Westchester County Flower Show, White Plains, N. Y.
Sept. 18-24	Eastern States Exposition, Springfield, Mass.
Oct. 8-15	Columbus, Ohio, National Dairy Show.
Oct. 14-18	4th NEPPCO Exposition, Commerce Hall of Port of Authority Bldg., 8th Ave. and 15th St., New York City.

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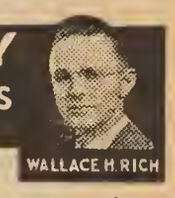
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Official average production of birds 248.49 eggs. Third highest in New York State.

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Kernels, Screenings *and* Chaff

By H. E. BABCOCK

THERE are some experiences in life which are so significant that they become sacred. I feel this way about my friendship with the late Dr. G. F. Warren. I would prefer not to accept the fact of his death, not to mention it, nor to recognize that any change in our relationship has taken place.

I cannot, however, when I have the opportunity, fail to pay his memory public tribute. I have chosen to write my tribute here because he watched this page with the same kindly interest he took in all my activities. In life he would disregard what I shall say, never mention it to me or show by any sign that he had read it. In his heart, however, he would be pleased.

By all the measurements which gauge a man, "Prof" was great. He had character, courage, brains, and a big heart. He was the most brilliant scholar, the most inspiring teacher, and the most constructive leader I have ever met.

Contact with his intellect was like a breath of fresh air. He would make a man instantly ashamed of sloppy thinking or subterfuge. The scope and depth of his learning awed me. His humanity and kindliness made me love him. G. F. Warren did more to shape my life and my thinking than all other men put together. I salute him for this. It is not as a teacher, as an economist, or even as a friend that I shall miss him most, however.

To me, he was an ideal — *the perfect citizen of a great country.* I am lost without him.

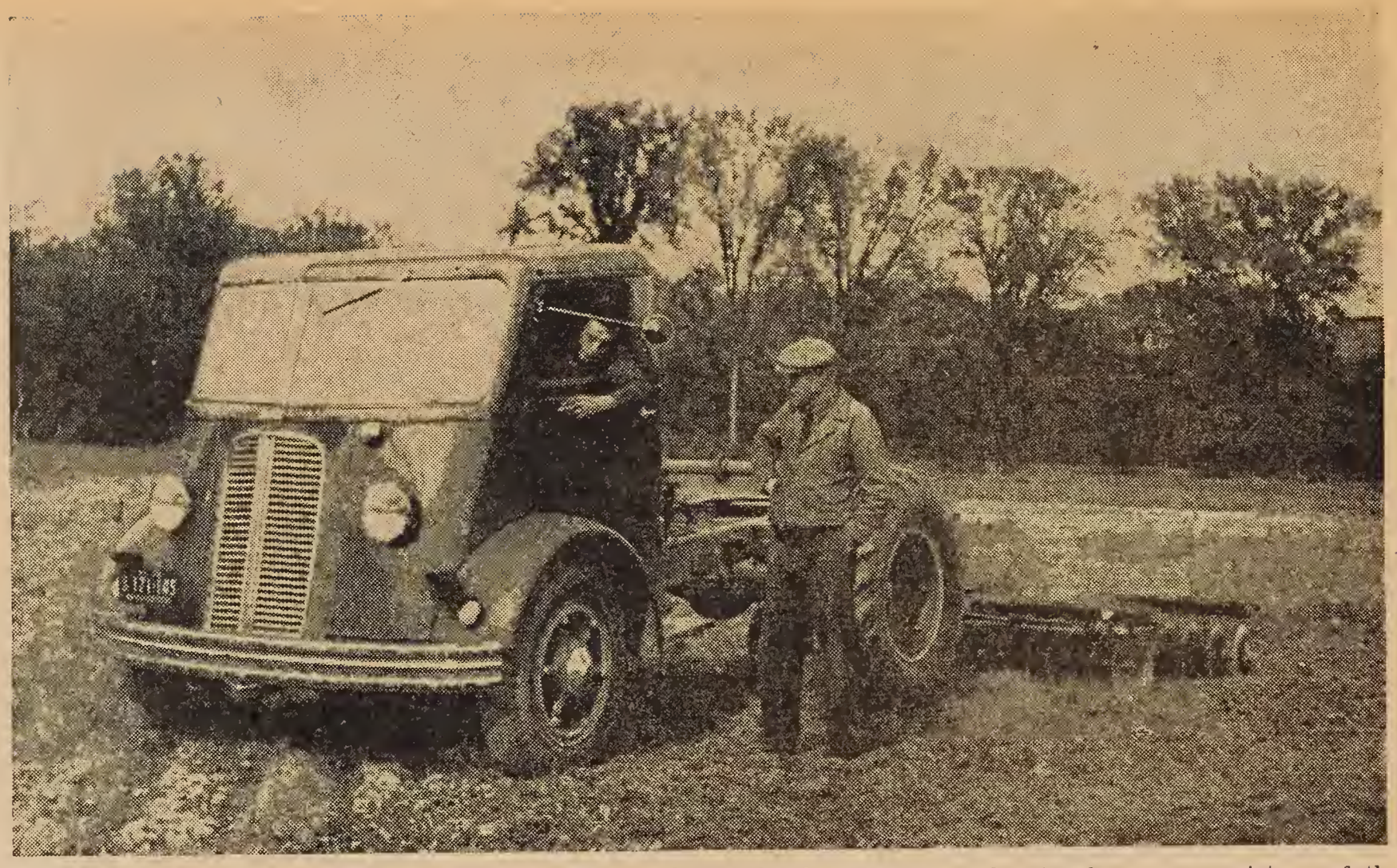
* * *

Hothouse Lambs

This spring we have continued shipping hothouse lambs right along through the warm weather. We aren't going to net anything on this experiment because we had one shipment of lambs go bad. We are, however, getting the experience and Hank believes he has learned how to handle the carcasses so that they will reach their destination in good condition.

I suppose if there is one thing we long for most often at Sunnygables it is a good sized refrigerator. If we had such a refrigerator I am quite sure that we would have hanging up in it a few dozen broilers all ready for the table, a quarter of beef, half a lamb, and other foodstuffs which would come in handy at this time of the year.

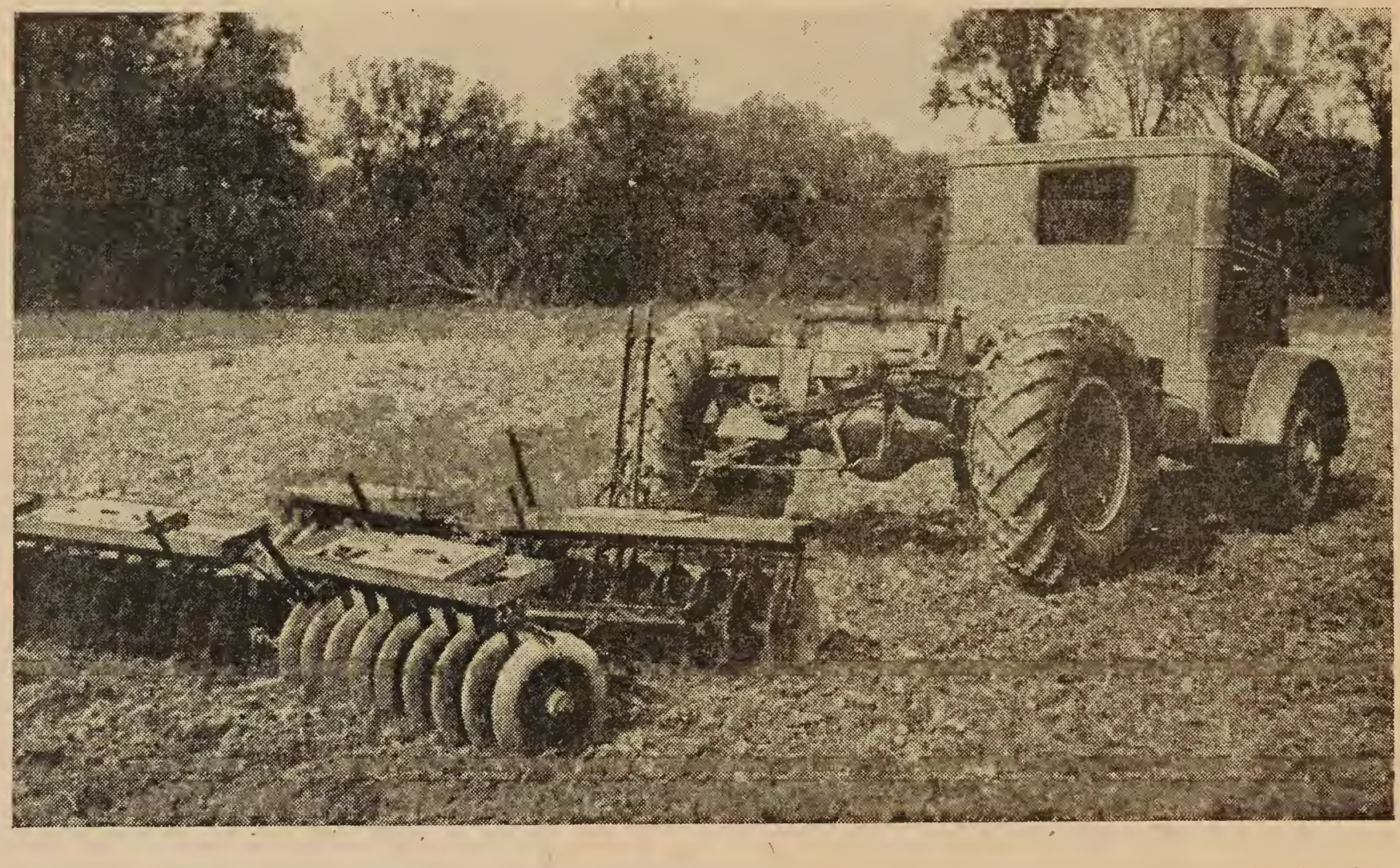
Several times I have investigated possibilities but the high cost of equipment and installation have always discouraged me. Yet, in the face of this discouragement I can almost prove to myself that if a walk-in refrigerator equipped with a sharp freeze compartment could be installed at anything like a reasonable cost, it would be an investment that would pay big returns in better living.



Here are two views of our new tractor-truck. Some of the distinguishing features of this job are the cab over engine, a 112-inch wheel base, a wide front axle, an extra differential giving eight forward speeds — from a mile and a half up, and two reverse speeds. To convert the truck into the tractor shown in these pictures the platform dump body is removed and the dual truck wheels taken off and the tractor wheels, shown in the pictures, slipped on in their place. The entire change is made very quickly.

This is the truck we have equipped with a mower cutter bar. It takes about ten minutes to attach the cutter bar, which is driven by a power take-off from the main drive shaft. I hope that with this truck one man can cut and draw all our green hay and soybeans for our silos. Two weeks from now we plan to show you a picture of the truck cutting a swath of green hay at the same time it hauls a rubber-tired loader which picks up the previous swath and loads it on the truck.

We have received some communications to the effect that we must have exaggerated the carrying capacity of our special light passenger coach. You may remember that we showed a picture of this car carrying nine cans of milk in the rear. To be sure of our facts we have checked up and find that we understated the carrying capacity of this job in terms of cans of milk. ***We are therefore in position to bet the car against a good hat that it has ample room and capacity for transporting nine cans of milk without cutting down on the number of passengers it is designed to carry or interfering with their ease and comfort.***



* * *

Sexed Chicks

We are having our first experience with sexed chicks. About a week ago we bought 400 Rhode Island pullet chicks which had been sorted out by one of the Japanese experts who is making the rounds of hatcheries here in the Northeast.

These chicks seemed to be in good condition when they arrived and most of them appear to be doing very well. To date, however, we have lost between 3 and 4 per cent of them for no apparent reason. Of course, this loss is not serious except that pullet chicks come pretty high and we naturally wonder whether any of them were injured by the sexing.

We shall, of course, be interested also to see how accurate the job of sexing can be done. Buyers can't afford to pay pullet chick prices for very many roosters.

* * *

Aftermath of Flood

It is repeatedly impressed on us at Sunnygables that we have not yet been able to total up our complete flood loss in 1935. Of course we have appraised and to a certain extent corrected the obvious losses. Hundreds of rods of fencing have been replaced. About ten acres of once very good land has been cleaned up and restored to a fair degree of fertility. New water pipe lines have been put in and a ruined cesspool replaced.

Still further losses, however, keep showing up. The one which is causing us the most distress right now is weeds. The entire area on the farm which was flooded is producing weeds which were never on the farm before. I hope that we can get these under control. Meanwhile, I have great respect for the efficiency of flood waters in transporting and planting weed seeds.



Protective SERVICE BUREAU

MEMBER AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST PROTECTIVE SERVICE

Conducted by H. L. COSLINE

Insist on Title Search

I bought a place on contract and was to get the deed when I had paid $300. I was told that the taxes were all paid to date, but now the tax collector tells me that the property has been deeded to the city for back taxes.

THE party who sold the property tells us that the property was redeemable on payment of back taxes, but that our subscriber has not lived up to the terms of his contract, and therefore, is not entitled to a deed. From a legal point of view it is probable that this is correct, and leaves our subscriber holding the bag and causes him to lose what money he has already put into it. We are telling this in order to emphasize the importance of being certain that all back taxes are paid before buying any real estate.

* * *

More About Bird's Foot Trefoil

On this page of the April 23 issue there was a comment concerning the sale of bird's foot trefoil seed at $1 a pound. Some skepticism was expressed regarding the purchase of seed at this price inasmuch as bird's foot trefoil seed is available at around 20c a pound.

However, Professor E. L. Worthen of the College of Agriculture tells us that there has been discovered on a few Albany County, N. Y., farms a native variety of bird's foot trefoil seed which seems to be so superior that the owners of the farms were encouraged to save seed. Because of the small amount and excellence of the crop and also because of the high cost of saving seed, this seed was sold at $1 per pound.

The question, therefore, is whether or not this seed offered to our subscriber was native seed or the imported kind. It is all a question of source. We suggest that if anyone offers bird's foot trefoil seed at $1 a pound, the buyer be positive that it is the native seed and not the imported.

* * *

Only a Dime!

I recently received a card from a company in St. Charles, Illinois, in which they asked me to send them six postal cards addressed to friends, and ten cents for postage. For these cards and a dime they will send me some seeds, and if I send them right away they will send me a premium in addition.

A similar plan of another company was called to our attention a year ago when we received a number of complaints from subscribers who did not receive their seeds. If such a card came to use we would be inclined to keep the ten cents.

* * *

More About Cobb

Do you know anything about Harry Wood Cobb? He obtains the names of possible customers and sends them his price list and advertising. I received such material from him in which he asked me to represent him in my community, and promised me 10% commission on all sales I made. I obtained an order for him for which cash was paid with the understanding that the chicks should be shipped the last week of March. On April 6th, 250 mixed chicks came that were not as ordered. Several were dead and 65 died within three weeks. He was notified of the shortage at once but made no reply. My customer then asked me to have the price of the 50 unshipped chicks refunded as they would be so much younger by the time they were shipped that they would not brood satisfactorily. I waited three weeks from the date of the first shipment when I asked him for the refund, but have not heard a word from him. Is there any way in which Mr. Cobb can be made to settle with me.

Over a period of years we have had quite a number of complaints against Harry Wood Cobb, and we would be glad to hear from any one who has had difficulties with him. We are trying to adjust this complaint but past experience does not make us too hopeful. Our understanding is that Mr. Cobb has no hatchery by merely acts as a broker.

* * *

To Locate Debtors

What do you know about the National Inheritance Service of San Francisco?

This appears to be a clever scheme to locate missing debtors for collection agencies. The theory is that if the person thinks he is going to get something, he will answer and then the agency can go ahead taking the usual steps necessary to collect. We have been informed from a reliable source that they know of no instance in which heirs have actually received inheritances.

* * *

Gulkin Out of Business

I shipped 60 dozen large eggs to A. Gulkin on April 11th; 30 dozen on April 14th, and have not received our checks up to date. One of his checks dated April 8th came back protested. The amount of this check was $13.01, now it is $14.16 including the protest fees. Can you help me get it as we need it to pay feed bills.

We find that Mr. Gulkin is out of business and we have been unable to locate him. In the past his rating had been reasonably good. However, the experience of this shipper points out one of the important things to remembe when shipping eggs to New York. Gulkin was not a licensed commission man, but was what is known as a direct buyer. Therefore poultrymen who shipped to him were not protected to the extent of the bond as they are when they ship to a commission man. We are taking all possible steps to collect this money for our subscriber.

* * *

Lotteries Poor Investments

Frequently we get letters asking where to buy Irish Sweepstakes lottery tickets. That is a type of information we refuse to give. Here are our reasons:

First, it is estimated, assuming that you buy an honest ticket, that the chances are 390,000 to 1 against your winning $150,000 and 4,000 to 1 against your winning as much as $500.

Second, the chances that you are buying a fake ticket are entirely too high. In one month last year the Post Office issued fraud orders against 412 fake lottery and sweepstakes operators. A good many of the tickets are faked, and there is no certainty that the seller forwards the money he takes in on bona fide tickets.

Third, we don't approve of lotteries anyway.

Fourth, the majority of people who buy them cannot afford to lose the money. It doesn't look like so much for an individual, but estimates state that Americans spend $1,000,000,000 a year on foreign sweepstakes and lotteries, not to mention those in this country.

* * *

Reward

One aim of the Service Bureau is to make the yellow Service Bureau Sign a warning to crooks. As an aid toward that desirable end, we have a standing offer of a $25 reward for information leading to the arrest, conviction, and imprisonment for 30 days or more of any persons who defrauds or attempts to defraud a subscriber who has a Service Bureau sign prominently displayed.

The reward is not offered for jailing thieves. The fraud perpetrated or intended must include misrepresentation.

Just to remind you that you and the Missus are due for a good vacation this summer. Write us at once for information about the marvelous two-weeks tour we have planned for August. See page 21, this issue.



BENEFITS RECENTLY PAID

George McKenna, Norwood, N. Y. 130.00
Auto. collision—frac. vertebrae

Earl Sperbeck, Richmondville, N. Y. 30.00
Auto collision—sprained hip

Gordon Goodspeed, Potsdam, N. Y. 30.00
Struck by auto—inj. legs

Frances T. Campbell, Parishville, N. Y. 130.00
Auto collision—cont. knee & inj. rib

H. F. Davis, Hermon, N. Y. 30.00
Truck accident—cut scalp and contusions

Alvord Doyle, Monticello, N. Y. 10.00
Auto accident—cut scalp and contusions

Elizabeth M. Isenor, Richfield Springs, N.Y. 118.57
Auto collision—inj. forehead and knee

Keep Your Policy Renewed

Mrs. Nellie Bikely, Owego, N. Y. 5.00
Auto accident—inj. eye and shock

Beatrice A. Mitchell, R. I., Seneca Falls, N. Y. 4.28
Auto accident—cut eyelid and cheek

D. R. Nelson, Wallkill, N. Y. 8.57
Auto collision—bruised chest

Walter Peterson, Big Flats, N. Y. 100.00
Auto hit pole—frac. knee

Marguerite E. Williams, Unadilla, N. Y. 40.00
Auto collision—cont. leg

Stanley Lupinski, Chester, N. Y. 7.14
Truck accident—cont. & sprained shoulder

L. A. Arnold, Spencerport, N. Y. 120.00
Auto collision—frac. tibia

Mike Prendergast, R. I, Mattituck, N. Y. 10.00
Struck by auto—cuts and bruises

Miss E. G. Stewart, Mohawk, N. Y. 130.00
Auto collision—frac. dis. tibia and cuts

Lloydrick Butler, R. I, Union Grove, N. Y. 130.00
Truck collision—frac. right femur

Mrs. Rosetta Sperbeck, Richmondville, N. Y. 88.57
Auto collision—lacerations & contusions

Rev. William Eddy, Boonville, N. Y. 60.00
Auto collision—conc. brain

Donald Gravelle, R. I, Plattsburg, N. Y. 10.00
Sled accident—cut arm

S. S. Timerman, R. 2, Canastota, N. Y. 10.00
Thrown from auto—inj. back

Florence S. Mattson, R. 2, Jamestown, N. Y. 120.00
Auto collision—gen. bruises

Peter Fritsch, Elmont, L. I. 15.00
Struck by truck—bruised chest

Paul Blair, Baldwinsville, N. Y. 14.28
Auto collision—cut thumb, frac. ribs

Roger Cross, Ithaca, N. Y. 50.00
Auto collision—frac. right & left tibia

Dorothy J. Carr, Claremont, N. H. $ 30.00
Auto collision—conc. brain

Wendell Ambrose, Newton Jct., N. H. 22.86
Auto collision—injuries

C. L. Emery, Jr., Auburn, N. H. 28.57
Auto accident—cut scalp & gen. bruises

Lena Fluery, Stratford, N. H. 22.86
Auto hit tree—cut forehead and bruises

Jennie B. Hubbard, Sugar Hill, N. H. 30.00
Auto accident—cont. & frac. ribs

W. P. Howrigan, Swanton, Vt. $130.00
Auto collision—frac. clavicle

Mary Ann Lessor, E. Charlotte, Vt. 130.00
Auto accident—inj. back

R. R. Schackett, Middlebury, Vt. 38.57
Thrown from sleigh—inj. foot and ankle

F. L. Martin, Jericho Center, Vt. 21.43
Struck by auto—frac. arm

Milo Fletcher, R. 4, Enosburg Falls, Vt. 77.14
Thrown from sled—frac. ribs

Mrs. Ethel A. Harding, Vershire, Vt. 30.00
Auto accident—inj. ankle

Merlyn Morrill, West Sumner, Me. $122.86
Auto skidded—frac. leg

C. O. Perkins, Portland, Me. 45.71
Auto accident—inj. cervical region

Mrs. Ina B. Leeman, R. I, Woolrich, Me. 5.00
Struck by auto—cont. leg

F. W. Mitchell, R. I, Southampton, Mass. 5.00
Auto collision—frac. rib & gen. bruises

Minnie M. Cross, Enfield, Mass. 60.00
Auto collision—frac. jaw and teeth

Edmund Wright, Townsend, Mass. 10.00
Auto hit pole—cut lip, broken teeth

Mrs. Clara Bourbeau, 190 Water St., Leominster, Mass. 10.00
Auto accident—general bruises

Harry Wallace, Poquonock, Conn. $ 60.00
Auto overturned—gen. contusions

D. J. Pollansky, W. Willington, Conn. 20.00
Auto collision—lacerations

H. L. Davis, R. I, Bridgeton, N. J. $ 30.00
Auto accident—cont. knee

Kenneth Suydam, Quakertown, N. J. 20.00
Auto collision—injuries

Sadie McAllister, Salem, N. J. 28.57
Auto collision—gen. contusions

Mrs. Sarah M. Yeomans, Allendale, N. J. 100.00
Auto ran into ditch—frac. knee joint

H. R. Keen, R. 2, Woodstown, N. J. 40.00
Thrown from auto—cut forehead

O. E. Frazier, Rock Hall, Md. $ 52.86
Auto collision—lacerations

To date $559,044.76 has been paid in weekly and death benefits to 7,055 policyholders or their estates.

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N.A. ASSOCIATES INC. — AGENTS — POUGHKEEPSIE, N.Y.

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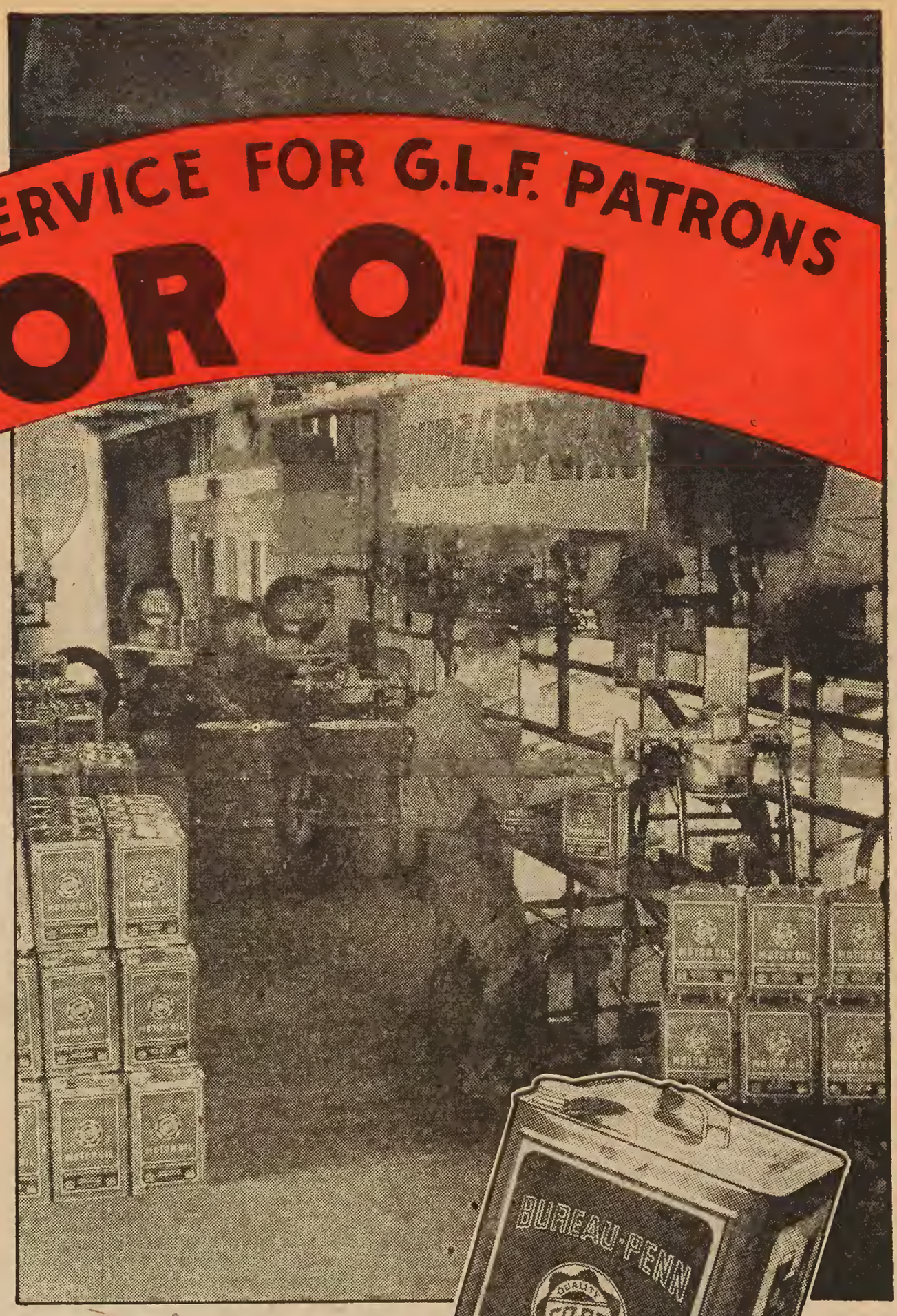
MOTOR OIL

AS ANNOUNCED in the last issue of this paper, G.L.F. has recently joined with eight other farm cooperatives in setting up a joint purchasing agency—United Cooperatives—in order to bring cooperative quality and cooperative savings into the field of automotive supplies.

Through United Cooperatives, G.L.F. patrons now share in the ownership of two modern oil-blending plants. By using these plants to capacity, they can make important savings, not only in the cost of the oil they use, but in the cost of other farm supplies as well—since a large oil volume will help to reduce distribution costs of other commodities.

BUREAU-PENN OIL, made and distributed by United Cooperatives, is refined from Pennsylvania paraffin-base crudes, the best crude oils known. It is triple-filtered, and as wax free as a good oil should be. It has the body to stand up under high temperatures; it reduces friction and cuts down wear in your motor.

The low price of BUREAU-PENN oil is made possible by bulking the purchases of farmers in eleven states, and by cooperative savings in distribution costs. In lubricating and wearing quality it is the equal of the most expensive oils on the market. BUREAU-PENN oil can save you real money in the operation of your car, tractor, or truck this summer.



Part of the packaging and storage room at the Warren blending plant of United Cooperatives, located in the heart of the Pennsylvania oil fields. To lower packaging and handling costs, all Unico members use the BUREAU-PENN label.

BUREAU-PENN MOTOR OIL

SPECIFICATIONS FOR BUREAU-PENN SUMMER OILS

	S.A.E. 10	S.A.E. 20	S.A.E. 30	S.A.E. 40	S.A.E. 50	S.A.E. 60 Tractor	Spec. Heavy Tractor S.A.E. 70
VISCOSITY 100 ° F Measure of fluidity	200	312	392	665	870	1160	1870
BAUME GRAVITY Indication of weight per gallon and type of crude used	30.6	29.5	29.2	28.2	27.8	27.4	26.5
FLASHPOINT ° F Measure of volatility high flash indicates low oil consumption	425-430	430-435	445-450	465-470	475-480	485-490	505-510
FIRE POINT ° F Indicates temperature oil will burn	480-485	485-490	495-500	515-520	525-530	540-545	565-570
N.P.A. COLOR Index of uniformity does not indicate quality or viscosity	4	5	6	6	7	8	

At your G.L.F. Service Agency in factory-sealed 1-qt., 5-qt., 2-gal., and 5-gal cans. Also available in 55-gal. steel drums.

GLF Quality

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ITHACA, N.Y.

JUNE 18, 1938



AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

FIVE YEARS FOR $3.00 — THREE YEARS FOR $2.00 — PUBLISHED EVERY OTHER WEEK

Emblem of the Future Farmers of America.

From Green Hands to FUTURE FARMERS

By E. R. EASTMAN

A FEW WEEKS ago I went up to Interlaken, in the Finger Lakes country of New York, to speak at a Fathers and Sons Banquet under the auspices of the Interlaken Future Farmers Club. The banquet was held to celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of the establishment of vocational courses in agriculture in Interlaken High School.

I was principal of the school back in those days, and well I remember hiring our first agricultural teacher at Interlaken. I was marching with the Interlaken Band in a parade in a neighboring city when suddenly a young farmer, just graduated from the state school of agriculture at Alfred, loomed up beside me, and between toots on my instrument he applied for the job of teacher of agriculture. He got it too, and, moreover, made good! He was Robert E. Green, now lecturer of Wisconsin State Grange.

Since that summer day a quarter century ago, a lot of changes have taken place in the lives of men, but none more important than the recognition on everybody's part of the need of more education in agriculture, and the rapid growth of vocational courses in agriculture in the secondary schools.

As a boy I thought it was largely a waste of time to spend so many hours studying dead languages, because they seemed so far removed from the practical affairs of everyday life. Also as a young teacher I was much impressed with the fact that the school textbooks and the whole school set-up seemed to educate boys and girls toward the city and away from farm and country life. Apparently it never occurred to the old-time teachers that the country school was set right in the middle of the greatest laboratory in the world, that of Nature, and rare indeed was the teacher who ever made any practical connection between the country boy or girl's daily life and education. The two things were kept as distinct as day is from night.

Therefore, with the first opportunity I had as a school principal at Interlaken, in cooperation with the fine, understanding members of the local Board of Education, and the State Department of Education, we started in the high school one of the early vocational courses in agriculture in New York State. Since that time I have been privileged to live to see "book larnin' in farmin' " successfully demonstrated in thousands of secondary schools, and closer connection made between the school on one side and the farms and rural communities on the other. Instead of problems in arithmetic dealing always with far-off city business, textbooks have been re-written, based upon the everyday problems of the farmer. Book theories taught in the local school are being constantly tried out on the farms, and Nature's great laboratory put into constant use. Above all, the dignity and importance of agriculture is now being impressed (*Turn to Page 7*)



Vocational courses in secondary schools and the Future Farmers clubs combine both theory and practice of agriculture. The school and farm are tied together, and the boys learn to do by doing.



Howard Bates (left) and Claude Hutchison, two Future Farmers of Houlton High School in Aroostook County, Maine. For his home project, Howard Bates grew 970 barrels of potatoes at a cost of 61.6c per barrel.

Future Farmers of America CREED

I believe in the future of farming, with a faith born not of words but of deeds — achievements won by the present and past generations of farmers; in the promise of better days through better ways, even as the better things we now enjoy have come up to us from the struggles of former years.

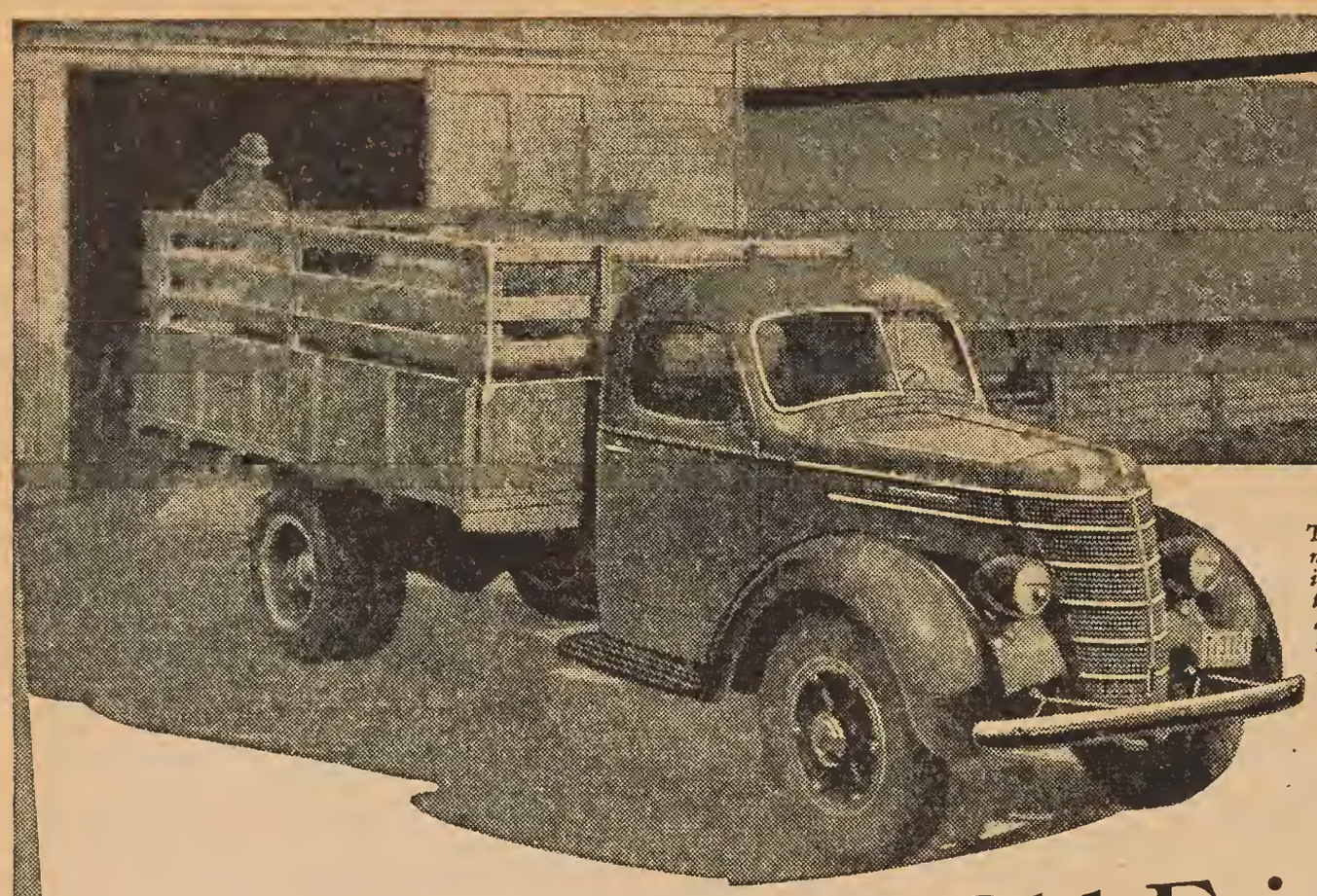
I believe that to live and work on a good farm is pleasant as well as challenging; for I know the joys and discomforts of farm life and hold an inborn fondness for those associations which, even in hours of discouragement, I can not deny.

I believe in leadership from ourselves and respect from others. I believe in my own ability to work efficiently and think clearly, with such knowledge and skill as I can secure, and in the ability of organized farmers to serve our own and the public interest in marketing the product of our toil. I believe we can safeguard those rights against practises and policies that are unfair.

I believe in less dependence on begging and more power in bargaining; in the life abundant and enough honest wealth to help make it so — for others as well as myself; in less need for charity and more of it when needed; in being happy myself and playing square with those whose happiness depends upon me.

I believe that rural America can and will hold true to the best traditions in our national life and that I can exert an influence in my home and community which will stand solid for my part in that inspiring task.

It's Time to Start Haying — See Page 3.



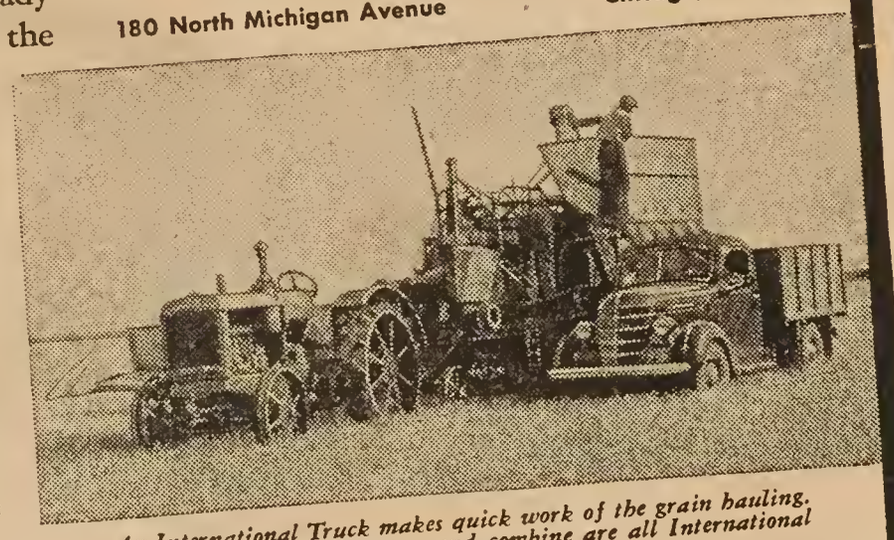
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CHARLES M. GARDNER
Editor of the National Grange Monthly and High Priest of Demeter of the National Grange.

WEBSTER GRANGE No. 436, located but a few miles outside the city of Rochester, and owning one of the finest halls in New York State, has voted to build an addition to it, which will afford a meeting-place for the flourishing Juvenile Grange and provide additional stage facilities as well. Webster is the largest subordinate Grange in the world, with a membership roll exceeding 1,000 Patrons, and carrying on a very extensive work. The Grange hall is a genuine community center and attendance at Webster meetings runs very high.

* * *

THE BIG NEW England Grange project of the year — the erection of a headquarters building on the Eastern States Exposition grounds at Springfield, Mass.—is rapidly materializing, and the work of construction has already begun. The building will be a two-story Colonial structure, designed as a general meeting-place and conference point for the Grange members of New England, both during Exposition week every September and at other times throughout the year. Its cost will be about $20,000, and it is expected to be ready for dedication September 21, at this year's Exposition, when National Master Louis J. Taber of Columbus, Ohio, will be the principal speaker of the day.

* * *

TWO NEW JERSEY GRANGES have hall building projects on for the year, Grandview of Flemington and Sidney Progressive of Grandin, while several which built halls a number of years ago have this year cleared them of a mortgage or have made substantial reduction payments. Stewartsville and Morristown have recently initiated classes in excess of 50 new members, and Grange work throughout the entire state seems to be very much on the move.

* * *

THE GRANGES of New Hampshire are staging vigorous discussions of the taxation question, which is one of the required subjects to be taken up in every subordinate in the Granite State this spring. The New Hampshire State Grange maintains an active state-wide committee on taxation, which has been able to accomplish practical results in helping the farmers with their heavy tax load.

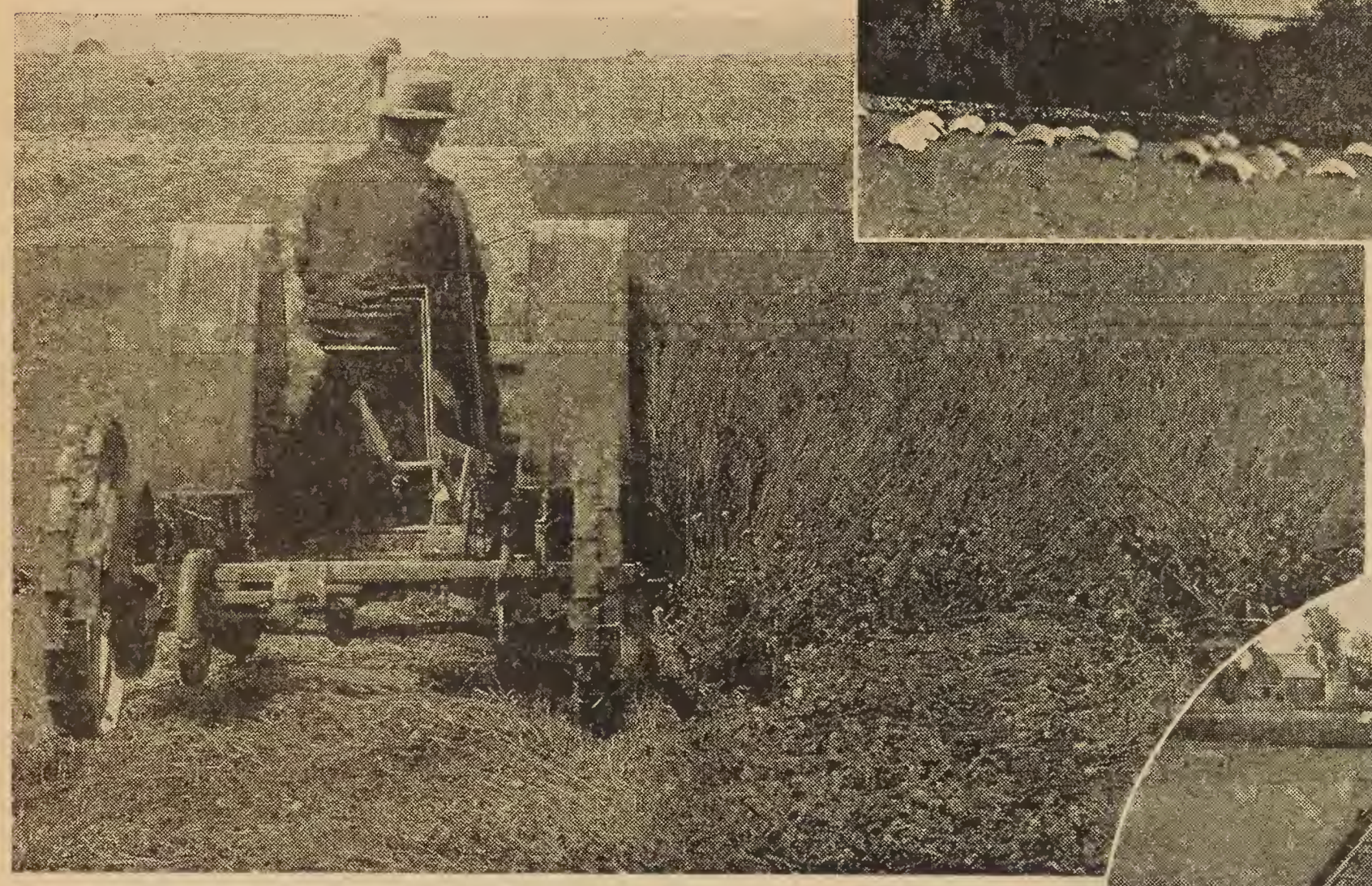
* * *

AS THE RESULT of the Metropolitan water taking project in western Massachusetts, four subordinate

(*Continued on Page* 6)



Below: As soon as it is well wilted, this hay will be raked into fluffy windrows with a left-hand side delivery rake.

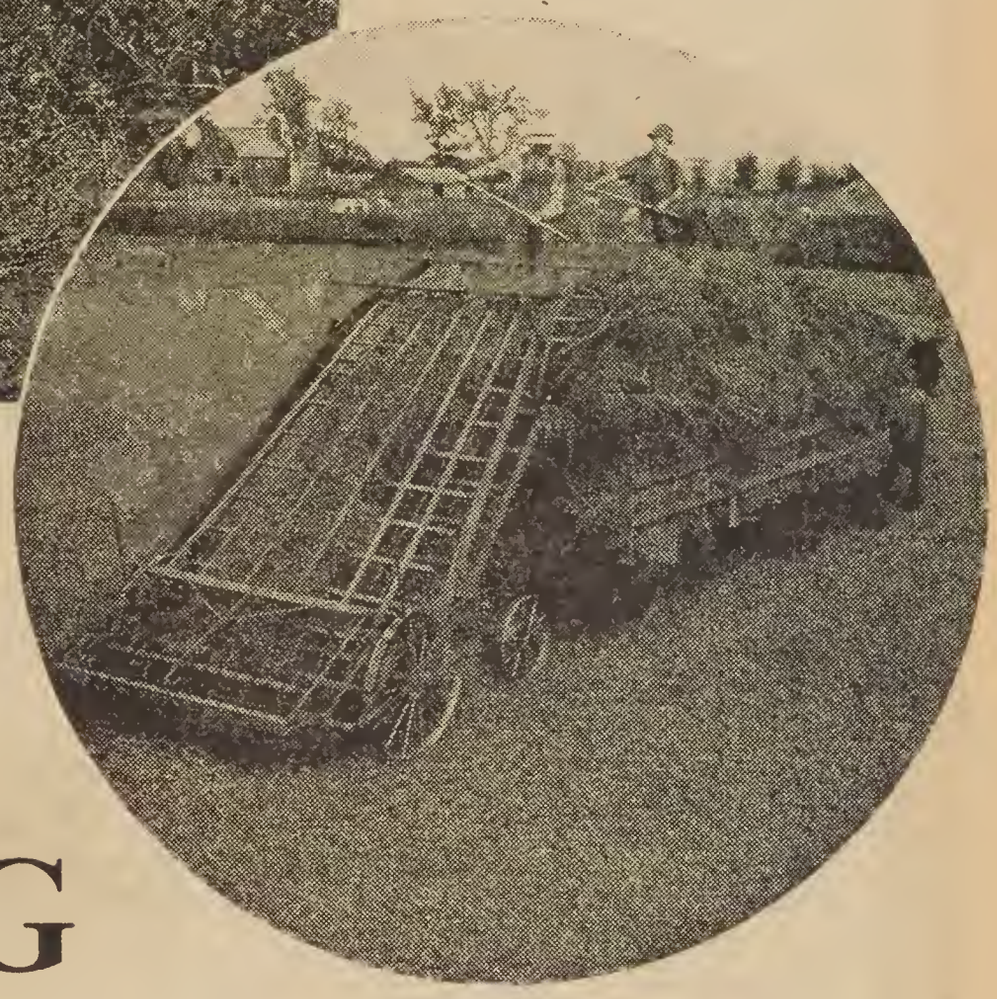




Curing hay in cocks covered with canvas unquestionably makes a good product, but it requires too much labor to be attractive to the majority of dairymen.

• • •

Below: Loading hay the easy way. Horses are trained to follow the windrow at a steady walk, and the rack on the wagon increases ease of loading.



It's time to - - - START HAYING

GOOD roughage is the foundation of a dairy ration. Cows fed good roughage will produce more milk, and their owners find it necessary to buy smaller amounts of high protein concentrates. Every dairyman wants it, yet a good percentage of the hay put into the barn every summer could be a lot better.

There are four necessary steps in putting up good hay. Cut it at the stage when it contains the greatest amount of digestible nutrients, cure it so that none of these nutrients will be lost, handle it so as to save the nutrients, and store it in a way that will protect them.

Cutting hay when it contains the greatest amount of food value means haying at an earlier date than is commonly the practice. The big arguments for delaying haying until after the Fourth of July are that it can be put into the barn the same day it is cut and that at that time weather is frequently a bit more reliable. However, a good many dairymen who tried out early haying with some misgivings are so satisfied that they will never consider leaving it until it is dead ripe. The job in mid-summer may be easier, but the loss is too heavy. Early cut hay may be worth as much as $3 to $5 more per acre than if allowed to stand two weeks longer.

Grass has long been recognized as one of the best and cheapest feeds for cows. Hay differs from grass in two important characteristics. It is much higher in fibre and considerably lower in protein. We can't change that entirely, but we can put the hay in early. Just before it blooms, timothy contains about 4.2 per cent of digestible protein. Later when it is about ready to go to seed, protein content drops to 2.4 per cent. When it is in bloom, timothy hay is 51 per cent digestible. A month or so later it is far less palatable, and only 43 per cent digestible. Clovers and alfalfa carry more protein, but it is just as important to cut them early. Just before bloom, alfalfa has 14.2 per cent digestible protein. Later it may have as little as 9 per cent. Red clover before bloom has 12 per cent. After bloom the digestible protein content may drop as low as 6 per cent.

Having decided to start haying early, the next point is to cure it properly and to do it with the least possible amount of labor. It is desirable to get hay in the barn without loss of leaves because they are much more digestible and higher in protein than are the stems. It is also desirable to get it in, if possible, before it rains and before the sun has had a chance to bleach it.



Is your hay-making equipment in good shape? A broken hay rope in the middle of a busy day slows things up, although not too much if the boys know how to splice it.

When grass is cut, the stems are on the bottom and the leaves are on the top. By allowing the hay to wilt for a couple of hours and then raking it with a left-hand side delivery rake, the hay is thrown into a loose windrow which allows the air to get to it and which puts the leaves inside and the stems outside. It may be necessary to turn the windrow once with the side delivery rake. This loosens it up again and exposes the under side to sun and wind. If it rains, it is unnecessary to shake out the hay with a tedder or fork. It can be turned over once with a side delivery rake, or twice if necessary. In fact, hay handled in this way can be wet several times and still be in better shape than hay allowed to cure in the swath.

In reasonably good hay weather, hay cut in the morning will be ready to put into the barn the following afternoon. Handled this way, the major part of the leaves will be saved and the minimum amount of nutrients lost. The old-fashioned hay tedder is pretty nearly obsolete. It did a fine job of shaking up hay, but it did so at the expense of too many lost leaves.

A hay loader to put it on the wagon, a power fork or sling to put it into the mow, a good roof over it to protect it, and it will come out of the mow next winter in such shape that the herd will express its appreciation at the milk pail.

THE Editorial PAGE

BY E. R. EASTMAN

Address all mail for Editorial or Advertising departments to American Agriculturist, Savings Bank Building, Ithaca, New York

Why Times Are Hard

UNDER the leadership of Arthur H. Packard, the Vermont Farm Bureau Federation of which he is president, and a committee made up of farmers and business men there have been held recently in Vermont several price level meetings, the purpose of which is to educate men and women in all walks of life as to the seriousness of a fluctuating price level, and its effect on the lives of men and women. These meetings have been well attended and have created a surprisingly large amount of interest.

The Vermont Farm Bureau Federation has adopted and sent to Congress the following resolution:

"RESOLVED, that in order to end deflation and the injustice to farmers and producers of other basic commodities that have prevailed since 1929, and also to bring recovery and employment, Congress be petitioned immediately to exercise its Constitutional duty to regulate the value of money. And that to this end, Congress be asked during the present session to mandate the establishment, within a maximum period of six months, of a dollar with 1926 purchasing power over basic commodities. Also that it authorize the opening of a free market for gold in the United States and that gold hereafter be treated as a commodity which the Treasury may buy and sell at any price necessary to establish the 1926 price level.

"Also that the Federal Reserve Board, the Treasury and the President be authorized and instructed to cooperate in using all monetary powers, or any of them, as may be necessary to immediately restore the dollar to its 1926 buying power over basic commodities, and thereafter to maintain it at that level."

That there is grave need for monetary reform is shown by the fact pointed out by the Committee for the Nation that in thirteen months the purchasing power of the dollar for farm products has increased a full 50 per cent. In other words, today the farmer must give on the average three loads of produce for as many dollars as he received last year for two loads. Unless this deflation is reversed, agriculture faces bankruptcy.

Those who understand this suggestion for monetary reform do not confuse it with *inflation*. It is instead *reflation*, which means that an independent, non-political body or board would keep the purchasing power of the dollar constant, so that it would buy or measure approximately the same amount of commodities at all times.

What *is* Cow Profit?

AT ONE of the milk hearings recently, a dairyman stated that his dairy averaged $125 profit per cow last year. The same day another said that when his expenses were paid he did not have 50 cents a cow left.

Before I accept either of those statements, I would want to know more about what records were kept. Some men count as profit everything above the actual feed bill, and don't take into consideration all those other costs such as interest on investment, depreciation, and dozens of incidental bills. Many dairymen also never credit their own labor or that of members of their family. On the other hand, it is a mistake, of course, to charge too much to these items or to charge against the operation of the dairy other farm costs which have no bearing on the dairy business.

I have often thought that there would be a different tale to tell in the dairy business if everyone kept careful and detailed records. Out would go the poor cows, some of which are to be found in almost every dairy, and dozens of other changes would be made which would change many a farm business to the right side of the ledger.

June

SAID my friend, the philosopher, looking down across the creek pasture flecked with the gold of the buttercups to the green woods beyond:

"Seems like each June gets better and better. Makes it sort of worth while to live through the dull grey months of the long winter. I guess Lowell had it about right when he wrote:

"The flush of life may well be seen
Thrilling back over hills and valleys;
The cowslip startles in meadows green,
The buttercup catches the sun in its chalice,
And there's never a leaf or a blade too mean
To be some happy creature's palace;
The little bird sits at his door in the sun,
Atilt like a blossom among the leaves,
And lets his illumined being o'errun
With the deluge of summer it receives;
His mate feels the eggs beneath her wings,
And the heart in her dumb breast flutters and sings;
He sings to the wide world, and she to her nest —
In the nice ear of Nature which song is the best?"

He Helped Boys

ONE SUMMER not so long ago I was working in my garden when I received a telegram announcing the death of my old friend and teacher, J. S. Kingsley. I am not ashamed to say that I sat down between the rows of flowers and cried, for in common with many other friends I owed much of my education and right outlook on life to that teacher. He understood and loved boys, whom he always treated as equals. Never was he too busy or too tired to give us of his personal time. Many an hour have I spent in his home visiting into the night about men and events, absorbing inspiration and a philosophy that has helped me over many a rough spot.

Cornell University, farmers everywhere, and particularly young people, have been unfortunate lately in losing two great men, Professor George F. Warren, whose passing was recorded last issue, and Olin W. Smith, Secretary of the New York State College of Agriculture. These men had one great quality in common with my old friend, J. S. Kingsley: they loved young people and spent much of their lives trying to serve them. What greater thing can be said of any man?

As one looks around at this upset and unhappy world, he cannot escape the pessimistic conclusion that we of this generation have made pretty much of a mess of things. God bless the men, therefore, who spend their lives, as did Kingsley, Warren and Smith, helping the younger generation to do a better job!

300 Years in America

DID YOU ever hear about the fellow who paid $5,000 to have his family genealogy looked up, and then after the facts about some of his ancestors came out, he paid $5,000 more to hush them up!

My brother, George Duff, has something of the same idea in the story he tells about getting interested in our family tree some time ago, but after he found that one of our forefathers had been chased out of town for stealing horses, he got kind of discouraged and gave up the idea of following the family any farther!

In spite of this, I still believe that genealogy can be made one of the most interesting of hobbies, because it helps to personalize and dramatize history of our country. The Eastmans in this country are descended from Roger Eastman, who landed in Massachusetts Bay Colony in 1638. Therefore, this year marks the 300th anniversary of the family in America. Miss Nellie Eastman, of Orford, New Hampshire, whom I have not had the pleasure of meeting, suggests that it would be very fitting if as many American Eastmans as possible could hold a reunion somewhere in New England some time during the summer in celebration of the founding of the family in America. I am requested to make this suggestion in these columns, with the hope that any Eastman who sees this notice will get in touch with me, in order that we may work out a suitable time and place for the reunion.

One Hundred Pound Sacks Are Too Heavy

A STRAINED back caused by overlifting has impressed on me once again what farmers are up against because they have to do so much lifting. Young men can stand a lot of it, but more and more of the farm work is being done by men of middle age or older. The average age of farmers has decidedly risen in recent years. Then, too, it is increasingly difficult to get hired men. The result is that on many farms the lifting is done by men who are not physically able to do it.

For this reason I have never been able to understand why feed and fertilizer companies have not found a way to put their products in smaller packages without too greatly increasing the cost.

Another answer to solve lifting on farms has been found by many farmers in increased use of pulleys, rigs, and hoists of various kinds. Were I actually doing much farm work now, I certainly would look the old place over to see how I could make my head save my weak back.

Eastman's Chestnut

I AM ALWAYS interested when I hear of an American farm family which has lived on the same farm for more than one generation, because as a nation we have been a moving people. Most of us don't stay put very long.

My friend, Frank Walkley of Le Roy, New York, wrote me recently on stationery which showed that the Walkley homestead was settled in 1807, going back to pioneer times in western New York. Frank's great-grandfather, Stephen Walkley, settled the farm. He was followed by Richard, then by Rosman, father of Frank.

Frank tells a story which he says was told by his grandfather when telephones were first being used in the cities.

A farmer had business in the city, and while there called at a friend's office. The friend showed him the phone and explained how he could use it either to talk to his business friends or to his home. Just to demonstrate, he said, "Now, I will call my wife up and tell her that I am going to bring you out to dinner, and you hold this receiver to your ear and you can hear what she says."

The farmer did as directed, and heard a feminine voice say emphatically:

"Don't you dare bring that old reprobate out here!"

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When the VET Comes

by ROMEYN BERRY

WE HAVE had some experience with physicians (my father was a doctor, too) but up to last Monday I'd never had any professional contacts with veterinarians. I've now had lots of experience with them since early Monday morning, when Elmer came in from the barn and reported that Doll was down and in a bad way. Doll is our gray mare, who expects her colt some time within the month, and has been occupying the box stall for the past week.

There was no question of Doll's being in a bad way when we got there. She was suffering intensely, and the only other horse I ever saw that looked that sick passed away almost immediately after I saw him. A sick baby is alarming enough, but a sick horse just frightens one cold.

So I rushed to the house and telephoned Dr. Goff. I wanted him for the horse, and I also thought that while he was here he might be able to do something for my wife. Since her first glimpse of Doll, my wife had been throwing small, temporary fits every 30 seconds, and looked to me as if she might be counted on any minute to throw a real large permanent fit that would last.

After being assured that the doctor had left his home to come to us, I went out and stood in the road, because I wasn't sure he knew where we lived, and I feared he might go right by us at a time when every minute counted. Pretty soon I could see him coming up the road, and I got ready to give him a bird's eye view of the situation in the clearest and most succinct language of which I was capable. But, bless your heart, it appears that veterinarians have a bedside manner vastly different from the one affected by the other branch of the medical profession. There is none of this shaking hands and none of this "Well, well, well, and what seems to be the matter with our little patient?" Dr. Goff arrived and went to work more like the wrecking crew on the New York Central when Number 6 has piled up across the right of way and the mess has to be cleaned up before it's time for the Lake Shore Limited to come through. When you have a sick horse on your hands, that's the way you like to have the doctor arrive. It's no time for chat.

He turned in at our drive on two wheels and went by me like Tornado Hook and Ladder Company, Number 3. He didn't even ask where the barn was, but just drove there and went in, followed by an assistant who looked as if his regular profession was lifting safes by hand and putting them down gently in some other place.

When I got to the barn on the dead run and completely out of breath, the patient was practically convalescent. It seems the doctor, with lots of help from Elmer and the safe lifter, had given her a drench, which did the business just like that. Moreover, my wife (who had recovered from the fits and had substituted a noteworthy case of the shivers in the manner of a wet dog) was now able to whisper that everything was all right, and it wasn't a case of Doll's colt coming but a bad case of wind colic going away. Then for the first time in an hour I began to do a little regular breathing on my own account.

I asked Elmer what the doctor had given the mare, and he said he thought it was a quart of turpentine mixed with a quart of tabasco sauce, because some had gotten in his eyes when Doll snorted and had practically blinded him. Anyway, the horse was now quiet, and my wife nearly so, and the doctor was packing up to go way, leaving no instructions save that Doll was to have nothing to eat or drink during the day. And by noon the mare was on her feet again and had eaten a good part of her bedding.

However, it wasn't our farm anxieties I started to tell you about, or my wife's symptoms under her first attack of horse trouble, but rather veterinarians and the vast difference between their sick room technique and that of those physicians who confine their activities to the ailments of the human race. These vets, I find, work fast and concentrate on the patient. Unlike the other branch, they do not ask preliminary questions or strive to correct the psychology of anxious relatives. They can tell by the looks which is the barn and what's in it, and they go right there and pitch in with what's at hand. The family had better keep out from under foot and the hired man who is holding her head had better shut his eyes when a mare sneezes turpentine and tabasco sauce while being drenched with the same.

As I said at the start, I know doctors and like them. I love to see them come in and gradually assume command. But on the basis of one experience, I'm awed by veterinarians and just crazy about them. They arrive with such an assuring whoosh and they are such a relief to anxious parents.

In the case of most human emergencies I feel myself capable of some small aid before the doctor gets there. I think I could tie off a severed artery in a pinch, or at least apply an effective tourniquet. Ice packs for breaks, leave 'em alone and keep 'em warm for shocks and concussions, hypodermics for intense pain and hope for the best in a confinement case! But that degree of pert assurance applies only to people. What do you do when the patient is a horse that weighs 1400 and can't talk and looks as if she was going to die right now and the entire farm personnel couldn't lift one end of her? I don't know. All I know now is that you send for the vet and shout hymns of joyous praise when he gets there, and are perfectly delighted when he doesn't stop to chat with you but goes right to the barn.

Doctors are fine, but the next time my own insides knot up and ordinary first aid doesn't answer, I think I shall consult a vet. And as I told my wife the following day after she'd cooled off, the next time she throws fits and s[illegible] ers when a farm animal gets out of kilter, she is going to get one of those marvellous drenches that Doll sneezed into Elmer's eyes. This family has become converted and has gone on a straight, orthodox, veterinary basis. It has thrown away the medicine dropper and proposes hereafter to take its necessary remedies out of a quart dipper like the way Dr. Goff cured Doll.



A Letter to Uncle Sam

By CLARA ELEANOR MACK

Dear Uncle Sam:

Undoubtedly I would be classed as one of your lesser relatives. Not being a judge or a vice-president or a senator or even an ex-anything, there is no particular reason why you should pay much attention to me. I'm not seeking a term, a job, or a loan. But since I'm an American citizen and a voter, I probably have a legal right to address you.

Partly by inheritance from Yankee ancestors, partly by precept, but mostly by inclination, I've been one of your most dutiful and obedient nieces. For upwards of thirty years I have had you on a pedestal. No matter what big or little mess you got into, through your own error or otherwise, I have defended you. In fact I have never been able to perceive any other governmental relative. According to the modern vernacular, you have been tops with me.

Of course, there have been times when I haven't been able to understand you. But maybe that's because I am a mere farmer's wife, uninformed in the devious, subtle ways of political economics. Even with all the magazines and papers and books that flood our house, I am not yet equal to an argument on the Labor problem. I never knew just why you thought it was a wise thing to control our crops. I never clearly diagnosed the Corn-Hog situation. I have a negligible knowledge of bank bills, currency inflation, trusts and Wall Street. I never could comprehend the processing tax. To me it seemed absurd that, three years ago, you bought 3 million pounds of pork from foreign countries over a six-month period — regardless of what happened to our own pork supply. I was nonplussed when I read that some of our biggest storage elevators were full of grain from Canada and Argentina the very same year you insisted that we curtail our grain acreage. But we'll let that pass. As I said, I'm no economist.

One thing I *do* know. I cannot excuse your flagrant generosity, a generosity that is a bad mistake because it has reached the point of indulgence.

Somehow I gathered the impression that this country of yours was a rich one. Perhaps not rich in the sense of gold and silver alone, but rich in opportunity, rich in chances for young men and women who wanted security rather than debts and doles. I thought that in spite of wars, floods, crop failures, panics, this land was the most likely one to be found. One of the main reasons I had this idea was because you were at the head of it.

Since first-grade days you have been an ideal, a tall man, hard-headed, all-wise, honest, severe. Above all things, severe. One of the nicest things about you was your adherence to strictness. Many times I have heard Grandfather say, "Don't try to hood-wink your Uncle Sam! He won't stand for any flimflamming!" so it makes me sad to know that you are letting yourself be cheated and duped. Even a mere farmer's wife, totally unskilled in political chicanery, can't help seeing how some of your most trusted employees are playing the Judas game. Why, why do you let them do it? Surely you are not getting senile. One hundred and fifty years is young for a man in your position. Your friend Mr. Bull across the ocean is many years your senior.



Sometimes I wonder if you are fully aware of all that is transpiring up and down the country. Sometimes I doubt if you are cognizant of the moral attitude that is developing among your relatives. And this brings me to the cold, blunt facts that are so difficult to put down on paper. Uncle Sam, forgive me, but we nieces and nephews, at least the younger ones, are losing our respect for you! I'm ashamed to say so, but it's true. And it is partly your own fault.

From Maine to California there is no spot where any of your helpers are teaching us to be responsible. It is just the opposite. In all your hundreds of bureaus, not a single one is sending out literature that will stop our assuming that we can be softies. No man, or group of men, no branch of your great government is telling us that we must shake off our laxity. You do not exercise one of your best and strongest privileges — I may say duties — the privilege and duty of warning us to take heed before we assume monetary obligations. You, an older and a wiser man, flirt your personal checks under our noses with a you-can-have-it-if-you-want-it-smile.

We take the checks, of course, but as soon as your back is turned we wink surreptiously and tell our neighbors that our old Unk is certainly a palsy-walsy! Ugh! How revolting to have them lower your prestige with "palsy-walsy." *You* think we spend those checks the way you intended them to be spent, but we don't. We sneak out a few dollars for personal use or for gew-gaws, and you, with a flaccid indulgence quite unworthy of your high position, let us get away with it! Is it any wonder that somewhat against our wills we are beginning to regard you as a befuddled, common, weak, easy-going hander-outer? Is it any wonder that we shirk our national responsibilities, that we wobble over important decisions, that we complain about small hardships, that we are in-

(*Continued on Page* 16)



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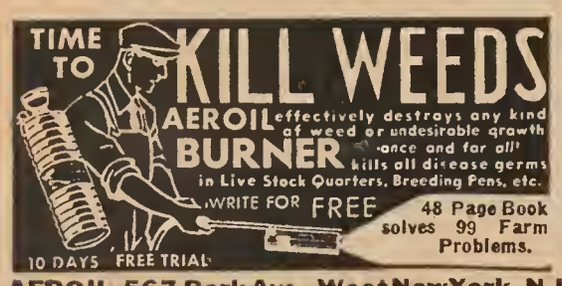
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One Step Behind

By ED. W. MITCHELL

EMIL was an "old timer" when I was a boy. He is still going strong, and I might add going along in the same ruts he and his father were accustomed to travel before I was old enough to eat grass.

It took years and hard times to convert him from clean cultivation all season in his orchard, and bare ground over winter, to planting a cover crop. It will take many more to get him to put in the cover crop early enough to get a good catch and growth enough to be worth plowing under.



Ed. W. Mitchell

Only erosion that threatened to take part of the farm down stream to New York City could persuade him to leave a bit of orchard in sod. What got him to add a bit of nitrate and mulch is still a mystery, but he does. If he would put the fertilizer on early when the trees need it most and before the grass has gotten a good start, and would cut the grass and mulch while it is still green and soft and contains the most food to return to the soil, and before it has robbed the trees of needed moisture and food, he might get his money back from the investment and perhaps make a profit. Those things I fear are reserved for his next generation, and he will still practice good culture too late to do any good.

I love to watch him thin his fruit. It is like watching a man having an arm amputated without the benefit of an anesthetic. He won't start till he is sure the June drop is over, because he might pick off an apple that might have stayed on, and he may leave one that will drop off later and leave a bare space. That would be a major calamity.

No amount of argument or proof will ever convert him to thinning early when it does the most good. I think it would be almost as easy to persuade him to kill off two small children in order to raise one big one, as it would be to convince him that one big apple will fill up as much space as two small ones.

The world is full of people that are always behind with their work. A fair share of them are in the county house or on relief. Laziness accounts for some of this number; undertaking more than they can do adds its quota also, but a great many are like my "old timer", a reluctant convert to better ways. We do not have the good old fashioned camp meetings and revivals now that would illustrate this point, but in the days when men were saved in that way, there were always a few who held out to the bitter end and were converted so late or so reluctantly that the meeting was closed before they got safely in the fold. Whether they were purposely left behind to be a "nest egg" and warrant another revival the next year, or were not worth the extra effort of gleaning I cannot say, but they were good just a little too late to go along with the rest.

They say, "misery loves company"; and I note the fruit growers are working together with greater harmony than is customary. The success of the various advertising and selling campaigns is one evidence of this change of heart. I hope we do not lose many from among our number because they fail to do the good things on time.

Fertilize, mow, mulch and thin EARLY.

Grange Gleanings

(*Continued from Page* 2)

Granges have been forced out of existence, located at Prescott, North Dana, Enfield and Greenwich. Because of this fact Swift River Valley Pomona has only two subordinates left, and will also be obliged to surrender its charter. Most of the Grange residents driven from their homes by this undertaking have affiliated with other Granges within a nearby area.

* * *

A PROMINENT NEW YORK PATRON has been taken by death, Alva H. Bateman of Oswego county. He was a former master of Lower Oswego Falls Grange at Fulton and was overseer of Oswego County Pomona at the time of his death. He had been very active in the Grange for more than a generation and had the distinction of having personally enrolled 47 new members of the Order. Mrs. Bateman, who survives him, has been for many years the efficient secretary of Lower Oswego Falls Grange.

* * *

TWO OXFORD COUNTY Granges in Maine, which were organized on the same day, have just joined in their 63rd anniversary celebration and made it a great occasion, drawing members of the Order from a long distance. They were Canton, No. 110, and Rockemeka, No. 109, of Peru, both of which have had a very active career and are among the liveliest units in their county.



The West Hill Community House just a few miles out of Elmira in Chemung County, N. Y. Five years ago some of the enterprising farmers living nearby decided that such a house was needed for recreation for both young and old. An organization was formed. At present the officers are as follows: President, Ray Rinebold; Vice-President, Walling Storch; Secretary, Goldie Crain; Treasurer, Elizabeth Storch. The venture has been a decided success and has added much to the community life in that area.



Meet Elmer Drummond, of Rossie, New York, who at 18 years of age has completed four years of vocational agriculture in Gouverneur high school. He is an active member of the Future Farmers of America, obtained his State Farmer degree in 1936 and his American Farmer degree in 1937. He owns five head of dairy cattle and 125 hens, with $620 invested in dairy cattle and poultry and $235 in miscellaneous assets. From his supervised farm program Elmer has made a labor income of $633.54. He is a member of Macomb Grange, St. Lawrence Pomona Grange, and New York State Grange. After he graduates from the New York State School of Agriculture at Canton, which he is now attending, this young man intends to engage in farming.

From Green Hands *to* Future Farmers

(*Continued from Page* 1)

upon the minds of boys and girls almost from the time they start school.

From a few scattered schools which put in these courses a quarter of a century ago, the work has grown until in New York State alone there are 262 high school departments of agriculture with 8,200 full time pupils and 3,800 winter course pupils. In addition to this, in secondary work in agriculture there are in New York and some other states those fine institutions known as the state schools of agriculture, which make it possible for thousands of boys and girls to get training in agriculture and home economics who are unable to get that training in either the regular high school or in college.

And New York is only one State which has vocational training in agriculture. Nationally there are now 143,837 boys taking agriculture in secondary institutions in 47 states, Hawaii and Porto Rico. Most of the young men taking these courses live on farms, all of them are required as a part of their high school work to carry on projects in growing crops or animals, all of which must be organized and conducted on scientific and business principles. Some of the boys in vocational courses go on to study agriculture in college. Many have returned directly to the farms. Think what it means not only to their own happiness but to the future of this country itself, to have this great army of men trained in and with a love of agriculture pouring back each year into our country districts!



But teaching boys how to make a living is not the whole story. The best service rendered by the vocational courses in agriculture is what they have done for boys mentally and spiritually, by giving them a deep respect for agriculture, by showing them how rich are country life and farming in possibilities for service and happiness.

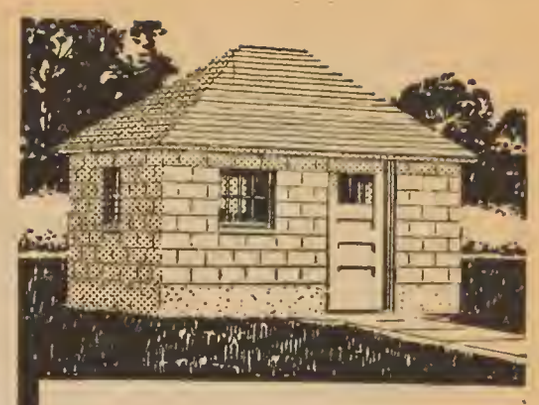
Boys in vocational courses are also learning to organize and to work together. I have great respect for the farmers of my own generation; but I think they have partly failed on one big point, and that is in their ability to work together. The next generation will do a better job in cooperation because of the experience boys are getting in such organizations as the Future Farmers, which is made up of the boys taking vocational agriculture.

In 1926, in Endicott, New York, there the Future Farmers were organized, under the leadership of Stephen Salmon, teacher of agriculture at Endicott. Similar local groups were formed in other states about the same time. In 1928, the national organization was set up under the name of the Future Farmers of America. To this splendid group now belong practically all of the 143,000 boys taking these courses, organized in nearly 5,000 local chapters, and with state organizations in nearly every state. Perhaps the true purpose of the Future Farmers of America is best expressed by their creed:

Learning to Do
Doing to Learn
Earning to Live
Living to Serve

Achievement of the individual is made the basis for advancement from rank to rank in the Future Farmers organization. The first degree or rank is the Green Hand, the second the Future Farmer, third, State Farmer, and fourth and last, American Farmer degree. Achievements required for promotion are high standing in school work, the development of a farm program, evidence of thrift, and practical demonstration of leadership. Every Future Farmer must, of course, be a student in an agricultural course. Then, every Future Farmer also must be in full accord with the principles set forth in the Future Farmers Creed, printed on Page 1.

If more of us of the older generation were following these same principles today, this country and the world itself would be in far happier position than they are right now.



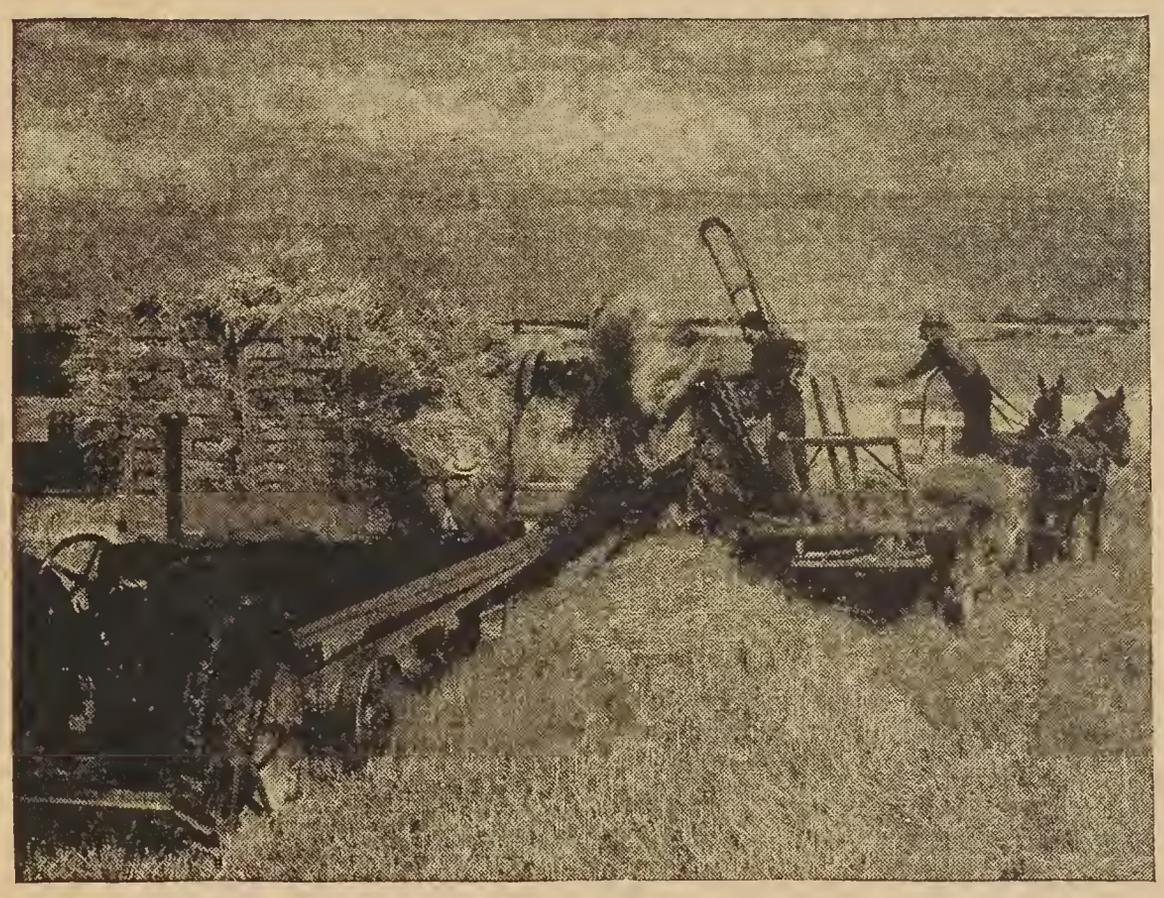
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Thousands of farmers have proved that this cleaner, tougher oil means big savings on upkeep and repairs. They know the world's largest-selling oil gives better, *more economical* protection!

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has unique physical properties. It is more efficient because it produces a more even, more closely knit film coverage on fruit and foliage.

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is safer and more effective per unit of copper than home-made Bordeaux mixture. Its low dosage provides a thin spray film. This and its freedom from uncombined lime assures a minimum of interference with normal leaf activity. "34" is compatible with all insecticides.

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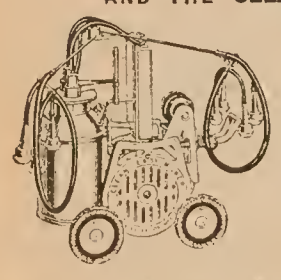
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Northeastern Slants ON THE NATIONAL NEWS

■ *Iowa Speaks Out In Primaries*

IOWA was in national spotlight last week when voters in State went to polls to pick candidate in Democratic Senatorial primary. Contest was between Senator Guy Gillette and Representative O. D. Wearin, but real issue was whether Iowans were 100 per cent behind President Roosevelt, including his Supreme Court packing bill which was killed last year.

Senator Gillette was one of senators who helped defeat Court bill. Over his head and heads of other senators and congressmen who fought the measure, and who are up for re-election this year, have hung Administration "pay-you-back" threats. These took definite shape some days before Iowa primaries, when two New Deal officials endorsed Representative Wearin's candidacy. One of these was WPA Administrator Harry Hopkins. His words were regarded as direct attempt to influence votes of those on WPA rolls.

In spite of these efforts of high officials in behalf of Representative Wearin (who had voted in favor of Supreme Court packing bill), Senator Gillette was renominated by an almost 2 to 1 vote. Democratic senators who helped defeat Court bill are jubilant over success of Gillette, who was first of their number to face renomination test. Said Senator Wheeler: "It is a vindication for democracy and a repudiation of the back seat drivers here in Washington. Their attempt to pack the Court failed, and their attempt to pack the Senate will fail."

■ *Senate Votes Relief Billions*

APPROVED by both House and Senate is President Roosevelt's pump-priming bill, which will commit federal government to spending more billions as soon as it finally becomes law. Senate was expected to put some strings on the spending, but revised the bill in ways which mainly raised the ante. It upped WPA's appropriation by $175,000,000, increased National Resources Committee's appropriation by $550,000 and added $212,000,000 for parity payments on certain farm crops.

Proposed amendment forbidding PWA to finance municipal power systems to compete with privately owned utilities was defeated by Senate after sharp debate. Administration fought it on grounds that it would enable utilities to hold up non-competitive power projects. Senate dropped restriction after Majority Leader Barkley declared that President Roosevelt did not intend to set aside any PWA money for municipal power plants, except where a municipality had offered to buy an existing private plant at fair and reasonable price. However, forty of the pending PWA power allotments were described to Congress at committee hearings as directly competitive with private facilities. Of 280 allotments already made by PWA for power projects, many are said to have been under competitive circumstances. Private utility company representatives insist that if threat of government competition were removed, their companies would be in position to spend several times the amount of money that PWA will spend. *SLANT:* This is one key to recovery that government seems deliberately to be kicking aside.

Where the Money Will Go

At this point, the President's spend-lend program divides up about like this:

Treasury loans amounting to $1,050,000,000 during year beginning July 1st, available to:

Hard pressed farmers..	$100,000,000
Local governments for PWA projects.....	550,000,000
Slum clearance.....	300,000,000
Rural Electrification Administration	100,000,000

Outright spending amounting to about $2,500,000,000 between July 1, 1938, and July 1, 1939:

Wages and materials for 2,800,000 WPA workers for 8 mos.....	$1,425,000,000
Destitute farmers	75,000,000
Farmer subsidies	212,000,000
To help young people stay in school	75,000,000
CCC camps	50,000,000
PWA grants for local government projects	450,000,000
Highways	100,000,000
Flood control	37,000,000
More Federal buildings	25,000,000

■ *Congressional Wind-Up*

AS WE go to press, 75th Congress is teetering on brink of adjournment, with various committees still considering final measures of session. Chief among these is Wage-Hour bill which passed both Houses and was sent to conference committee to draft compromise which would be acceptable to both Senate and House. Most talked-of compromise calls for uniform minimum wage of 25 cents an hour, rising gradually to 40 cents but allowing for exceptions in case of some industries.

Bill to speed up railway reorganization procedure has gotten as far as House subcommittee on Judiciary.

Legislation putting more teeth in federal food and drug law has passed both Senate and House and been sent to conference. This law would prohibit adulteration or misbranding, and require tests, before sale of almost a hundred foods, drugs, cosmetics and therapeutic devices. It would establish licensing system to guard against bacterial contamination of foods, and require proper labeling of habit-forming drugs and enforcement of sanitary regulations.

It was recently pointed out that 75th Congress set new low mark in number of laws passed since 1924. Of approximately 17,000 bills and resolutions, and 4,500 committee reports, in both Houses in three sessions the past two years, net result is 755 laws. Seven previous Congresses averaged 1,315 laws. *SLANT:* What this country most needs is quality and not quantity in law-making.

■ *Large Wheat Crop*

ALREADY started in southwestern United States is harvesting of 1938 wheat crop, which bids fair to be record breaker of more than a billion bushels. As soon as this became evident, wheat prices began to tumble.

Provided by 1938 Agricultural Adjustment Act are loans to farmers when wheat prices drop below so-called parity. Assumption is that loans (with wheat as security) probably averaging 60 cents a bushel, about 10 cents less than recent market price, will prevent wheat prices from going to disastrous levels.

SLANT: Farmers often criticize government crop reports, claiming they frequently result in helping unfairly to lower prices for farm products. We believe that crop reports are necessary in helping to keep farmers informed, but they certainly should be conservative, and should never overstate the case. In case of wheat, due allowance should be made in government reports for factors that may lower yield between now and harvest. Nobody can be sure what yields will be until grain is actually harvested. Black rust, for example, is said to be spreading rapidly in Kansas right now.

New AAA law makes it possible for government to store and carry over large quantities of wheat in years when there is a surplus as there will be this year. This is known as ever-normal granary plan. Past experience, however, with government holdings of farm commodities has been disastrous to farmers. Huge holdings hanging over market depress prices far more than any good that has ever resulted.

■ *And This is Civilization!*

CHINA and Spain during past fortnight have been scene of savage air raids which have dealt death to thousands of innocent victims of war and sunk at least seven foreign ships. Spanish Rebels' bombs sunk the ships, but largest share of the dead perished in Japanese bombings of Chinese city of Canton. As many as 1500 persons were killed in one day, with total of over 6,000 dead since air raids began on May 28th. Chinese army has been getting war supplies from abroad through port of Canton, and Japanese aim to close this gateway.

British government made strong protests to both Japanese government and to Spanish Rebel Commander, General Franco. In Washington, Acting Secretary of State Welles issued statement, approved by President Roosevelt, saying that our government "while scrupulously adhering to policy of non-intervention, reiterates this nation's emphatic reprobation of such methods and of such acts, which are in violation of the most elementary principles of those standards of humane conduct which have been developed as an essential part of modern civilization." Day after these protests were made, Spanish Rebel planes again raided Barcelona and Japanese planes staged their most destructive attack on Canton.

One War Cloud Lifting

One recent very black war cloud which threatened all Europe three weeks ago seems to be lifting. Czechoslovakian crisis has passed for the time being, although Czech troops still stand guard in areas where live Sudeten Germans who have been demanding independence.

■ *Spruce Up the Old Mail Box*

LOOK critically at your mail box, or Postmaster-General Farley will. He has issued a call for better looking mail boxes and designated week of August 1st as "Clean up rural box week."

"Particularly to be deplored," says official notice from Mr. Farley's department, "are the old type, top-opening boxes, and makeshift receptacles. It is the desire of the department to encourage all rural mail patrons generally to possess pride in their boxes."

Postoffice department is asking that

(*Continued on opposite page*)

Progress *of the* FEDERAL MILK ORDER

Department of Agriculture Now Studying Milk Hearing Testimony

COMPLETED are the hearings which were held to determine whether or not the Federal and State Departments of Agriculture shall put in a milk marketing order and appoint an administrator to cooperate with dairymen of the New York milk shed. The last hearing was in Albany on Tuesday, June 7. The evidence is in, and it was some evidence! Over 500,000 words of testimony were written into the record. Dealers were given until June 21 by Judge Gifford, Federal Hearing Master, to put in further briefs explaining and amplifying the points which they made at the hearings, but these briefs must contain no new evidence.

The Next Step

After June 21, Federal officials will carefully study and review all of the testimony which was submitted at the hearings on both sides. Then the U. S. D. A. officials will determine:

1. Whether or not there is need for the proposed program or order.
2. Whether provisions of the plans considered at the hearings are satisfactory or whether modifications should be made.

If the milk order is thought necessary by the Secretary of Agriculture, it will be placed before both dealers and producers for their final approval or disapproval. If one-half of the dealers and two-thirds of the producers approve the order, it may be put into effect by the Secretary. If two-thirds of the producers approve the order and one-half the dealers fail to do so, then the Secretary may issue the order anyway, but then it must have the approval of the President of the United States. The order applies only to producer prices; retail prices are left to free competitive forces. The whole point is that the order would force all dealers to pay the same price for their milk.

Dairymen's Vote Will Decide

In the many long hearings which were held in every section of the milk shed, Judge Gifford, the Hearing Master representing the Department of Agriculture, bent over backwards to be fair to everyone and to give everyone a chance to be heard. From the attitude of these officials, it is very evident that they do not intend to establish the milk order in the New York milk shed until they are entirely sure that a large majority of the dairymen selling milk into New York City really want it.

During the last days of the hearings there was much talk on the part of farmers testifying about the danger of a milk strike. Said George L. Dumont of Malone, New York:

"We cannot bring our cows down to listen to this hearing, but my fellow producers are ready to strike again. We came down here to hurry this along, and all we see is a stall on the part of dealers. But the fire is hot, and it won't take long to start things."

State Commissioner of Agriculture and Markets, Holton V. Noyes, told the dealers' representatives that a strike may result if dealers are given all the delay which they desire.

At a meeting held in Tompkins County, N. Y., on June 6, attended by 132 Tompkins County dairymen, a vote was taken on the proposed marketing order and not a single dissenting voice was raised by anyone in attendance.

Slants

(*Continued from opposite page*)

neat, stenciled, tidy looking regulation boxes replace old ones; also that the posts be painted white. Under postal regulations, either of the following types of boxes may be used:

Type one, 18½ in. long, 6¼ in. wide, and 7½ inches high.

Type two, 23 3/16 inches long, 11 inches wide, and 13⅜ inches high.

■ *Good Rules For Everyone*

WORTHY of attention by every American citizen are ten modern commandments recently formulated by Mrs. Herbert H. Lehman, wife of Governor of New York State. They are:

1. Tell the truth. This procedure is possible only in a democracy where there is a free and unregimented press.
2. Treat all men as you would wish to be treated. Observance of these principles would mean a repudiation of all false ideas of race superiority, or race and class hatred and of group warfare.
3. Respect the sincere religious beliefs of every man, even if you don't happen to share them. This is basic for all those who hold to the democratic idea on which America is founded.
4. Help those who suffer and who are persecuted because of their beliefs or racial heritage.
5. Try to preserve the democratic heritage of equal opportunity for all men to learn and to earn.
6. Remember that freedom of opinion lies at the very basis of democracy and human liberty.
7. Distrust all who sow hatred of other men.
8. Respect the law, for it is the guaranty of your own freedom.
9. Remember that America is not merely a country; it is an ideal for the whole world.
10. Remember that the hope of the world lies in peace and in justice to all mankind.

■ *Farm Tenant Won Judgment*

MANY land-owners in cotton sections of South keep plantation stores, and furnish food, clothing, seed and other supplies on credit to all of their large number of poor tenants. Tenants are supposed to pay for supplies when cotton is marketed at end of season. It is alleged that many of these landlords greatly over-charge tenants for supplies, and tenant seldom knows until crop is harvested how much has been charged to his account. Then it always seems to tenant that somehow or other his debts equal or exceed value of his cotton.

Matter came to head when a negro in Washington County, Mississippi, suspecting that he was being overcharged, sued for relief in courts. Recently Mississippi Supreme Court handed down decision for tenant, granting him judgment of $2,279.91 against his white landlord. Court ruled that landlord had forfeited both interest and principal because he collected more than 20 per cent per annum on note for supplies advanced.

It is hoped that this decision will act to prevent similar unjust practises.

98th YEAR JUNE

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Fair & Hot

Summer finds Sheffield herds grazing on the same farms. Their milk is delivered to the same receiving stations. But the families who drink this milk go away for vacations and Sheffield salesmen must find them to continue summer service.

Sheffield Farms must keep track of the moving milk market, to keep milk flowing from producer to consumer. Every effort is made to keep Sheffield customers through the summer. Records are kept when they move. Families are called on when they arrive in resort towns. And the regular Sheffield salesman is ready, when they return, to keep them as regular customers for the milk Sheffield farmers produce.

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Steel sign. Permanent. Thousands sold at treble prices by farm-to-farm calls. Night-Reading. Installing Instructions. In costly, modern finish. Cash or C.O.D.

Money back for signs back.

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Breeders and Dairymen from everywhere like to attend and buy at the famous Earlville Sales.

105 Registered Holstein Cattle,

SELL WEDNESDAY, JUNE 22, 1938, 10 A. M., (Eastern Standard Time),

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All Accredited, negative, mastitis charts with milking animals. Many fresh and close springers; a number due in early fall; 10 service aged bulls; 25 young heifer calves.

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Come New England's Finest Pigs.

Chester & Yorkshire—Berkshire & O.I.C.
Hampshire & Berkshire Crossed.

6-7 wks., $4.50 each, 8-9 wks. old, $5.00.

Ship what you need C.O.D.

Our guarantee: A square deal at all times.

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Ship 2 or more at $4.50—$5—5.50—$6—$6.50 each.

Triple vaccination 50 cents each if desired.

Fancy Young Boars for immediate and future service.

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QUALITY PIGS FOR SALE

Ready for immediate shipment a nice lot of Chester & Yorkshire — Berkshire & Chester — Duroc & Berkshire crossed. 6 wks. $4.00 each, 7-8 wks. old $4.50 each. Carefully crated and selected to please you. C.O.D. on approval. Bedford Stock Farm, Box 357, Bedford, Mass.

RUGGED PIGS

Chester whites, Chester-Berkshire, Yorkshire-Chester, few Duroc crosses. 6-7 weeks, $4.00, 8-9 weeks, $4.50, 10 weeks $5.00, 12 weeks $6.00. Boars, barrows or sows. All good feeders. No charge crating. Ship C.O.D. FOB. Carl Anderson, Virginia Road, Concord, Mass.

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MILK GOATS.—A few grade Does — Fresh and soon to freshen. PONY FARM, HIMROD, NEW YORK.

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DAISY FLY KILLER

Say you saw it in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.



from SKEFF'S NOTEBOOK

By L. B. SKEFFINGTON

SUMMER meeting and field day of the Empire State Potato Club, Aug. 11, will be notable both for site and speaker. It will take place on the 3,200-acre farm of Harry Yates at Orchard Park, Erie County, and Governor Lehman will be the chief speaker.

The Yates farm may be better appreciated when it is rcalized that it covers fivc square miles. Fifty per cent is under cultivation, and the balance about equally divided between woods and pastures. Mr. Yates purchased his first farm in 1901 and since that time has been adding to it. Principal crops are potatoes and a wide range of dairy and stock feeds. The dairy herd includes 200 purebred Holsteins and part of their winter menu is stored in 21 silos. A beef herd includes 85 Aberdeen-Angus, and about 600 steers are finished for market yearly.

Four hundred sheep, 200 hogs, 1,200 laying hens are few of the other items of the Yates farms. A potato storage has capacity for about 25,000 bushels. Forty men, 30 work horses, seven tractors and five trucks are required to work the farms. Incidentally, the chief customer of the farms is the Lafayette Hotel, Buffalo, which Mr. Yates owns.

Porter Seeks Record

"With a setup likc this," says Roy A. Porter of Elba, club president, referring to the Yates farm, "we are out to make an all-time record for interest, attendance and merit of the program. Everything we could ask for in the way of crops, farm work, demonstrations may be found on the farm. Being interested primarily in growing and marketing better potatoes, some of the things they do on this farm will be an object lesson to many of our growers.

"We also feel it is a distinct recognition of the work of the club to again have the Governor on our program. The Governor has followed with considerable interest the work of the Potato Improvement Committee to improve New York potatoes. It will be recalled that several years ago he signed bills appropriating $46,000 for potato improvement research, and that he addressed our summer meeting at Camillus."

* * *

Hort. Society Plans

The summer meeting of the New York State Horticultural Society also is in the offing, although time and place have not been decided definitely. At this writing it appears the upstate meeting will be in the form of a tour to the Canadian experiment station at Vineland, Ontario. Fruit committees of the farm bureaus are cooperating with a committee headed by Frank Beneway to make the meeting a worthwhile one. Details are expected to be announced after the committee makes an inspection trip to Vineland.

Plans for the eastern meeting are in the hands of K. B. Lewis, E. Stuart Hubbard, Wessell TenBroek, Jr., and Theodore Oxholm.

* * *

Fruit Prospects

While it is too early to make predictions with any degree of certainty, there is considerable interest in probable size of the fruit crop. Fair yields of peaches and cherries seem to be in the offing, but the outlook for apples is for far less than a year ago.

Bloom throughout Western New York this spring was luxuriant, so much so that many persons wondered if another "bumper" crop of apples might be on the way. However, the set of fruit has been much smaller. One large grower told me his crop outlook was much smaller than it was a few weeks ago. Another man who gets around a good deal put it "just fair."

"Crop prospects are spotty in New England, with a tendency to be light," writes John Lyman of Middlefield, Conn. "McIntosh bloomed well but set poorly. We will not run 50 per cent of last year. Baldwins are set heavy in most orchards where there was bloom, and probably more bloom than last year. Delicious seems to be set about normal. Perhaps 75 per cent of a crop, taking all varieties."

In the same letter Mr. Lyman said: "The fact that growers feel so friendly toward our efforts gives me courage to keep the institute going." He was referring to the New York and New England Apple Institute, of which he is president. There is no denying that the past season has been a disastrous one for apple growers. This naturally has affected collections of the institute. Like the hard-pressed individual grower, it has its own problems. Some growers have been unable to pay their pledges promptly, but in the main they realize that the institute has done a valuable work for them.

* * *

Dwarf Trees Coming

Fruit growers should know about the work Harold B. Tukey is doing at the Geneva Experiment Station with rootstocks. In the past nearly all of the research to improve trees has been directed at the bearing part of the tree. Under the modest title of "rootstock investigations" an extensive line of research is under way. Common practice is to graft the bearing wood of most fruit trees onto almost any rootstock that will grow readily. Tukey's work is aimed at determining just what influence certain types of rootstocks have on various varieties of fruit.

The largest planting of "Malling" rootstocks on the continent is growing at Geneva. These include the various assortments, or "varieties" of rootstocks as classified at the East Malling station in England. The vegetative, or layer, method of propagation is favored for the same reasons that fruit trees are propagated by grafting rather than seeds—to insure uniformity. Selecting the right rootstock will mean that trces of whatever size is wanted may be obtained, answering the prayer of orchardists for smaller apple trecs.

* * *

JOHN CHILD

WE REGRET deeply the death of another Master Farmer, John Child of Malone, N. Y. Mr. Child is the fifth Master Farmer to leave us, making the present living number 83.

Mr. Child owned and operated an extensive dairy and potato farm just south of Malone. He had grown certified potatoes for years, had been Master of Pomona Grange, and had held other responsible positions in agriculture. His many friends will be deeply grieved to learn of his death.

Farm Self-Help

The other day a state college official was telling me that the problem that most concerned him was how to help the farmer who has a cash income of only a hundred dollars a year. "Every time he spends money for something he could produce himself that is money that may not be used to buy shoes for the children," he explained.

Only yesterday one of the most efficient farmers I know told me that he was just $2,000 behind on last year's operations. It happens that in the previous year he made money; that he is well established and has a backlog to fall back on. All around him are farmers who do not have that backlog. Few fruit growers failed to lose money during the past season.

The point that worried my friend was the situation in which many small farmers, very much in the red, found themselves. "Many of them are broke temporarily," he said. I can see where the college worker's idea might result in a program of "substitutes for money." I know farmers are not going to go back to the old days of making tallow dips and such things, "but," said the Cornell man, "I think we have got to get back to the fashion of every farmer having a few hams in the smokehouse and a tub of corned beef in the cellar."

* * *

Muck Land Survey

Inspectors of the State Bureau of Markets are making a survey of muck acreage, yield and crops. This information will be used to bring up to date crop reports, etc. The inspectors have nothing to do with making crop reports; they merely are gathering basic data which will be in use for the next several years. In most cases farmers are cooperating by giving the information freely. In a few cases the men have run into strong resentment against crop reports of any kind.

One well known Oswego County grower maintains that crop reports have been unsound and price-depressing. Another man told me: "I have nothing to do with crop reporting, but I have observed that those who follow them fare bcst. You can't get away from laws of supply and demand. Farmers who have consistently moved their crops with reports of large supply usually may be found to average more than the man who disputes the reports, holds his stuff to the end, and then has to dump it."

* * *

The Greatest Need

The greatest need of farmers today is leadership, a man of national prominence told me. I am reminded of what Harper Sibley, chairman of American Agriculturist Research Foundation, told a group: "Youth will inherit the world. And when they look around and see what their elders have done with their heritage we can't blame them for being dissatisfied."

GRANGE MEN *Winning Prizes in* Gingerbread Contest

ELEVEN contestants took part in the gingerbread contest held by Scattergood Grange in Montgomery County. There were ten women and one man — and when it came time to identify the makers of winning gingerbreads, it was found that first prize went to the masculine contestant, Livingston Hess of Hagaman, N. Y. This is how Mr. Hess describes his method of making gingerbread:



Proves a "mere man" can bake good gingerbread. Livingston Hess, of Hagaman, N. Y., Montgomery County, carried off first prize in Scattergood Grange's gingerbread contest.

"I put sugar, shortening, egg, salt in a bowl and beat to beat the band. Then I sifted the flour, baking powder, soda together and spices. Added molasses and hot water and beat a lot more. Then I added the sifted flour stuff and beat a lot more. Then I banged the pan down on the table hard a few times, as I have seen my wife do to take the bubbles out. Then I put it in the oven and said to it, 'There now, bake!' Then I sat down to eat my supper, looked at the gingerbread in the oven a few times, and when it was done it did look pretty good, if I do say so. Doesn't that go to show that a 'mere man' can bake?"

And Mr. Hess isn't the only Grange brother who is showing that hc can give the ladies a run for their money. Several reports have come in from other Granges naming a man as first prize winner. Can it be that their wives have taught them to make such good gingerbread?

Grange sisters really have nothing to worry about, however, judging by the scores of reports which are coming in daily now. "Wonderful gingerbreads" — "Really very hard to judge because all were so uniformly good" — are remarks made on nearly every report coming in from Subordinate Chairmen of Service and Hospitality Committees, who are in charge of this sixth contest to be sponsored jointly by New York State Grange and *American Agriculturist*.

Here is the list of winners whose names have been received since our last issue. Also, we have on hand a number of attractive pictures of winners which we plan to publish as soon as we have space.

Gingerbread Contest Winners

COUNTY	GRANGE	WINNER
Allegany	Inavale	Mrs. Howard Wightman
	Rushford	Mrs. Florence Balcolm
Broome	Binghamton	Mrs. Dora Bradley
Cattaraugus	West Valley	Gertrude Simmons
Cayuga	Sennett	Alice Gardiner
	Victory	Mrs. Lena Houghtaling
Chautauqua	Cassadaga	Mrs. Emmett Campbell, Jr.
	Centralia	Ethel Olson
	Dewittville	Mrs. Lelia Townsend
	Lombard	Rosa Glesler
	Sinclairville	Mrs. Les Johnson
Chenango	Preston	Louise Dunckel
Columbia	Copake	Mrs. S. A. McIntyre
	East Chatham	Mrs. Ella Frcehan
	New Lebanon	Mrs. Charles Sandford
	Taghkanic	Mrs. Victor Cole
Cortland	Cuyler	Mrs. Clarence Hathaway
Delaware	Shavertown	Dora Dibble
Dutchess	Rhinebeck	Mrs. Henry Kiley
	Union Vale	Mrs. Claude L. Wade
Erie	Boston	Fannie E. Alger
Essex	Adirondack	George Sayward
Franklin	Bangor	Elizabeth Conroy
Greene	Climax	Mrs. Versa McGraw
Herkimer	Fort Dayton	Mrs. Ethel White
Jefferson	Champion	Mrs. M. J. Conroy
	Plessis	Ruth Smith
Lewis	Osceola	Mrs. Rena McKeeney
Livingston	Linwood	Mrs. Homer Wilson
Montgomery	Glen	Mrs. James A. Spencer
	Palatino Union	Mrs. Anna Van Wie
	Scattergood	Livingston Hess
Niagara	Lockport	Mrs. William Wirth
	Pendleton	Mrs. Jennie Aiken
	Warrens Corners	Mrs. Helen Sweet
Ontario	Canandaigua	Mrs. John Purdy
Orange	Balmville	Mrs. Carl G. Andrews
Orleans	Barre	Mrs. Fred W. Tanner
	Gaines	Mrs. George Derisely
	Murray	Jennie Curtis
Oswego	Redfield	Mrs. Alice W. Crow
Otsego	Goodyear Lake	Mrs. Reva Olmsted
	Louisville	Mrs. M. B. Gifford
	(tie)	Mrs. J. E. Thurston
	Roseboom	Mrs. Hall J. Neal
Putnam	Putnam Valley	Roger Curvey
Rensselaer	Taconic Valley	Mrs. Frederica Haley
Schenectady	Glenville	Mrs. Daniel Van Housen
	Niskayuna	Thomas Van Wagenen
Schuyler	Mecklenburg	Mrs. Charles Koellner
Steuben	Bath	Mrs. Clair Foster
	Freeman	Mrs. Dora Bottum
	Troupsburg	Mrs. Genevieve Lewis
St. Lawrence	Crary Mills	Polly M. Judd
	Massena	Mrs. Julia Crawford
	Nicholsville	Mrs. Laura Sheldon
	Norfolk	Mrs. John Van Kennen
Suffolk	Bridgehampton	Mrs. Frederick Conklin
Sullivan	Bloomingburg	Mrs. Ray Don Baty
	Midland	Mrs. Edna Yaple
Tioga	G'drich Set.	Emma Pace
	North Barton	Jennie Searles
Tompkins	East Lansing	Mrs. Pearl Luce
	West Danby	Mrs. Ann Chapman
Ulster	Stone Ridge	Mrs. Leila Elmendorf
Warren	Mohican	Mrs. Maude Van Wagner
Washington	Bottskill	Mrs. Thomas Lauder
	Shushan	Mrs. Thomas Stanton
	White Creek	Mrs. Ernest Stanley
	Whitehall	Mrs. Ernest Norton
Wayne	Sodus	Mrs. Raymond Houghtaling
	South Sodus	Jessie Lasher

Recent Trends in Milk and Cream Consumption

By LELAND SPENCER

IT HAS not been possible for me to reply to each of the numerous letters I have received from readers of this column during the past month. However, I should like to say that your comments are appreciated, and that I am encouraged by the apparent widespread interest in these articles. Different readers have requested me to discuss practically every one of the complaints that were listed in this column, in the issue of May 7. This time we shall consider the complaint that city people are not consuming enough milk.



Leland Spencer

Most authorities on the subject of human nutrition say that our diet would be improved by adding more milk or milk products. For many years previous to 1930, the people of New York City and metropolitan area were increasing their use of fluid milk and cream. The amount used per capita increased 50 per cent between 1910 and 1930. Then during the period of severe deflation and unemployment (1930-33), the consumption of milk and cream together was reduced about 20 per cent. After business improvement got under way, and the pressure for household economy was relieved, the people of New York City again increased their purchases of milk and cream, particularly during 1935 and 1936 (table 1).

TABLE I. QUANTITIES OF MILK AND CREAM CONSUMED IN THE NEW YORK MARKET

	Total consumption (Million quarts yearly)		Consumption per capita (Pints daily)		
Year	Milk	Cream	Milk	Cream	Milk equivalent
1929 -----	1,478	92	0.78	0.05	1.19
1930 -----	1,512	91	0.78	0.05	1.19
1931 -----	1,474	95	0.75	0.05	1.17
1932 -----	1,430	88	0.72	0.04	1.10
1933 -----	1,374	77	0.69	0.04	1.01
1934 -----	1,315	75	0.65	0.04	0.96
1935 -----	1,331	73	0.65	0.04	0.96
1936 -----	1,415	81	0.68	0.04	1.01
1937 -----	1,502	81	0.72	0.04	1.04

During the latter part of 1937 and continuing to the present time, thousands of New York families have again been compelled to reduce their expenditures for food. The effect upon cream consumption was noticeable as early as last November, when the index of cream receipts dropped 16 points from the previous month and 24 points from the previous November. This sudden drop in cream receipts may have been caused by the shortage of inspected cream which existed at the time, but in every month since last October, cream receipts have been less than those of the previous year. The index of milk receipts has been falling gradually since January, but it was not until April that the amount fell below 1937 (table 2).

TABLE 2. MONTHLY CHANGES IN RECEIPTS OF MILK AND CREAM AT THE NEW YORK MARKET, 1936-1938

Index numbers, averages for corresponding months, 1925-29=100

	Milk			Cream and plain condensed milk		
Month	1936	1937	1938	1936	1937	1938
January ----------	105	108	112	115	123	106
February ----------	105	107	110	113	119	112
March ----------	102	107	108	108	104	103
April ----------	102	109	106	94	105	96
May ----------	104	111		97	92	
June ----------	97	109		88	85	
July ----------	98	105		85	89	
August ----------	101	108		92	92	
September ----------	100	106		86	97	
October ----------	101	110		107	106	
November ----------	103	110		114	90	
December ----------	104	109		111	100	

The fact that so many families have been compelled to reduce expenses is the main reason why sales of milk and cream are lower than they were in 1929. Another factor is the decrease in number of children. Studies of milk consumption by different members of the family have shown that children use much more milk than adults. This being so, the following change is very significant: The number of children in New York City schools up to and including the 6th grade has decreased nearly 15 per cent since 1930. The reduced birth rate is caused to some extent by the business depression. However, the general trend is downward in both birth rate and death rate, with the result that children are a smaller proportion of the whole population.

The best thing the government could do for dairy farmers of this region is to reverse the process of deflation, and remove the other causes of stagnation in business and industry.

League Price for May Milk

Dairymen's League members received an average net pool price of $1.26 for 3.5 grade B milk in the 201-210 mile zone. This price includes an average differential of 15c which varies according to locality and differentials earned by individual producers.

Egg Market Strengthens

From the standpoint of probable future prices of eggs, the most favorable factor is continued shortage of storage eggs as compared with last year's figures, and the most unfavorable factor is continued low purchasing power of consumers. Observers seem to believe that low supplies will more than outweigh any possible slowing up of demand. Top wholesale egg price in New York about the first of June was 25 cents, about 1 cent a dozen more than a year ago. At about the same time, top retail price of white eggs was 37 to 39 cents, and for grade B 29 to 31 cents.

Cost of feed is decidedly less. Consequently the egg-feed ratio about the first of June was 7.3—that is, it required 7.3 dozens of eggs to buy 100 pounds of feed. From the poultrymen's point of view this is an improvement over a year ago when it was 11.7. In view of the present estimates for bumper grain crops, it is probable that this ratio will for some time continue favorable to poultrymen.

The American Produce Review estimate of storage of eggs on May 28 was 5,178,000 cases, compared to 7,049,000 cases a year ago. The estimate on frozen eggs was 130,100,000 pounds compared to 129,500,000 a year ago.

Late Potato Marketing Agreement Proposed

Some time in July potato growers in 17 late producing states will have an opportunity to vote yes or no on the proposed marketing agreement. The marketing order can be issued if ⅔ or more of the growers favor it or if growers producing ⅔ or more of the potatoes favor it. If put into effect, it will prohibit the shipment of cull potatoes in interstate commerce during periods of surplus; thus keeping them off the market.

In New York State during the last three weeks a number of meetings have been held to explain the agreement, and public hearings are being held in Riverhead on June 17 and Warsaw June 23.

If the order is put into effect, the late producing states will be divided into areas. Maine constitutes area No. 1, and New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Ohio area No. 2.

Growers in 13 early and intermediate producing states in a recent referendum favored a marketing agreement for potatoes in that area.



WGY Farm PROGRAMS

MONDAY, JUNE 20
12:35—"Summer Sunshine for Herd Sires," L. W. Lamb.
12:45—"Rural Education in the News," F. E. Griffin.

TUESDAY, JUNE 21
12:35—"Summer Egg Production," A. L. Kurdt.
12:45—"1095 Times a Year", Emma Renaud.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 22
12:35—(Farm Electrification Mailbag) "Selling After Sundown," Ed. W. Mitchell.
12:45—(Countryside Talk) K. D. Scott.

THURSDAY, JUNE 23
12:35—"Vegetable Growing in the Hudson Valley," S. R. Shapley.
12:45—"Cooperation at Home and Ahroad," Vera McCrea.

FRIDAY, JUNE 24
12:35—"Your State Department of Agriculture at Work," Emerson Markham.
12:45—(The Women's Corner) Everice Parsons.
8:30—WGY FARM FORUM.

SATURDAY, JUNE 25
12:30—(WGY 4-H Fellowship) Russell Clapp.
12:45—George H. Cless, Jr.,—Glens Falls Chamber of Commerce.

MONDAY, JUNE 27
12:35—"Horses and Handlers," Prof. H. A. Willman.
12:45—"WGY Farm Paper of the Air Book Review," Fred W. Crumb.

TUESDAY, JUNE 28
12:35—"What the Adirondack Region Offers the Vacationist," Ray Bender.
12:45—"The Makings of a Salad," Laura Wing.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 29
12:35—(Farm Electrification Mailbag) "A Declaration of Independence," Ed. W. Mitchell.
12:45—(Countryside Talk) Halsey B. Knapp.

THURSDAY, JUNE 30
12:35—"Let's Visit a Farm" (Some Successful Farms), M. E. Thompson.
12:45—"What Will Your Farm Be Worth Next Year?" E. N. Blondin.

Farm Prices

The U. S. D. A. index of farm product prices for May was 92, the lowest of any May figure in four years. A year ago the index was 128, and the 36 point drop represents a decline of 28 per cent.

Prices paid by farmers during the last year declined about 7 per cent, considerably less than prices received Therefore, the buying power of farm products is about 22 points (about 23 per cent) lower than it was a year ago.

Market Briefs

From June 9 to July 10 has been designated as "Drink More Milk" month, and during that period 200,000 retail stores will put on a drive to increase milk consumption. Similar efforts in the past have been successful and to a considerable extent resulted in new business, particularly at soda fountains.

* * *

On November 14 to 16 Cincinnati will be host to National Cooperative Milk Producers' Federation at their 22nd annual convention. The Federation consists of 58 cooperative organizations, all farmer owned or farmer controlled.

* * *

Private estimates of the wheat crop, including both spring and winter wheat, indicate it may exceed 1,000,000,000 bushels. If so, it will be the largest total crop on record.

Measuring a Farm Business

No. 6. Diversity Increases Size.

EDITOR'S NOTE: This is the sixth of a series of nine articles on measuring farm business. The information on which these articles are based was given the writer by members of the Department of Agricultural Economics & Farm Management at Cornell University.

ON A FRUIT farm it is possible to get diversification by growing different kinds of fruit. Even on a farm that seems best adapted to apples, it is possible to get some diversification by growing varieties which mature at different seasons and also by developing both retail and wholesale markets. The same is true on a potato farm.

On Long Island, where the potato is king, numerous attempts have been made to diversify. A good many farms grow cauliflower, and a few are trying out strawberries.

It is possible on a poultry farm to get some diversity within the business. For example, a poultryman can have three sources of income—market eggs, breeding stock and baby chicks. If he wishes he may develop a market for dressed hens and broilers. One major way to diversify on a poultry farm is to have more than 20 per cent of the income coming from the sale of pullets and chicks. Incidentally, diversifying is a way of increasing business in one sense. A man may have all the cows his farm will keep and yet find it easy to add 500 to 1,000 hens. Likewise, one way to increase size of business is to produce more eggs per hen, more milk per cow and more bushels per acre. We will have something to say about that in an early issue.—*H. L. Cosline.*



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STROUT REALTY, 255-R 4th Ave., New York City.

200 ACRES highly productive. Up-to-date buildings for 70 head. Ultra-modern house, 10 rooms, 2 baths. Finely situated near Cornell University. Equipped, stocked, 50 head tested. Opportunity, settling an estate.
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Coming to PHILADELPHIA?
Rooms with Bath for $2.75
HOTEL
PHILADELPHIAN
39TH AND CHESTNUT STREETS
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Every Day, FARMERS



Today ALL Farmers are Demanding A LIVING

Are LOSING More Than

$100,000.00

While Dealers' Lawyers are Bickering and Stalling, Trying to Delay the Vote

The farmer's milk checks for May tell a pathetic story. June will likely be no better. And while farmers are losing hundreds of thousands of dollars, dealers' lawyers are seeking further delay on the vote for State and Federal help. Dealers' lawyers are cunningly striving for *DELAY* that dealers may keep the advantages of present low price milk as long as possible.

These are the real reasons for the delay that is costing the farmers hundreds of thousands of dollars.

Today the plan of the dealers' lawyers is clear — IT'S A PLAN OF DELAY:

"DELAY THE VOTE, and we will have cheaper milk from which to make bigger profits."

"DELAY THE VOTE, and we can divide the farmers."

"DELAY THE VOTE, and we can hide the real issue."

"DELAY THE VOTE, and give us time to confuse the farmers."

"DELAY THE VOTE, for today the farmers would win."

"DELAY THE VOTE, that we may have more time to spread propaganda."

"DELAY THE VOTE, AND DEFEAT THE PLAN that we may keep control of the surplus away from the farmers."

When farmers get this State and Federal assistance, farmers will have control of the surplus for the first time. When this happens dealers will be forced to make their money by SELLING MILK, instead of making it BUYING IT — dealers' profits will have to come from their better marketing efforts, and not from the pockets of the farmers. Hence their frantic efforts to DELAY, DIVIDE and DEFEAT this State and Federal order.

But today farmers will not be confused. Today farmers are sticking together. Today ALL farmers are demanding A LIVING PRICE FOR THEIR MILK. And the cunning opposition is becoming clear.

PRICE FOR MILK

This Advertisement Inserted by the Metropolitan Milk Producers Bargainging Agency

NEARBY MARKETS *for* NEARBY POULTRYMEN

Thirsty Eggs

By J. C. HUTTAR

ABOUT a year or so ago I started a discussion on water and its relation to egg quality. I visited 140 poultrymen in the last four weeks and took pains to see how they handle their eggs. I have seen the eggs of a good share of these poultrymen when they arrived in New York City and candled them personally. With this experience as a background I want to make some more statements about water. I don't consider these final, but I believe we have something for egg producers to think about. By citing a very definite set of examples out of last week's experience I think we can get the right start on this subject.



J. C. Huttar

I happened to be going around with Professor L. M. Hurd of the Poultry Department of Cornell. Professor Hurd has done some excellent work in the last two years among poultrymen in one northern county in New York checking up on egg production and handling conditions on the farm, and then following the eggs to New York to see how they turn out. Marketing is one of the big problems of the poultry industry and I consider this work to be a most important contribution to the good and welfare of New York State poultry husbandry. I like to give the credit to people like Professor Botsford, Professor Hurd, and Professor Weaver of the Extension Division who started these studies.

We went into one cellar where a room had been set aside for holding eggs until they were ready to ship. Professor Hurd took out his psychrometer, which measures the amount of water in the air. It read 56%. We went into a second place where a corner of the cellar held the egg tables and grading equipment and where the producer sprinkled water on the dirt floor practically every day. The percentage of moisture was 71. We went into the third cellar (which I discussed in my last article) where the water was thrown on the concrete floor. I forgot to mention last week that a fan was used to circulate the air in this room. The moisture content of the air was 79%.

Professor Hurd also had a candling light with him and we candled the eggs in all three places. There was a very definite relation between the amount of moisture in the air and the quality of the eggs. The eggs where the moisture was highest were the finest. I examined those three lots of eggs in New York two days later and the difference was more distinct. The one from the 56% moisture room showed quite a few visible yolks and fair sized air cells. The one from the 71% moisture room showed up very fine with practically no effects of drying. The last one showed up like picture eggs so far as candling quality is concerned.

I don't hesitate to make the statement that there are no finer eggs coming into New York than those coming from the last room. I will grant that breeding may have something to do with this, but the first two flocks came from the same parent stock.

Consider the egg and its contents for a moment. It is made up of 76% of water. Put a product like this in a dry room or drop it into an egg case surrounded by very dry paper in the form of fillers and flats and what would you expect to happen? I think we will all agree on the answer to this question. But the thing that we did not realize sufficiently in the past is how this drying effect hurts the candling appearance of the egg. Even though I will agree that the egg will taste just as good and possibly look just as good when it is broken out, your financial reward for producing it is almost entirely determined by its candling appearance.

The nice thing about these trips of mine is that I learn so much about egg marketing. In fact, I begin to wonder whether I should be writing these articles or reading them. Anyway, as long as I pass my education on to you I won't feel quite so guilty about the credit I get for being an egg marketing expert.

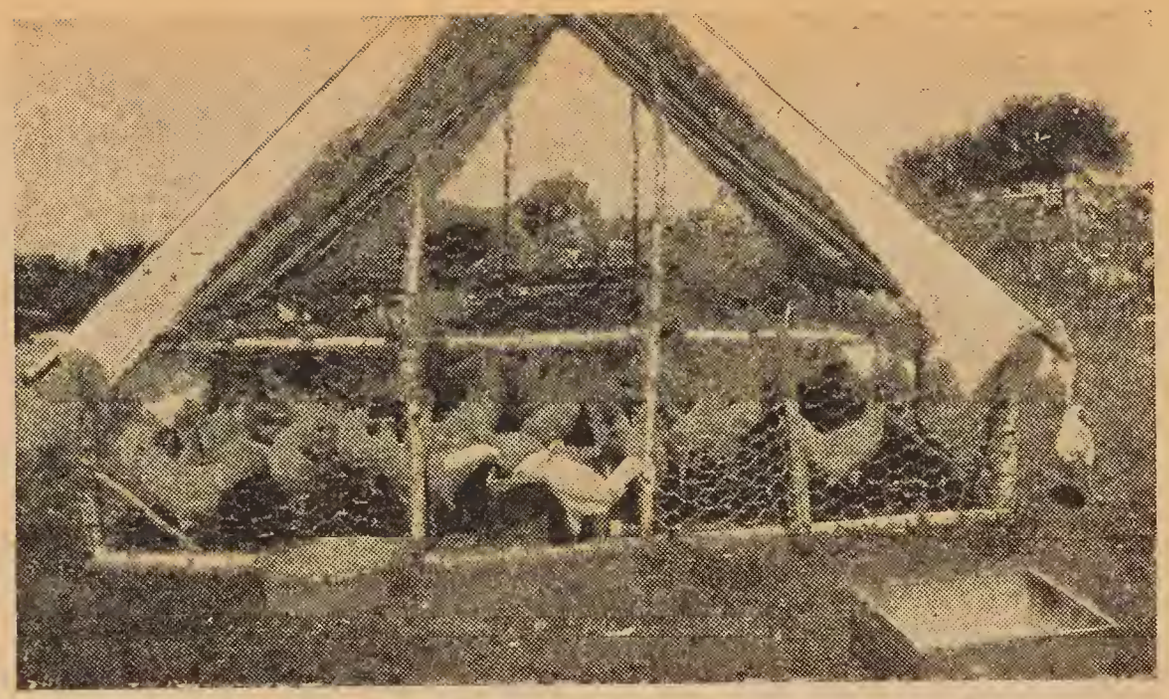
One more example to clinch my point:

A producer by the name of C. E. Biles at Greene, New York made a change in his handling of eggs. As I have examined Mr. Biles' eggs for about five years I can tell from first-hand experience what effect this change has made. Mr. Biles has always been a good producer and taken good care of his eggs as well as he knew how, but this winter he started up incubators in his cellar and the warm dry air had its effect on his egg quality. I told him about this and he decided to do something. He got an old syrup boiling pan about six feet long, three feet wide, and one foot deep. He put three inches of water in the bottom. He then built a very simple wooden rack of 2 x 4's with boards nailed across and spaces between them. He tacked strips of burlap to these cross boards which dipped down into the water and acted just like a wick. He built a simple cover over this pan using a heavy tar paper. As soon as he gathers his eggs in wire pails he brings them in and sets them on the board rack. Now you can see what happens. The warm air rises from the eggs and sucks in cool air and with it some moisture from underneath. He leaves them there until he is ready to pack them. The difference in the quality of his eggs was so noticeable that it prompted me to make this call.

Producing quality eggs is a paying proposition. It is not difficult to do. Temperature is important, but don't lose sight of the water and don't let your eggs get thirsty.



"If my pop spanks me ONE more time, I'm gonna get you to take me back."



This shows how a Connecticut poultryman provides low cost shade for his pullets. The frame is made of white birch poles and the roof of feed bags.

Shady Places for the Growing Pullets

By L. E. WEAVER

"ONE of your extension men told us at a meeting that pullets should be kept away from places that are shaded. Your bulletin says they need shade. Which is correct?" So writes a poultry keeper to the Cornell Poultry Department.

This letter illustrates the fact that sometimes new information is brought out faster than it can be gotten into bulletins. It also brings to our attention a topic that is of considerable importance at this particular season.



L. E. Weaver

As a matter of fact, both the bulletin and the extension man are correct. They do not contradict each other. They only seem to do so. Pullets do need shade. They will not do well without it. Sunshine is a wonderful builder of vitality, but too much of it is just as bad as too much of any other good thing. Anyway, I expect it is the heat rather than the sunlight from which we must protect the pullets. Experiments have shown that as a rule there is a slowing down in the rate of growth during the hottest part of the summer. So I repeat, pullets do need shade.

Tape Worms in Shady Spots

We are told that at least twenty varieties of tape worms have been discovered that may afflict poultry. Only three varieties are at all common in our northeast territory. Of these three the most serious, and probably the most common, is the so-called microscopic tape worm. There is no question about the damage this variety does every season in this part of the country.

It has been found that the common garden slug, or "shell-less snail," is the "intermediate host" responsible for infesting the pullets with tape worms. These slugs shun the sunlight. You will never find them in open fields. They are on the under side of cabbage leaves in the garden, under old leaves and rubbish in the orchard, in the rankly-growing weeds and grass by streams and bogs. You may even find them in the corn-field; always where there is shade and some moisture.

Now is it not plain why we extension men think such places are too "shady" for pullets? What is the answer? As near as I can figure it out, range shelters or some sort of inexpensive temporary and movable shademaker will solve the problem.

SUMMER EGGS

PROFESSOR Hurd of the Cornell Poultry Department has figured the average price of one grade of eggs in New York City for May, June, July and August, 1937. This "summer egg" price was 26.3c per dozen. Next he made a similar average for the "winter months" January, February, March and April. The average was 25.5c per dozen. Professor Hurd concludes that "summer eggs are worth more than winter eggs." The average for the "fall" months September, October, November and December was 34.1c. This emphasises once more the oft-repeated fact that it pays to get the bulk of your eggs in the fall.

Now I expect that some folks might say that December is more of a winter month than a fall month. Also that April should be classed as a summer rather than a winter month. If we made such a shift the average winter price would probably be slightly higher than the summer price. The fact would still remain that there is very little actual difference in return per dozen for eggs produced in the winter and the summer. That fact is worth thinking about for two reasons that I can think of. First, it is an entirely different condition than existed 25 years ago. Back in those days winter was the time of few eggs and high prices. The difference proves that the use of lights, better rations, better housing, with better-bred stock have accomplished a great deal. The second fact is this. Because it costs less to produce summer eggs the poultryman is actually making considerably more on them than he does on winter eggs, even though they sell for the same. I think that is what Professor Hurd had in mind.

In summer there is no cost for light. Hens need less heat-producing food. Litter changes come less frequently. Less labor is required. There are fewer soiled eggs.

The catch in all this, if there is one, is that we don't always succeed in keeping the hens laying. That is the test of a real poultryman. I believe the chief ingredients in the formula for uninterrupted summer egg production are:

To keep the house and particularly the roosting quarters free of red mites.

To keep the birds free of body lice.

To keep the house airy and comfortable on hot days.

To start wet-mash feeding as soon as dry-mash consumption begins to drop off.

BABY CHICKS

Hall's Chicks

Leghorns-Reds-Rocks-Wyandottes
New Hampshires-Hallcross (Crossbred) Chicks

All chicks produced from flocks tested for Pullorum Disease (B.W.D.) by the Official State testing agency of one of the six New England States, with NO REACTORS FOUND Tube Agglutination tested within the preceding calendar year.

"WELL BRED from WELL BREEDERS"

"Never a week without a hatch" since 1927. Pullorum Free by State Test since 1928. Quality chicks since 1911. Catalogue free. We ship prepaid, and guarantee 100% live delivery.
Hall Bros. Hatchery, Inc. Bx. 59, Wallingford, Conn.

SIEB'S FAMOUS CHICKS Preferred by 170,000 POULTRY RAISERS!



All From Finest Bloodtested Stock

Our chicks from Purebred *Bloodtested* Farm Range Flocks, backed by Mr. Sieb's *25* years Scientific Breeding. All Flocks are super culled *Hogan Tested* carefully mated for highest premium egg records and Big Quick Maturing Broilers. There's none better at any price for profitable commercial poultry. We have One Grade Only—The Best. For prompt delivery mail your order now, or send for our New Poultry Book. 100% Live Delivery Guaranteed. All Prices Prepaid.

90% Accuracy Guaranteed on Sexed Chicks

Big Summer Discount

	Non-Sexed Per 100	Pullets Per 100	Males Per 100
Bd., Wh., Bf. Rocks, Wh. Wyands.	$6.90	$10.40	$ 7.40
S. C. Reds, Bf. or Wh. Orps.	6.90	10.40	7.40
Brown or Buff Leghorns, Anconas	6.40	13.90	2.90
White Leghorns (Large English type)	6.40	13.90	2.90
S. L. Wyandottes, R. C. Reds	7.90	11.40	7.40
White, Black or Buff Minorcas	7.90	14.90	3.90
White Giants (Large Type)	8.40	12.40	10.40

Per 100: NON-SEXED—Heavy Assorted—$6.40; Light Assorted $5.40; Heavy and Light Assorted $5.90; Mixed Sexed, All Breeds, both sexes $4.90; Special Assorted, $4.40. Add 25c to all orders for less than 100.

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WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCK

BABY CHICKS.. $10. PER 100
EGGS FOR HATCHING.... $6. PER 100

Special Price on LARGE ORDERS
All Eggs used are from My Own Breeders. 100% State Tested (B.W.D. free.) Tube Agglutination. My White Rocks are early maturing, make Quick Growth on Broilers and Capons. Send for a free circular.

I SPECIALIZE. ONE BREED, ONE GRADE at ONE PRICE.

JOSEPH TOLMAN DEPT. B ROCKLAND MASS.

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20th CENTURY CHICKS



Make money with a summer brood of 20th Century Chicks. Brooding and feed costs less in summer. Rocks, Reds, Leghorns and all best breeds; judged, tested, large-type production stock. Straight chicks or sexed. Guaranteed. Write today for free folder and low summer chick prices.

20th Century Hatchery
New Washington, Ohio.
Box R.

Buy Now! MAPLE LAWN LARGE CHICKS

BRED FOR SIZE AND EGG PRODUCTION



HATCHES EVERY MON. & THUR. 100% live del. postpaid.	100	500	1000
Large Type English Sexed Leghorn Pullets	$13.00	$65.00	$130.
S. C. White or Brown Leghorns	6.50	32.50	65.
S. C. R. I. Reds, Red-Rock Cross, Bar. Wh. Rocks, Wh. Wyand, Bl. Minorcas	7.00	35.00	70.
S. C. Anconas, Buff Rocks, Wh. Minorcas, N. H. Reds	8.50	42.50	85.
Buff Minorcas, White Giants, Bl. Giants, Light Brahmas, Buff Orpingtons	10.00	50.00	100.
Heavy Mixed	6.00	30.00	60.
Day-Old Leg. Cocks. $2.-100; Light Mixed	5.50	27.50	55.

All Breeders Blood-Tested. Write for cash prices and FREE CATALOG.

Maple Lawn Poultry Farm, R. T. EHRENZELLER, BOX A, McALISTERVILLE, PA.

Chester Valley Chix VIM-VIGOR-VITALITY

Electric Hatched. Cash or C.O.D. 100% live delivery.

	100	500	1000
Large Type English Sexed Wh. Leghorn Pullets (95% guar.)	$12.00	$60.00	$120.00
Large Type English Wh. Leghorns	6.00	30.00	60.00
Barred & Wh. Rocks, R. I. Reds	6.50	32.50	65.00
New Hampshire Reds	7.00	35.00	70.00

Eng. Leghorn Cockerels $3.-100; Heavy Mix $5.50-100. All our Breeders are Blood Tested. Post Paid. Order direct or write for Catalog.

CHESTER VALLEY HATCHERY,
Box A, McAlisterville, Pa.

BROOKSIDE CHICKS DAY OLD AND STARTED

No order accepted for less than 25 chicks. Started chicks shipped express collect. Day-old chicks postpaid. Cash or C.O.D. 100% live del. Order NOW. All Breeders Bloodtested.

	Day Old	14 Days
White and Brown Leghorns	7½c	11½c
Bar. & Wh. Rocks, R. I. Reds, Rock-horns (cross), Red-Rock Cross	8c	12½c
New Hampshire Reds	9c	13c
Mixed and Assorted	7c	10c

Positively no sexing. Not a single pullet removed. All AA grade chicks. No culls.

BROOKSIDE POULTRY FARM,
E. C. Brown, Prop., Dept. D, Sergeantsville, N. J.

Leister's LIVE-PAY CHICKS

Hatched in Electric Incubators. Write for 1938 Catalog or order direct from this ad. Hatches every week. Cash or C.O.D.

(Leghorn Cockerels $2.50)	100	500	1000
LARGE TYPE ENGLISH LEGHORNS	$ 6.00	$30.00	$60.00
LARGE TYPE ENGLISH SEXED LEGHORN PULLETS (95% accuracy Guar.)	12.00	60.00	120.00
BARRED OR WHITE ROCKS, S. C. REDS, WYANDOTTES	7.00	35.00	70.00
WHITE OR BLACK MINORCAS	7.00	32.50	65.00
NEW HAMPSHIRE REDS	7.50	37.50	75.00
JERSEY WHITE GIANTS—$8.50-100. HEAVY MIXED	6.00	30.00	60.00

All Breeders Blood Tested for B.W.D. by stained Antigen method. 100% live delivery guaranteed. WE PAY POSTAGE. Immediate shipments. Heavy Breeds Sexed on Special Request.

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EXTRA QUALITY CHICKS

100% live del. Cash or C.O.D.

ENG. LEG. SEXED PULLETS (90% Guar.)	100	500	1000
	$11.00	$55.00	$110.
S. C. LARGE ENGLISH LEGHORNS	6.00	30.00	60.
Bar. Wh. Rox, Wh. Wyand, R. I. Reds	6.50	32.50	65.
N. H. Reds and White Minorcas	7.00	35.00	70.

H. Mix $5.50, Day Old Leg. Ckls. $3.-100. All Breeders Blood Tested. Hatches Mon. & Thurs. Write for FREE CATALOG and actual photos of our entire P. F. Hatchery Plant.

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EVERPAY STRAIN BROWN LEGHORNS	6.00	30.00	60.00
BAR. & WH. ROCKS, R. I. & N. H. REDS, WH. WYAND & BUFF ORPINGTONS	7.00	35.00	70.00
WHITE JERSEY GIANTS	9.00	45.00	90.00
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All Breeders Blood-Tested for B.W.D. by stained antigen method. Order direct from ad. Catalog Free.
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	100
S. C. White and Brown Leghorns	$ 6.50
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Cockerels, $2.00 per 100. Heavy Assorted	6.00
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English S. C. Wh. Legs.	$5.75	$28.00	$55.
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	$11.00	$55.00	$110.00
Large Type English Leghorns	6.00	30.00	60.00
Day Old Leghorn Cockerels	3.00	15.00	30.00
Barred & Wh. Rocks, R. I. Reds	6.50	32.50	65.00
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Heavy Mix $5.50-100. All Breeders Bloodtested. 100% live del. P. Paid. Cash or C.O.D. It will pay you to get our Free Catalog telling of our 28 yrs. Breeding Experience.

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Large Type English	100	500	1000
S. C. White Leghorns	$6.00	$30.00	$60.00
White & Barred Rocks	7.00	35.00	70.00
N. H. Reds	7.50	37.50	75.00

Cash or C.O.D. Write for FREE CATALOG.
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All Pullets: Cheterosis day-old sexed chicks. 4000 guaranteed pullorum clean breeders, Hatching Reds, Rocks, Crosses, Sex-Linked every week. Catalog Free! Cheterosis Chicks, Feeding Hills, Mass.

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Young son of Sir Inka May from a daughter of Matador Segis Ormsby. Herd average: Milk 13,977 lbs., Butterfat 482.7, 3.5 test.

BULL CALVES FROM SOME OF OUR BEST COWS.

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FOR SALE:

Bull and Heifer Calves from a D. H. I. A. Herd

In February, 16 Holsteins averaged 888 lbs. milk, 30.9 lbs. fat

High Cow for Month Produced: 2545 lbs. milk — 90.2 lbs. fat.

Herd averaged 15,512 lbs. of milk and 542.3 lbs. of fat in 1937 D.H.I.A. records.

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Rock Tavern, New York

For Sale -- 20 Registered

Holstein Heifers

to freshen in Aug., Sept., and October. Twenty cows and heifers to freshen soon. Five young bulls ready for service. A few heifer and bull calves. Herd Sire King Bessie Ormsby Pietertje 59th, No. 669548, whose dam is a 1032 lb. Sr. three-year-old and whose sire is King Bessie Ormsby Pietertje, twice all-American winner.

L. J. Lonergan Homer, N. Y.

FOR SALE — WELL BRED AND GROWN 2 YR. OLD

REGISTERED HOLSTEIN HEIFER

Accredited and approved. High class herd replacement. Due to freshen July 1st.

HERD ESTABLISHED 27 YEARS.

F. W. KEHL

Strykersville, New York

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HOLSTEIN BULLS

Several Younger from High Record C.T.A. Dams. Sons and Grandsons of 1933 All-American Wisconsin Duke Tritomia Lad, No. 659196.

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AT "SACRIFICE PRICES"

Sired by "Admiral Fobes." The famous Son of "Lashbrook Pearl Ormsby". Record 971.40 fat 1 year, ave. per cent fat 3.9. Herd T.B. Accredited. State and Federal Tested for Bang.

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Guernsey Quality For Lease

To D.H.I.A. members, on free lease for 5 years, baby sons of Princess' May Royal, great 13 year old proved sire, whose milk index is 2nd highest in breed. Dams are profitable reg. cows, with records. To good non-D.H.I.A. dairymen, for 3 years, sons of same sire out of outstanding grade cows, with records.

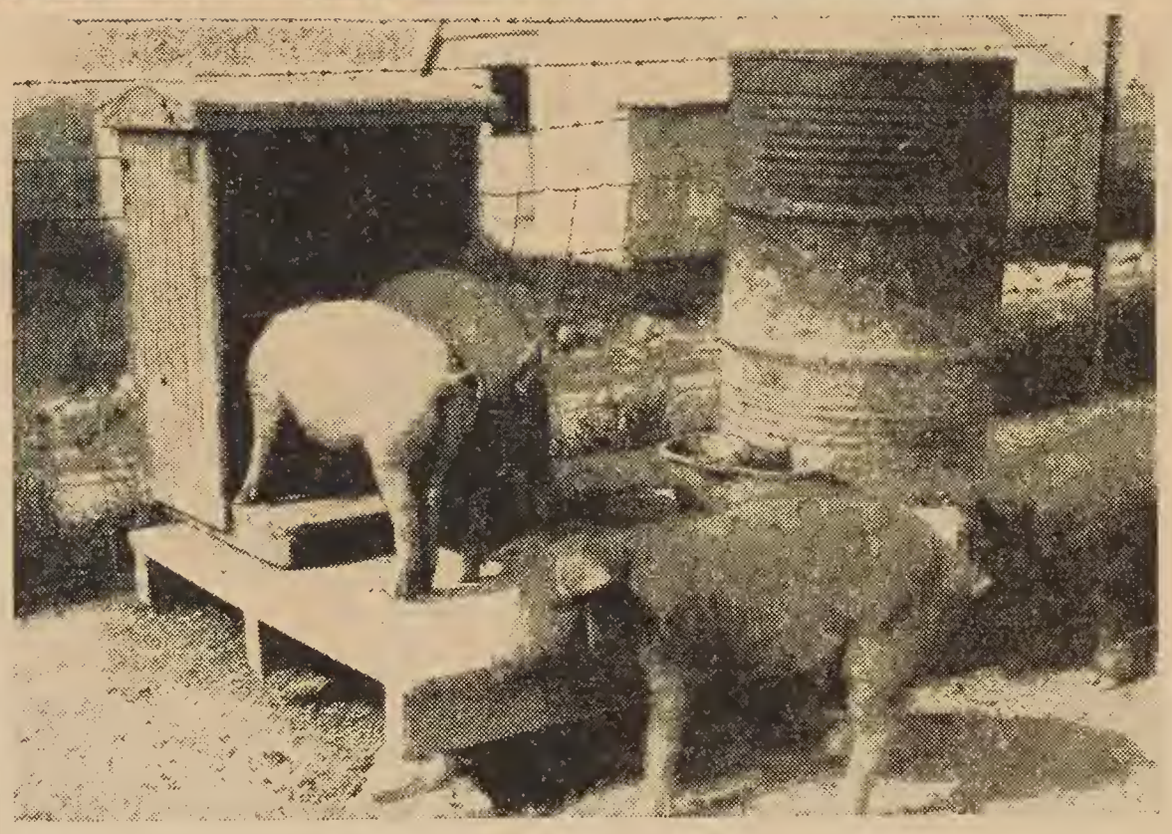
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Valley Mead Farm

Will sell two head, buyer's choice, of five spring freshening pure bred Guernseys. Accredited and Approved Negative. Nine years in D.H.I.A.

L. M. RIPLEY

SKANEATELES, NEW YORK



These pigs have been grazing on good pasture and have come up to one corner of the lot where a self-feeder and water have been provided for them.

DOWN THE Alley



By J. F. "Doc" ROBERTS

ON A TRIP into Michigan last week, I never saw a more optimistic growing season nor the people so pessimistic; corn mostly all planted; wheat, oats and hay wonderful; and pastures green, luxuriant and beautiful.

In talking with men who have driven across the country and with other men from the range country, this same condition seems to be general. All report that our country this year is a garden, even including the so-called "Dust Bowl".

A year of abundant pasture, rough feeds and grain always means a tendency to increase livestock on the farm. Therefore I believe it entirely safe to predict that in the next two years there will be a world of dairy heifers around and hog numbers will show a big increase. In the scramble to get stock to use this available feed, feeders—both cattle and lamb—can be bought too high very easily. So I offer the suggestion that livestock should not be put in, nor replacements made, with the idea that at any time soon it will bring higher prices; but that the idea of replacements for the next two or three years should be very seriously considered when and while prices are low.

I saw a flock of 28 ewes in Michigan that last year produced 178 lbs. of lamb each (sold weights) and did it in 135 days from the time the lambs were dropped. Grain, of course, was fed to both ewes and lambs, a partial pasture rotation was used, consisting mostly of clover and alfalfa, but the big point was that these ewes had been dipped twice a year and drenched with nicotine-copper-sulphate solution every 30 days, winter and summer, for the past three years. I am getting some rather discouraging reports from some ewe flocks in the Northeast that are not doing well. A wet season last year, a wet spring this year, has been heaven to all sorts of parasites, and under these conditions ewe flocks should be drenched every 30 days. I am stressing the 30 days because this will break the life cycle of most sheep parasites and keep it broken.

About the only topic of conversation in Michigan was how to get out from under the last AAA farm bill, its corn quota and idle land. Great mass meetings were being held in the farm communities, with as many as 850 farmers attending, all of them with blood in their eye. Some of these men's quotas were so low that even with the fifty-cent corn base, they could not possibly raise enough corn to pay their help. Others were irate about government inspectors going all over their land, and were threatening such inspectors with all sorts of dire things, even promising to shoot at the airplanes if they tried to get a survey of their land in that manner. Their objective now is to get the government to declare Michigan out of the corn belt, which would allow them to run their own farms as they saw fit. Nevertheless, as this movement spreads West, and each state in its turn becomes relieved of its enforced quota, I am wondering just who is going to "hold the bag". As if you and I don't already know.

* * *

WITH THE PIGS ... in Summer

By JOHN WILLMAN

THE hog excels all other farm animals in the economy with which he converts feed into edible flesh. On the other hand, in too many cases he gets little cooperation from his owner. It is remarkable what a pig can endure when we consider the conditions under which some of them are kept and the rations they are fed. The hog is a heavy consumer of concentrates but also is able to convert into meat, many feeds or waste products which otherwise cannot be disposed of profitably. He also is able to pay a high return for the pasture that he is offered.

Eastern swine owners, from the owners of a large sow herd to the man who feeds only one pig for next winter's meat supply, are interested in economical production. Such feeds as bakery refuse, waste from the garden, kitchen garbage, damaged grain, skimmilk, buttermilk and whey can be utilized. Many owners fail to make use of these feeds because a continuous supply is not available. It is true that it might be more desirable to have a regular supply but this is not essential when grain or concentrates may be substituted for these products. The use of these by-products or wastes may mean the difference between profit and loss in the feeding operations.

Numerous experiments have demonstrated that an acre of good pasture, if properly grazed by pigs, is equivalent in feeding value to over 1100 pounds of corn and 450 pounds of tankage. At present feed prices, an acre of good hog pasture will return a fair income above cost of seed, fertilizer and labor. In addition the pigs which have access to good pasture are more healthy and make very satisfactory gains. An acre of good rape, clover or alfalfa pasture should provide enough feed for 15 to 20 pigs that are full-fed suitable rations.

Skimmilk and buttermilk are rich in protein and minerals and make ideal supplements for growing and fattening pigs and for the breeding herd. Usually from 6 to 10 pounds daily of these are sufficient to balance the ration of pigs that are full-fed corn or hominy feed and do not have access to pasture. From 4 to 6 pounds daily of skimmilk or buttermilk is sufficient when the pigs have access to good pasture. Slightly smaller amounts are needed when wheat middlings or ground wheat, oats and barley are substituted for corn. When fed in the above proportions, 100 pounds of skimmilk or buttermilk is equal to almost 11 pounds of corn and more than 7 pounds of tankage. At present feed prices 100 pounds of these dairy by-products are worth about 30 to 35 cents delivered in the hog trough.

Whey is worth about one-half as much as skimmilk and buttermilk. Excellent results have been obtained in dry lot with whey and barley fed to well grown pigs weighing 125 to 150 pounds. Smaller pigs do not have the capacity to drink sufficient whey to balance a ration of grain and should get an additional supplement of such feeds as wheat middlings or tankage, meat scraps, or fishmeal.

The Aberdeen-Angus Association has a new field man. He is William Barton of East Lansing, Michigan, and is a graduate of the Oklahoma A. & M. College. He has been an active 4-H Club member, was a member of the college livestock judging team, and has been on the staff of the Michigan State College for two years.

A Letter to Uncle Sam

(*Continued from Page* 5)

clined to pass up the good old-fashioned notion that we ought to be self-reliant citizens?

Uncle Sam, I haven't meant to be presumptuous. It is only because of my sincere affection for you that I have written. And because a miserable little voice down in the lowest corner of my chest keeps egging me on.

Uncle Sam, I wish you would again make it possible for me to reverence you. I want no other in your place. I haven't the least desire to leave your country. But along with millions of your nieces I would have you so honorable, so steeped in stability, so rigid in your judgment that no tiny loophole will let me dare attempt the slightest imposition upon your policy, your land or your name. Make me work and worry for your sake. Let me know that I should plan and save. Make me use my rusty sense of responsibility. Make me again regard you as a grand, old man.

I remain your affectionate niece,

—*Clara.*

A HERD SIRE CAUMSETT RANGER 250777.

Guernsey Seven nearest dams averaged 15,795.6 lbs. milk and 769.6 lbs. fat. Several cows and two bulls for sale.

BLOOD AND TUBERCULIN TESTED.

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Accredited — 325 Head — *Negative*

SENIOR HERD SIRE

MAY ROYAL'S HOLLISTON, 68 A.R. daughters, 15 others under test, 50 more in our herd yet to be tested.

JUNIOR HERD SIRES

Foremost Peacemaker, a son of Langwater Valor.

Foremost Combination, a grandson of Langwater Valor and Mixter Faithful.

Tarbell Farms Royal Marvel, a son of May Royal's Holliston.

FOR SALE: bulls one month to serviceable age — also a few heifer calves. Out of real producing A. R. dams and by the above bulls.

Prices reasonable. Visitors always welcome.

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Northeast Markets for Northeast Producers

Oakhurst Farm Ayrshires

A few choice heifer calves sired by a bull from one of the breeds most celebrated families — price $40 each at 10 days old.

Two young bulls sired by Macdonald Mintmaster. His grand dam, Macdonald Dorothy, record 154,081 lbs. milk, 6452 lbs. fat, places her as the world's greatest Ayrshire cow.

OVER 100 HEAD ALL AGES.

Guy D. Power & Son West Genesee Road AUBURN, N. Y.

AYRSHIRES

BRED HEIFERS AND HEIFER CALVES.
TWO YOUNG BULLS, READY FOR SERVICE.
FROM GOOD PRODUCERS AND A CLEAN HERD.
ACCREDITED — BLOOD-TESTED.

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Foundation Jersey Herd

For Sale

Our neighbor has a herd of fifteen pure-bred cows and a bull for sale at $150 each. He would consider an exchange for grade cows. Let us know what you have to offer.

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ACCREDITED AND APPROVED.

E. A. Beckwith & Son, Ludlowville, N. Y.

Junior Yearling Bulls

L'Alva Pretty Boy, not misnamed, went to the top. He won grand champion over the Jersey Island in the recent autumn show. He is a son of my imported herd sire, Samaritan, No. 6778.

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BULL CALVES FROM PROVEN ANCESTRY.
Dependable for high production.
ONE CHOICE BELGIAN STALLION,
3 yrs. old, a real beauty, light Chestnut, with light mane and tail, from choicest imported strains.
Come and see him — Price $500.00.

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Pure Bred Jersey Calves. Herd T. B. Accredited, Blood-tested for Bangs Disease. D.H.I.A. Record for 1937—Milk, 7158; Fat-385, 5.3%. W. S. ROWE

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CHOICE BROWN **SWISS BULLS**
CALVES AND YEARLINGS
AND A FEW SELECTED FEMALES.
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POLLED HEREFORDS For Sale

6 Reg. Yearling Bulls
2 Reg. Yearling Heifers
Herd T.B. Accredited and State Approved Bangs Free.
Come and see these reasonably priced cattle.
Or write for Sale List.
NO YOUNG CALVES FOR SALE.

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T.B. TESTED HOLSTEIN AND GUERNSEYS.
IN CARLOAD LOTS.
NINETY DAY RETEST GUARANTEED.

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Fancy Matched Teams — Sorrels and Roans.
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ANDES, NEW YORK

LIVESTOCK Sales Events

Cattle Sales

June 22	94th Earlville Holstein Sale, Earlville, N. Y.
Oct. 4	Vermont Ayrshire Club Sale, Rutland, Vt.
Oct. 26	Allegany-Steuben Ayrshire Club Sale, Hornell, New York.

Coming Events

June 18	Annual Picnic of New York State Brown Swiss Breeders' Association at Farm of George Smith, Cobleskill, Schoharie County, New York.
June 21-23	New England Institute of Cooperation, Rhode Island State College.
June 21-24	Annual Summer Conference of Northeastern Poultry Producers' Council, Cornell University.
June 22-25	Four-day Training School for Highway Superintendents, Cornell.
June 25	Annual Field Day of Maine Jersey Cattle Club, Bradford Jersey Farm, Turner, Maine.
June 28	Adirondack Ayrshire Club Field Day & Picnic, Dunshire Farm, Cropseyville, N. Y.
June 29	Vermont Ayrshire Club Picnic, Weeks School, Vergennes.
June 29	Picnic and Field Day, Herkimer-Oneida Ayrshire Clubs, Mrs. E. H. Teall's Farm, Newport, N. Y.
July 11-15	American Institute of Cooperation, Pullman, Washington & Moscow, Idaho.
July 18-22	International Baby Chick Association, St. Paul, Minn.
July 26-29	Mass. Farm & Home Week, Amherst.
July 24-30	Farm & Home Week, Conn. State College, Storrs.
July 27	Conn. D.H.I.A. Field Day, Storrs.
July 30	Vegetable Growers' Field Day, Experimental Farm, N. Coventry, Conn.
July 30	Annual Western New York Dairy Field Day. Batavia.
July 31-Aug. 6	Rural Youth Conference, Conn. State College, Storrs.
Aug. 4	Frederick County Field Day, Sigler's Woods, Middletown, Md.
Aug. 6	New England Brown Swiss Breeders' Picnic, at Geo. H. Brow & Son, Slocum, R. I.
Aug. 9	Joint Field Day of New Jersey & New England Holstein Breeders' Association, Sussex, N. J.
Aug. 11	Vermont State Guernsey Breeders' Field Day, at Fra-Mar Farm, owned by Mr. and Mrs. Frank Dunn, Rutland.
Aug. 16-19	Middle-Atlantic State Grange Lecturers, Cornell.
Aug. 17	Middlesex County, Mass., Guernsey Breeders' Association Field Day, Mainstone Farm, Wayland.
Aug. 17	First Annual Field Day at Geneva Experiment Station, New York.
Aug. 24	New Hampshire Guernsey Field Day at Rosewald Farm owned by William Neidner, Hillsboro.
Aug. 29-Sept. 1	1938 Convention of Vegetable Growers Association of America, Detroit, Mich.
Aug. 29-Sept. 10	New York State Fair at Syracuse.
Sept. 13-17	Westchester County Flower Show, White Plains, N. Y.
Sept. 18-24	Eastern States Exposition, Springfield, Mass.
Oct. 8-15	Columbus, Ohio, National Dairy Show.
Oct. 14-18	4th NEPPCO Exposition, Commerce Hall of Port of Authority Bldg., 8th Ave. and 15th St., New York City.

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FOR SALE: Pure Bred

Berkshire Pigs

WANTED: Old Barn Pigeons and rabbits.

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Chester White Swine

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Won Grand Champion Boar at State Fair, three times in past five years. Satisfaction Guaranteed.

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KEYSTONE

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Country's best breeding stock. Penna. State College and Cornell strains. 6-8 week boar and sow pigs, and older stock. Write

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BIG TYPE PEDIGREED CHESTER WHITES

Service Boars, Bred Sows, Pigs.
PURE WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS.

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REGISTERED COLLIES - Puppies, Brood Matrons
3 Males at Stud — White, Tricolor, Sable & White.
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Post Paid PURE *Maple Syrup*

5 lb. container, $1.15.
Pure Clover Honey—5 lb. pail—$.80.

MAPLE GROVE FARMS
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Honey

60 lbs.	best clover	$5.40
" "	amber	4.20
" "	Buckwheat	3.30
28 "	Clover	2.70

Above not prepaid.

10 lbs. clover post paid, $1.60. Satisfaction guaranteed.
Honey is the health sweet. Nature's best.

F. W. Lesser, Fayetteville, N. Y.

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Last Two Years R.O.P. Average: 230 eggs per bird, weighing 26.47 ounces per dozen. Average body weight 4.5 lbs. B.W.D. tested for ten years. No Reactors found for past two years.

ALL MALES FROM R.O.P. MATINGS
Send for circular.

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TAYLOR'S Pedigreed White Leghorn Farm

R.O.P. records at New York official laying test.
92% livability average for 6 years. 3-100% livability pens out of 4 during past 2 years. Yearly egg production for 6 years average 64% (lowest pen, 57% and highest, 68%.) A record for uniform egg production.
30 years experience breeding White Leghorns. (3 generations).
Now booking orders for pullets and cockerels.
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Certified Trap-Nested Production Leghorns. Won at N. Y. State Fair 18 out of 20 prizes. Large Leghorns—Large Eggs—Large Profits.

Hartwick QUALITY **Pedigree S. C. W. Leghorns**

Bred from strong, healthy, high producing hens that lay large pure white eggs.
PULLETS AND BREEDING STOCK FOR SALE.
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CROSSES — N. H. REDS
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Largest Certified Flock in New York State
Real production poultry — Write us your needs.
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N. Y. State CERTIFIED S.C.W. LEGHORNS
25 yrs. breeding for type and production and egg size and quality.
17 yrs. all breeders N. Y. State Officially Certified.
8 yrs. used only high record pedigreed males.
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Hatching Eggs average 27 oz. to doz.
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LARGE LAYING LEGHORNS BETTER BUILT BY BALANCED BREEDING

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DIRECT BREEDING of my Vineland World Record Layers. Sired by Proven Males from: 270 to 348 EGG HENS

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in These Columns, Write

American Agriculturist
P. O. Box 514 A Ithaca, N. Y.

Capture Summer's Goodness

I gathered grapes today from tangled vines beside a wayside path;
And when in Winter, we take jelly with our meat,
My mind will fly to this sweet spot.
Before my eyes will hang the clusters, blue as summer skies;
The blue jay's cry will ring again,
And red-winged blackbirds rush above my head.

—Edith Wanmer.

THERE is something about homemade jellies and conserves and home canned garden stuff that just touches the spot during those long chill months when Nature rests and gardens wait for summer warmth. Their fresh flavor, reminiscent of summer's lavish gifts, peps up the appetite and makes the juices flow. So take full advantage of the growing season to capture for next winter's meals some of the abundance of good things which are all around you. Fruit juices for beverages and sauces, fruits for jellies, conserves, pies, shortcakes and just plain sauce, vegetables to use singly or combined with another vegetable or in salads, pickles, meats and even nutmeats — there is just no end to the possibilities, for most or all of these are available in surplus on the farm at some time during the season.

By making ready the main essentials ahead of time, a fruit or vegetable can be put up when exactly in its prime, instead of waiting a day or two to go to town and get those new cans or rubbers or have a rack made to fit that boiler. Getting things assembled and clean the day before a big canning job is essential, too.

See that lids fit, clamps are tight enough, rubbers new and springy, nicked jars discarded, everything washed clean and ready. If tin cans are to be used, see that there is enough of the sort needed for any special job, R-enamel for red, blue or black fruits or berries, C-enamel for corn and limas, plain cans for the other jobs. A good sealer is a further necessity where tin cans are used. Glass jars and glass tops can be used year after year; metal tops must be renewed often and tin cans are difficult to use again.

Whether glass or tin is used, a large container for processing is needed and a rack to hold jars off the bottom. This large vessel may be a washboiler or large kettle with tight cover or a pressure canner with pressure gauge and thermometer on the top. Most food authorities insist that non-acid vegetables and meats should be canned under pressure, because a temperature higher than boiling is necessary to destroy certain harmful bacteria which may be present there.

Whichever container is used, see that no leaks are present, and in the case of a pressure cooker check to see that its working parts operate as they should. Also, its edges should be free from dents or anything which might interfere with perfect seal when the lid is on.

Other helpful pieces of equipment are: wide-mouthed funnel, small-mouthed funnel, colander, strainers, masher (wooden preferred), vegetable brushes, long-handled spoons, stainless steel paring knives, a steel fork, plenty of large kettles and pans for handling food in quantity and for sterilizing jars.

Equipment ready, the next job is to get the fruit or vegetables in nearly perfect condition into the jars as quickly as possible after picking. For *nothing* is improved by waiting and some vegetables lose amazingly in flavor within two or three hours after picking. Corn, asparagus and peas are notable in this respect. It should be borne in mind that canning works no magic; you cannot take out of the jar a better article than you put in it. Of course, culls can be used — with judgment. Oversize or undersize or misshapen fruit is just as good as the best for jam, juice, jelly or fruit butter; but for canned halves or whole fruit, use only the best. Rule out any that is bruised or decayed, as that not only spoils looks and flavor but may start fermentation.



PHOTO COURTESY OF KERR GLASS MANUFACTURING CORP.

There is just no end to the possibilities on the farm for providing ahead for winter meals — fruit juices for beverages and sauces, fruits for jellies, conserves, pies, shortcakes and just plain sauce, vegetables to use singly or combined with another vegetable, pickles, meats and even nutmeats! Read the article on this page. It will help you to do the job of canning easily and well.

by MRS. GRACE WATKINS HUCKETT

In canning fruits and berries, heat in syrup or in sugar slowly to drive out air and to shrink so that more can be packed into the can. Pack while hot into sterile jars, leaving a little headspace at the top, partly seal and process in hot water bath five minutes after water starts active boiling again. The seal could be complete when food is packed boiling hot, but if it has cooled, a partial seal is safer. Water should be one inch over the tops of the jars.



Remove from water bath, cool glass jars at room temperature; tin may be immersed in several changes of cold water. Rapid cooling improves flavor. Store glass in a dark place to prevent fading; a cool, dry place is best for food in either glass or tin.

Excepting strawberries, which are very watery and require only sugar added, berries usually are heated until shrunk in a medium syrup, for about a minute. Shrink about a quart of washed berries at a time, lift berries out of syrup with a skimmer and put into jar. Shake down, but do not press. Fill the jar within ½ inch of the top with berries and cover with the syrup, partly seal and process five minutes in hot water bath. Add more syrup as needed in the saucepan. This process gives a full pack of very fine flavor.

To each quart of strawberries add one cup sugar. Bring slowly to a boil, let stand overnight in kettle, reheat to boiling, fill containers, partly seal and process. This method may be used with other berries, but the flavor is not so good as by the former method. However, it is the quicker and easier way.

A medium syrup is required for most fruits, except where very sweet or very acid. You have to use your judgment in each case. To make thin syrup, used for pineapples or other very sweet fruits, use 1 cup sugar and 3 cups water; for medium syrup, used for most fruits, 1 cup sugar and 2 cups water; for thick syrup, used for sour cherries, currants and gooseberries, 1 cup sugar and 1 cup water. Bring to a boil, stirring until sugar is dissolved. Add hot to fruits and follow instructions about cooking, packing and processing. Firm fruits should be cooked long enough to prick easily with a fork, others long enough to be heated through thoroughly and shrunken without losing their shape.

Cut rhubarb into half-inch lengths, add one-fourth as much sugar as rhubarb by measure. Bake until tender in covered baking dish or cook until soft in boiling syrup. Pack hot in hot containers, partly seal and process five minutes.

Pare such fruits as apples and pears, and can whole or in halves or quarters, as desired. I usually feel that the less space occupied by cores and such waste, the better, so I rarely put up whole fruits except for very special uses. Quarters pack to better advantage than halves, but halves look better, especially if they are to be used in salads. Skins of peaches and tomatoes may be loosened by scalding in boiling water, then dipping in cold water and rubbing with a cloth. Plums should be pricked to prevent bursting skins.

Fruit juices can be extracted as for jelly, sweetened to taste, put into sterilized bottles or jars and held in hot water bath twenty-five minutes after the water reaches 165 degrees. This sterilizes enough for the juice to keep, yet does not injure the fruit flavor so much as if it were brought up to boiling point. The hot water bath comes up as high as the juice in the bottles. Sweet cider is pasteurized in the same way. If bottles are used, they have to seal perfectly, either by dipping (*Continued on Opposite Page*)



FULL SKIRT
Goes with
Snug Bodice

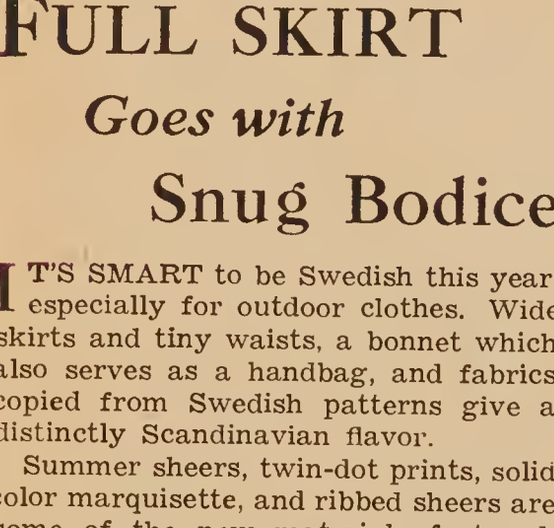
IT'S SMART to be Swedish this year, especially for outdoor clothes. Wide skirts and tiny waists, a bonnet which also serves as a handbag, and fabrics copied from Swedish patterns give a distinctly Scandinavian flavor.

Summer sheers, twin-dot prints, solid color marquisette, and ribbed sheers are some of the new materials featured. That "lettuce look" applies to materials which stay fresh in spite of frequent tubbing.

DRESS PATTERN NO. 3046 may be used for street or for formal wear, depending upon length you cut the skirt. See the small sketch for the popular corselet laced belt, with which style peasant embroidery is used. Sheer cotton voile, chiffon or cotton lace are excellent for this very adaptable pattern which comes in sizes 12, 14, 16, 18 and 20 years, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40-inches bust. Size 16 requires 3¾ yards of 39-inch material with 2 yards of ribbon. Embroidery Pattern No. E-11175 costs 15c extra.

DRESS PATTERN NO. 2991 gives little sister one of the very stylish full-skirted peasant dresses. The fitted bodice buttons up the front; the contrasting bolero jacket has a scalloped front which may be accented by flower appliques of the dress material — applique pattern included. Percale, gingham check, peasant prints, chambray, dimity, crisp organdie or lawn could be adapted to this very attractive and becoming design, which may be had in sizes 2, 4 and 6 years. Size 4 requires 1½ yards of 35-inch material with ¾ yard of 35-inch contrasting for bolero and 'kerchief.

TO ORDER: Write name, address and pattern size and number clearly and enclose 15c in stamps. Address Pattern Department, *American Agriculturist*, 10 North Cherry St. Poughkeepsie, New York. Add 12c for a copy of our Summer Fashion Magazine.



"Quit squawking! It's only till ya get cold enough to give ice cream!"

Today in Aunt Janet's Garden

Keep Plants Happy

WITH established perennials in full bloom or just finishing and this year's annuals already set out, gardening becomes chiefly a task of keeping plants happy.

Yet it is more than that, because most perennials go right ahead and get ready for next year's bloom immediately following their performance this year. Therefore the home gardener has to see that they have food and water to use while they are thus busy.

Food and water, plus any protection against pests, then become the main part of the summer program. I find a little hand duster and some cans of ready prepared dusts will take care of most of the plant troubles which I have to fight — mildew, blackspot, rust, aphids, red spider and thrips. I like especially an all-in-one dust or spray, containing both sulphur and nicotine, colored leafgreen so that it does not discolor plants too much. It controls fungus diseases and kills both leaf eating insects and aphids.

Except where seeds are to be saved, old flower heads should be cut off in order to give the plant a good chance to form new flowers or store food against another season. Certain seeds lose viability quickly, hence should be planted as soon as matured. If this is not possible, the seeds should be sealed tightly in a glass bottle, first being sure the seeds are dry. This applies particularly to delphiniums and phlox.

I am not satisfied with the phlox I get from seed, so do not attempt to save any. But I am able to get good results from delphinium and columbine seed. I always plant these as soon as possible after maturing, so that the little plants may become well established before cold weather and will be ready to bloom next spring. The seedbed will need to be kept moist and the young plants sheltered by laths or cheesecloth during very hot weather. A coldframe is ideal, but when this is not possible, I rig up a substitute of some description.

Right now the temptation is strong to whack off the dying foliage of spring-blooming blubs because they do look ugly, but if I want blooms next spring, those tops must stay at least until they are limp enough to wrap around the finger; it would be better if they stay until entirely dried. Of course flower heads were cut off as soon as they faded. Early flowering shrubs should be pruned by now, as they soon will be forming buds for next spring. Pinch back fall blooming plants and later when buds form, disbud or even remove some stalks if you want choice flowers. And don't forget to water, remembering that one good soaking is far better than several light sprinklings.

Capture Summer's Goodness

(*Continued from opposite page*)

the cork and bottle neck in melted paraffin after the bottle is cold, or by using a patented cap and capping machine to put it on. Corks or caps should be sterilized in boiling water before being used.

Tomatoes may be canned whole, after peeling, and covered with hot tomato juice or hot water. Partly seal and process five minutes. Allow one teaspoon of salt per quart as for all vegetables. Or the tomatoes may be cut into quarters, heated to boiling, packed hot and processed five minutes.

For tomato juice, use thoroughly ripe but not over-ripe tomatoes with no decayed spots to spoil the flavor. Cut away green portions. Wash, trim and quarter but do not peel the tomatoes. Put in the cooking pan and crush slightly to start juices. Cover and cook gently until tomatoes are soft but not mushy. Strain through a sieve or colander, bring the strained juice to a boil and transfer it to hot jars. Add one teaspoon of salt to each quart of juice and one to three teaspoons of sugar if desired. Carefully wipe tops of jars or rubber rings and put lids in place. Partly seal the jars, and process for five minutes in the hot water bath. Complete the seal after removing the jars from the bath.

When it comes to vegetables, the hot pack is also used. Greens are washed, tough parts removed, and steamed or heated in a covered vessel until completely wilted, with just enough water to prevent sticking. Pack not too solidly into jars and cover greens with liquid. Process quarts 65 minutes at 15 pounds pressure, or three hours in hot water bath.

Cleaned asparagus is tied in uniform bundles, placed in saucepan with boiling water over lower tough portion, covered, and boiled 2 or 3 minutes. Pack into hot jars and process 35 minutes at 10 pounds pressure. Lima beans or green peas are brought to boil with water to cover, packed hot into jars and processed 55 minutes at 10 pounds pressure.

To prepare string beans, wash, cut off ends, hold a bunch on the chopping board and cut in 2-inch lengths, giving a slantwise cut just for looks. Heat in water to cover, pack hot and process 35 minutes at 10 pounds. Baby beets should be graded for size, scalded in boiling water until skins slip easily, packed hot into containers and processed 35 minutes at 10 pounds.

Corn is cut off the cob, half as much water as corn by weight added, heated to boiling, packed hot into containers and processed 80 minutes at 15 pounds. Allow one teaspoon salt per quart for all vegetables. And if the hot water bath is used for them instead of the pressure canner, process three hours after water starts active boiling. Foremost of the canning losses occur through faulty processing. An incomplete seal is another common cause. Any home canned vegetable or meat should be boiled five minutes after taking from the can.

Aunt Janet's *Favorite Recipe*

WITH plenty of eggs for sponge cake, cream for whipping and strawberries a-coming on, this recipe is just the thing for party refreshments or family dessert:

Strawberry Ice-Box Cake

2 tablespoons plain gelatin
¼ cup cold water,
½ cup boiling water
1¼ cups sugar
1 quart strawberries, crushed
2 tablespoons lemon juice
1 cup cream, whipped
¼ teaspoon salt
Sponge cake

Soak the gelatin in the cold water for 5 minutes. Add the boiling water and the sugar and stir until gelatin and sugar are dissolved. Mash the berries, add the lemon juice, and combine with the gelatin mixture and chill. When partially set, fold in the whipped cream to which the salt has been added. Chill again, then spread between layers of sponge cake and keep in a refrigerator several hours or overnight before serving.



Never be careless about baking powder. Often the difference between success and failure in baking is due to just two things: (1) interruptions while you are preparing the batter and (2) baking powder that has lost its strength.

Both these risks are ended the day you get Davis. For Davis has *two* raising actions instead of only one. Interruptions while you are preparing your dough make no difference because Davis' second raising action waits until the oven heat strikes it.

Equally important—Davis is always full-strength, dependable. Sealed in air-tight cans, it reaches you as fresh as the day it was packed. Always depend on Davis if you want to depend on success.

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Say you saw it in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

The Angry Condor

By C. A. STEPHENS

AFTER completing his studies at the Harvard Scientific School, my Cousin Addison became first instructor and afterward a professor of zoology at Yale University. But all through his boyhood at our old farm in Maine he had been quite as much interested in mineralogy as in birds, beasts, or insects, and before he left home had made a considerable collection of mineral specimens from the rocks and ores of our county.

Before long he had attracted the attention of Louis Agassiz, at Cambridge, Massachusetts, and was induced to study zoology for two years under this celebrated naturalist. As a result of this course, he received his appointment at Yale, but in his heart he always retained that early fondness for minerals and for specimen-hunting.

One of the first calls for his services in this line took him to the Ozark Mountains, in southern Missouri, where certain local interests believed that they had discovered silver and had erected a smelter. Addison was easily able to demonstrate to them that what they had found was zinc instead of silver — a sad disappointment at the time, though the discovery has since proved the beginning of a great industry.

Another trip at about the same time took our mining expert to Black Lake in the Province of Quebec, where enthusiastic but ignorant persons believed that they had discovered an immense deposit of platinum, and were near the point of mobbing Addison when he informed them that the supposed platinum was nothing more valuable than asbestos.

BUT far more hazardous to him than the grief of the Canadians was the rage of three sharp prospectors in southern California who were endeavoring to sell a fraudulent gold mine. These fellows had blasted a tunnel that penetrated a nearly perpendicular cliff, probably with actual expectation at first of striking a profitable lead of gold-bearing quartz. Discovering no indications of the precious metal, however, they determined to recoup themselves for their labor and expenses by a device afterwards notorious in the West and in Alaska. They procured ten ounces of gold dust and, loading a shot gun with it—an ounce at a charge—fired this into the jambs of the tunnel and also into loose specimens of the rock, of which they had made a considerable heap at the entrance of the tunnel. The shining yellow particles penetrated the quartz and gave it an appearance of being rich in gold.

Later the mine had been placed on the market and purchasers solicited in the usual way, a cash price of seventy-five thousand dollars being put on the property.

As it chanced, the same mining syndicate that had sent Addison to the Ozark region now asked him to proceed to California and investigate this highly-vaunted gold mine — without previous announcement of his visit to the proprietors.

He set off by the then new Pacific Railway, reached San Francisco, then journeyed mostly by stage to Sonora and thence walked up through the foothills into Fresno County, where the mine was said to be located.

He finally came upon a little cabin where a widow, named Hewitt, lived with her son, a boy of sixteen, and kept bees. In her younger days this Mrs. Hewitt had been a New Hampshire schoolmistress. Later in life her husband became an invalid from what was then termed "consumption"; and they had come to the mountains of California in the hope of benefiting his health. But he had died, and, being quite without means, the courageous woman had resorted to bee-farming as a means of livelihood.

The boy, patriotically named Abraham Lincoln Hewitt, was a fine strong youth and a worthy son of his mother. Addison liked him from the first day of their acquaintance. It was this young Abe Hewitt who had shown him the way to the mine; and it was at the Hewitt cabin that he was entertained during the three days he spent in Fresno County.

His arrival at the mine was clearly a surprise to the three proprietors; and he did not fail to observe that they regarded him with distrust, probably from his unannounced visit. But he entered upon his business pleasantly, informing them whom he represented, and asked—since they wished to sell the property—to be allowed to look it over. To this request they assented, while expatiating at great length on the richness of the vein they had struck, then exhibited specimens of the gold-bearing quartz and afterward conducted him into the tunnel.

THE presence of gold was unmistakable. Addison had never heard of a "shot" mine. The trick was a new one in the annals of mining obliquity. He was puzzled. The formation there was not one in which he would have expected to find gold. Yet there it was —real gold in fair quantity.

He was with the mine owners for several hours, conversing easily, making inquiries about the country, saying that he was a stranger in California, and so forth. He was attempting to learn something of the miners, personally, and what had induced them to blast a tunnel into that particular formation.

The prospectors replied to his questions shortly and appeared indisposed to be communicative. When Addison asked to take away specimens of the gold-bearing ore, they curtly refused to permit it. Nevertheless he contrived to slip a chunk from the heap of specimens into the wide pocket of his miner's jacket, along with his hammer and blow-pipe. He felt the necessity for a more critical examination of the rock; and that night, after returning to the bee-farm, he found means to break the purloined chunk squarely in halves. It then became apparent that the presence of gold particles was confined entirely to the outside, and that the interior of the rock was wholly destitute of a grain of gold.

In short, Addison had learned about all he desired to know, and now felt confident that the mine was a fake. How the rogues had forced gold dust



Beautiful Silver Gate, through which our party will pass when it leaves Yellowstone Park for the thrilling Red Lodge Highroad which follows the mighty peaks of the Rockies for mile after mile.

Yellowstone *Beckons* YOU

HALF the fun of any trip is said to lie in the anticipation of it, but true as that little saying is, it doesn't apply to the tour which we are planning for August 11-23. And the reason that it doesn't apply is because no amount of anticipation could possibly equal the thrills and good time which those who take the trip with us will have.

When our special train starts westward on August 11th, the folks aboard it will be headed for a vacation experience which will be as nearly perfect as anything on this earth can be. If you have read the announcements which we published in our May 21st and June 4th issues, you know that we are planning a trip to Yellowstone which includes also a three days cruise on the Great Lakes in the luxurious S.S. Hamonic, a wonderland tour of Chicago, a visit to Henry Ford Land to see the Ford Plant and famous Greenwich Village, the pioneer settlement which recreates America's past. But what you can't possibly know or anticipate is the marvelous experience awaiting our party when it travels over the new Red Lodge Highroad which connects Yellowstone Park and the city of Red Lodge, only a mining camp fifty years ago when men rushed westward in search of gold.

Red Lodge Highroad, one of the "tallest" roads in America, winds its way to and from Yellowstone through a lofty mountain wilderness. Climbing 6,000 feet in Rock River Canyon, the Red Lodge Road soars upward above the clouds to the great Beartooth Rockies Plateau at almost 11,000 feet elevation from which can be seen the peaks of the Rockies stretching away for 150 to 200 miles in all directions. The awe-inspiring panoramas of this road are said to surpass even those of the far-famed Alps, and the road itself is wonderfully smooth and gently graded.

A post card will bring you, without any obligation on your part, full information about our *American Agriculturist* tour; or simply fill out the blank which follows and mail it to E. R. Eastman, Editor of *American Agriculturist,* Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y. Remember that *American Agriculturist* tours are different from ordinary ones. Folks who have gone on them say they are the best in the world. Come with us and see for yourself what a happy, carefree, fascinating trip in friendly company we are providing for you.

Dear Mr. Eastman:

I am interested in your Yellowstone-Great Lakes Tour, August 11-23. Please send me, without any obligation on my part, full information regarding cost of trip, with complete itinerary and descriptive literature.

Name .....

Address .....

(Write plainly)

Do Not Miss This

In the July 2 issue under the title "The Old Squire's Great-Grandson" we will start a series of ten stories by C. A. Stephens. This series depicts the unusual adventures of Halstead, who ran away from the old farm, and of Halstead's son, whose characteristics resembled those of the Old Squire much more than they did of his somewhat unstable parent.

Because these stories constitute a connected series, you will wish to read the first story. Once you do, you will wait impatiently for each issue.

The Amateur Poet's Corner

Because of the number of contributions, we do not return poems not published. Keep a copy of your poem.

The limit in length is sixteen (16) lines, and poem must be original and written by an amateur. $2.00 will be paid to the author of each one printed. Check will be mailed on or about first day of month following publication.

Send poems to Poetry Editor, *American Agriculturist,* P. O. Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y.

My Garden

God walks within my garden
In the hush of eventide.
I hear His foosteps coming
And the gate is opened wide.

The roses drop their petals
As a pathway for His feet,
And the fragrance of the lilies
Like incense rises sweet.

The fireflies glow softly,
The earth is hushed and still;
All nature is in waiting
For the doing of His will.

—Mrs. Lovilla Trickey,
Box 322, Alexandria Bay, N. Y.

into the walls of their tunnel was still a mystery to him.

He had no doubt, however, as to what his report to the syndicate should be, and saw indeed no reason for revisiting the mine to examine it further. He was therefore about taking leave of his kind hosts next morning, to walk back to Sonora, when young Abe Hewitt called his attention to a huge bird that was moving slowly in mazy circles far up in the sky.

"Are there such birds in the East?" he questioned.

Addison glanced aloft. A phenomenal bird indeed! He had never seen one so large. The spread of wing was clearly remarkable. The head, too, was peculiar, and even at that great height the white spot under each motionless wing was visible.

"It is some sort of vulture, isn't it?" he asked the boy.

"It's a condor", replied Abe.

"But I thought condors were found only in the Andes of South America," Addison remarked.

"We call it a condor", Abe affirmed. "There are a great many of them in these mountains. They catch lambs and kill sheep."

The naturalist instinct, always strong in Addison, had been aroused. "Do you know where condors nest or where their aeries are?" he asked.

"Back among the high cliffs", Abe told him. "I know where one nest is. I've seen a pair of condors going there. It is up a canon in a cave under some awful rocks."

"Is it far from here?" questioned Addison.

"Quite a good ways, eight or ten miles, reckon. It's a fearful dark hole!" the boy declared.

"Would you go with me?" Addison suggested for it had suddenly occurred to him how greatly an egg of this California condor would be prized for the museum at Yale.

"Yes, I would go with you if we took a gun or some good big clubs to beat 'em off with," Abe returned. "We will go this morning if you say so," he offered eagerly.

Instead of leaving for Sonora, Addison set off condor-hunting with Abe Hewitt, and after a long tramp, ascending to the high Sierras, was shown the canon, or ravine, which the boy had described. Pokerish climbing at length brought them to a point among beetling crags where a dark hole came in view beneath a vast overhang of rock.

As they approached one of the big birds was espied, settled on a pinnacle of the crags above the cave.

"That's the he one!" Abe exclaimed. "He is on the watch. The she one is setting on her egg in there out of sight. She is a good deal bigger than the he one.",

This dismal cave was indeed a strange place for a bird's nest. The California condor builds no real nest, but lays its eggs on the bare floor of a cavern, or the half-exposed shelf of a crag. Addison afterward said of this nesting-place that the cave was so obscure on first climbing up where they could look into it that nothing was visible save a black hole, very sinister and evil-looking.

By this time, too, the male condor had espied them and swooped suddenly from his perch, with a dull squawk, wholly unlike the sharp scream of the bald eagle under such circumstances. The bird, however, did not swoop very close, and after its first dive contented itself with circling around over the cliffs, its eye turned sidewise to view them.

Finding that no direct attack was likely to follow, Addison posted Abe on the defensive and, club in hand, ventured into the darkness of the cave. A slight stir came to his ear, and he caught sight of a shadowy form apparently rising from a sitting posture, then immediately heard a strident hiss, two or three times repeated. His courage failed him a little, but, standing quietly, he shook his club and called out, "Shooh!" Next moment he was nearly knocked off his feet by the sudden outward rush of the angry condor, accompanied by such a cloud of dust that he was scarcely able to catch his breath. It was less an attack than an effort to escape.

Young Hewitt, much excited, now joined Addison, and, lighting matches, they peered around the dim cavity. Bones, feathers and much dry ordure obstructed it; but a hole down to the bare rock had been scratched and there, still quite warm, lay a single, creamy, specked egg considerably larger than a goose egg.

Addison did not hesitate to appropriate the egg—for this, as will be understood, was long before fears had begun to be felt that the California condor might soon become extinct. At that time, being numerous, they were reckoned as destructive pests and were mercilessly hunted. So rapidly has the extermination of the condor proceeded that a recent (1929) estimate places the present number of these huge birds at not above fifty pairs, mostly confined to the southern ranges of the state and the mountains of Lower California. Unless laws for preserving them prove operative, another fifty years will see them disappear from the earth, along with the dodo and the great auk.

A MUCH more startling adventure befell them on their way back to the bee-farm. Just at sunset, as they were approaching the Hewitt cabin with the trophy egg, a rifle bullet whistled so close past Addison's head that he felt the wind of it and, turning at the report, saw powder smoke rising from a covert of madrono brush less than a hundred yards distant. Their sole weapon of defense being Abe's small shotgun, they judged it wiser to move on in haste.

That an attempt had been made to assassinate Addison, there can be no doubt; and very little reflection was necessary to convince him who his would-be murderers were. The tricky prospectors at the mine he had seen the previous day indubitably had a good deal at stake, both in labor and in gold dust. Addison recalled that they had appeared very suspicious and had watched all his movements narrowly. His conjecture was that they had resolved to anticipate any unfavorable report on their mine by putting him out of the way. In that wild region the "accident" of a chance gunshot would never be fully investigated — and his mouth would be closed.

Abe's mother also was of that opinion. She was much concerned for Addison's safety; and what that good, brave soul did was to hitch up her mule team at peep of dawn next morning and drive him herself all the way down to Sonora. She said the rascals would be less likely to fire with a woman in the cart.

They arrived safely enough, but since then Addison has always been a little sensitive on the subject of gold mines.

The Song of the Lazy Farmer



MY NEIGHBOR'S puttin' up his hay; he doesn't do it in the way we used to do in days of yore, hay makin' ain't so hard no more. When it has wilted he will take his fancy side-deliv'ry rake and roll it into windrows so that all he has to do is go, with his hay-loader forth and back and roll the hay up on the rack. Then when he drives up to the mow, the horse fork grabs a'hold, and how! it takes a couple bites, and then he's ready to load up again.

When I was young we used to take and bunch it with a one-horse rake, we had to dump it by main strength, and when that hay was bunched at length, we'd cock it up to shed the rain, by hand of course; with might and main we'd pitch it then upon the rack, a feller with a good strong back was what was needed in that day to do the job of makin' hay. Then we'd unload it in the mow, apitchin' till our back and brow was runnin' wet with honest sweat, we used to earn our pay you bet. In those old days hard work was what a farmer did for what he got, but now with gadgets ev'rywhere, we just press buttons here and there, machin'ry does the work for us without much labor or much fuss, we use our brains and not our brawn, now that them good old days are gone!



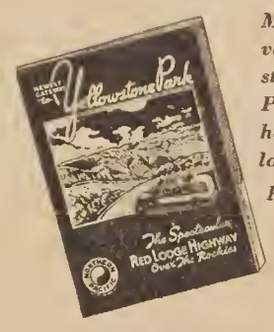
"Pardon me, does this town have a fire department?"

Red Lodge

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You'll hear it compared to parts of the Alps; you'll not find words to express your awe and wonderment over its scenic panoramas of mountain peaks, lakes, forests and falls. This dramatic Yellowstone tour starts from Red Lodge, Montana, which is reached by through Pullmans on the Northern Pacific. For the maximum of thrilling sight-seeing, go in Red Lodge, out Gardiner or Cody Gateways.



May we help you plan your vacation to include this outstanding trip? Any Northern Pacific agent will be happy to help you. Or the coupon below will quickly bring complete details.

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ROUTE OF THE AIR-CONDITIONED
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By H. E. BABCOCK

I CONFESS to being terribly confused by present-day political and economic trends. In this confused state of mind I find it difficult to think through a number of situations which vitally affect my social and economic welfare and which affect the social and economic welfare of thousands of the readers of this page.

High Wages

This summer will probably witness a desperate attempt by the C. I. O. to unionize and "up" the wages of agricultural labor. By agricultural labor I do not mean regularly employed month and year farm hands, but the type of labor which is employed seasonally to handle cash crops and which mans such plants as canneries, packing plants, etc. It is too early to predict whether this effort to unionize agricultural labor will succeed. ***It undoubtedly has high political backing and is designed to serve political ambitions even more than the cause of the working man and woman.***

If it does succeed and wages are raised without a commensurate increase in the farm price level, there seem to be only two ways out for farmers:

1. For them to plan their work so they can do it all with family labor and dependable farm hands employed by the season or year.

2. For them to do a great deal more grading and processing of crops themselves right on the farm.

If wages are put up high enough it may turn out that it will pay a farm family more in actual wages to put a crop in condition for marketing right on the farm than it will to raise the crop. A good example of this sort of development is the work already being done on farms in the Northeast in grading and packing eggs. In other sections of the country this work which is now being unionized is done in central plants.

Other Northeastern farm products can be fully prepared for market on the farm with the help that lives on the farm, particularly if some machinery is utilized, whenever wages for doing this work are put up so high that it will pay the farm family to do the work and collect the wages.

Self-Contained Units

Several developments are now taking place which are forcing Northeastern farmers to make their operations more and more self-contained:

1. The administration's program of subsidy to corn and wheat growers makes the feedstuffs which Northeastern farmers must buy cost an artificially high price.

2. Constantly increasing taxes make the ownership of more real estate than is required for a homestead doubtful business.

3. Unionized carpenters, plumbers, electricians, and the like, and short work weeks, together with low farm prices, have brought about a condition where farmers must be their own carpenters, plumbers, and electricians, as well as their own paper hangers and plasterers.

4. High costs for everything which a farmer must buy due to high wages, short work weeks, taxes, and a determined endeavor by industry to make profits on a constantly decreasing volume of business are rapidly combining to make it increasingly difficult for farmers to buy equipment, foodstuffs, and luxuries.

Self-Sufficient Farms

For the time being at least, everything seems to indicate that Northeastern farmers have no choice but to fall back on their family sized farms. Fortunately, many of these are owned free and clear or financed by long-time low interest mortgages. In place of a program of expansion and improved standards of living, based on the contributions of labor, industry, and commerce to agriculture, Northeastern farmers may have to institute a program of self-sufficiency until the agricultural price level is at least 50 per cent higher than it now is.

* * *

Winter Barley Observations

While it would, of course, be foolish to jump to any conclusions as to which is the best strain of the winter barley we are testing, or in fact even to draw any conclusions about the value of winter barley as a crop until after the plots are harvested, there are some observations which can with safety be made now.

Taking the crop as a whole, it seems to me that the straw of all the strains is too weak and willowy to stand up on good soil. The stems of winter barley look more like the stems of rye than they do of wheat, but they do not seem to have the stiffness of rye stalks. On our richer fields we already have considerable lodging. Possibly some of this lodging is due to having sown the seed too thickly.

We have one strain of barley without any awns at all; one with smooth awns, while the rest of the strains have the common barbed awn, which makes barley so disagreeable to handle, especially when a man is hot and sweaty.

* * *

Electric Fence for Sheep

Last winter Hank built up the numbers in our spring lambing flock by purchasing several lots of ewes. In one of these lots he got four or five ewes which are absolutely the most difficult animals to control with a fence we have ever had on the farm. Believe it or not, this small bunch of ewes worked their way through a brand-new tightly stretched barbed wire fence with the lower strands set so close together that none of us thought that a ewe would even stick her head through between them.

Just as we were about to give up with these ewes and sell them to the butcher an electric fence expert became interested in them. Now he is going to try to fence-break them with an electrically charged wire. He feels pretty sure he can do it. Those of us who have had more experience with this particular lot of sheep are skeptical, but we will be only too glad to see him succeed.

* * *

Two Silos Filled

By the time this is published we hope to have our two silos on our Sunnygables Farm filled with hay ensilage. We are using phosphoric acid, which is now being handled under the trade name of Silo-Phos, to make this ensilage.

We find phosphoric acid very easy to handle in making ensilage and since we are now moving into our third year's experience in feeding grass and legume ensilage made with phosphoric acid we feel pretty confident of the quality of the feed we are putting up.

As I read the literature on grass ensilage I seem to note a tendency on the part of men who should be disinterested investigators to become rather aggressive proponents of molasses as the best means of making ensilage out of grass and legumes. I think this is unfortunate. The facts that the farmers are entitled to have from their experiment stations should never be colored by investigators becoming proponents of a method or methods just because they happen to have discovered them or have had an active part in developing them.

While at Sunnygables we are making all of our ensilage this year out of grass and legumes and shall use phosphoric acid exclusively to make it, we are still open-minded on which is the best method—the molasses or the phosphoric acid method. We are therefore refusing to be drawn into any controversy over the merits of the two methods. This, I think, should be the attitude for all investigators to take and preferably for all farmers until more experience has been gained with the two methods.

* * *

Soybeans After Hay

This year we cut at Sunnygables our poorest piece of hay first. This is the only piece on the farm where the stand needs renewing. We got between six and seven tons of green hay to the acre. As soon as the hay was off we plowed the piece.

Within the next two weeks we shall sow this piece to soybeans at the rate of two bushels to the acre. We plan to harvest the beans this fall and with them to fill up our silos which we have already filled with grass ensilage.

By putting into effect the plan of cutting early whatever crop there is on meadows which are running out and making grass silage of the crop, then plowing these fields and growing soybeans, then following the soybeans with winter barley with which we seed for the next hay crop, we feel that we have worked out the technique of all-grass farming, based on hay and soybean ensilage, about as satisfactorily as we can apply it at Sunnygables.



Even if livestock doesn't pay it is worth having around for what it adds to life on the farm. At any rate this is the way we feel about horses at Sunnygables. The three-year-old Morgan mare in the picture doesn't earn her salt. On the other hand, she contributed tremendously to farming as a way of living. ZaZu, like Old Mamma the sheep, has a personality all her own. Teamed up with Sal, the hound pup, she gives you a great ride while Sal stirs up the game in the surrounding country and adds her golden voice to the joy of the occasion.

NOTE: ***In the last issue we promised that we would show you more pictures of our tractor-truck in operation. Unfortunately, the pictures we wanted to print are not yet available. We hope to present them in the next issue.***

This is a snapshot of No. 15, one of the cows which has grown out of our original purchase of twenty Angus heifers. "15", as we call her, will be six years old in August. In the picture she is shown just about ready to drop her fifth calf. During the time we have owned her she has never had a mouthful of grain; yet she is usually fat and has always raised a nice fat calf.



In contrast with "15" we have had some Angus heifers and cows and one bull — purchased at quite a high price — which have proved incapable of maintaining themselves in good condition on grass and roughage. There seems to be as much difficulty in the ability of certain strains of Angus beef cattle to make meat as there is among strains of dairy cattle to produce milk under a given set of conditions.

Our experience convinces us that we want only the Angus that can keep in good condition and grow a good calf on grass and roughage. We can't afford to buy grain for beef cattle just to keep them fat and in show condition.



Protective SERVICE BUREAU

MEMBER AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST PROTECTIVE SERVICE

Conducted by H. L. COSLINE

Stop for School Bus

RECENTLY in Tioga County, N. Y., a 13-year-old girl was killed by a car whose driver failed to stop in passing a school bus that had stopped to discharge passengers. The driver was put under $500 bail, and the Coroner has recommended that he be held for criminal negligence. Under the New York State law the penalty may be as much as five years in New York State Prison or a fine of $1,000. Since that time there have been a number of arrests of people who failed to stop when school buses stopped. This is a law that every person should be glad to observe. There are no "ifs" or "ands" about the law. It says that when you see a school bus stop, you must come to a full stop and then proceed with caution.

* * *

Long Time Without Teeth

Very recently we referred to the fraud order issued against Dr. S. B. Heininger, Dentist, of Chicago. We have had a number of letters from subscribers who have been unable to secure either the teeth or the money. Unfortunately there is no immediate possibility of settlement of these complaints. Dr. Heininger has filed suit seeking an injunction to restrain the enforcement of the fraud order, and until the case is settled, the postmaster of the Chicago office has been instructed to hold all mail which will not be released until the court reaches a decision.

* * *

Key Ring Found

Donald Greene, 116 Paine St., Athens, Pa., has found a key ring with an Orange Judd Service Bureau tag No. 315883. He will be very glad to return it to the owner on request.

* * *

Chiseling?

A Maine subscriber writes: "There was a man here a year ago last winter contracting for farmers to grow seed beans. I and several of my neighbors grew beans. I shipped them about a ton and a half that were hand picked. One of their men said they were okay before they were shipped. I got returns for one lot with a considerable deduction because they were to be hand picked. I haven't received pay for one shipment yet."

We have investigated this company and find that they have a good reputation. While our subscriber suspects that the company is chiseling on the returns, such a charge is difficult to prove. Apparently the remedy is to insist on a contract which provides for inspection before they are shipped, and for full price on the amount shipped. That is entirely fair to the company as long as they have a man to look the beans over before they are accepted.

* * *

No Hose — No Money

On March 19th a salesman came to the door selling stockings. I very foolishly ordered six pairs. I paid him for them as he said there would be fifty cents off for cash. I never received the stockings which were to be delivered the first of April. I finally wrote to the company as I had a receipt, but the letter came back unclaimed. The address was the Pure Silk Hosiery Mills, Wrigley Building, Chicago. Perhaps you can keep someone else from being fooled. The agent's name was C. P. Bacon, and I paid him $4.28.

We sympathize with this subscriber, but we aren't very optimistic about getting her money back. If Mr. Bacon or any representative comes around selling "Pure Silk" hosiery, we suggest that you notify us or the State Police.

* * *

Told Different Stories

Early this morning a young chap came to our farm and represented himself as a senior from a nearby high school. He said he was in a contest which might win him a college scholarship. Later I found out that there was a whole crew in this area from out of the state. They told different stories at each place and none of them were attending nearby high schools. A lot of people have subscribed to various magazines to help them out.

This is a method of selling on sympathy which has been widely adopted. It appears that few if any salesmen who have adopted this method of making sales have ever been to college or ever intend to go. Therefore it seems that it is best to subscribe for magazines on their own merit rather than to help young men get an education.

* * *

Among the Missing

We ordered one gross of merchandise costing $12.00 from the Silk Service Company. We were to have the sole agency for these products in Penn Yan, but have found there are two or three others selling same. We cannot sell these products and also it is not as represented to us. We wrote the company but the company can not be located. I understand that the agent who worked for the company has been discharged. I wish you could help us out on this for we do not feel as though we can afford to lose $12.00.

The subscriber who sent us the above appeal bought $12.00 worth of "Stocking Medicine" from an agent representing the Silk Service Company of Williamsport, Pennsylvania. The "Medicine" was guaranteed to save the life of new, weak, run down hosiery and lingerie, but users state that it did not do so. Attempts to locate either the company or the agent have been fruitless, and it looks as though $12.00 were lost to this reader. An inquiry to the Service Bureau BEFORE paying, would have saved the subscription price times over.

* * *

For Hard of Hearing

I am enclosing a circular from a company that sells a device for the hard of hearing. Is it reliable?

The New York League for the Hard of Hearing at 480 Lexington Avenue, New York City, has for a number of years, checked on devices of this kind. Through them, we are glad to check for subscribers on any such aid. The League reports that many of these devices are helpful depending upon the type and severity of the affliction. In some cases such a mechanical device may help, and in others, it may not be satisfactory at all.

Recent Claims Settled by the Service Bureau

NEW YORK	
Mrs. Roy B. Lane, Franklinville (returns received for canaries sold)	$10.00
John Makus, Peconic (returns for shipment of sprouts)	.95
Henry P. Dwyer, Chateaugay (returns on shipment of buckwheat)	229.56
C. A. Rogers, Harford (payment)	91.20
Thomas Flood, Livonia (returns for beans sold)	124.72
C. B. O'Dell, Erieville (returns for milk shipped)	40.36
Mrs. Johanna Zabito, Southampton (payment on account)	25.00
J. P. Hallenbeck, Hoffmans (part payment for hay sold)	52.50
DeAlton Hunt, Genoa (protested check made good)	188.67
Clarence LePointe, Chazy (payment for fish shipped)	9.00
B. T. Britt, Greenfield Center (refund on a mail order)	10.50
VERMONT	
Maurice LaSalle, Londonderry (returns on three cases of eggs)	31.36
NEW HAMPSHIRE	
Edward H. Piper, Plymouth (refund on order of livestock)	9.50
Mrs. Mable French, Piermont (protested check made good)	14.50
MAINE	
Mrs. George Tims, Augusta (refund on mail order)	20.00
Ruel Sylvester, Freedom (money refunded on mail order)	6.85
DELAWARE	
Wm. S. Tucker, Seaford (partial payment on account)	20.00
MARYLAND	
D. R. Adams, Federalsburg (adjustment on a mail order)	10.00
TOTAL	$894.67



NORTH AMERICAN ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANY
GENERAL OFFICES "THE ROOKERY" 209 S LA SALLE ST
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

May 25, 1938

CLAIM DEPARTMENT
M. K. GORDON,
CLAIM EXAMINER

Mr. E. C. Weatherby
Box #584
Ithaca, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Weatherby:

RE: Case No. R-97417
Henry Birx, N-939099
Route #1
Holcomb, N. Y.

We are in receipt of statements filed in the above case, and accordingly enclose the Company's draft for $1000.00, payable to Harry Birx and Anna H. Birx, Administrators.

Mr. Birx was instantly killed on May 7th when the car he was driving collided with a trailer truck on the Buffalo Road.

Please request that the policy referred to be attached to the draft when it is presented at the bank for payment.

Very truly yours,
M K Gordon
Claim Examiner

Claim No. R-97417 N. Y. Check No.
North American Accident Insurance Company
Home Office, 209 So. La Salle Street
Chicago
Not Valid unless Release on Back is Signed by Claimant

NO PROTEST
This draft will not be honored unless Policy No. 939099 issued by the North American Accident Insurance Company is attached.

May 25 19 38

Pay to the order of Harry Birx and Anna H. Birx, Administrators of the Estate of Henry Birx, deceased $1000.00

One-Thousand and no/100 - Dollars

PAYABLE THROUGH
THE NORTHERN TRUST CO.
CHICAGO, ILL. 2-15
Form 440-S

M K Gordon
Claim Examiner

Holcomb N.Y.
June 2, 1938

E. C. Weatherby
Ithaca,

Dear Sir.

Received from Mr. Reed May 27th. your check for $1000. in Payment of the accidental death of Henry Birx Policy taken out Feb 1938.

Thanking the American Agriculturist Service men, for their prompt response to the matter.

Truly Yours,
Mrs H. Birx & Harry Birx
Administrators.

It Pays--- to have the Protection

When you start out with the car you expect to come back safe and sound. Usually you do. But in sharing the highway with the other fellow you have to take the chances of being run into.

Should such an accident happen to you there would be extra expenses. In such an emergency the "Travel Accident Insurance Policy" is your friend in the time of need.

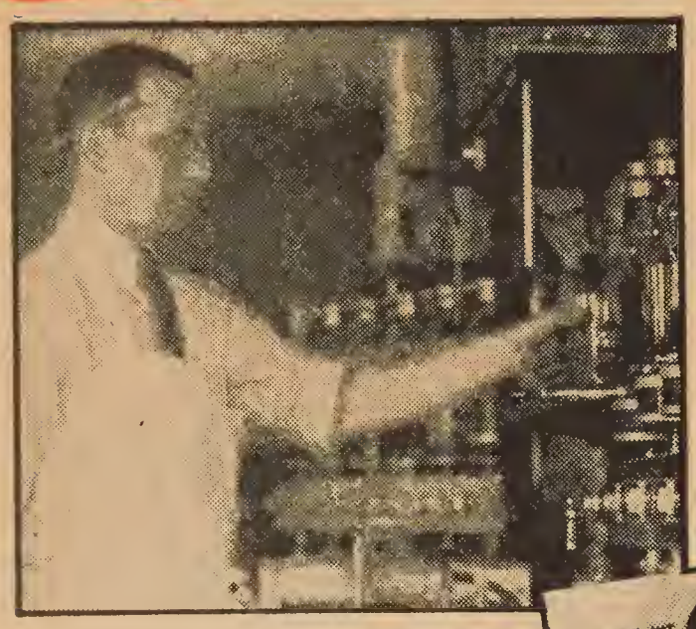
Keep Your Policy Renewed

NORTH AMERICAN ACCIDENT INSURANCE CO.
Oldest and Largest Exclusive Health and Accident Company in America
N.A. ASSOCIATES INC. — AGENTS — POUGHKEEPSIE, N.Y.

THE G.L.F. Page

"The basis of a sound business cooperative is voluntary use by fully informed patrons."

WHAT'S IN A BAG OF G.L.F. *Mash?*



1. RESEARCH—Research in college laboratories, in test pens, and in the greatest research laboratory of all—the farms of the 70,000 poultrymen who follow the G.L.F. Feeding Program.

2. APPROVED FORMULA—Carefully worked out by a board of poultry authorities to meet the findings of research men and the experience of practical farmers, the formula is printed on the tag for everyone to see.

THESE PICTURES TELL THE STORY



3. FRESH INGREDIENTS—Chosen for quality and freshness, accurately mixed by precision machinery, carefully checked in the control laboratory. The finished feed is shipped direct by truck or rail to your community. These fresh, palatable feeds reach the user at minimum handling cost.

... AND HERE'S THE RESULT



On thousands of farms, fine pullets like these attest the soundness of the G.L.F. program. Since their birth they have had no other feed than G.L.F. Starting & Growing Mash and G.L.F. Scratch Grains—and they will be switched to a G.L.F. laying mash when they begin to lay. With feed at its present low price level, it pays to feed pullets well for maximum growth and production.

NEXT WEEK IN ITHACA

Summer is Patrons' Meeting time in most G.L.F. communities. Next week the G.L.F. Fieldmen will get together to lay plans for this summer's meetings. Representatives of G.L.F. patrons and of the younger farmers of the area will tell the Fieldmen what they think should be on the program of their local meetings.

NEW SUMMER CEREALS

Bright colored packages on Service Agency counters herald the arrival of two new Family Foods—Wheat Flakes and Corn Flakes. Crisp, wholesome, and thrifty—they're grand for summer breakfasts. Especially with strawberries and cream!

SHOCKING THE STOCK

It took two years to perfect the specifications for the G.L.F. Electric Fence Controller—but it was time well spent. The controller has met the needs of farmers so effectively that more than 1200 have been placed in operation in the past four months. Operating on 110 volt A.C., storage battery, hot-shot battery, or 32 volt home lighting system, it delivers a harmless but effective shock.

THE G.L.F. of TOMORROW

What do the young farmers of this territory expect from G.L.F. in the future? That is the question that is being put to the young farmers themselves in a dozen regional meetings this month. It's a give-and-take proposition: the young folks will learn something about their cooperative, and G.L.F. management will learn what the farmers of next year and ten years from now have on their minds.

G.L.F. Quality

COOPERATIVE G.L.F. EXCHANGE, INC.
Ithaca, New York

Death from the Sky

Not bombs, but death-dealing dusts to protect crops against the ravages of insect pests. Airplane dusting has proved an efficient and economical method of controlling pests on thousands of acres in New Jersey. Now this service is available through G.L.F. Service Agencies within 150 miles of Rochester, wherever there is enough acreage in vegetables to justify a plane trip. Growers outside this area may also be served if their locality shows sufficient interest. See your Service Agency for details.



JULY 2, 1938



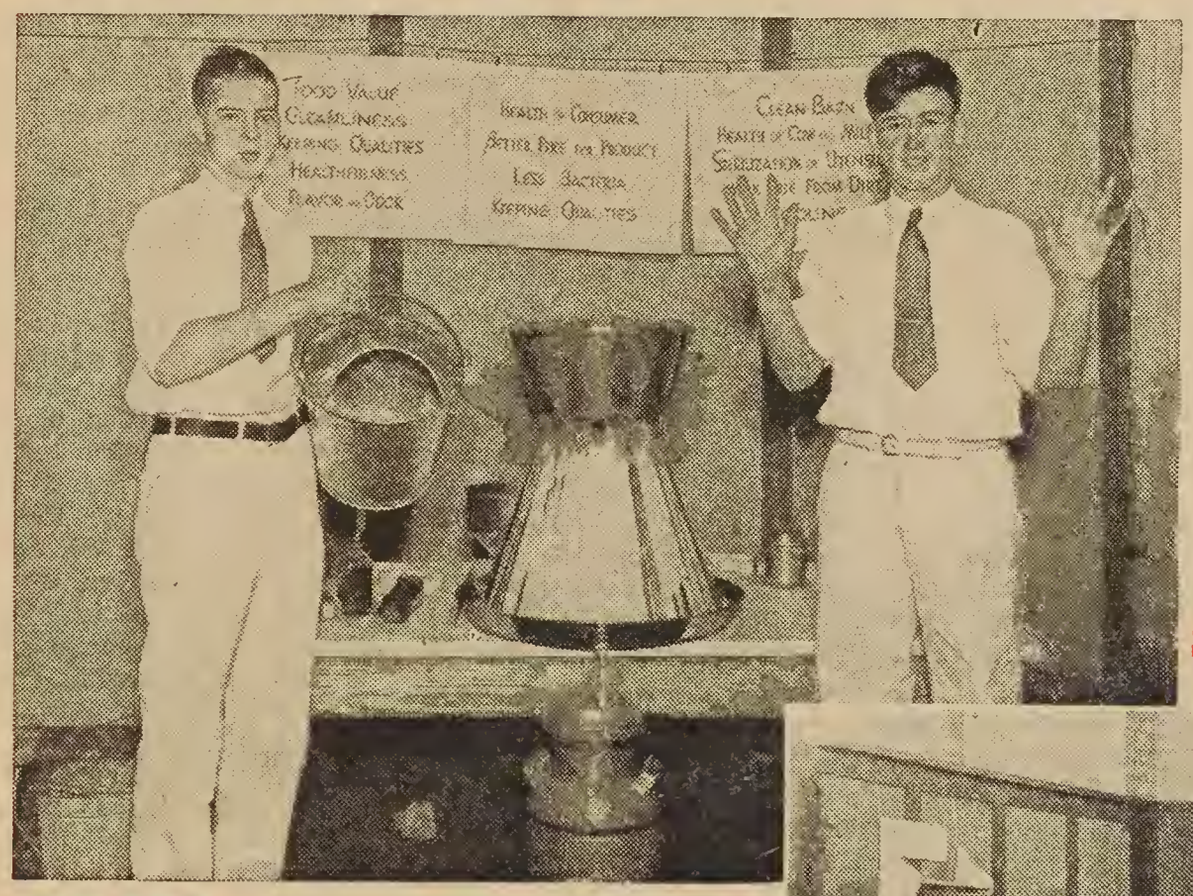
AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

FIVE YEARS FOR $3.00 — THREE YEARS FOR $2.00 — PUBLISHED EVERY OTHER WEEK

4-H GOAL

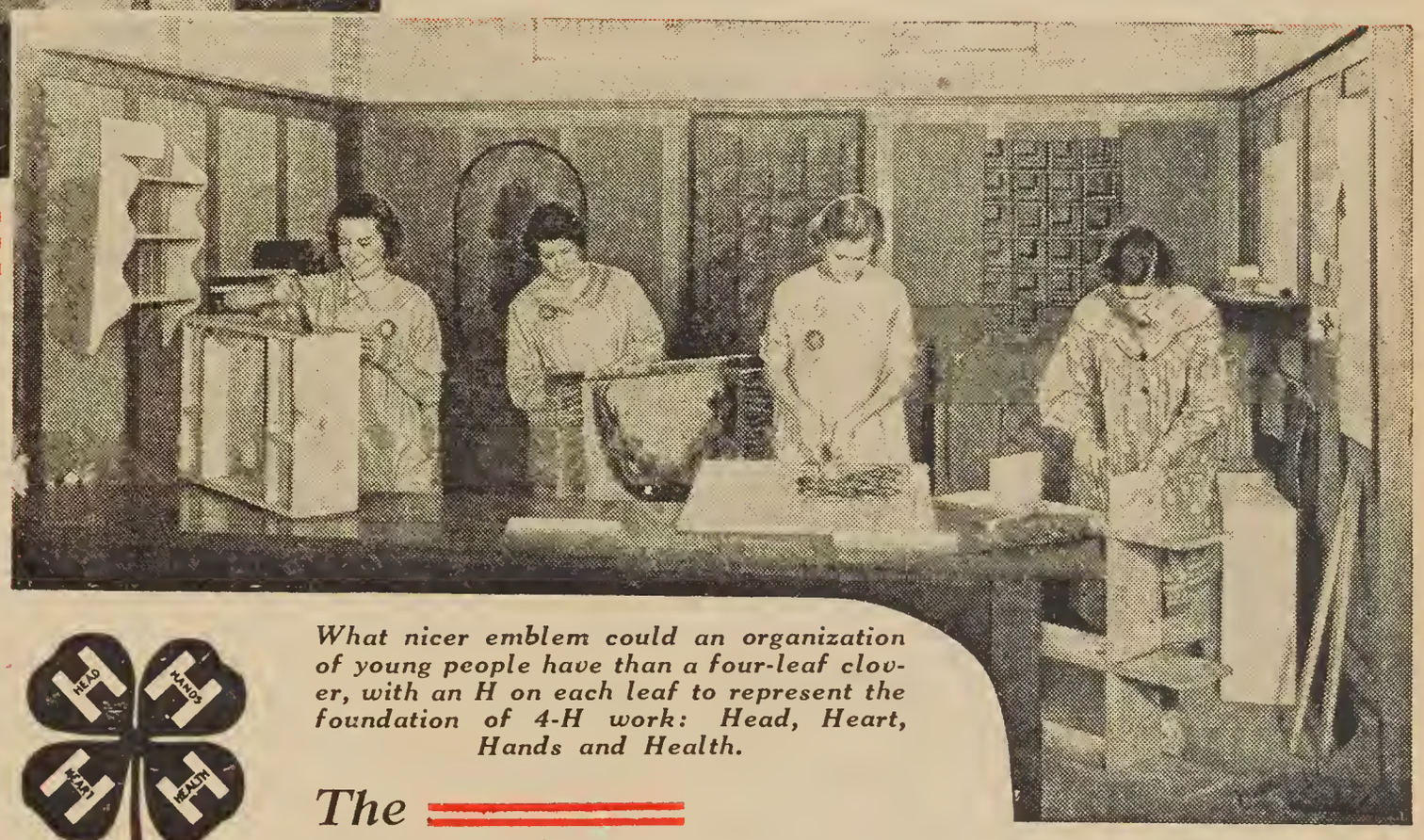
To Make the Best • BETTER •

By E. R. EASTMAN



Each of these young Massachusetts boys (above), Philip Hamberg and Paul Lehtola, won a $400 agricultural college scholarship and a trip to the National Dairy Show for 4-H achievement. Here they are shown demonstrating sanitary production of milk.

Right — Many folks think that the exhibits by the young folks are the best part of any Fair. These 4-H Club girls demonstrated at the New York State Fair in 1937 how to improve a room at small expense.



What nicer emblem could an organization of young people have than a four-leaf clover, with an H on each leaf to represent the foundation of 4-H work: Head, Heart, Hands and Health.

The 4-H Pledge

I Pledge:
My Head to clear thinking
My Heart to greater loyalty
My Hands to larger service
My Health to better living
For my club, my community, and my country.

WHAT A LIFT of the spirit I get when I travel through the farm country and catch a glimpse of a four-leaf clover 4-H sign posted in a farm home window or on a tree in the yard! It is the sign that a 4-H boy or girl lives in that home, the best promise and insurance for the future success of agriculture and country life.

In the last issue I told how agricultural high schools and Future Farmers clubs are helping to educate boys and girls to appreciate the advantages of country life, and to train them for it. The 4-H clubs are doing exactly the same thing, but in a different way. Certainly there is need enough for this kind of education, for the teachers and the curriculum of the schools in the past all too often have been concerned only with city life and its problems. Dr. Liberty Hyde Bailey, way back in 1900, said:

"The teacher measures everything in terms of the city. She talks of the city. She returns to the city at the end of the week. In the meantime, all the beauty and attractiveness of the country may be unsuggested. And the serious part of it is that the school training may unfit the child to live in its normal and natural environment."

Because of the great need to impress upon country young people the importance and dignity of farm and country life, there sprang up in several different places in America in the early 1900's various clubs and local organizations for the young people of the farms. Finally, the United States Department of Agriculture took notice of this growing boys and and girls' club work, and brought into the department O. H. Benson of Iowa, to organize the junior club work on a national scale. Mr. Benson was selected because as early as 1904, as a county superintendent of schools in Iowa, he started to make the country school something more than a place in which to teach the three R's. In his county he organized a club in every rural school, with regular meetings held with the teacher, and with demonstrations or projects conducted by the boys and girls at home. To each package of seed corn offered for sale by the boys and girls in the corn clubs was attached a three-leaf clover label, and from this trademark developed the four-leaf clover that has become the accepted 4-H club emblem throughout the United States, the one you see posted on so many farm premises.

4-H work is neither a college nor a school enterprise. Instead it goes right out into the community and the home. It gives boys and girls technical instruction in farming and home-making, helps them to develop ideals for farming, home-making, community life and citizenship, and above all, a sense of responsibility which every citizen (*Turn to Page* 19)

Start "The Old Squire's Great-Grandson", a C. A. Stephens Serial, on Page 20.



Grange GLEANINGS

By CHARLES M. GARDNER

Editor of the National Grange Monthly and High Priest of Demeter of the National Grange.

THE RECENT dedication of the Ethan Allen Grange hall at Crown Point, New York, marks the last possible Grange hall dedication in Essex County, for every subordinate in that area now occupies its own hall and each one has been officially dedicated. The new hall at Crown Point is a remodeled school building, which one of the members purchased for $80 and made a gift of it to Ethan Allen Grange. The total cost of remodeling has been less than $800 and now this Grange has a splendid home with meeting-room, dining-room, kitchen and complete equipment throughout.

* * *

THE MEMBERS of North Stonington Grange in Connecticut recently discovered that the graves of war veterans in the township were not properly marked with flags, and immediately made an appropriation for the purchase of 180 suitable flags, which have since been placed on all the veterans' graves. Many of these graves were in forgotten places and had not been marked by a flag for several years.

* * *

THE TWO LARGEST 1938 Juvenile charter lists so far among the organizations of the youngsters' branch of the Order have been in Massachusetts and Connecticut. Saugus in the former state enrolled 109 charter members, while Cheshire in Connecticut was a close second with 102 names.

* * *

IT LOOKS as if every subordinate Grange in Rhode Island would soon be the possessor of a hall of its own. Thirty-four out of the 43 subordinates now own their halls and at least three others have building projects under way. One of the latter is Chepachet, the home Grange of State Chaplain Elden G. Bucklin and of former State Masters Sayles B. Steere and J. Curtis Hopkins.

* * *

GRAFTON STAR GRANGE in New Hampshire recently varied an annual custom by celebrating Mother's Night and Father's Night the same evening, with an appropriate program in which hearty tribute was paid to the veteran members of that subordinate. Mrs. Ida Whittemore, aged 81, and J. H. Hannigan, 87, were the oldest mother and father present.

* * *

ABOUT THE PROUDEST subordinate Grange in Maine is Valley, No. 144, at Guilford, in Piscataquis County. So far six members of that subordinate have been awarded Golden Sheaf certificates by the National Grange in recognition of 50 years of continuous membership activity. Four of these certificate holders are still living, and active workers, and another lady who will receive her 50-year recognition in the near future has the record of having been installed to a Grange office 48 different times.

* * *

THE HOME GRANGE of State Master F. Ardine Richardson at Strong, Maine, has taken up quite a large tract of land just outside the village and has planted it to beans. All the labor will be volunteered by members and the proceeds of the bean harvest will be devoted to strengthening Grange finances. This is Aurora Grange, one of the liveliest subordinates in Franklin County.

* * *

AMONG MANY new Juvenile Granges organized in New England during the past six months, two have been in Vermont, and the institution of both was at the hands of State Master and Mrs. Henry A. Stoddard, the latter being Juvenile Superintendent for the state. One of these was at St. Johnsbury and one at Bennington, and of more than ordinary interest is the fact that one of the honorary members of the latter is 89 years old; while one in the former, 85 years of age, was the first charter signer in Green Mountain Grange, No. 1—the oldest subordinate in New England—when it was organized July 4, 1871. This is Fayette Richardson, who is thus recognized as the oldest (in membership) Grange Patron in New England.

* * *

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE of the Maine State Grange has selected Augusta as the convention city next December, which will open on Tuesday, the 6th, for a three days' gathering.

* * *

AT THE RECENT CELEBRATION of the 35th anniversary of Orange County Pomona at Little Britain, N. Y., the elaborate banquet was followed by an interesting program held in the village church, whose pastor, Rev. J. Scott King, recently retired as Pomona lecturer, after a continuous service of 33 years. Mr. King's entire pastoral work has been in this church, to which he came as a student 47 years ago, and over whose affairs he still actively and successfully presides.



Taken last summer, this shows a small combine in operation on the Betzler farm, Lodi, Seneca County, N. Y. Interest in small combines for eastern farms has shown a phenomenal increase in recent years. There are a number of advantages with this method of harvesting grain. It avoids the handicaps of bad weather, it saves grain, and it makes grain harvesting a family affair.

It is necessary, of course, either to have a sufficiently large acreage to justify such equipment or to do some custom harvesting. If your acreage is small, you may find in the neighborhood a combine whose owner does custom work at a cost to you which would be less than the old system.

CAROLINA CREST HOTEL

A Beachfront Hotel Just Off Beachfront — On Beautiful NORTH CAROLINA AVENUE

ATLANTIC CITY

Serving a Tray Breakfast to your room any time up to 11 o'clock without any charge for breakfast or service.

Every Room Has Private Bath

As Low As $2.50 SINGLE — As Low As $5.00 DOUBLE

Harry L. Fairbairn, Prop.
H. L. Fairbairn, Jr., Mgr.

SAVE *by Mail . . . .*

with us where your money is **SAFE** The safety of every account here is Fully Insured up to $5,000 and earns generous dividends. Our latest regular

DIVIDEND RATE 3½% *Never paid less than 3%.*

You can open your account, add to it, or withdraw your savings by mail in this Federal Chartered Savings Institution with the same safety and privacy which you would enjoy if you brought your savings here in person. Write for statement and folder explaining our banking by mail savings plan.

WALTHAM FEDERAL SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATION
43 MOODY STREET, WALTHAM, MASS.
Organized 1880.

Coming to PHILADELPHIA?
Rooms with Bath for $2.75
HOTEL PHILADELPHIAN
39TH AND CHESTNUT STREETS
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Your Wife and YOUR CHILDREN

Your Grange Insurance plan will protect your family and assure you an income for your old age. Just a small monthly saving now means safety in later years. Write us today for complete details.

AGENTS: We need progressive agents in a few good territories now open.

FARMERS & TRADERS LIFE INSURANCE CO.
DEPT. A-7.
STATE TOWER BLDG. SYRACUSE, N. Y.

ROLLS DEVELOPED
Two Beautiful Double Weight Professional Enlargements, 8 Never Fade Prints, 25c.
CENTURY PHOTO SERVICE, LA CROSSE, WIS.

FINER PHOTOS GUARANTEED. Rolls Developed Professionally—8 Velox Prints, 2 Bromide Enlargements—25c coin. FINERFOTOS, Box Y-898, Minneapolis, Minn.

Four Per Cent Holsteins

By ED. HARRISON



Cornell Pride 16th, now 18 months old. The first daughters of his sire, Cornell Pride, are good testers. His dam, Thendara Mary Pledge, averaged to test 4.22 per cent. Study his pedigree and note how uniformly the cows shown produced milk with a high butterfat test.

CORNELL PRIDE
His first daughters indicate 4% . . . transmitting ability.

THENDARA MARY PLEDGE
Average test 4.22 %

PRINCE ORMSBY INKA MAY
Average of all daughters 3.8 % and a number with 4%

CORNELL OLLIE PRIDE
4 records average 4.05 % test. A daughter with an average test of 4.3%

WINTERTHUR BESS ORMSBY
Sire of a number of 4% daughters

THENDARA MARY PLEDGE DEKOL
Average test 4.1 %

SIRE INKA MAY
Several 4% daughters and his dam had an average test of 3.9 on 30,000# of milk.

PRINCESS DE ORMSBY
4 records average 3.6%

P. ORMSBY M. OLLIE
Sire of several 4% daughters

PRIDE P. COL. GREEN
4.0% test

WINTERTHUR BESS ORMSBY
DON SIGIS Sire of many daughters from 3.7% to 4.2% His dam was a 4% cow

WINTERTHUR B.O. HRISTIANA
2 record average 3.9 %
One daughter with 4.5% test

TODAY the dairyman with a Holstein herd is asking the question: "How can I raise the butterfat test of my herd to meet market demands?"

This problem has become so serious as to threaten the future of the Holstein breed. Must the breeder replace his Holstein herd with a higher testing breed? This cannot be the solution of the problem for any large percentage of the dairymen because there just aren't enough cows in the higher testing breeds. Secondly, the financial loss would be so great that it is practically out of the question with many dairymen.

Should he purchase a bull of the higher testing breeds and cross it with his Holsteins in an attempt to raise the butterfat test of his herd? The owner of one of the finest and highest producing herds of Holsteins I have ever known tried to solve his problem by this method. At the end of five years, the herd presented one of the saddest pictures I have ever seen. On one side of the barn was a line of large useful cows producing a can of milk per day per cow. On the other side of the barn were their crossbred offspring, small, unattractive individuals, somewhat higher testing, but requiring about three of them to produce a can of milk. The results obtained in this herd and others thoroughly convinced me that crossbreeding was not the proper solution to the problem.

Thus, as I see it, there is but one logical and practical solution, and that is to attempt to raise the butterfat test of our Holstein herds by breeding. I am confident that this is not only possible, but practical. I base this statement upon several facts. First, Holstein cows with a four per cent butterfat test are not uncommon. Second, certain families have long been recognized as being able to transmit high test. Third, a number of herds that have established a breeding program, which had as its goal an increase in the butterfat test, have made notable progress.

This is not an immediate solution to the problem. As in the case of any breed improvement or change, it can only be accomplished through constructive breeding over a period of time.

Recognizing the possibilities as well as the importance of developing a family of high testing Holsteins, we, at Cornell, have been formulating a breeding program for several years through which we hope to establish high test. The progress that has been made in this direction has been most encouraging. Starting with an average test on the herd somewhat below the breed average of 3.4 per cent, it has increased steadily and for the past six weeks has averaged 3.8 per cent. What is even more significant, certain high testing individuals in the herd are proving to be transmitters of high test. For example, in the original foundation herd was a cow called Pride that had an average test of 4.0 per cent. Her daughter, Cornell Ollie Pride, has now finished four lactations with an average test of 4.05 per cent. A daughter of Cornell Ollie Pride, sired by a bull whose seven nearest dams average 3.92 per cent, will finish a record in the next two months with an average test of about 4.3 per cent. A son of Cornell Ollie Pride, sired by a bull proven as a sire of high test, is in heavy service in the University herd. His first daughters are just coming into production, and while they are not far enough along in the lactation to draw conclusions, their tests to date are decidedly above the average butterfat per cent of the dams.

Another bull in service in the herd was selected and purchased on the basis of the uniformly high test of all the dams in his pedigree. Seven of his daughters are on test with a butterfat test ranging from 3.7 to well over 4.0 per cent. The average test of the seven heifers for the entire lactation without question will be a little over 4.0 per cent. Thus, this bull has made a very definite contribution to the 4 per cent blood in the University herd.

We are now attempting to breed and develop a number of young bulls carrying several crosses to high-testing individuals. At the same time, every possible care is being taken not to lose other desirable characteristics. As these young bulls are obtained, they are sampled on enough females to prove their transmitting value. Once sampled, the service is being restricted until the bull's daughters come in production. By following this practice it will be possible to sample a large number of young bulls from which can be selected those bulls that prove to be able to transmit high butterfat test along with other desirable characteristics.

The pedigree of one of these young bulls, shown on this page, illustrates how the various high testing individuals are being tied together.

If nothing arises to prevent the completion of this program, I am confident it will be possible to develop a family of Holsteins that will transmit a 4 per cent butterfat test. This can be done, I believe, without any serious loss in milk flow. The high testing cows in the University herd all have exceptionally good milk records. Further, when the breed as a whole is considered, there seems to be very little correlation between milk flow and butterfat test. That is, it appears that the combination of high milk flow and high butterfat test occurs as frequently as low yield and high test. My studies and observations lead me to believe that factors determining milk yield and butterfat test are transmitted independent of each other. If this is true, the butterfat test can be increased without lowering milk flow if a constructive program is followed.

One or two herds can accomplish very little in the solution of this problem. However, if a number of breeders direct their efforts towards its solution, I believe a great deal can be accomplished in a relatively short period of time.

THE Editorial PAGE

BY E. R. EASTMAN

Address all mail for Editorial or Advertising departments to American Agriculturist, Savings Bank Building, Ithaca, New York.

"Hey, Old Midsummer"

SEEMS as though I like each summer down through the years even better than the ones that have gone before. I love to get into an old barn when haying has just started, where the smell and the twittering swallows carry me back to farm days of boyhood. But Riley has expressed this feeling and sentiment so much better than I in his poem which he called "An Old Friend":

Hey, Old Midsummer! Are you here again,
With all your harvest-store of olden joys—
Vast overhanging meadow-lands of rain
And drowsy dawns, and noons when golden grain
Nods in the sun, and lazy truant boys
Drift ever listlessly adown the day,
Too full of joy to rest, and dreams to play.

The same old summer, with the same old smile
Beaming upon us in the same old way
We knew in childhood! Though a weary while
Since that far time, yet memories reconcile
The heart with odorous breaths of clover hay;
And again I hear the doves, and the sun streams through
The old barn door just as it used to do.

Drive to Increase Milk Consumption

GREAT praise is due to the Dairy Council, to the National Association of Food Chains representing 37,000 chain grocery stores throughout the United States, to thousands of drug stores, and to the Independent Food Distributors Council, which represents all independent grocery stores, for their concentrated effort to increase the consumption of milk. The coast-to-coast drive to bring the food values of milk and other dairy products to the attention of consumers started June 10 and closes July 10.

This milk selling drive represents the largest effort ever promoted in the United States to sell a food product cooperatively. Never before have there been so many stores engaged in a single sales campaign. Both dairymen and consumers owe the nation's merchants a debt of gratitude—consumers because they and their families lose when they begin to cut the consumption of milk, and dairymen because more buying of milk results in better times on farms

Sixteen Loads for the Price of Ten

"Even though I mentioned to you yesterday morning my appreciation of the statement on the editorial page of the AGRICULTURIST for June 18, entitled "Why Times Are Hard", I should like to emphasize this thought by writing you. To my mind, it is a great pity that so much time, thought, and energy are being wasted upon the numerous and hopelessly futile proposals and projects that are advanced for the relief of practically every group in the population. If only the leaders of thought and the farmers, as the large group who are most seriously affected, could concentrate their efforts on the objective of monetary adjustments to raise the price level, there would be some real hope for getting out of the present deplorable situation within a reasonable time and without sacrificing our democratic form of government.

Thanks for your help on this program, and I hope others will join you in the near future."—*Dr. Leland Spencer, Department of Agricultural Economics and Farm Management, Cornell University.*

SINCE March 1, 1937, the buying power of the gold in our dollar for basic commodities has increased 60 per cent. This means that the farmers and producers of commodities like lead, zinc, and copper, must give 16 *loads of their commodities to get as many dollars as they received only* 15 *months ago for* 10 *loads.* Do you wonder that those who have studied this monetary question believe so emphatically in the government's establishing a dollar whose buying power will not fluctuate so violently in such a short time?

The President has the power to change the price of gold. He did change it in the early days of his Administration, and up went the price of farm and other basic commodities. But that was an emergency action. The real need is for a *managed currency,* which can be adjusted more or less automatically to smooth out the hills and valleys of the general price level. Until this is done and so long as we have fluctuations either in the world supply of gold or the demand for it, we will have alternate periods of inflation and deflation in spite of any laws which the Administration may enact, and regardless of any amount of pump priming with money borrowed from the country's future purchasing power.

Do Not Deserve Liberty

"They that can give up essential liberty to obtain a little temporary safety, deserve neither liberty nor safety."—*Benjamin Franklin.*

FOR a thousand years since the barons wrested from bad King John the first English charter of liberties, the Magna Charta, men have been struggling for more liberty. How well Franklin knew the price of liberty paid by the patriots of the American Revolution! But today men seem to be forgetting this principle so necessary to human happiness, and are willing to sacrifice essential liberty for a mess of pottage. As John Brandt so well said in his speech before 2500 members at the annual Dairymen's League meeting in Syracuse the other day:

"Men never miss or value a priceless possession until it is gone, and until it is too late!"

How to Control Farm Fires

THIS is the period of year when farmers look fearfully at approaching thunder heads, wondering if the coming electrical storm will destroy their buildings by fire. American farm fires annually take a toll of 3,500 lives and cause property loss of approximately $100,000,000. Many times a fire completely ruins a farmer, because he just cannot afford to replace the buildings at modern costs.

What can be done to prevent farm fires? Adequate lightning rods properly erected and grounded are good protection. Many rural communities have organized a regular fire prevention program. If you would like information on how to take the lead in your community to set up a program to prevent or control farm fires, write *American Agriculturist.* There is no charge for this information.

Contest—How Would You Improve American Agriculturist?

WE OF *American Agriculturist* staff work constantly to give you a farm paper that is helpful, entertaining and inspirational. The great problem is, however, to know what you need and want. About the only way I know to find this out is to ask you. Therefore, for the best letter in answer to the following questions we will pay $5, with $1 each for the ten next best letters. In answering the questions, will you kindly remember that we want constructive suggestions for making the paper better. This will mean frank answers both as to what you like and *what you don't like.* Letters should be received by us not later than August 1. Address them to E. R. Eastman, *American Agriculturist,* Ithaca, New York.

QUESTIONS

1. List in order the five best features or writers that appear regularly in *American Agriculturist.*
2. State very briefly your reasons for answers to question one.
3. List in order the three features, writers or departments, that appear regularly that you think could well be discontinued without loss.
4. State briefly reasons for answers to question three.
5. Name three new departments or features that you would like to see added to our columns and tell why. In doing this, remember that if new features are added we will have to omit some that are now in the paper.
6. Would you prefer more or fewer:
   (a) Pictures.
   (b) Comic cartoons like The Song of the Lazy Farmer.
   (c) Comic strips such as appear in newspapers.
   (d) Articles that help you to raise and sell farm produce.
7. It has always been our policy to express emphatically and forcibly our own opinions on public questions, but we always try to be fair. Shall we continue to do this, even though you may not always agree with those opinions?
8. Advertising of high quality products should be as interesting as editorial matter. *American Agriculturist* advertisements are guaranteed. List ten advertisements that you remember reading in *American Agriculturist* during the past few months. Why did these particular ones impress you?
9. Have you any suggestions that will help us get readers to answer or buy from *American Agriculturist* advertisements?
10. State briefly any additional suggestions that will help us give you a better paper.

Accept our hearty thanks for your cooperation.

Cow Heaven

A DRIVE out of Ithaca that I make every day takes me past New York State College of Agriculture's improved pastures, where upon a comparatively few acres Cornell's large herds find their summer feed. Yesterday the entire pasture was covered with wild white clover in bloom, a veritable fairyland or paradise for cattle.

That pasture was the earliest one around, and it will continue to support those herds right through the hot dry weather until they are put in the barn this fall.

If you once start a pasture improvement program, you will wonder why you did not get started before.

Eastman's Chestnut

THE other day I had an argument with Curry Weatherby, circulation manager of *American Agriculturist,* over weighing a pig. I claimed that the best way to weigh a pig was to put it in a crate or a wagon, drive that on the scales and then weigh out the crate or wagon afterwards. But Curry says on the farm where he was brought up they had an easier way.

"We got a plank", said he, "and put it across a stool. Then we got a big stone. We put the pig on one end of the plank and the stone on the other, and shifted the stone until they balanced. Then you guessed the weight of the stone and you had the weight of the pig, and there you are!"

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What's Your . . . Husband Like?



RIGHT at the start let's admit that he isn't perfect, and aren't you glad? How boring and unexciting it would be to live with a perfect man. But it may be that his score as indicated by answers to questions on this page will be better than you expect. That's one reason for checking him up. Another is that he may look down the list and realize that some of the answers aren't satisfactory and resolve to improve some of his weak points. The third and most important reason is that these questions should provide some good-natured fun.

Now the last thing we want to do is to start a family argument. Perhaps one way to avoid controversy is to hand these questions to hubby and to say in your sweetest voice, "How do you think you rate as a farm husband?" Let him fill out the answers, and if they do not entirely agree with your ideas, don't jump on him with both feet. Just give him one of those skeptical looks. He will get the idea and, we hope, profit from it. Or if he refuses point blank to have anything to do with this fool idea, let one of the youngsters fill it out or let several of them work on it together. Then leave it around where he can take a peek at it when nobody is looking. By the way, don't be too harsh on the poor fellow; his chance is coming. On this page he will find a list of questions to tell him how you rate as a farm wife.

HERE ARE THE QUESTIONS ON HUSBANDS:

	Perfect Score	Your Score
1. Does he provide as much labor-saving equipment for the house as he does on the farm?	10	——
Of course, labor-saving equipment on the farm is a business proposition and may make more money, but if farming is a fifty-fifty proposition, the homemaker should have her share of those things that make life easier.		
2. Does he praise your cooking?	10	——
Undoubtedly some cooks are better than others, but every woman has at least one dish at which she excels, and if there are any exceptions, we think a man should praise her anyway.		
3. Does he expect you to do all of the disciplining?	10	——
Whether or not you believe that sparing the rod spoils the child, youngsters have to be corrected and each parent should take equal responsibility.		
4. Is he careful about bringing dirt into the house?	10	——
At certain seasons of the year farming is a messy job, but the considerate person will clean off his boots and avoid sitting on your new davenport when his overalls are wet.		
5. Does he keep the woodshed full of dry wood?	10	——
Perhaps you are lucky enough to have an electric range and a coal furnace. If so, mark him on what he did before you had these conveniences.		
6. Does he plow the garden early?	10	——
That's a small job but an occasional man seems to feel that it is necessary to get all of the other crops in first.		
7. Does he go with you cheerfully to an occasional evening meeting or to the movies?	10	——
In general the farmer gets out more during the day than does his wife, and it's only fair that she should "go" occasionally.		
8. Does he assume equal responsibility with you for those faults which crop up in the youngsters and which may conceivably be inherited from their parents?	10	——
You know what we mean. If they resemble his family when they are good and yours when they are naughty, score him plenty hard on this one.		
9. Does he say that you are a good manager?	10	——
We have heard of men who complained because their wives used too much milk and too many eggs produced on the farm, or who complain because the wife wasn't satisfied with her year-before-last dress. We hope you can give him a good score on this point.		
10. Does he give you an allowance or have other arrangements so you don't have to ask him for every penny?	10	——

How's the . . . Wife Doing?



WELL, farm husbands, how did you rate on those questions? We hope you had a passing grade with a few points to spare or if you did not, that you resolved to bring up your score next year.

Of course, you were a good sport about it all and, of course, you will be fair about answering the following questions, or if you did YOUR own rating, by all means let Friend Wife do HERS. The chances are that she will mark herself more critically than you would.

HERE ARE THE QUESTIONS ON WIVES

	Perfect Score	Your Score
1. Does she avoid nagging you?	10	——
Be fair. Just because she reminds you to take off the screen-doors which you promised to do last week and didn't, don't score her down too harshly.		
2. Does she praise you occasionally?	10	——
This, of course, assumes that you have done something to deserve praise. Or would a perfect wife find something in any man's actions to merit at least an occasional good word?		
3. Does she avoid cleaning out your desk?	10	——
Of course, it looks messy. Whose desk doesn't? But you know where to find things and, of course, you don't want anybody bothering it.		
4. Does she gossip discreetly?	10	——
If you are honest, you will admit that you enjoy a bit of gossip yourself, but does the wife take care to avoid spreading malicious gossip or information that may harm someone?		
5. Does she avoid pleading poverty in front of your friends?	10	——
Everyone needs more money, but it surely makes a fellow feel cheap to have his wife tell his friends what a poor business man he is.		
6. Does she laugh at your jokes?	10	——
Not everyone can tell a story with the skill of an Irving Cobb, but what a jolt it gives one to tell a good one and be greeted with silence.		
7. Does she take an interest in your farm problems?	10	——
Farming is a family business and successful bachelor farmers are few and far between. Most farm wives pull their share of the load.		
8. Does she dress attractively?	10	——
Perhaps her comeback will be that she would if she could spend more money, but many women in a dollar gingham gown are more attractive than others with three layers of paint and plenty of silk and fur.		
9. Are meals on time?	10	——
That doesn't mean every time. No one can be that perfect.		
10. Does she *enjoy* good health?	10	——
Everyone has aches and pains, but the occasional person who "enjoys" poor health and is continually rehearsing symptoms until the atmosphere of the whole house is in a continual blue fog cannot expect many counts on this one.		

PAY FOR YOUR IDEAS

NOW that we have had our fun, here's your chance (both husbands and wives) to be heard. For the best 500-word letter written by a farm woman on the subject "My idea of a perfect farm husband" we will pay $5 and $1 each for all other letters printed. Equal prizes are offered to the men for the best letters on the subject "My idea of a perfect farm wife."



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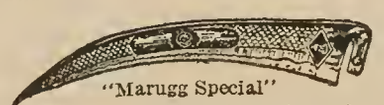


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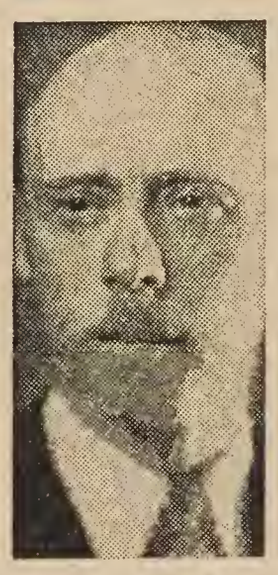
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Battling Garden Bugs and Diseases

By PAUL WORK

THE INSECTS and diseases in my garden do not get a whale of a lot of attention. Perhaps, that is partly because they do not pay a whale of a lot of attention to me, for which I am duly thankful.



Paul Work

Some troubles are best controlled by treatments before planting. I used a tiny bit of red copper oxide dust on peas, and it seems to help materially in giving a good stand. I omitted the treatment on some 50 feet of row this spring and the stand was only about half what it was on the treated row.

Early cabbage plants ought to have corrosive sublimate at the usual strength — 1:1000 — pouring the solution around the stem of the plant so that it follows down in and gives the hatching maggots a deadly dinner.

Rotenone is Non-Poisonous

Cabbage worms are doing some damage now and the plants have had a dusting with rotenone dust — ¾ of 1%. In commercial plantings, one may use an arsenical dust in the early stages of growth with some saving of money, but as maturity approaches, a non-poisonous insecticide ought to be used.

In dry seasons, aphis makes a good deal of trouble with cabbage. Careful dusting is helpful but a very careful lookout must be kept for curling leaves which indicates the beginning of the trouble. Then, the areas where this appears may be dusted pretty thoroughly. After the plant lice become distributed over fields, it is difficult to achieve control and the cost is heavy.

Persistent Bean Beetle

My most troublesome enemy is the Mexican bean beetle. It is more damaging in my garden than it is in the department garden—half a mile away. Perhaps I have let it get too much of a start in my little patch. The adults winter over so that lack of control one year is likely to make them worse the next year. The adult beetles have already appeared and are making holes in the leaves. We have started dusting with rotenone and we expect to make a vigorous campaign — keeping the new growth fairly well covered. I suspect that the principal element in success with the Mexican bean beetle is starting early and keeping at it faithfully.

The striped cucumber beetle is quite damaging to young cucurbits soon after they get through the ground. The material used for control is calcium arsenate — one pound to 15 pounds of talc or gypsum. That would mean an ounce of calcium to about a pound of the diluting material. Also, a ¾% rotenone dust is satisfactory.

Dust for Potatoes

Home garden potatoes are best protected with a copper arsenate lime dust which takes care of blight and insects. It ought to be applied when the leaves are damp and when the air is still—early morning or in the evening. A dust made with 20 pounds of monohydrated copper sulfate, 15 pounds of calcium arsenate and 65 pounds of hydrated lime is a good combination. This may also be used in a 20-20-60 proportion. The dust may be purchased ready made. On a small scale, the proportion would be a pound of each of the first two ingredients, and 3 pounds of the diluting material.



Using a hand duster to control the Mexican bean beetle. With this pest it is particularly important to cover the under sides of the leaves with dust.

After all, control of diseases and insects in the home garden, under most conditions, boils down to fairly simple propositions. Aside from potatoes, rotenone dust meets most of the insect needs. The addition of nicotine dust for aphis and copper arsenate lime dust for potatoes pretty nearly fill the bill. Supplies of these materials may be had at fairly reasonable prices from farm supply stores.

There are many little hand dusters on the market to be had at prices all the way from 50 cents to $2.00. Unfortunately, most of them cannot be taken apart for cleaning so that if any lubricating is to be done, it is best not to use oil as this collects dust. A little graphite powder will do the trick just as effectively and will not make trouble.

Two Essentials

In all spraying and dusting, two things are particularly important. One is timeliness — beginning the treatment when trouble first appears and in some cases before it appears; then, this includes the necessary follow-up as long as the trouble is present. The second major requirement is thoroughness. One needs to go to some trouble to get dust and sprays to the underside of leaves — particularly, where this is the home of the insect or the disease. Thoroughness does not, however, mean heavy plastering of the foliage. Small applications applied lightly and evenly are generally just as effective as heavy gobs. One should learn to use the duster gently, evenly and thoroughly.

For other enemies, and for control on commercial crops — consult Cornell Bulletin 206 "Control of Diseases and Insects Affecting Vegetable Crops" which appears in two revisions each year. United States Department of Agriculture Farmer's Bulletin 1371, revised in 1937, "Diseases and Insects of Vegetables", is also good. Most of the other states have more or less similar bulletins.

When I Look Back

By ED. W. MITCHELL

WHEN I look back at the tons of hay, barrels of apples, crates of potatoes, loads of brush-wood, bags of grain and many other things that I have jack-assed up onto and down off of tipsy hay riggings perched up on high wheeled wagons, or into little wagon boxes raised even higher with springs, I can see why the Lord gave us farmers a strong back to make up for weakness in the head.



Ed. W. Mitchell

When I recall the miserable hours I have spent pitching hay and grain up into mows, and the even worse ones mowing away or tearing it out of the mow again, I can see some reason for government supervision and control of Agriculture.

Evolution is apparently a slow process, and probably at some future day, I will look back at the improvements I think are so grand today, and despise them as much as I now do these things I have just criticized. Be that as it may, I think we have some improvements that are at least a step in advance. I am prompted to mention them on seeing a man hauling brush out of an orchard on a little hay rigging, and another man loading baled straw on a high wheeled box wagon.

Years ago I saw a low potato wagon in Maine that they called a "Sloven". It appealed to me because it was low down and saved lifting, but the maker wanted $200 for one of them, and they were too heavy and took too long a turning space to operate in our orchards, over the side hills, and through the cat swamps. I have spent nearly twenty years trying to get the same sort of thing without its disadvantages. I think we have it now. It is made by hooking the front wheels of an old car to the draw bar of the tractor with a heavy pole, and attaching the steering rod to the same draw bar with a long rod parallel to and about 5 inches to one side of the pole. This turns the wheels so they follow exactly in the track of the tractor wheels, and makes a low down scissors wagon that will turn short, and is easy to load and unload. You can make any kind or size of rigging you want on it, because the added weight gives more traction on the tractor. There is almost no limit to what it can pull and you get the benefit of roller bearings, springs and rubber tires.

The brush pusher, which is no more than a crude "bull rake", will handle brush from the orchard about ten times

(*Continued on Page* 11)



"That's just my luck! Only good potato crop I've had in years and I have to go and strike oil!"

It's not only the "Cream" that makes

FARM PROFITS-



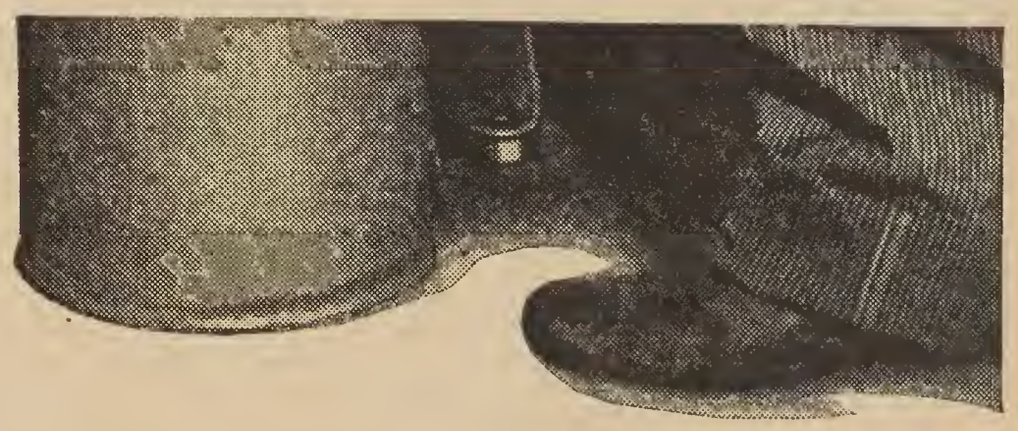
SURE, there's money in good, rich cream . . . in a bumper crop of grain . . . in a fat drove of porkers—if the market's right! But, how about operating costs, day-to-day expenses? Successful farmers know that control of these maintenance items can often mean the difference between profit and loss.

Profit-minded farmers have learned from experience that feed and care and general upkeep must be watched carefully if their business is to be run on a sound paying basis. They know that tractors, trucks, and other motorized equipment represent a big part of modern farm overhead. They buy petroleum products wisely to keep engine repairs down—to get maximum performance at minimum cost.

To these farm business men the Esso sign stands for profitable operation. The mark of products preferred by generations of thrifty farmers, it is your guarantee of dependable fuels and lubricants, of long-lasting tires, batteries and accessories. Keep day-to-day expenses down . . . Let your near-by Esso dealer help you save money.



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COLONIAL BEACON OIL COMPANY, INC.



Plenty of running water supplied by a Goulds CID Water Supply System will earn you increased profits from your milk.

Water cooling systems for reducing bacteria content, equipment scouring, and other sanitary measures for maintaining a superior grade of milk, require quantities of water. This modern, efficient Goulds Water Supply System, with its quiet, smooth-running pumps, will give you a constant supply—for just a few cents a day.

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GRASS, LEGUMES, CORN

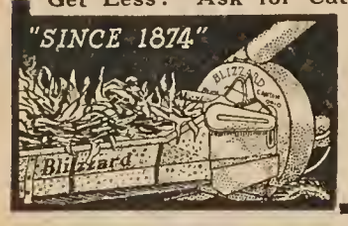
8 Silo types for all forage crops.

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Holds stock like steel, concrete.

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Northeastern Slants ON THE NATIONAL NEWS

Blue Eagle is Back

WAGE-HOUR legislation, passed by Congress before it closed, vitally affects millions of American citizens, either directly or indirectly. Those who do not come under its regulations will feel its effects in higher living costs. Here is concise explanation of how this important law will work:

Who Comes Under It?

Law goes into effect about middle of October, at which time it will affect nearly 3,000,000 workers, as well as several thousand children. Workers chiefly affected by law are those employed in manufacturing and mining industries; also those handling goods in commerce. Exempted (at present) from requirements of law are: All executives, all administrative employes, all professional workers, all outside salesmen, all employes in retail trade or in service trades in intrastate commerce, ***all employes of agriculture,*** all seamen, all employes in fishing industry, all employes of weekly or semi-weekly newspapers of less than 3,000 circulation, and some employes engaged in the ***first processing of farm products.***

Also exempt from hours of work limitations are employes of interstate motor carriers, employes of railroads, employes engaged in first processing of ***dairy products,*** ginning or compressing cotton or processing of sugar beets, sugar cane or ***maple sap;*** and ***seasonal occupations.***

Wage-Hour Standards

In general, law seeks to fix bottom wage of 25c an hour the first year, 30c an hour the second year, and 40c an hour as soon as "economically possible" (which may be any time after middle of October). Hours of work are limited to 44 the first year, 42 the second, and 40 the third. If workers in industry and commerce are required to work longer than these hours, employer must pay time-and-a-half for overtime. Law also prohibits employment of children under 16 years, and under 18 years in hazardous occupations (except where special permission is obtained from Children's Bureau of Department of Labor).

Who Has the Power?

Administrator, appointed by President and confirmed by Senate, will administer and enforce law. His powers are so broad that, if inclined, he can rule about like General Hugh S. Johnson in NRA days. It will be up to him to appoint committee to represent each industry of the country. In other words, committees will be hand-picked. Also, it is within his power to call committees together, ***any time after law becomes effective,*** to consider raising wages from 25c an hour anywhere up to 40c an hour.

Child Labor Rules

Law makes it illegal to ship in interstate commerce any goods produced by any person less than 16 years of age, or less than 18 years when occupation is proved risky. Exemptions are children working temporarily in agriculture and child actors, if schooling is not interfered with. Children's Bureau has power to grant certificates for employment of children between ages of 14 and 16 for specified occupations, such as carrying newspapers.

Penalties for Violations

Wilful violation is punishable on conviction by fine of not more than $1000, or imprisonment for not more than 6 months (following a second offense). Large staff of enforcement agents will investigate complaints and ferret out violations. Children's Bureau will enforce child labor provisions of Act. Also, workers may sue employers for unpaid minimum wages or unpaid overtime, with chance of getting double amount of unpaid sums. If worker wins suit, employer has to pay costs and lawyer's fees. Employers will have to keep whatever records and make whatever reports Administrator finds necessary. Also, his agents and those of Children's Bureau can enter places of business and inspect records or question workers, or make whatever other investigations they wish to discover violations.

SLANT: This new law is just the beginning of an era in which government will regulate business more and more, and in which politics will hamper industry. Although agriculture is exempted at present, there is nothing to prevent later Congresses from expanding Act to take it in. Of course, present Act vitally affects farmers because it sets wage and hour standards which in turn influence field of farm labor and make it ever harder for farmers to get help at price they can pay. Also, law will raise prices of things farmers and other consumers buy.

75th Congress Biggest Spender

SPENT MORE, talked more, and passed fewer new laws than almost any other recent Congress is record which 75th Congress left behind it when it folded up last month. This Congress had been in session most of time for fourteen out of seventeen months, first session beginning in January, 1937; second (or special) session in November, 1937; and third and final session beginning last January and running to middle of June.

During that time Congress authorized appropriations amounting to more than 20 billion dollars, of which 12 billions were voted in session just ended. Only one World War year beats that record.

Three factors were mainly responsible for new high mark in appropriations:

1. Business depression which started last fall and greatly increased unemployment. Last January, President Roosevelt estimated a billion would be needed for relief in fiscal year beginning July 1. Later he tripled that figure.

2. Spread of war clouds abroad, making this country look to its defenses. Our appropriations for defense shot over billion-dollar mark for first time since World War years.

3. Expansion of social security program, requiring addition of another billion to regular appropriations which must be made yearly.

Important laws passed by 75th Congress were:

Wage-Hour bill, putting standards for wages and hours under control of Federal government. Measure was bitterly fought by business, agriculture, and large part of labor. (See article on this page entitled "Blue Eagle is Back.")

Pump-Priming bill, carrying appropriations for work relief, public works, housing, rural electrification, as government's move to fight depression. Bill was hotly contested by all who believe that government spending to end depression is futile.

Tax law modifying capital gains tax and undistributed corporate profits levies. Regarded as most helpful act of Congress to combat depression.

Crop-Control ever-normal granary legislation.

Flood Control law, providing 5-year plan to cost $375,000,000.

Aviation Act, providing government supervision of air transport industry.

Naval Expansion bill, adding additional capital ships, aircraft carriers, cruisers, destroyers, submarines and planes.

Housing-Slum-Clearance bill, extending and expanding National Housing Act.

Vital national problem upon which Congress failed to act was railroad crisis. So critical is railroads' situation that special session of Congress to consider question of aid for them is being predicted.

SLANT: When history judges 75th Congress of United States, it will surely praise it for at least one noble deed — its defeat of President Roosevelt's Supreme Court packing bill, whose object was to force addition of new judges on Court in order to turn its then conservative majority into a minority. Also, it is to credit of this Congress that it heeded will of American people and rejected President's government reorganization bill, even though it had been reduced to shadow of its former ambitious proportions.

Farm Credit News

Congress Votes to Continue Low Interest Rates

INTEREST bill of some 40,000 Northeastern farmers will be reduced approximately $2,750,000 during next two years as result of low rates voted by Congress on Federal Land Bank and Commissioner loans. Over-riding Presidential veto, Congress voted June 16 to share interest burden with farmers to tune of $230,000,000.

Interest payable before July 1, 1940 on Federal Land Bank loans is temporarily reduced to 3½% a year on most loans made through National Farm Loan Associations, and to 4% for loans made direct by the Bank; to 4% a year on Commissioner loans. Under present law, both Land Bank and Commissioner mortgages will resume interest payments, at their original contract rates, two years hence.

Contract rate on most Land Bank loans being made currently is 4%. Commissioner loans, handled by Land Bank system for Federal Government, are written at 5%. Both types are long-term amortized loans, limited to farm real estate mortgages. New loans, as well as those already on the books, benefit from temporarily reduced rates.

In entire U. S., approximately 630,000 Federal Land Bank loans now outstanding for $2,025,000,000, and about 450,000 Commissioner loans for nearly $800,000,000 are affected by the legislation.

Farmers Must Keep Control of Their Co-ops.

Most common problems of farmers' cooperatives are either legal, financial, or supervisional, Pres. George W. Lamb of Springfield Bank for Co-operatives, told New England Institute of Cooperation recently at Kingston, R. I.

Most common legal weakness is failure to provide for continuing farmer control. Original stock in a co-op tends to pass out of hands of active patrons in normal course of membership turnover, Lamb said, and brings on dangers which follow as result of stock being held by non-farmers. Stock ownership rule followed by Springfield Bank for co-ops it finances is that at least 90% of voting stock must be held by active patrons.

Common financial weakness shows up in use of credit when co-op's offi-

cers ask "How much can we borrow?" rather than "Can we borrow profitably?"

Supervision is never in strong position if left to one man. Tendency is to pay low wages and therefore to hire relatively inefficient managers, whereas co-ops need good men and should be willing to pay for them. Best set-up is with intelligent management and an active Board of farmer-directors to formulate policies.

Wheat Crop Worries Government

WHEAT situation is causing concern in Administrative circles. While rust and weather may further cut yields, prospect is for a billion bushels plus 200 million carried over from last season. U. S. needs 650 million bushels and normally might export 90 million bushels, leaving a prospective carry-over of 400 million bushels, or twice that of previous year. Possible steps to handle situation are:

Relief buying. Government has already bought 1,104,800 barrels of flour, equal to about 5 million bushels of wheat, and will buy more.

Loans provided for by Agricultural Adjustment Act will doubtless be made, probably at around 60c per bushel.

The Department of Agriculture has studied foreign situation and reports shortages in Spain and Italy and a Russian crop of 100 million bushels less than last year. Subsidized exports are suggested, probably in form of direct sale to foreign governments at world market, difference between that and U. S. price to be made up by government. Such sales, it is indicated, would not be construed as "dumping."

Provided by Crop Insurance Law is a plan whereby growers can pay two years advance premiums in wheat which would be stored by government and used only to pay back the farmers in years of short crops.

One estimate guesses that loans might keep 200 million bushels off the market, crop insurance premiums another 100 million, making a total of 300 million bushels against estimated carry-over of 400 million bushels. For all we know, concludes the estimate, weather may take care of the balance.

Free Press Issue Stirs Senate

THREATENED filibuster by Senator Burke, Democrat of Nebraska, prevented Senate from a last-minute granting to Senate Lobby Committee of $12,500 additional funds, allegedly to probe press of country.

Committee, according to Senator Burke, was proposing to investigate whether press of country was printing false, colored or inaccurate news. Calling this a threat to freedom of press, Senator Burke declared that any newspaper should have right to print anything it wants, because it is subject to strict libel laws anyway. He pointed out that Chairman of Lobby Committee, Democrat Senator Minton of Indiana, had attacked newspapers as carrying untruthful news and had offered a bill to penalize papers which knowingly published incorrect articles.

Other Senators joined in debate. "If this committee is going to be an Ogpu (Russian secret tribunal) over American newspapers, I'm not for it," shouted Senator Clark. "If it is to club people whenever there is a popular uprising against some bill which a majority of this committee favor, I'm not for it."

When Senate refused the grant, Chairman Minton threatened, "We've still got enough money left and may do it anyway!"

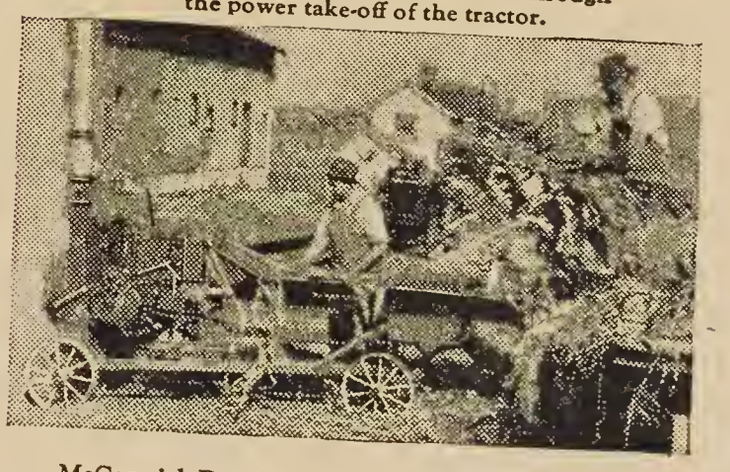
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McCormick-Deering Ensilage Cutters are available in sizes ranging from 3 to 25 tons an hour. Included in this line are the No. 12-B (shown above) and the new No. 10.

● In many communities farming takes a breathing spell in August, then drives on to the windup. There is ample opportunity in this season for reliable power and tools to finish this year's job and to make a good start on next year's.

That is where International Harvester comes in—with its broad line of modern tractors and farm-operating equipment. All-purpose McCormick-Deering *Farmalls,* regular *wheel tractors, TracTracTors* and *power units* stand ready to power any job that needs doing . . . and to give you the full benefit of efficient, success-building performance, no matter how tough the job may be.

If it is more convenient for you to purchase farm equipment out of current income, take advantage of the International Harvester *Income-Purchase Plan.*

Step to the phone now and say the word that will lead to faster, better work. Ask the McCormick-Deering dealer to demonstrate the power and tools that will improve your efficiency and increase your profits. Or write to us for complete information.

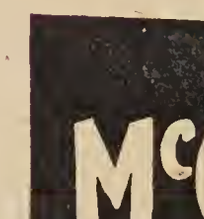
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Horses, tools, growing crops included; 138 acres, pretty bungalow 6 rooms, furnace, electricity available, good 60 ft. basement barn; priced low $3500, easy terms; picture page 42 Free 2000-Bargain Catalog.
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Enthusiam Marks Annual Dairymen's League Meeting

By L. B. SKEFFINGTON

A REVIVAL of the old-time fighting spirit was noticeable at the annual meeting of the Dairymen's League Co-operative Association in Syracuse. Without mincing words, President Fred H. Sexauer warned that both dealers and producers must have sound, constructive programs if they are to save themselves economically.

He drew a parallel between conditions affecting dairy farmers and milk distributors. He charged that some dealers had attempted, and to some extent had succeeded, in influencing farmers with dealer propaganda. "Farmers have thrown off much of the dealer influence that existed a year ago," he said.

"Constructive, forward-looking distributors are hurt because of the destructive practices of some. Producers' organizations cannot sacrifice the interests of farmers if distributors cannot work together for the benefit of all. Perhaps the constructive dealers should move to protect themselves from the criticism and regulation that the overshrewd or unscrupulous ones are about to bring down upon all. Development of a constructive program protecting interests of producers, consumers and dealers would go far toward accomplishing this.

"Merely trying to buy milk cheaper than a competitor and driving farmers to desperation will lead only to destruction of the competitive distribution system."

Would Distribute Own Milk

As perhaps bearing on this subject, a resolution adopted without a dissenting vote directed League officers to study feasibility of delivering milk to metropolitan consumers.

The resolution points out that some middlemen jointly and collectively are endeavoring by methods, both fair and unfair, to prevent farmers from obtaining a marketing agreement. This refers to the proposed state-federal marketing agreement soon to be submitted to producers.

History of milk distribution is sketched in the resolution, which points out that farmers never have surrendered their right to deliver milk. Appearance of "middlemen" in the scene, it says, "induced conditions which in due time resulted in prices received by farmers being ruinously low. During the long period in which farmers have sought by organization to place themselves in a position where they could obtain living prices for milk their efforts have been opposed continuously by middlemen, in part by open and honorable methods, and in part by insidious methods."

The resolution directs League officers to "at once cause an investigation to be made to be ascertained if funds can be obtained" to permit producers "to take back the right they have never surrendered of themselves, the supplying of city consumers with milk." A move in this direction would be predicated upon defeat of the adoption of the marketing agreement or, if adopted, defeat of its purpose "either by litigation or other vexatious tactics."

What is Behind Move

I visited with a number of Leaguers about the intent of this resolution and learned that the subject already has been under study by League directors for some time. Reaction I got appeared to be about like this: League members believe the proposed marketing plan is the only immediate and practical plan on the milk horizon at present. This would place certain control over dealers by compelling them to buy their milk at the same prices, thereby eliminating price-cutting and rebating.

The plan, one man told me, would be to try to apply to dealers "the same squeeze as between farmers and consumers that dealers now apply to farmers."

Ask Mastitis Funds

Another resolution said mastitis is found in one form or another on most dairy farms of the state, and that no funds are available at present for indemnity payments on diseased animals. State and federal aid in providing indemnity for condemned animals was asked.

Continuation and adequate increase of funds for elimination of Bangs disease was asked.

Continuation of a federal soil conservation policy which "will protect American agriculture and at the same time be equitable to the dairy industry," was urged. It was pointed out that long-time government policies have tended to increase production costs on American farm products which must be marketed abroad, and that a sound agricultural conservation program would tend to lower production costs.

Federal surplus purchases of dairy products were commended as a beneficial service to dairy farmers by helping to prevent wide fluctuation in market prices.

The League's stand for a managed currency and commodity dollar was indorsed.

Under the law, directors of League have right to vote membership in referendum of marketing agreement. A resolution adopted indicated the convention unanimously agreed League directors should so act.

Officers Re-elected

Following the convention, League directors re-elected officers headed by Sexauer. Only two new directors: Leslie Stahl of Margaretsville, Delaware County, in place of C. S. Hymers of Delancey. Glen E. Mead of Montrose, Pa., in place of Thomas R. White of Montrose.

During the year the League handled more than two and third billion pounds of milk with net sales totaling more than 59 million dollars.

Good financial position of the League was indicated in report of Treasurer J. A. Coulter when he said certificates of indebtedness were called for payment this year although not due for three years.

League Pledges Cooperation with Other Cooperatives

In closing his annual address and report to more than 2,500 members of the Dairymen's League, assembled in the annual meeting at Syracuse, Fred H. Sexauer, president of the League, said:

" I know of no better way to conclude than by reiterating our pledge of last year to the farmers and farm organizations of this milk shed.

"An unscrupulous minority of dealers MUST NOT BE ALLOWED TO DEPRIVE DAIRY FARMERS OF A LIVING PRICE FOR MILK.

"The Dairymen's League Cooperative Association has pledged itself to work with the other Cooperatives of this milk shed. That pledge we will keep. We will back it with our organization, our plants, our transportation system, our distribution system and most of all with the great group of loyal members.

"We will go as far as they will go.

"We will assume whatever risks they assume.

"We will exert as great or greater efforts than they.

"We will assist other groups to perfect their organizations.

"We will assist individuals to organize.

"IN SHORT WE PLEDGE COOPERATION.

"We cannot do this job alone. This law cannot operate that way. We will march shoulder to shoulder with other organizations and other producers. We will help do this job together."

League Women Hold Annual Meeting

Report of the annual meetings of the Dairymen's League, held recently in Syracuse, would fall far short if it did not give an account of that splendid gathering of farm women in the League held the day before the annual meeting of the organization itself.

In her annual report to League women, Miss Vera McCrea, in charge of the home department, said:

"With the same enthusiasm, pride and joy that I have felt for ten years past I greet you today at the eleventh annual meeting of our home department, and the eighteenth year of our Dairymen's League Co-operative Association. . . . . Through the Society delegates, 55996 pieces of milk information have been distributed through schools, medical and dental offices, and to other educational institutions. Perhaps one of the outstanding pieces of school work was done in Schoharie County, where our advisory committeewoman showed the film "Cooperatives at Home and Abroad" in 15 rural schools. Attendance at local meetings has been increased, publicity has been extended, and a better mutual understanding between city and country women has been built up."

Guest speaker at the women's gathering was Miss Cornelia Stratton Parker, novelist, lecturer and farmer, who chose for her subject, "Life Begins at 6 a. m." "Yesterday", said Miss Parker, "has gone forever, tomorrow never comes, all anyone has for living is today.

"Essentials for happiness", continued the speaker, "are health, congenial activity, satisfactory social life, children, and a satisfactory religion and philosophy."

SLANT: Experience of the League proves that no farm organization can be very successful on a permanent basis without the help and cooperation of the farm women.

To Vote on Milk Marketing Agreement Soon

AS WE go to press, Federal and State government officials are studying the mass of evidence submitted at the recent hearings on whether or not the Federal and State milk order with a milk administrator shall be put into effect in the New York milk shed. Therefore, both those who support and those who are against this proposition are marking time until dairymen are given the opportunity to vote for or against it.

It is expected that the vote will be taken some time in July, with plenty of notice given of the exact time and place so that every dairyman will have opportunity to vote. So far as we have been able to determine, the sentiment of dairymen in the New York milk shed is emphatically in favor of giving this Federal and State milk order a chance to see what it can do. Straw votes that have been taken, resolutions that have been passed by various farm bodies, have with few exceptions favored a trial of the proposition.

If three-fourths of the dairymen vote in favor and one-half of the dealers, the order will be put in effect soon after the vote is taken. If the dairymen favor it and the dealers don't, the milk order can still be made effective if it is approved by the President of the United States.

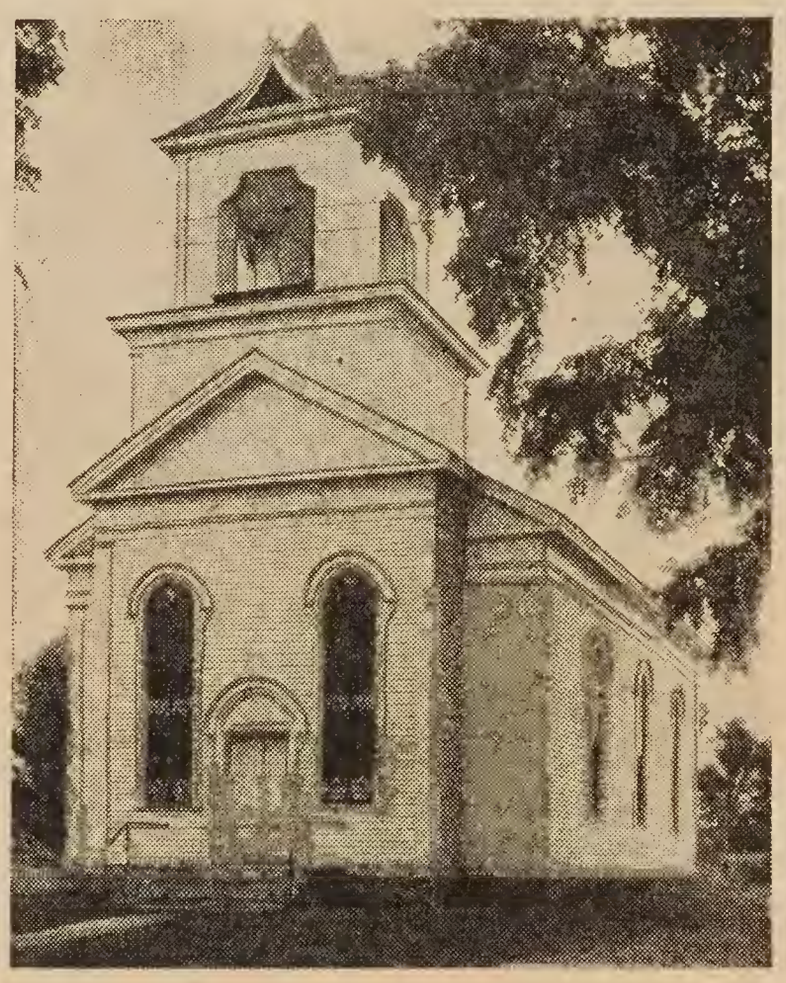
Potato Growers Plan Tours

The summer field day of the Empire State Potato Club will be at the Harry Yates farm, Orchard Park, Erie County, August 11.

Meeting of State Horticultural Society will be in form of tour to Canadian Experiment Station at Vineland, Ont. At this writing it is not settled, but it appears Vineland date will be Aug. 10.

This plan would call for fruit growers from distance arriving at Niagara Falls, Ont., on evening of Aug. 9. They would be joined in morning by growers from Niagara County and nearby. This would give ample time at experiment station. Those who wished could proceed that night to Niagara Falls, Buffalo or Orchard Park for potato meeting next day.—*Skeff.*

Burdett Presbyterian Church Celebrates



July 2 and 3 have been set aside by the Rev. N.C.Stewart at the First Presbyterian Church, of Burdett, N. Y., as Sesqui-Centennial dates. Items of interest historically, social occasions, and devotional hours of worship will make up the program. The occasion is the Sesqui-Centennial of the large bell in the belfry which was cast in Spain in the year of 1788. Fifty years later, in 1838, this bell found its way to New York City, and was purchased by a committee representing the First Presbyterian Church. That year it was installed in the church, the last two miles of its journey from Seneca Lake being made behind an ox team. After 100 years it still calls members of that church to worship.

Home Made Equipment At State Fair

Under the direction of J. S. Morse, Levanna, N. Y., the New York State Exposition at Syracuse will put on a show of home-made farm equipment.

If you have worked out some decided improvement in some machine on your farm, built yourself a home-made farm wagon, stock trailer, spray rig, or have invented or devised some convenient shop equipment, drop a note to J. S. Morse, Levanna, N. Y., for information. You may find it worth while to show it at the State Exposition, August 29 to September 10.

Are You a Cow-Caller?

If you have a knack for calling cows, if you can milk faster than the other lady, if you think you can judge beef on the hoof — or if perchance you are interested in young bulls, then you have a date at the second annual Dairy Field Day at Batavia, Saturday, July 31.

Last year about 100 young bulls were offered for sale, and a considerable number were sold. Owners had a fine chance to show their stuff to about 3,000 attendants. Dairymen and prospective buyers had chance to see more young bulls than they ordinarily could in a week's travel. Everybody was pleased and so a bigger and better show is planned this year.—*Skeff.*

Competition or Monopoly in Distributing Milk ?

PART I.

By LELAND SPENCER

THERE has been much talk about monopoly in the milk business. It would be difficult to mention a subject on which there is more confusion of thought. On the one hand, we are told that cut-throat competition among dealers is responsible for low prices to farmers. On the other hand, certain dealers of consumer groups have charged that milk prices are held up by a dealers' monopoly. Let's examine the facts to see what foundation there is for these complaints.



Leland Spencer

It seems to me that farmers have more reason than city people to complain of monopoly in the marketing of milk. The majority of producers in the New York milk shed have a very limited choice of outlets for their milk. Most dairymen in this milk shed must either have a share in the fluid market or give up the idea of keeping cows for a living. Production costs are so high in this region that few farmers can afford to produce milk entirely for manufacturing purposes, and in most cases there is little choice of outlets for market milk.

Farmers producing for upstate cities often have an opportunity to sell milk to several different dealers, especially those who are located nearest to the city. On the other hand, a great many farmers who produce milk for the New York market can deliver milk conveniently to only one plant. The second choice is so much less desirable that it doesn't count. This observation checks with the fact that a very large proportion of the country plants that are under New York City inspection are now operated by a few large concerns (table 1). About two-thirds of all the country plants are operated by the Dairymen's League and the two largest dealer organizations.

TABLE I. NUMBER OF COUNTRY PLANTS UNDER NEW YORK CITY INSPECTION OPERATED BY THE DAIRYMEN'S LEAGUE AND CERTAIN DEALER GROUPS*

	Grade A	Grade B	Total
Dairymen's League	9	105	114
Borden Company and affiliated units	28	73	101
Sheffield Farms Company and affiliated units	24	101	125
Four independent dealers with five or more plants	1	28	29
112 dealers with four plants or less	15	144	159
All groups	77	451	528

* The above data are for June 1935. There has been little change since then.

The fact that farmers generally have less choice of outlets in selling milk than they have in selling eggs, potatoes, apples, and other crops, is not an accident, nor is it the result of a conspiracy by milk dealers. The existing organization of the milk business, with comparatively few assembling plants, mostly operated in large chains, has developed as the most efficient way of handling a product like milk, that is bulky and perishable, has to be delivered every day, and has to be kept under close sanitary control.

Another angle of this question relates to the competition between dairy-manufacturing plants and fluid-milk plants. In most parts of the milk shed there are no longer any cheese factories or creameries to which farmers can turn when fluid-milk prices get below the manufacturing value of milk, or when, for any reason, the farmer's regular outlet for fluid milk is lost. As a rule, evaporated milk plants pay somewhat higher prices than butter factories or cheese factories. But there are only a few such plants in the New York milk shed and most of these are operated by the large fluid-milk concerns which are mentioned in the table. The fact that so few farmers have an opportunity to shift from fluid-milk outlets to manufacturing plants makes it more difficult to keep the supply of fluid milk in proper adjustment with the demand. Of course, anyone can make butter on the farm, or ship cream to a butter factory, but the returns from such uses seldom are high enough to be considered by the dairyman who has gone to the expense of meeting city requirements for market milk.

The fact that there is so little competition in buying milk is the fault of no one, but it is at the root of many of the difficulties in setting fair prices, regulating the surplus, and other problems that are of special concern to producers, distributors, and consumers of milk.

In the following article we shall consider the question of competition and monopoly in the city end of the milk business.

Milk Prices

For May Dairymen's League members received an average net return of $1.26 for 3.5 milk in the 201-210 zone. This price includes an average plus differential of 15 cents not including grade A premiums. It includes certificates of indebtedness at 5c per hundred. Grade A producers delivering to essential grade A plants will receive 42 per cent of the grade A premium earned. May price is 17c below April and 18c below May a year ago.

Members of Sheffield Producers Association received $1.40 for 3.5 milk in the 201-210 mile zone. This price is 12½c below the April price and 10c below the price for May 1937.

Milk Production Heavy

On June 4 total U. S. milk production was about 4 per cent higher than on any preceeding June 1, and milk production per capita was the highest on record. For the month of April dairy products manufactured were 12 per cent higher than a year earlier and were a new high for the month. Consumption of manufactured products was 6 per cent higher than for April a year ago. One reason for this is a narrower margin between prices of oleo and butter. April butter consumption was up; oleomargarine consumption down. However, consumption of fluid milk in principal eastern markets during April was lower than a year ago. For the first time in 34 months receipts for fluid milk in Boston, Philadelphia, and Baltimore dropped below the corresponding month for the preceeding year.

The average May price for 92 score butter for New York was 5.9c less than a year earlier. Cheese prices on the Wisconsin Cheese Exchange for the month were 2.1c per pound less than a year earlier. However, the relationship between prices of butterfat and cheese is about average. During May the into-storage movement of butter and cheese was exceptionally high, and stocks on June 1 set a new high for that date.

Ever Normal "Butter Granary"

A new development in government butter buying was recently announced by Secretary Wallace. Government buying of butter in the past for relief purposes has been designed to support the market. The new plan goes a step farther and provides for selling as well as buying, and, in fact, might be termed an ever-normal butter granary.

The plan is that the Commodities Credit Corp. will loan to the Dairy Produce Marketing Association, Inc., of Chicago, an amount sufficient to buy up to 50 million pounds of butter. The move is an attempt to stabilize butter markets by buying when prices get too low and by selling when butter prices increase sufficiently to cover purchase price, handling and storage costs, plus a small additional amount. The loan and purchase program became effective June 1, and will continue until next April 30. A New York City trade paper reports that the news was received with some dismay by the butter distributing trade.

The Apple Outlook

A friend, a veteran in the apple business, has just returned from a trip around the country. He is busy studying reports and figures. He does not wish to be quoted, because he says until about Aug. 1, apple forecasts are vague and indefinite. His opinion is that right now there is a very good crop of apples in sight—"not as many as last year, but a good crop. It looks like a big crop on the Pacific Coast. One of the things for us to remember in the East is that a big Pacific Coast crop is a long way from market. Crop estimates on apples are at their peak just now. In the normal course of events the estimates may be expected to decline, rather than increase. Anything may happen to decrease the yield, generally or locally, but not much can happen to boost it over present outlook."—*Skeff*.

Baby Chicks

Hatcherymen are reporting heavy orders for late chicks. 425 hatcheries reported a 24 per cent increase in chicks hatched during May, and a heavy increase in orders for delivery during June.

For the first five months of the year about 10 per cent more chicks were hatched than last year; about 20 per cent more than the average for 1933-37. The increase in orders for late hatched chicks appears to be the result of somewhat improved poultry outlook. Late hatched chicks, however, will not come into production early enough to have much influence on fall production.

Commercial hatcheries reported a decrease in turkey poults hatched during May, but an increase of 4 per cent in the number of turkey eggs set during May. On June 1 hatcheries reported a decrease of 10 per cent in advance orders for turkey poults.

Breed News

At the recent Royal Brentwood Sale held in connection with the annual meeting of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America, 88 Holsteins were sold for an average price of $370. The top price at the sale was $1250 paid by John Cuneo of Chicago for Oostie Inkarnation Bussie. Top for bulls was $850 paid by L. S. High of Laurel, Maryland, for Lauxmont Rag Apple Liberator.

At the 53rd annual convention of the Association, President A. C. Oosterhuis was re-elected. Action was taken to combine the offices of the Association at Brattleboro, Vermont, when the building owned by the Association at Madison, Wisconsin, is either sold or leased on a long-time basis.

* * *

The American Jersey Cattle Club held its 70th annual meeting at New York City June 1. Secretary L. W. Morley reported an increase of 4 per cent in registrations and 10 per cent increase in transfers. In fact, increases were reported in practically every activity of the Club. Register of Merit test was up 15 per cent, and there are more cows on test than ever before in the history of the Club. Total membership of the Club is 1,371, the largest in its history.

President Perry Gaines was re-elected for another term. Terms of four directors expired. Newly elected directors are: William Campbell of Iowa, M. Y. Henson of Arkansas, Henry Waters of Tennessee, and Dr. A. F. Rheineck of Wisconsin.

For Better Grape Juice

One of the most successful cooperatives in the Northeast is the Westfield Planters Cooperative Fruit Products, Inc., at Westfield, Chautauqua County, New York. This organization has rendered a great service not only to its members but to other grape producers of southwestern New York in furnishing a better market for grapes than the producers heretofore had. In fact, the Westfield organization is a leading factor in guiding grape growers out of a ruinous depression.

Latest development of this organization is discovery of new lacquer lining for tin cans which preserves the original flavor and delicacy of grape juice. This lining makes it possible to use the cheaper tin container by keeping the grape juice from coming in contact with the tin in any spot or place. This container also keeps more of the grape flavor than is possible in a bottle.

When I Look Back

(*Continued from Page* 6)

as fast and with much less labor than any other method I know of, and with the hay hoist, and now the hay chopper and blower, and the combine for grain crops, I look for the future farmers of America to have stronger heads, even if they do grow up with weaker backs than their forefathers.

Someone has said that the inventors are the men who are too lazy to work. That sounds so logical I am a bit timid about mentioning my labor saving devices, and there is enough truth in it to make the shoe pinch a bit when I try it on, nevertheless I do so hate to see men doing work the hardest way that I give it to you for what it is worth. It is lots of fun to tinker up these things, but it has the disadvantage of keeping one too near the house and too readily available for all the odds and ends of work that sprout like weeds in that neighborhood.

When writing advertisers be sure to say that you saw it in THE AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

Over 69¢ of the consumer's Butter $ goes to the Farmer who sells CREAM!

At current prices more than 69% of the price of a pound of butter goes to the farmer who sells the cream from which the butter is made. He derives additional income from the sale of Calves, Pigs and Chickens raised on the skim milk.

Government officials and farm papers advocate Diversified Farming for greater income. Sell your cream and feed the skim to stock as the best method of diversification. Very few farm products net the producer as large a part of the consumer's dollar as does cream.

For better results from farming and greater independence and security **SHIP YOUR CREAM TO FAIRMONT.** No contract required. Prompt payment for each shipment at top market price.

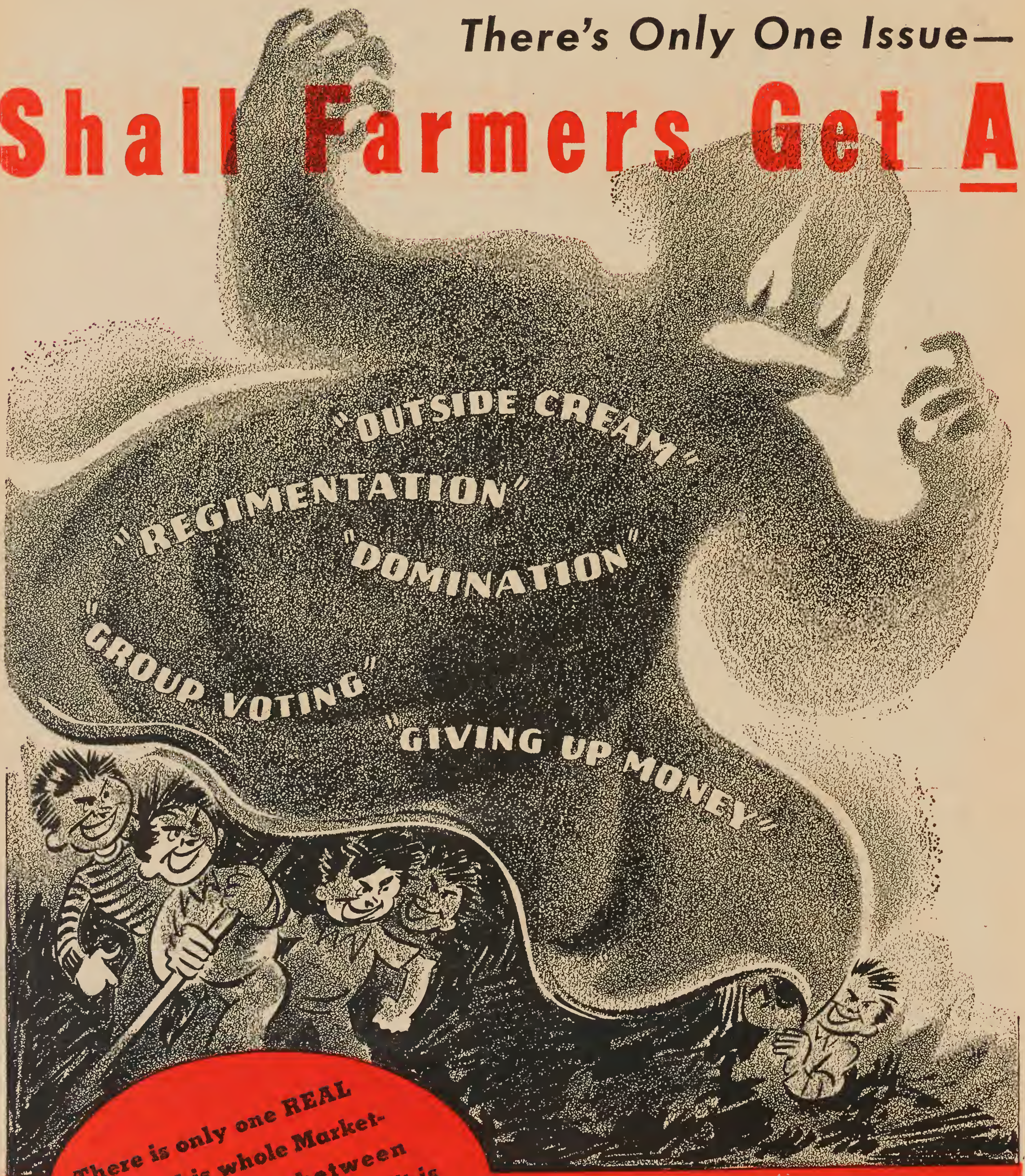
THE FAIRMONT CREAMERY CO., Inc.

Buffalo, N. Y. Established 1884

Don't Let Dealers Frighten

There's Only One Issue—

Shall Farmers Get A



There is only one REAL issue in this whole Marketing Plan fight between producer and dealers. It is --whether or not farmers are to get

A LIVING

or Confuse You . . .

Only One Question—

LIVING PRICE FOR MILK?

There's **only one issue** in this milk marketing fight between dealers and producers. The queston is: SHALL FARMERS GET A LIVING PRICE FOR MILK?

Dealers are trying to ignore this question. They know they can't give one good reason why farmers should **not** get a **Living Price for Milk**. So they try to confuse farmers with a lot of talk or SCARE them with **SPOOKS.**

Here are a few of the dealer "Spooks"

The OUTSIDE CREAM SPOOK. Dealers are whispering that the marketing plan, which farmers are demanding in order to get a Living Price for Milk, would bring outside cream into the New York milkshed and extend the milkshed beyond its present limits. This is a flimsy attempt to becloud the real issue. Outside cream has been coming into upstate cities right along and the marketing plan would not extend the milkshed beyond its present limits. Anyone can see through this dealers' trick. It's just a dodge to make the farmer forget he is fighting for A LIVING PRICE FOR MILK.

The REGIMENTATION SPOOK. Producers are slyly told by dealers that the marketing plan would regiment farmers. It wouldn't. It would *regulate dealers.* And that's why they are fighting it. They are using this regimentation spook to try to defeat A LIVING PRICE FOR MILK.

The DAIRYMEN'S LEAGUE DOMINATION SPOOK. Dealers in some sections have found another way of tricking the farmers. They are saying that the marketing plan is just a scheme to give the Dairymen's League control of the market. This is ridiculous. The League is just one of the many farmer cooperatives in the Bargaining Agency who are all working together. Other cooperatives in the Bargaining Agency know this. They don't lend an ear to this dealer propaganda. It's another dealer attempt to divide farmers.

The *sole issue* is whether or not *all* farmers are to get A LIVING PRICE FOR MILK.

The GROUP VOTING SPOOK. Dealers are attacking the right of farmers to vote in cooperative groups even though the law allows this method. This is the way thousands of farmers transact all their marketing business and is the natural way for them to vote on such an important question. Dealers hope to divide farmers on this issue and hamper the success of the order. Just a dealers' excuse to try to make farmers forget the real issue—A LIVING PRICE FOR MILK.

The "GIVING UP MONEY" SPOOK. Dealers have a different answer for everybody. They go to farmers who are now getting a little more money than others, and tell them that under the marketing plan they would have to give up a part of their income. They don't tell farmers that the plan will lift the income of *all* farmers. ALL producers will actually get more money under the marketing plan. Even the top prices now are far too low, and the farmers demand—A LIVING PRICE FOR MILK.

And so it is with the rest of the dealer attacks on the marketing plan. They bring up details in the plan—some of which may be changed as the operation of the plan is worked out by experience. The plan can be changed or completely done away with at the will of the farmers. Dealers are whispering about classification, freight differentials, compensation to plant owners for surplus facilities, compensation to cooperatives for services rendered, all for the purpose of confusing or frightening the farmers.

PRICE FOR MILK

This Advertisement Inserted by the Metropolitan Milk Producers Bargaining Agency

NEARBY MARKETS *for* NEARBY POULTRYMEN

Egg Prices

By J. C. HUTTAR

I'VE HELD off trying to predict any prices for market eggs this year because it's never better than a good guess anyway, and this year there are two strong opposing forces to consider. On the one hand, it seems clear that a lot of hens have been sold off. This has been showing up in market receipts which are running much lighter than last year. Many small flock owners have cleaned out entirely. Many larger flock owners have sold off a high percentage of the old birds. Some are raising no chicks this year.



J. C. Huttar

Taking all angles of the production picture into consideration, it looks as if the number of layers wintered over this year will be no more and probably a little less than last year. A larger proportion of these will be pullets, which means more small eggs and less large eggs up to January first at least.

Also, in this production picture we can't lose sight of feed prices. Early government reports forecast bumper grain crops. These have been modified some by rust and other damage reports in the Southwest, particularly to the wheat crop. Reported drought and crop failures in the wheat countries of Europe indicate a bigger demand for part of our crop in that direction. There are also some fairly reliable reports that the Argentine corn crop fell considerably short of last year.

These are bound to reduce the surplus of our domestic grain crops somewhat. At any rate there should be an abundance of grain, and feed prices shouldn't cut any capers such as they did a year or so ago. It is well known that when feed is abundant and cheap, the poultry on the small farms are better fed and produce more heavily. This will partly offset the lowered poultry flocks.

So much for the production end. Fresh production always makes up a high share of the total supply of eggs, but from September 1 until about March 1 there is always the reservoir of supplies to consider, namely the cold storage holdings of both shell and canned eggs.

You know, some people still think that storage eggs have no effect on fresh egg prices. But don't kid yourself that way. In the spring months, storage accumulations tend to hold prices up, and in the fall and winter the withdrawals keep them down. The net effect of the whole storage operation is undoubtedly healthy because it increases total yearly egg consumption and therefore increases the annual average price level some.

Canned eggs, which are broken out eggs, dried or frozen before storage, have to be watched more and more each year. An increasing part of the total storage of eggs is in this form. In 1925 only 10 per cent of the total June 1 holdings of eggs in the country were canned eggs; in 1930 on the same date 24 per cent, and in 1935 28 per cent, and this year 42 per cent. The canned egg operations are a good reflector of the size of the spring surplus. Their use is increasing in all forms of large scale baking and in ice cream and candy manufacture.

Well, let's see what this part of the supply picture shows:

Shell eggs in storage on June 1, 1938, were 5 million cases, compared with 7⅓ million on June 1, 1937. Frozen eggs on June 1, 1938, were 130 million pounds, and 133 million a year ago. Figuring that a case of shell eggs will break out about 36 pounds of frozen eggs, the total storage holdings June 1, 1938, are equivalent to 8¾ million cases, as compared with almost 11 million cases a year ago. In fact, this year's holdings are far below the last five or ten years average on June 1.

So the egg picture looks rosy from the supply side. Both fresh and storage supplies look lower.

But every price picture has two sides. The other side is called "demand." Demand is the number of eggs people are willing to eat and at what price. The higher the retail price of a dozen eggs goes, the more people will go without them in their daily diets. At what price people begin to quit eating eggs and how fast they drop off depends a lot on how much money Mr. John Wage Earner brings home to Mrs. John Wage Earner every Saturday.

Anyhow, thereby hangs the tale. Employment conditions are not good. (That is admitted by both parties.) Every rise of a few cents in retail egg prices is met by resistance. For, while you and I could give them a good argument on it, yet most people do not include eggs in their rigid economy diets. Unless working conditions improve, even the President's "Spend-Lend" program will not have enough effect that prices can go up too high.

So it's just as well for those who are in the poultry business that some others are not. And it's also just as well that no increase in production is in sight, at least for another year. By that time, who knows? The chances are times will be better. Even organized labor is beginning to believe that the man who gets up their weekly pay has some rights. And that's a healthy sign.

For the time being, from a market egg price and feed cost viewpoint, it looks as if poultrymen should hold all the birds they can. The Pacific Coast is going to have another big drop in the number of hens they keep. We should replace part of that here in the Northeast.

DIRECT relief for Sprain

—keeps horse working

When your horse gets a sprain, use Absorbine at once! It helps to keep the horse in the traces.



Where Absorbine works

Absorbine sends an *increased supply* of blood through the injured part to carry off the congestion. Gives *direct* relief to the sore muscles and ligaments. Apply frequently. Will not blister. Used by many veterinarians for over 40 years. At druggists, $2.50 a bottle. W. F. Young, Inc., Springfield, Mass.

ABSORBINE

SWINE

PIGS FOR SALE
Dailey Stock Farm
LEXINGTON, MASS. TEL. 1085.
The Old Reliable Pig Firm.
Chester & Yorkshire — Berkshire & O.I.C. crossed 6-7 wks., $4.00 each, 8-9 wks., $4.50 each.
Ship any number C.O.D.
Our guarantee:—A square deal at all times.

DEPENDABLE PIGS
6 — 8 — 10 — 12 WEEKS.
Ship 2 or more at $4.50—$5—5.50—$6—$6.50 each.
Triple vaccination 50 cents each if desired.
Fancy Young Boars for immediate and future service.
CHAS. DAVIS, Residence: CARR ROAD, CONCORD, MASSACHUSETTS.

RUGGED PIGS
Chester whites, Chester-Berkshire, Yorkshire-Chester, few Duroc crosses. 6-7 weeks, $4.00, 8-9 weeks, $4.50, 10 weeks $5.00, 12 weeks $6.00. Boars, barrows or sows. All good feeders. No charge crating. Ship C.O.D. FOB. Carl Anderson, Virginia Road, Concord, Mass.

DOGS

ENGLISH BULL PUPS. Eligible to registry, $25.. EDGEWOOD FARMS, TROY, PENNSYLVANIA.

BLACK COCKER SPANIEL PUPS. 4 months old. Best of Breeding. Males $10. Females $5. A. C. MULLEN, FRANKLIN, VERMONT.

ENGLISH SHEPHERD female puppies; heel driving parents, black with white and tan markings. ARTHUR D. HOOSE, Fishkill Farms, Hopewell Junction, N. Y.

FOR SALE: English Shepherd Pups, from heel driving parents. Good watch dogs. Males $6., females $3. MAPLE HILL FARM KENNELS, CHESTER, VT.

GOATS

MILK GOATS.—A few grade Does — Fresh and soon to freshen. PONY FARM, HIMROD, NEW YORK.

The NEPPCO Summer Meeting

By H. L. COSLINE

PERFECT weather, friendly discussions, and action characterized the annual summer meeting of NEPPCO at Cornell last week. Changes in officers included election of W. S. Mapes, Middletown, N. Y., as Vice-President to succeed Mark Witmer of Dalmatia, Pa., and the election of three new directors, Carl Langenfeld of Rhode Island, Herbert Copeland of Maryland, and Mark Witmer of Pennsylvania. Officers reelected included Grant Jasper of Hudson, N. H., President; Harold Rotzel of West Medway, Mass., and Warren Newton of Bridgeville, Del., Vice-Presidents; Leon Todd, Department of Agriculture, Trenton, N. J., Secretary; James C. Weisel, Frenchtown, N. J., Treasurer; James Rice, Mexico, N. Y., and F. R. Hazard, Saunderstown, R. I., members of the Executive Committee.

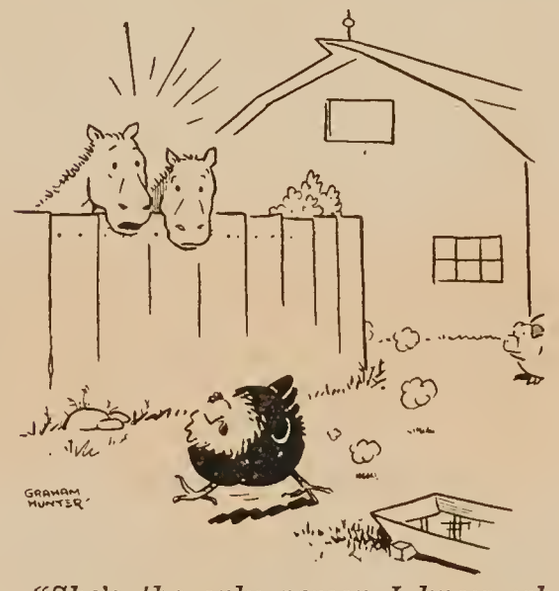
Directors who continue in office are: T. Earle Prouty of Maine, C. H. Palmer of Vermont, Homer Huntington of Connecticut, W. S. Mapes of New York, Charles Cane of New Jersey, W. H. Densmore of Virginia, and H. K. Rowley of West Virginia.

The Banquet

At the annual banquet Tuesday night, the Memorial Room of Willard Straight Hall was filled to capacity, with an overflow in another room which came in to hear the talks. H. E. Babcock, author of "Kernels, Screenings and Chaff", was the principal speaker. At each place was an eight-page illustrated souvenir program, designed and printed for the occasion by *American Agriculturist*. The program received many favorable comments.

During the business session, resolution was passed recommending a NEPPCO committee to confer with federal government representatives on a federal census relative to a long-time survey of the poultry industry. The federal government was also asked to tabulate and publish in the 1940 census, data on size of flocks by states. Along with this recommendation was one for an increase in the federal budget from $25,000 to $100,000 for more adequate poultry statistics.

The Farm Credit Administration was requested to complete their study of all remaining cooperative marketing associations selling eggs and poultry in the Northeast.



"She's the only person I know who can lay around and earn her living!"

World's Poultry Congress

The World's Poultry Congress to be held in Cleveland in 1939 was discussed at some length. Fred Elford of Ottawa, Canada, who has attended a number of previous conferences, gave a broad history of the Congress; and Sid Edwards of Hartford, Conn., now director of the Congress, explained developments up to date.

The New York Poultry Congress committee, whose chairman is L. Harris Hiscock of Skaneateles, N. Y., got together. Frank Hare of Elmira, N. Y., will direct the up-state membership campaign for the Congress. Plans are under way to divide New York State's quota into county quotas and poultrymen and others interested in the poultry business will have an opportunity to invest $1 or more in a World's Poultry Congress membership. It is difficult to imagine an investment that should pay better dividends. As a result of plans for the Congress, poultrymen are becoming better organized, and consumers will have the importance of the poultry industry placed before them as never before.

Poultry Council Formed

At another meeting of representatives of New York State poultry organizations, a poultry council was formed for the purpose of furthering poultry interests and acting in unison on matters of legislation affecting the poultry industry. John Miller of Kingston, N. Y., was elected Chairman of the council. Bill Mapes is Vice-president, Harris Hiscock, Secretary-Treasurer, and E. S. Bird, Assistant Secretary-Treasurer. Ten poultry organizations are represented in the council, and the College Poultry Department, the College Veterinary and Medicine Department, the State Department of Agriculture, and representatives from the county agent leader's office are included as non-voting members.

Action was taken to continue the committee to work with the state on plans for a state program for pullorum testing. The committee is composed of F. C. Plinston of Springville as chairman, Charles Williams of Williamsville, and Harris Hiscock.

At the general session of NEPPCO, Dr. Jungherr of Connecticut discussed the investigational work on fowl paralysis, one of the most troublesome of poultry diseases. Dr. G. F. Heuser of Cornell talked on new trends in feeding; and Dr. F. B. Hutt, head of Cornell Poultry Department, gave a survey of modern trends in poultry breeding.

In the two days following the NEPPCO meeting, representatives from northeastern egg and poultry cooperatives met for a business management conference. There were reports from various auctions explaining their activities, as well as discussions on membership relations, annual meetings, legislation, grades, credit — in fact, most of the live problems which have confronted marketing cooperatives.

Baby Chicks

Hall's Chicks

Leghorns-Reds-Rocks-Wyandottes
New Hampshires-Hallcross (Crossbred) Chicks

All chicks produced from flocks tested for Pullorum Disease (B.W.D.) by the Official State testing agency of one of the six New England States, with
NO REACTORS FOUND
Tube Agglutination tested within the preceding calendar year.

"WELL BRED from WELL BREEDERS"

"Never a week without a hatch" since 1927. Pullorum Free by State Test since 1928. Quality chicks since 1911. Catalogue free. We ship prepaid, and guarantee 100% live delivery.
Hall Bros. Hatchery, Inc. Bx. 59, Wallingford, Conn.

HUBBARD'S PROFIT BRED NEW HAMPSHIRES



Direct from the breeding source. Chicks that have the vitality to live well and grow rapidly during hot weather. Strong, fast growing NEW HAMPSHIRE ROCK CROSSES for broilers. Hatches every week.

FREE CATALOGUE SEND FOR YOURS

Hubbard Farms
Box 1107 WALPOLE, N.H.

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCK

BABY CHICKS.. $10. PER 100
EGGS FOR HATCHING.... $6. PER 100

Special Price on LARGE ORDERS
All Eggs used are from My Own Breeders. 100% State Tested (B.W.O. free.) Tube Agglutination. My White Rocks are early maturing, make Quick Growth on Broilers and Capons. Send for a free circular.

JOSEPH TOLMAN — I SPECIALIZE. ONE BREED, ONE GRADE at ONE PRICE. DEPT. B ROCKLAND MASS.

Chester Valley Chix
VIM-VIGOR-VITALITY

Electric Hatched. Cash or C.O.D. 100% live delivery.

	100	500	1000
Large Type English Sexed Wh. Leghorn Pullets (95% guar.)	$10.50	$52.50	$105.00
Large Type English Wh. Leghorns	6.00	30.00	60.00
Barred & Wh. Rocks, R. I. Reds	6.50	32.50	65.00
New Hampshire Reds	7.00	35.00	70.00

Eng. Leghorn Cockerels $3.-100; Heavy Mix $5.50-100. All our Breeders are Blood Tested. Post Paid. Order direct or write for Catalog.
CHESTER VALLEY HATCHERY,
Box A, McAlisterville, Pa.

MAPES POULTRY FARM

CHICKS Sturdy New Hampshires — amazing for growth, feathering, large eggs — they all mean better, quicker PROFITS. Also Leghorns, Barred Rocks. All from Mapes Certified Bloodtested Breeders.

Red-Rock Cockerels -- vigorous, speedy growth, quick feathering — make excellent broilers at nice profit margin. Get folder and prices NOW.

WILLIAM S. MAPES, Box A, MIDDLETOWN, N. Y.

EXTRA QUALITY CHICKS

100% live del. Cash or C.O.D.	100	500	1000
ENG. LEG. SEXED PULLETS (90% Guar.)	$11.00	$55.00	$110.
S. C. LARGE ENGLISH LEGHORNS	6.00	30.00	60.
Bar. Wh. Rox, Wh. Wyand, R. I. Reds	6.50	32.50	65.
N. H. Reds and White Minorcas	7.00	35.00	70.

H. Mix $5.50, Day Old Leg. Ckls. $3.-100. All Breeders Blood Tested. Hatches Mon. & Thurs. Write for FREE CATALOG and actual photos of our entire P. F. Hatchery Plant.
The McAlisterville Poultry Farm Hatchery,
Edgar C. Leister, Owner, Box 20, McAlisterville, Pa.



CHICKS FROM BLOOD-TESTED STOCK. (BWD) Antigen Test

Large Type English	100	500	1000
S. C. White Leghorns	$6.00	$30.00	$60.00
White & Barred Rocks	7.00	35.00	70.00
N. H. Reds	7.50	37.50	75.00

Cash or C.O.D. Write for FREE CATALOG.
L. E. STRAWSER, Box A, McALISTERVILLE, PA.

HOLLYWOOD & HANSON LEGHORNS

Day old chicks for July and August delivery. Sexed Pullet Chicks $12.-100, 95% accuracy guar. Get our free catalog. Day old Cockerels $3-100 postpaid.
C. M. SHELLENBERGER'S POULTRY FARM,
Box 37, RICHFIELD, PA.

All Pullets: Chetcrosis day-old sexed chicks. 4000 guaranteed pullorum clean breeders, Hatching Reds, Rocks, Crosses, Sex-Linked weekly. Catalog Free. Cheterosis Chicks, Box 45, Feeding Hills, Mass.

Say you saw it in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

With AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST ADVERTISERS

Fruit growers have been showing increased interest in cold storage for fruit and a great many large farmers have put in plants which enable them to keep the fruit longer and better. Naturally, it is important to do the job right the first time it is done. If you are interested in building a storage house, by all means drop a post card to the *Portland Cement Association,* Box K5b1, 347 Madison Ave., New York City, asking them for a copy of the eight-page leaflet "Modern Concrete Refrigerated Fruit Storages."

* * *

Every man who builds a barn wants to get full value for every dollar spent. The time to insure this is before you build. Drop a post card to *Wyerhaeuser Sales Co.,* 2006 First National Bank Bldg., St. Paul, Minn., and ask for a copy of "The New Way to Build on the Farm." Or if you prefer, clip and send the coupon from the ad on page 15 of the June 4 issue.

* * *

Johns-Manville, Dept. AA-6, 22 East 40th St., New York City, is running a big contest. Prizes total $15,000, and you stand as good a chance as anyone to be a winner. Contestants will write letters



Mrs. Lois Cothran, Youngstown, N. Y., and two children. Mrs. Cothran won first prize of $1,000 in cash in a nation-wide De Laval contest. She wrote the best answer to the question, "Why do you like the new world standard De Laval cream separator?"

of not over 250 words on the subject "What the word HOME means to me, and the three most helpful ideas I got from 'The Home Idea Book' to make my home a better place in which to live." Clip and send the coupon from page 15 of June 4 issue.

* * *

"How to Make Hay in the Rain" is the title of an interesting booklet giving specific instructions for putting up grass and legume silage by the use of molasses. Most leading silo manufacturers have copies of this booklet which they will be glad to mail free of charge, or it can be secured by sending 10c to cover cost of mailing to *Molasses Silage Educational Committee,* Rochester, N. Y.

* * *

Issued periodically is the *Purina Experimental Farm News.* This is mimeographed and gives latest developments on the Farm at St. Louis, Mo. While this has a limited distribution, E. G. Cherbonnier, Secretary of *Ralston Purina Co.,* of St. Louis, Mo., tells us he will be very glad to send a current copy to any reader who asks for it.

TURKEYS

Thousands of Baby Turkeys TWICE EACH WEEK.

All breeds. Write for July prices. Disease free stock.
TURKEY ROOST, HOLLAND, MICHIGAN.

3,000 HARDY BRONZE POULTS WEEKLY. BABY BEEF TYPE. Outstanding quality. Livability. Bloodtested. HIGHLAND FARM, Sellersville, Pennsylvania.

DUCKLINGS

Ducklings Finest quality runners. $7 for 50. Chicks 9c. Harry Burnham, North Collins. N. Y.

WANTED EGGS AND LIVE POULTRY
S. MEYER & SON, Inc.
300 Greenwich St. New York, N. Y.

BABY CHICKS

OFFICIAL BLOOD-TESTED

Pennsylvania State Supervised

Every egg hatched in our plant from a breeder that has been selected by the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture and BLOOD SAMPLE Tested for B.W.D. by the Tube Agglutination test in the State Laboratory at Harrisburg, Pa.

WHITE LEGHORNS "Big Type," "Bred to pound out Eggs"	$ 8.00 — 100
SPECIAL MATING WHITE LEGHORNS—No B.W.O. Reactors	9.00 — 100
BARREO ROCKS & WHITE ROCKS "True to Type"	8.50 — 100
WHITE WYANDOTTES, N. H. & R. I. REOS "None Better"	8.50 — 100
SPECIAL MATING NEW HAMPSHIRES—No B.W.O. Reactors	10.00 — 100
HEAVY ASSORTED "No Leghorns"	6.75 — 100
RED-ROCK-SEX-LINK Pullets "95% Accurate"	11.75 — 100
RED-ROCK-SEX-LINK Cockerels "95% Accurate"	7.75 — 100
SPECIAL MATING BARREO ROCKS—Direct from Gove & Cobb	9.50 — 100
ROCK-HAMP. BROILER CROSS—All Barred Color	9.00 — 100
Sexed White Leghorn Pullets, 95% Accurate—$16.00-100; Cockerels	2.00 — 100
Special Mating W. Leg. Pullets, 95% Accurate—$18.-100; Cockerels	2.50 — 100

Send 1c a chick, bal. C.O.D. 100% live arrival guar. Add ½c per chick for less than 100.

PENNSYLVANIA FARMS HATCHERY, Inc.
Box A—LEWISTOWN, PENNA. "Largest State Supervised Hatchery in Pa."

Buy Now! MAPLE LAWN LARGE CHICKS
BRED FOR SIZE AND EGG PRODUCTION



Extra Quality!

HATCHES EVERY MON. & THUR. 100% live del. postpaid.

	100	500	1000
Large Type Eng. Sexed Leghorn Pullets, White and Brown	$12.00	$60.00	$120.00
N. H. Reds Pullets	9.50	47.50	95.00
Barred and White Rocks, White Wyandotte Pullets	8.50	42.50	85.00
Brown and White Leghorns	6.50	32.50	65.00
Reds, Bar. and Wh. Rocks, Wh. Wyand., Cross, Bl. Minorcas	7.00	35.00	70.00
Anconas, Buff Rocks, Wh. Minorcas, N. H. Reds	8.00	40.00	80.00
Heavy Mixed	6.00	30.00	60.00
Light Mixed	5.50	27.50	55.00
Day Old Leghorn Cockerels	3.00	15.00	30.00
Heavy Cockerels	6.50	32.50	65.00

All Breeders Blood-Tested. Write for cash prices and FREE CATALOG.
Maple Lawn Poultry Farm, R. T. EHRENZELLER, BOX A, McALISTERVILLE, PA.

Leister's LIVE-PAY CHICKS

Hatched in Electric Incubators. Write for 1938 Catalog or order direct from this ad. Hatches every week.

Cash or C.O.D.	100	500	1000
(Leghorn Cockerels $2.50) LARGE TYPE ENGLISH LEGHORNS	$ 6.00	$30.00	$60.00
LARGE TYPE ENGLISH SEXED LEGHORN PULLETS (95% accuracy Guar.)	12.00	60.00	120.00
BARRED OR WHITE ROCKS, S. C. REOS, WYANOOTTES	7.00	35.00	70.00
WHITE OR BLACK MINORCAS	7.00	32.50	65.00
NEW HAMPSHIRE REOS	7.50	37.50	75.00
JERSEY WHITE GIANTS — $8.50-100. HEAVY MIXED	6.00	30.00	60.00

All Breeders Blood Tested for B.W.D. by stained Antigen method. 100% live delivery guaranteed. WE PAY POSTAGE. Immediate shipments. Heavy Breeds Sexed on Special Request.
C. P. LEISTER HATCHERY, Box A, McALISTERVILLE, PENNA.

NACE'S QUALITY CHICKS

From Free Range Flocks — Safe Del. Guar. We Pay Postage. Circular Free.

	100	500	1000
HANSON OR ENGLISH LARGE TYPE SEXED PULLETS	$12.00	$60.00	$120.00
HANSON OR ENGLISH LARGE TYPE WHITE LEGHORNS	6.00	30.00	60.00
EVERPAY STRAIN BROWN LEGHORNS	6.00	30.00	60.00
BAR. & WH. ROCKS, R. I. & N. H. REDS, WH. WYAND & BUFF ORPINGTONS	7.00	35.00	70.00
WHITE JERSEY GIANTS	9.00	45.00	90.00
DAY OLO W. LEGHORN COCKERELS $2.50-100; $12.50-500; $25-1000; HEAVY MIXEO	6.00	30.00	60.00

J. N. NACE POULTRY FARM AND HATCHERY — BOX A — RICHFIELD, PA.

SMITH'S QUALITY CHICKS
BREEDERS BLOOD-TESTED — ELECTRICALLY HATCHED

CASH OR C.O.D. — 100% LIVE DELIVERY	100	500	1000
LARGE TYPE S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS	$6.00	$30.00	$60.00
BARRED and WHITE ROX, R. I. REDS (Parmenter Strain)	6.50	32.50	65.00
NEW HAMPSHIRE REDS	7.00	35.00	70.00
HEAVY MIXED	5.50	27.50	55.00

Large Type Eng. Sexed Leg. Pullets (95% Guar.) $10.-100; Day Old Leg. Cockerels $3.00-100.
All Breeders Blood-Tested for B.W.D. by stained antigen method. Order direct from ad. Catalog Free
SMITH'S ELECTRIC HATCHERY, Box A. COCOLAMUS, PA.

BROOKSIDE CHICKS DAY OLD AND STARTED

No order accepted for less than 25 chicks. Started chicks shipped express collect. Day-old chicks postpaid. Cash or C.O.D. 100% live del. Order NOW.
All Breeders Bloodtested.

	Day Old	14 Days
White and Brown Leghorns	7½c	11½c
Bar. & Wh. Rocks, R. I. Reds, Rock-horns (cross), Red-Rock Cross	8c	12½c
New Hampshire Reds	9c	13c
Mixed and Assorted	7c	10c

Positively no sexing. Not a single pullet removed. All AA grade chicks. No culls.
BROOKSIDE POULTRY FARM,
E. C. Brown, Prop., Dept. D, Sergeantsville, N. J.

Chicks That Live

Our 30 years of fair dealing insure satisfaction. Hatches every week. Write for prices.
KERR CHICKERIES, Inc.
21 Railroad Ave. Frenchtown, N. J.

CAN SHIP AT ONCE — STONEY RUN English Leghorns — CASH OR C.O.D.

100% live del. P. P.	100	500	1000
English Leghorn Pullets (90% guar.)	$12.00	$60.00	$120.
Barred and White Rocks	7.00	35.00	70.
N. H. Reds - Black Minorcas	7.50	37.50	75.

H. Mix $5.50; Leghorn Cockerels $3.-100. From 2 and 3 year Free range breeders. Blood Tested.
STONEY RUN HATCHERY,
H. M. Leister, Box B, McAlisterville, Pa.



LEHMAN'S Large Type White Leghorns

All Breeders Blood Tested for B.W.D. Antigen Test, Large Type

	100	500	1000
English S. C. Wh. Legs.	$5.75	$28.00	$55.
Wh. and Bar. Rocks	6.25	31.00	60.
R. I. or N. H. Reds	6.50	32.00	63.

Cash or C.O.D. 100% live del. Post Pd.
Lehman's Poultry Farm, Box A, McAlisterville, Pa.

CLEAR SPRING CHICKS

Large Type English Sex Leghorn Pullets (95%)	100	500	1000
	$11.00	$55.00	$110.00
Large Type English Leghorns	6.00	30.00	60.00
Day Old Leghorn Cockerels	3.00	15.00	30.00
Barred & Wh. Rocks, R. I. Reds	6.50	32.50	65.00
N. H. Reds & Red-Rocks Cross	7.00	35.00	70.00
White & Black Minorcas	7.00	35.00	70.00

Heavy Mix $5.50-100. All Breeders Bloodtested. 100% live del. P. Paid. Cash or C.O.D. It will pay you to get our Free Catalog telling of our 28 yrs. Breeding Experience.
CLEAR SPRING HATCHERY,
F. B. LEISTER, Owner, Box 51, McAlisterville, Pa.

ULSH'S CHICKS

All Breeders Carefully Culled and Bloodtested. Full count of live active Chicks guaranteed.

WILL SHIP C.O.D.	per 100
Barred, Wh. or Buff Rocks or Anconas	$7.50
R. I. or N. H. Reds or Wh. Wyandottes	7.50
White, Brown or Black Leghorns	6.50
Assorted Chicks	5.50

Less than 100—½c a Chick more, 500 or more ½c a Chick less. Write for Catalog.
ULSH POULTRY FARM, Box A, Port Trevorton, Pa.

Guaranteed as Represented **Cherry Hill CHICKS**

21 Years of Breeding for Better and Larger	100
S. C. White and Brown Leghorns	$ 6.50
White Leghorn Pullets, 95% guar.	13.00
Cockerels, $2.00 per 100. Heavy Assorted	6.00
Bar. Rocks, New Hampshires, R. I. Reds	7.00

Breeders tested B.W.D. Order direct. Cir. FREE.
CHERRY HILL POULTRY FARM,
WM. NACE, Prop., Box A, McALISTERVILLE, PA.

YES! "20th Century" CHICKS 6c and up Mail postal today for free folder and AMAZING LOW SUMMER CHICK PRICES on W. Leghorns, Rocks, Reds and all best breeds. Ducklings. Sexed Chicks. Save money now.
20th CENTURY HATCHERY
Box R, New Washington, Ohio.

When writing advertisers be sure to say that you saw it in THE AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

Northeast Markets for Northeast Producers

For Sale: HOLSTEIN BULLS

One born Mar. 7, 1937; Sire Femco Golden Ormsby No. 641132.
One born Jan. 2, 1937; Sire King Bessie Ormsby Pietertje 79th — No. 520107.
Both T.B. and Blood Negative. First check for $100.00 buys either of these bulls.

LOCUS STOCK FARM
C. L. BANKS, Prop.
New Berlin New York

For Sale -- 20 Registered Holstein Heifers

to freshen in Aug., Sept., and October. Twenty cows and heifers to freshen soon. Five young bulls ready for service. A few heifer and bull calves. Herd Sire King Bessie Ormsby Pietertje 59th, No. 669548, whose dam is a 1032 lb. Sr. three-year-old and whose sire is King Bessie Ormsby Pietertje, twice all-American winner.

L. J. Lonergan Homer, N. Y.

FOR SALE — FIVE SERVICE AGE
HOLSTEIN BULLS

Several Younger from High Record C.T.A. Dams. Sons and Grandsons of 1933 All-American Wisconsin Duke Tritomia Lad, No. 659196.

BREESE FARMS
Elmira, New York

FOR SALE **Holstein Baby Bulls**
AT "SACRIFICE PRICES"

Sired by "Admiral Fobes." The famous Son of "Lashbrook Pearl Ormsby". Record 971.40 fat 1 year, ave. per cent fat 3.9. Herd T.B. Accredited. State and Federal Tested for Bang.

F. C. WHITNEY
Ilion, New York

Orchard Hill Stock Farm
Home of
CARNATION INKA INVINCIBLE

Young son of Sir Inka May from a daughter of Matador Segis Ormsby. Herd average: Milk 13,977 lbs., Butterfat 482.7, 3.5 test.

BULL CALVES FROM SOME OF OUR BEST COWS
Write to
Marcy Klock, R.D. 2, Fort Plain, N. Y.

Cows For Sale

T.B. TESTED HOLSTEIN AND GUERNSEYS. IN CARLOAD LOTS.
NINETY DAY RETEST GUARANTEED.
E. C. TALBOT
Leonardsville, New York

ALLBRIGHT BROTHERS
OWNERS OF
High Producing Holsteins
HERD SIRE: PRINCE POSCH PONTIAC DE KOL
Newfield, New York

Guernsey Quality For Lease

To D.H.I.A. members, on free lease for 5 years, baby sons of Princess' May Royal, great 13 year old proved sire, whose milk index is 2nd highest in breed. Dams are profitable reg. cows, with records. To good non-D.H.I.A. dairymen, for 3 years, sons of same sire out of outstanding grade cows, with records.

T. E. Milliman HAYFIELDS Churchville, N.Y.

SPRING FARM
GUERNSEYS
FOR SALE
BULL CALVES FROM 3 TO 6 MONTHS — FROM A.R. SIRE AND DAMS.
Apply to:
THOMAS JOHNSON, *Mgr.*
Tilly Foster, New York

Tarbell Farms **Guernseys**

Accredited—330 Head—Negative

HERD SIRES:
May Royal's Holliston. 69 A.R. daughters. 20 on test.
Foremost Peacemaker — 3 daughters on test. A son of Langwater Valor.
Foremost Combination. A grandson of Langwater Valor and Mixter Faithful. 7 nearest dams with 12 records (8 in immature classes) average 693 lbs. fat.

If you want a herd sire or some really promising heifers, write or come and see us. We have a choice lot of youngsters by the above sires and out of high producing A.R. dams.

TARBELL FARMS, SMITHVILLE FLATS. NEW YORK.

WHEN CORRESPONDING WITH ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION
American Agriculturist



The sign reads "The Most Expensive Bull in New York State." This luckless individual, kept within bounds by an electric fence, attracted considerable interest at the Southern Tier Field Day at Whitney Point on June 11th. Later he was one of the actors in a little skit held in front of the grandstand, designed to point out the high cost of keeping a scrub bull. At the left in the picture is a model breeding rack.



By J. F. "Doc" ROBERTS

IT WOULD be only natural that the veterinarian's place in the community and his present value to the livestock farmer should be uppermost in my mind. In the past two weeks, have been the proud parent at two graduations, one at Michigan State, and one at Cornell, and both of these boys received the degree, D. V. M. With Dr. Goff's success with both Doll and the Mrs., as reported by Romeyn Berry in the last issue, feel that this is at least timely.

The X-ray, the microscope, new laboratories, and new discoveries and techniques, all working toward prevention, as well as cure, have placed the profession in a position for service, so far ahead of my day that I could hardly follow a medical discussion between the boys.

The veterinarian no longer has to guess. He can render a service with a knowledge of his subject equal to any other professional man. In fact, his preparation and required years of study are greater than for most degrees.

Disease eradication, prevention, and sanitation, the greatest field for all medical work, can now be undertaken on any farm with positive assurance of successful results, if the known facts and methods are rigidly carried out. Parasite infestation, probably the cause of the greatest economic loss to all livestock men, can now positively be diagnosed with the use of the microscope, so there is no excuse for parasite infection in any kind of animals anywhere.

I want to assure you that this is not propaganda; both my sons are placed, one in Kansas, and one in New Hampshire, but it is a fact, with these present-day assurances, the qualified veterinarian has a very important and economic place, particularly in farm communities.

* * *

Have been trying to figure out the exact position the Northeast is in, with the largest wheat yield on record, prospectively one of the largest corn crops, with a heavy corn carry-over; in other words, a big surplus in all grains and all roughages. We in the Northeast must couple this with an already bountiful butter and milk supply. Yet I believe our position has great advantages over most sections of the country because we are grain buyers and because we have the greatest milk and meat consuming market so close that transportation and marketing costs are only a small fraction of what most producers have to pay. With $20 corn (even allowing for a government base) we can compete with any section; corn can hardly be produced, husked, shelled and shipped at that price, and yet if they feed it out there to livestock, it still has those transportation costs before it gets to the eastern seaboard consumers.

Now surely someone is going to say, "Yes, but low-costing grain and roughage is temporary; the government is going to make it cost the Northeast more. Therefore we cannot afford to diversify, and become livestock or meat-minded." My answer to that is that the government, by placing an artificial base, is simply piling up surpluses, not using them, and that assures low prices over a period of years.

Plans or experiments are not always what they seem. It is my honest belief that plans designed to help the Middlewest have, and will, hurt them and help the South and the Northeast. To prove how fast these ecomonic changes are taken advantage of, last year New York State contributed 56,903 hogs to the Buffalo market, and ranked second among all states shipping hogs to this market.



The milking contest at the Southern Tier Field Day between Myron D. Albro, Assemblyman from Tioga County, and Harold Creal of Cortland County. Creal won, but was challenged by Mr. Mack of Broome County. In the second round Mr. Mack won.

20 Registered Ayrshire Cows

Grades and Purebred, ready for summer milk. Fine lot of new milch cows and springers. Herd accredited, negative to blood test. Prices set to sell. Truck delivery.

CASS DAIRY FARM ATHOL, MASS.

YOUNG AYRSHIRE BULL CALVES
Also two ready for service.

Sons of King Henry Star 35805, 3rd highest proven Ayrshire sire in N. Y. S. according to D.H.I.A. Admitted to the Advanced Registry July 6, 1936. His first ten daughters on mature equivalent average 11,474 lbs. M., 4.51%, 518.4 lbs. F. These bulls are from cows with D.H.I.A. and H.T. Records. Calves are well grown and good type.

Arnold Bros. *Canandaigua, N. Y.*

Oakhurst Farm Ayrshires

8 Choice early fall calving cows.
10 Heifers due in July and August — Bred for high production and fit to win in big company.
6 Heifers due in September and October.
1 Good bull fit for service and a few bull and heifer calves.

Guy D. Power & Son West Genesee Road AUBURN, N. Y.

Ayrshires
Correct type and bred for production.
VALMOUNT FARM
H. J. TEETZ, Esperance, N. Y.

Foundation Jersey Herd
For Sale

Our neighbor has a herd of fifteen pure-bred cows and a bull for sale at $150 each. He would consider an exchange for grade cows. Let us know what you have to offer.

Meridale Farms Meredith, N. Y.

RIVER VIEW DAIRY FARM
MONTGOMERY, N. Y.

Pure Bred Jersey Calves. Herd T. B. Accredited, Blood-tested for Bangs Disease. D.H.I.A. Record for 1937—Milk, 7158; Fat-385, 5.3%. W. S. ROWE
Montgomery, New York.

PURE BRED AND GRADE **JERSEYS**
FRESH, CLOSE-UP AND DUE IN FALL.
HIGH CLASS COWS PRICED TO SELL.
ACCREDITED — BANGS TESTED.
J. K. KEITH
PHONE 722-F-3
Country Club Road, Oneonta, N. Y.

Registered JERSEY BULL CALVES
FROM EXCELLENT PRODUCING DAMS. BEST BREEDING LINES. FARMERS' PRICES.
JOHN W. PEELLE
Rock Stream, New York

THE SISSON JERSEY HERD

48 years constructive breeding, offers solid grey yearling bull, ready for service, by Silver Medal Sire and tested dam. He has two Silver Medal Sisters now and another on test, all 6% testers.

PRICE — $100. SPEAK QUICKLY.
GEO. W. SISSON, JR.
POTSDAM, NEW YORK

Stock For Sale This Fall?

Plan Now to Place Your Advertisement In these Columns.

Northeast Markets for Northeast Producers

JOCEDA Farm JERSEYS
Bull Calves and Junior Yearlings at farmers' prices. Backed by production as proven by D.H.I.A. record of 43.8 lbs. fat average for 40 cows in April, 1938.
P. D. VAN MATER MARLBORO, N. J.

FUERST STOCK FARM
Breeders of
Aberdeen-Angus Cattle and Percheron Horses
Correspondence and Inspection Invited
Myron M. Fuerst
Pine Plains, Dutchess Co., N. Y.

WE OFFER
CHOICE BROWN **SWISS BULLS**
CALVES AND YEARLINGS
AND A FEW SELECTED FEMALES.
TB ACCREDITED AND APPROVED—BLOOD TESTED
D. N. BOICE
Hilltop Farm, Churchville, N. Y.

POLLED HEREFORDS For Sale
6 Reg. Yearling Bulls
2 Reg. Yearling Heifers
Herd T.B. Accredited and State Approved Bangs Free. Come and see these reasonably priced cattle. Or write for Sale List.
NO YOUNG CALVES FOR SALE.
THE GAGE STOCK FARMS
Delanson, N. Y.

For Sale: Pure Bred **Dairy Shorthorns**
Clay Breeding, Color — dark red.
3 cows, 2 two-year heifers,
1 yearling, 3 heifer calves.
O. D. SPAULDING
Burdett, New York

KEYSTONE
Registered Berkshires
Country's best breeding stock. Penna. State College and Cornell strains. 6-8 week boar and sow pigs, and older stock. Write
THE KEYSTONE FARMS
RICHFIELD, PENNSYLVANIA

BIG TYPE PEDIGREED CHESTER WHITES
Service Boars, Bred Sows, Pigs.
PURE WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS.
C. E. CASSEL,
Hershey, Pennsylvania.

PONIES For Children
ALL COLORS AND SIZES. MARES, FOALS, STALLIONS, GELDINGS, COLTS, FILLIES.
Write — Telephone — Call.
F. REXFORD
Earlville, New York

PERCHERONS
Proven Young Stallions — Mares.
Best of breeding. Carnot blood predominating. World's Fair Premier Percheron Exhibitor. Prices very modest. Write:
Tom Corwin Farm, Wellston, Ohio

Horses For Sale...
GRADE BELGIAN HORSES
Fancy Matched Teams — Sorrels and Roans. Mares with Foal.
James Burns, Kanona, N. Y.
P.O. ADDRESS, BATH, N. Y. Phone — Bath 2F22

Selling Something?
See What These Pages Can Do to Help You.

LIVESTOCK Sales Events

Cattle Sales

Aug. 3	Finger Lakes Ayrshire Sale, Fairgrounds, Cortland, N. Y.
Sept.	Outchess County Guernsey Consignment Sale, Rhinebeck, N. Y., the last of September.
Sept. 27	Vermont Jersey Cattle Club Sale, Hartland Fairgrounds, Hartland.
Oct. 3	Sale of sixty Sunny Ridge Farms Guernseys at the farm, Chadds Ford Junction, Pa.
Oct. 4	Vermont Ayrshire Club Sale, Rutland.
Oct. 26	Allegany-Steuben Ayrshire Club Sale, Hornell, N. Y.

Coming Events

July 1	St. Lawrence Valley Ayrshire Club Picnic, John Burns' Farm, Carthage, N. Y.
July 11-15	American Institute of Cooperation, Pullman, Washington & Moscow, Idaho.
July 18-22	International Baby Chick Association, St. Paul, Minn.
July 26-29	Mass. Farm & Home Week, Amherst.
July 24-30	Farm & Home Week, Conn. State College, Storrs.
July 27	Conn. O.H.I.A. Field Day, Storrs.
July 30	Vegetable Growers' Field Day, Experimental Farm, N. Coventry, Conn.
July 30	Annual Western New York Dairy Field Day, Batavia.
July 31-Aug. 6	Rural Youth Conference, Conn. State College, Storrs.
Aug. 1	Annual Field Day of the New York State Jersey Cattle Club, Meridale Farms.
Aug. 4	Frederick County Field Day, Sigler's Woods, Middletown, Md.
Aug. 6	New England Brown Swiss Breeders' Picnic, at Geo. H. Brow & Son, Slocum, R. I.
Aug. 9	Joint Field Oay of New Jersey & New England Holstein Breeders' Association, Sussex, N. J.
Aug. 11	Vermont State Guernsey Breeders' Field Day, at Fra-Mar Farm, owned by Mr. and Mrs. Frank Dunn, Rutland.
Aug. 16-19	Middle-Atlantic State Grange Lecturers, Cornell.
Aug. 17	Middlesex County, Mass., Guernsey Breeders' Association Field Day, Mainstone Farm, Wayland.
Aug. 17	First Annual Field Day at Geneva Experiment Station, New York.
Aug. 24	New Hampshire Guernsey Field Oay at Rosewald Farm owned by William Neidner, Hillsboro.
Aug. 29-Sept. 1	1938 Convention of Vegetable Growers Association of America, Detroit, Mich.
Aug. 29-Sept. 10	New York State Fair at Syracuse.
Sept. 13-17	Westchester County Flower Show, White Plains, N. Y.
Sept. 18-24	Eastern States Exposition, Springfield, Mass.
Oct. 8-15	Columbus, Ohio, National Dairy Show.
Oct. 14-18	4th NEPPCO Exposition, Commerce Hall of Port of Authority Bldg., 8th Ave. and 15th St., New York City.

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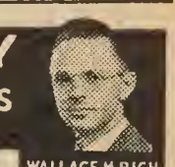
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Step Up the VEGETABLES

by MRS. GRACE WATKINS HUCKETT



"Garden fresh" vegetables are one of the joys of farm living. Add a proper cooking job to their freshness and you've got something! If you want to please the family, try out some of the ideas and delicious recipes on this page.



VEGETABLES that make your mouth water, not watery vegetables — are what we all want. And chances are that the mouth-watering kind score high from a nutrition standpoint also. Luckily, the same processes which save flavor and color tend to hold in the mineral salts and the vitamins which are so essential to health.

To sum up briefly the main points which enter into modern vegetable cookery, let's start with the freshest possible vegetable. Gather as short a time as possible before cooking; if it has wilted, freshen it in cold water. Scrub with a brush all root vegetables, wash leafy ones in several waters. Cook in just enough water (boiling) to prevent scorching and to soften the woody fibers of the vegetables, excepting only the strong-juiced ones, Brussel sprouts and cabbage, which need an abundance of water. Cook all green vegetables uncovered to prevent loss of color. Quick cooking helps to save the vitamin C which can't stand long heating. Time the cooking so that the vegetables may be served as soon as done. Long standing sacrifices looks, flavor and food values.

Red vegetables keep their color if cooked with a little acid, either vinegar or lemon juice, added just before cooking is finished. Beets should not have their skin broken or they will "bleed". Yellow vegetables are very obliging about keeping their color, and may be cooked covered or uncovered, but their health-giving materials are retained if cooked in a small amount of water. White vegetables turn an ugly gray when cooked in the presence of iron, especially if overcooked. Most water contains some iron, hence the almost universal need to cook only long enough to make tender, and serve without delay.

Baking in their skins is the best way to keep both the flavor and the food value in vegetables, because water in which they are boiled dissolves some of the minerals and their sugar. Not every cook will take the time and trouble to boil vegetables until every drop of water is absorbed, or even to save any leftover water for soups or sauces, and therefore much of value goes down the drain. It is surprising how many vegetables can be baked in their skins, young, tender carrots, tomatoes, beets, halves of small squashes, and the old familiar potato, both white and sweet.

CHEFS' SECRETS

For everyday family service, dressing the boiled or baked vegetable with melted butter and seasoning with salt and pepper is wholesome and appetizing, but there are times when a change is desirable. Try sprinkling over a serving of broccoli, asparagus, or spinach a light covering of bread crumbs browned in butter. Or instead of the regular white sauce, blend into a cup of the hot sauce a beaten egg yolk, or sprinkle over a creamed vegetable some finely grated cheese with a dash of paprika for color on top. Tiny cubes of buttered bread at bottom and on top of a scalloped vegetable dish add interest; also chopped chives or parsley or a dash of Worcestershire sauce, or a little lemon juice, will lift a dish of string beans above the ordinary.

Here are other suggestions: serve hot string beans with mayonnaise and a little chopped parsley; to creamed beans add a little chopped pimiento and a dash of nutmeg; brown a little butter in a frying pan, add equal amount vinegar, mix well and serve over hot string beans. Add a little sugar, pepper and grated onion to stewed tomatoes and cook 10 to 15 minutes longer; grated crumbs may be added also if mixture is too juicy; diced sweet cucumber pickles give a delicate spicy taste to scalloped tomatoes. Toss heated green peas in a pan containing a little heavy cream, a pinch of powdered sugar and a dash of lemon juice; cook with juice from peas a few shredded outside leaves of lettuce or a sprig of mint, but remove them before adding peas for final heating. To a pint of cooked beets, add a teaspoon of prepared mustard and 2 tablespoons salad oil and heat thoroughly. To dress peas chop bacon, fry until brown, pour off most of the fat, add peas and heat. Season with salt and pepper, avoiding mashing the peas. Chopped onion may be browned in the butter.

STUFFED SUMMER SQUASH

Cut "patty pan" squash into upper and lower halves, crosswise, and remove seeds. Cook halves in boiling water 10 minutes. Drain, fill with stuffing, cover with buttered bread crumbs and bake on a baking sheet for 20 minutes in a moderate oven. Make the stuffing of ½ cup finely chopped ham; 1 cup medium white sauce; 1 tablespoon chopped green pepper; salt and pepper to taste.

DEVILED TOMATOES

6 tomatoes
1 cup bread crumbs
Salt and pepper
1 cup ground boiled ham
1 tablespoon French mustard
6 slices toast

Remove stem end of tomato and scoop out center. Mix crumbs, tomato centers, bits of bacon, salt and pepper and stuff tomatoes with this mixture. Place in a shallow dish and bake until tender. Spread hot, crisp slices of toast with ham and mustard mixed, and put in oven until heated through. Serve the tomatoes on the toast.

CARROTS AND PEAS au GRATIN

2 cups cooked carrots
1 cup cooked peas
½ teaspoon salt
3 tbsps. melted butter
⅓ cup grated cheese
1 egg, beaten
1 cup milk
1 cup bread crumbs mixed with 1 tablespoon melted butter

Combine all ingredients, except buttered crumbs, and turn into a buttered baking dish. Cover with the buttered crumbs and brown in oven at 350-400 degrees Fahrenheit for 25 minutes.

STRING BEANS WITH EGG SAUCE

1 pound fresh beans
Yolk of 1 egg
Butter
Salt
Pepper
1 teaspoon cornstarch or flour
¾ tablespoon lemon juice
¾ cup soup stock

String the beans, cut into 1-inch pieces, cook in boiling water until tender. Season with butter, salt and pepper. Beat the egg yolk in the top of a double boiler, beat in the flour and lemon juice and add the soup stock. Cook over boiling water, stirring until thick and free from raw taste. Pour over the hot beans, let stand a moment to blend, but not long enough to curdle the egg.

BAKED CARROTS

6 or 8 carrots, unpared
1 cup milk
½ teaspoon salt
2 tablespoons butter

Shred unpared carrots and place in a greased casserole. Add salt, milk and butter. Cover and bake until tender, about ½ hour.

COOKED CABBAGE

2 quarts coarsely shredded cabbage
1 cup hot water
Salt to taste
3 or 4 tablespoons butter or bacon fat

Put cabbage and water in stew pan without cover. Boil vigorously for 8 minutes, stirring several times. Remove from fire, season, and serve at once without discarding any juice. Cabbage may be cooked in milk, proceeding as above, then adding 1 or 1½ cups milk and bringing to a boil once more.

RAW CABBAGE SANDWICHES

Butter thin slices of graham or whole wheat bread. Shred cabbage finely, and put between the slices. Add a little salt. These may be given to a child at 18 months. Salad dressing is added for an older person.

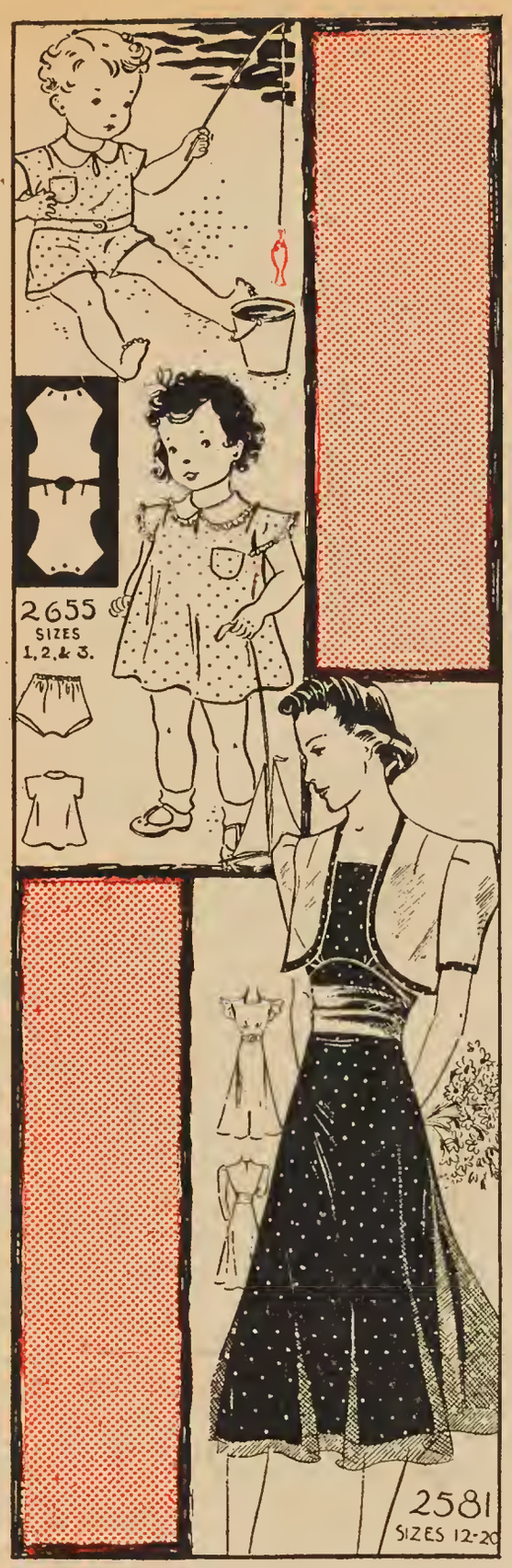
CARROT SALAD

Put raw carrots through the food chopper; season with salt and pepper. Combine with diced celery and a few sweet pickles cut in small pieces, or stoned olives and a few nutmeats. Mix with mayonnaise or boiled dressing and serve on crisp lettuce.

VEGETABLE SALAD

1½ cups cooked carrots
1½ cups cooked beets
1 cup cooked peas
1½ cups cucumbers
½ cup cream cheese
1 cup cottage cheese

Dice carrots, beets, and cucumbers and mix with a small amount of French dressing. Keep each vegetable separate and let stand one hour to season. Roll cheese in small balls. Arrange lettuce or other salad green on a large platter, place each vegetable in a mound by itself and the cheese balls around the edge. Serve with any dressing.



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Today in Aunt Janet's Garden

Sweet as Well as Lovely

MY RECENT joy over the fragrance of certain flowers in my garden inspires me to urge readers to think about the odor of a plant as well as its other good qualities.

We all know well the perfume of lilacs and some of the sweet jonquils and daffodils, but the May-flowering viburnum, Viburnum Carlesi, is not so well known. As its name implies, its flower looks and smells like arbutus and our garden was full of this delicious perfume for about a week. Little Daphne cneorum, a dwarf evergreen shrub with beautiful clusters of fragrant pink flowers is more subtle in its fragrance and equally satisfying both to eye and nose.

And, of course, we have fragrance in pinks, carnations, sweet rocket, heliotrope, a long list of herbs whose flowers and leaves are scented, violets, primroses and many lilies, lemon lily included, and bulbs with sweet smelling flowers.

It has been only within the last few years that I have appreciated the value of white flowers in the garden. Many of my gardening chores are done after supper and then it is when dusk is coming on that white flowers assume an added value over other colors. If there happens to be moonlight their beauty is even more enhanced. If I want to get the supreme joy which a plant can give, then it is white as well as fragrant.

Many of the lilies, tuberoses, mock-orange, stocks, alyssum, sweet rocket, moonflower, nicotiana, hyacinths and certain of the tulips can be put on this white list. For warm weather, white petunias are delightful in form and habit, although I cannot say much for their odor. If I were down south I should emphasize the value of the shrub, Cape jessamine or gardenia, which in late spring and early summer fills most dooryards with its own characteristic fragrance. Of course honeysuckle grows wild there and the air at times is filled with its perfume. It is hardy here and just as fragrant, but is more yellow than white.

4-H GOAL—To Make the Best Better

(*Continued from Page* 1)

needs. Like the Young Farmers clubs, 4-H proposes to *learn by doing.* Moreover it makes it fun to learn. By actual practice, it teaches the love and appreciation of nature and of country life, impresses on young people the value of research and the need of developing a scientific attitude toward the problems of the farm and home. 4-H emphasizes the need of cooperative and group action, and oh, how all of us today need more of the ability and willingness to work together.

One purpose in writing this article is to encourage boys and girls between 10 and 20 years of age to join a 4-H club. If there is no club in your community, perhaps you and your parents can help organize one. The first step is to get in touch with your county club agent and talk the matter over with him, or write to the State Club leader located at your state college of agriculture.

Perhaps the best way to give you some of my enthusiasm over this splendid work is to tell you about what has been done by one or two boys and girls of my acquaintance.

"I am a farm girl and proud of it," says Miss Leslie Clinton. "4-H work has taught me the value of leadership and cooperation, and has emphasized the importance of being a good sport." Miss Clinton became a 4-H club member when she was 10 years old, and has successfully completed a wide range of home-making projects. In 1937 she was chosen to attend the National 4-H Club Congress, was State winner of the 4-H record contest, won a $300 scholarship in a national contest, is vice-president of her county 4-H council and member of the National Council. In addition to her club work, she is a Golden Eaglet Girl Scout, the highest rank in that organization, plays in the 4-H band, and was graduated from high school as one of six honor students.

Howard Limbacher in seven years of successful effort completed so many 4-H projects that he was selected to represent his state for national 4-H achievement. He competed for prizes at the State Fair, State 4-H Club Congress, and won high cash prizes. His club leader said:

"Howard is respected for his ability to carry on in the face of difficulties, and other club members look up to him because of his clean standards of living."

The records of this girl and boy are but two examples. A library could be filled with similar records of thousands of boys and girls throughout America who have won high achievement through 4-H work. Think what it means to have young men and women returning to country communities with that kind of training and that kind of appreciation of life in the country. In just the one state of New York, in 1937, there were 28,000 4-H boys and girls enrolled, mostly in 39 counties, employing a full-time county club agent. There were about 2,000 4-H clubs, each with a local voluntary leader. Since 1914 a grand total of 175,000 boys and girls have been enrolled in 4-H club work in New York State. As there are, according to the census, only about 177,000 farms in New York, that means that for every farm in the state there has been on the average one boy or girl trained through 4-H club work in the science and practice of farming or home-making, and in the love of country life.

Almost every other state has the same kind of high 4-H record; or if you want to consider national figures, in 1937 there were 1,500,000 4-H members in the United States and its possessions, and since 1914 a total of more than 7,000,000 boys and girls have been enrolled. If we add to these figures those I gave you in the last issue of the boys in Future Farmers clubs, and the number of young people trained in Juvenile Granges and Rural Scouts, how can there be any doubt that the next generation of farmers is going to do a better job than we of this generation have done—and I don't think that we have done too badly either!

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The Old Squire's Great-Grandson

I. WHEN HALSTEAD RAN AWAY.

By C. A. STEPHENS

A Continued Story By C. A. Stephens

As announced on this page in the last issue, here is the first installment of a continued story which will run for ten issues. It relates the exciting series of events that started when Halstead ran away from the old farm.

Read the story now, or if you are one of those who prefer to read a story at one sitting, save the next ten issues until next winter. Then some evening bring in plenty of wood and pile it by the old stove because once you have started, you will not stop until you have finished.

YSABEL MARIA PILAR DE CARANZA — my cousin Halstead's mother — was the daughter of a Spanish merchant at Matanzas. Her mother was a Creole from Vera Cruz, in Mexico. The circumstances of her marrying Uncle Coville—Halstead's father — were peculiar.

Away back in 1850, at the age of twenty-four, Uncle Coville was captain of a schooner in which the Old Squire had helped him buy an interest, and made voyages from Portland to Cuban ports, with hogshead shook, bringing back molasses, brown sugar and tobacco. I never saw him, but he was said to have been a lively, attractive young fellow, energetic, handsome, prone to jokes and to singing sea songs, and a good dancer. Often he was a guest of Senor Jose de Caranza at Matanzas, and the result was that the Senorita Ysabel, then scarcely more than sixteen, fell violently in love with him, and on the evening of the sailing of the schooner she left home clandestinely to join him.

Uncle Coville told the Old Squire afterwards that he had never had a thought of marrying her and had merely paid her the attentions in her father's house that a guest might be expected to pay. He was as much astonished as anyone and a good deal upset when the girl came aboard, flung her arms around his neck and begged to go with him. She was beautiful, impetuous and wildly affectionate. Suddenly, rashly, Uncle Coville resolved to let her come away with him and to marry her; and they were married by a justice of the peace as soon as the schooner reached Portland.

Uncle Coville's lifelong troubles began then and there. His young wife proved a creature of ungoverned impulses, emotions and imprudences. There was no predicting what she would do if the freak or impulse seized her. They lived in Portland for a year. Uncle Coville brought our Aunt Ysabel home to the old farm but once. Later they went to live in New Orleans.

In justice to Uncle Coville it should be said that he stood by his wife, thus imprudently acquired, with steady New England loyalty, to the end. He accepted the consequences of his error and never complained, even to his own family.

In the spring of 1860, while Uncle Coville was away on a voyage, Aunt Ysabel left little George Halstead to be cared for in a Creole family where they had lived and went home to her people at Matanzas. Uncle Coville made no effort to have her return; he wrote to his parents that Ysabel had come to him of her own accord and that if she wished to leave him she could do so without let or hindrance on his part. Two years later she died during the cholera epidemic at Matanzas.

At the outbreak of the Civil War Uncle Coville sold his schooner to be used as a mortar vessel for the reduction of the forts below New Orleans. A few weeks later he brought little George Halstead home to the old farm, preliminary to enlisting himself in the naval service of the government. That was the last time he ever came home. He lost his life in the naval battle at Mobile Bay, August 5, 1864.

The spring of 1871 was a backward spring. Snowdrifts not half melted away lay in the lee of the fences and stone walls. People still went out with sleighs and sleds along the icy roads. For several days the mornings had been very sharp, with the snow hard crusted, yet broad bare spots were beginning to show in the fields and pastures. On a certain Sunday morning the sky looked mellow and mild; even before we were up we heard a robin chanting loud and clear in the balm of Gileads and two bluebirds chirping cheerily about their old nest box on a high post of the garden fence.

Addison and I had been doing the barn chores alone that morning, wondering a little and somewhat resentful because Halstead had not made his appearance to help us. On a Sunday morning and sometimes on other mornings he was prone to sleep over, purposely we thought. For a year or more he had roomed alone; neither Addison nor I quite liked to room with him; he often talked in his sleep and sometimes sprang up, shouting.

Theodora had been out to hear the robin, watch the bluebirds and have a run on the snow crust, from one bare spot to another. She came in with cheeks aglow, just as we sat down to breakfast. "Oh, those dear little bluebirds! You ought to see them!" she cried. "They are so happy round their box. They are peeping at the hole, looking their house over, to see how it had stood the winter. I'm so glad it's spring again!

"But, oh, boys! You should hear the bees inside the hives out there under their shed," she continued. "They are roaring, they want so to get out! First, all will be as still as can be; then one bee will begin to buzz, then another, and then they all take it up together, till the whole hive roars! You can almost see it shake, they buzz so hard! Then another hive will begin, then another, along the whole row of hives. I guess they hear each other and are responding."

"That's because they smell the honey sap in the maple tops over the sugar lot," said Addison.

"What, away over in the Aunt Hannah lot?" cried Ellen, laughing. "Do you believe, Ad, that a bee can smell so far?"

"Yes, I do", rejoiced Addison. "A bee can smell sweets a mile off—and there are tons of that honey sap now, in all the maple woods of New England."

I remember looking at Addison in surprise, when he said "tons"; but I now know that he was not far wrong. The sharp cold snaps of our northern winters open millions of tiny cracks in the bark of innumerable sugar-maple twigs. From these the sap slowly exudes, when spring comes, and soon there will be distilled a tiny drop of nectar, which bees dearly love, since it is the purest of maple sirup. Sometimes there was such quantity of honey sap in the big old rock maples of the Aunt Hannah lot that we boys climbed the trees and scraped it off the limbs. Bees eagerly seek such tree tops. Often of a warn spring afternoon I have heard the maples hum with bees, like apple trees in full bloom.

Theodora turned to the Old Squire. "Couldn't we let the bees out a little while, this morning?" she pleaded. "They've been shut up all winter, poor things—and they don't know it's Sunday."

"Perhaps," he said, smiling. "If it gets warmer and the wind doesn't change. But it's risky for them, while there is so much snow on the ground and that long drift is in front of the beehouse. They'd get tired flying home from the lot, and if they settle on the snow they chill and perish almost instantly."

"Couldn't we cover over the snowdrift with dry boards," said Theodora, "so that if the poor bees light there they can crawl on into their hives?"

"That wouldn't be a bad plan," said the Old Squire. "We will let out two hives, by and by. After you get the chores done, boys, you may fetch some of those smooth planed boards from the wagon-house loft and lay them close together over that drift before the beehouse. It will not be much work and may prove merciful to the bees. Then we will let them out."

"Halse might help fetch those boards down," I said to Addison.

"That's so," exclaimed Addison. "It is time he was up and had his breakfast like other folks. Nell, run up to sleepyhead's door and rouse him."

"Maybe he isn't well this morning," interposed Theodora.

"He was well enough last night," I said. "He was tearing around in his room till long after eleven o'clock."

Thereupon Ellen went up to Halse's door. She too wanted him to get up and eat his breakfast and be out of the way, so that she could clear the table and wash the dishes.

She came hastily back downstairs just as Addison and I were going out. "Halse isn't there," she said. "He has got up and gone somewhere."

"What, gone off without his breakfast?" grandmother said in surprise.

Addison glanced toward the Old Squire, but went out to the stable without saying anything. I followed him.

A good many difficulties had arisen of late between us and Halstead, things we did not like to speak of to the Old Squire or grandmother, or even to the girls. All the time we were working up the year's fuel—the stove wood and fireplace wood—in the kitchen yard Halstead had been in one of his bad moods, indulging in a great deal of wild talk about what he would or wouldn't do. Addison and I paid little attention to it. Halstead had an idea that he was terribly hard-worked, that he

The Song of the Lazy Farmer



THE Fourth July ain't what it was when I was young, they passed some laws to make the Fourth all safe and sane, firecrackers now are on the wane. We mustn't shoot 'em off for fear we'll lose a finger or an ear, the bang and boom of days of yore is gone along with blood and gore. The martial music and the noise is out of style, and now the boys must dress up in their Sunday clothes, with polished shoes upon their toes, and sit and drink pink lemonade; they don't enjoy it, I'm afraid, the way we did when I was young, and if we lost a leg or lung, we had a good time anyway, ashootin', Independence Day.

I fear we're gittin' sissified; the patriots who fought and died to give us this land of the brave would sure turn over in their grave to see the way we celebrate by keepin' quiet and sedate. The Fourth ain't much fun any more without the cannon cracker's roar; we'd put one under grandpa's chair and give the old gent quite a scare; it didn't harm us none to learn that cream is good for powder burn. But in these scientific days, if we git burned we're sure to raise a holler from our aunts and maw, they're certain that we'll git lockjaw. So now in quiet and in peace we celebrate our land's release from old King George, and have a lark a-sittin' 'round the village park!

The Amateur Poet's Corner

Because of the number of contributions, we do not return poems not published. Keep a copy of your poem.

The limit in length is sixteen (16) lines, and poem must be original and written by an amateur. $2.00 will be paid to the author of each one printed. Check will be mailed on or about first day of month following publication.

Send poems to Poetry Editor, *American Agriculturist*, P. O. Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y.

My Destiny

Let me face my destiny,
Be it weal or be it woe.
God will give me my desserts;
This I know.

Conquerors must not yield to fear,
Victory comes through storm and stress.
Thus it is our troubles grow
Less and less.

I would face the last of life,
That for which the first was made;
Feel the worst there is to feel,
Unafraid!

I would know as I am known,
All Life's meaning manifest;
With God's finger on my lips,
Go to rest.

—Ernest Nelson Minkler,
R. 3, Derry Village, N. H.

had always done more than his part at the Old Squire's, and that he ought to be paid wages, by the month. He had been harping on that strain for weeks, till we were out of patience with him. One day, as we were splitting stove wood, he was in one of his "bad fits." Generally after a "bad fit" he would have a "good fit" and do pretty well for perhaps a month.

At the stable Addison and I went on doing the morning chores for some time and were feeding and watering the horses when Theodore came out.

She had been crying. "O boys!" she exclaimed. "I'm afraid Halstead has run away!"

Addison went on dipping out corn into the provender boxes. "It would not surprise me much," he said. "Halstead is getting to be a bad boy, and it's a shame after all the folks have done for him!"

"No, he isn't really bad," Theodora protested. "Sometimes he is very tender-hearted. You know he is. But O dear!" she lamented. "I don't see what makes him so unsteady."

"Unsteady!" exclaimed Addison, impatiently. "He needs discipline."

Theodora tried faintly to apologize for Halstead. "You know he thought he had worked very hard and done more than his part, and that wages were due him," she reminded us — at which Addison and I merely snorted our indignation.

We finished the chores and went back into the house. The breakfast table stood as we had left it. The Old Squire and grandmother had been upstairs to have a look at Halstead's empty room and see what clothes he had gone away in. Not only his best suit was gone, but many of his other clothes. He had had a valise in his room, and it was not to be found.

The old squire then bethought himself to look in a desk in the sitting room where he kept a pocketbook containing money for the family expenses. Breathlessly we watched him unstrap it and count the money.

For a moment the Old Squire stood thoughtful, reflecting on the money I suppose, so as to be sure, and then counted it again and drew a long breath. It seemed to me I had never seen him look so pale or so stern. But all he said was, "There are thirty dollars gone."

Grandmother dropped back into her chair, quite unnerved. "I can't believe it!" she sobbed. "I can't believe he would do such a thing! I know he would never steal!"

We were all badly upset.

Out of the pocketbook half a sheet of paper had dropped on which Halstead had written the following farewell notice:

"I ought to have as much as thirty dollars for my work, and I took it. It was only fair. Nobody need trouble about me. I have lived here as long as I want to, and I shall never come back."'

When that was read, grandmother's tears flowed afresh.

All the while Theodora was attempting, whenever she could get in a word, to explain and palliate what Halse had done, on account of his long-standing grievance as to the value of his work and his notion that he ought to be paid wages. "I am sure Halstead wouldn't really steal," she said, over and over. "He wouldn't take money anywhere else"—which probably was true. She could not better matters much, but she did her best for the erring one. "Oh, I do wish we had all been more thoughtful and kinder to him!" she exclaimed; and that bore on Addison and me much harder than we liked to admit even to ourselves.

The bees were wholly forgotten; they no doubt went on roaring for release from their hives; but in the usually happy hive of our old farmhouse there was now commotion which quite eclipsed that at the bee shed. Dinner and supper passed gloomily. Grandmother and the Old Squire scarcely spoke. We had never seen them so silent. Afterwards, as night fell, they sat for some time in the sitting room, with the door closed, but by and by they called us in. Hitherto they had never spoken to us of our Aunt Ysabel from Cuba. But now—as if they had agreed together that something ought to be told us—first grandmother, then the Old Squire, spoke of her and related the facts I have already told.

(To be continued.)

The Butterfly Parade

By MRS. G. H. E.

Bright scraps of morning's color,
Gold, amber, orange, red —
They sidle down the sunbeams
To deck my garden bed.

WATCH the butterflies as they flutter through your garden during the warm days of summer's carnival. A dancer clad in yellow leads the procession; it is the Sulphur Butterfly, very like in size and form to its English cousin of the cabbage patch.

That large fellow with black braid and streamers on his yellow coat is the Tiger Swallow-tail. We have two other common swallow-tail butterflies — one, in black edged with a double row of gold hearts, called the Eastern; the other in brown with a border of moons in metallic green, the Spice-bush Swallow-tail. All these are courtiers.

The Monarch of the garden, whose children use the milkweed as a nursery, wears a brick-red suit with black stitching. His Viceroy is smaller and darker with an extra border line on his coat. The Red Admiral is often in attendance; he has a brown military cloak with epaulets of red. His companion, in purple velvet with bars of ermine-white, is a royal prince, the Banded Purple. The tiny Blues and Coppers are pages of the Butterfly Court.

The Camberwell Beauty, in mourning cloak of brown edged with gold and trimmed with sapphires, is Queen of the carnival. The Painted Ladies and the Angle-Wings attend her.

There are Skippers and Pearl Crescents and Spangled Fritillaries in the procession, and Butterfly Nymphs and Satyrs watching from their wooded shelter. If you wish to know them all, get a Butterfly Guide Book and study their family trees. "Flutterbys" make an ideal vacation hobby.

The Moon

By KATHRYN BACON

The Moon
Is a bowl of gold-dust
Held between the hands of night,
And slowly tipped
To pour down
Lanes of darkness.

"Two Weeks of Happiness"

OUR Yellowstone-Great Lakes Tour is only six weeks off. The way time flies, August 11th (the day we get aboard our special train for points West) will be here in two jerks of a lamb's tail. Don't put off too long your decision to come with us. Give yourself, and any members of your family whom you are considering taking along, this marvelous trip which holds so much of beauty, of thrilling scenery, of sheer fun, and of possibilities for new friendships.

We are honestly proud to be able to offer to our readers this exceptionally interesting tour, which we have carefully planned in cooperation with the *New Jersey Farm and Garden* and the Northern Pacific Railway at a most reasonable "all-expense" cost. One of our Rhode Island readers who has taken a somewhat similar tour remembers it so pleasantly that on her own initiative she wrote to us the other day. Here is part of her letter. We wish we had room to print all of it:

"It has occurred to me that some of your readers may be contemplating your Yellowstone Tour and be undecided about it. If so it may help them to know about a similar tour I took. It was two weeks of happiness. Nothing went wrong. Everything went right.

"It is perfectly true that you can go without any money at all, except for souvenirs. Your ticket does cover everything, and our meals were so invariably good and so perfectly served that it quite spoiled the women folks for preparing meals when they got home. We went in a private car, air-conditioned Pullman, and looked out at the threshers in the prairie states thinking how nice it was that they had such a cool day for their work, only to find when descending to the station platform for a short stroll that the thermometer was over 90.

"Don't let them tell you that the Wild West is gone, that there is now no American Frontier. Wait till you have seen the settlers' shacks on the Greybull River, no shade, no flowers, only a few acres of sugar beets scratched out of the desert.

"You'll be taken to walk down Yellowstone Canyon in the morning when there is a hundred foot rainbow, brighter than day in the mist of the Fall. The water is jade green, the walls of the Canyon are yellow-orange, the lodge pole pines are dark green, the sky bluer than blue, and you will not forget that sight while you live.

"I was fortunate in having a cabin that overlooked "Old Faithful". I used to wake up in the night and see it going off all by itself, under the stars. I saw it at sunset and shooting up into the sunrise. Twenty-one geysers at once were shooting the morning we left. Of the springs, the Morning Glory Pool was to me the most beautiful.

"You will need a pair of dark glasses and a warm wool coat. You ladies can get by with a dark sheer suit or jacket dress and a nice afternoon gown for the hotel dinners and afternoons on the boat. If you are young and like to dance, a simple lace evening gown that will not crush when packed will be nice to have along. You can have a lot of fun with a camera. You have the run of the observation car on the train and will meet many interesting people from all parts of the country. You will return feeling that the whole American West is God's Country. Everyone you meet is your friend.

"Incidentally, at a hotel you'll be given a private bath, a desk with stationery, a dressing table and an inner spring mattress, and your party may eat together at a table decorated as if for a wedding breakfast. Oh, we got all the breaks. Try it yourself and SEE AMERICA FIRST.

—*"Ruth Boss,*
"North Scituate, R. I."

And don't forget that this isn't just a trip to Yellowstone. Besides the wonders of that spot, you'll see Chicago, the Lake region of Minnesota, the wheat fields of North Dakota; you'll cruise for three days on a luxurious lake steamer; you'll visit Detroit and see Henry Ford's vast Ford factory and Greenfield Village where he has made history live again. Make up your mind to come with us. The cost is moderate. The money you spend for your ticket will buy something that neither time nor anything else can rob you of. If you have not yet written us for a copy of the full itinerary, fill out the following blank and mail it to E. R. Eastman, Editor of *American Agriculturist,* Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y. It puts you under no obligation whatever and will bring you full details of the trip. Note that the dates of our tour are August 11-23, one week later than was originally announced.



A mighty thrill is to view Yellowstone's white deluge, the Great Fall of the Yellowstone River, which drops 308 feet into the majestic Grand Canyon of the Yellowstone.

Dear Mr. Eastman:

I am interested in your Yellowstone-Great Lakes Tour, August 11-23. Please send me, without any obligation on my part, full information regarding cost of trip, with complete itinerary and descriptive literature.

Name .....

Address .....

(Write plainly)



"It's the Tax Appraiser, Paw. He wants to know in how many rooms have we running water besides the bath."

Kernels, Screenings *and* Chaff

By H. E. BABCOCK

I MAY seem to be using up an unjustifiable amount of space with pictures in this issue. However, you really can't blame Howard and me for being tremendously thrilled by our new tractor-truck.

When we first became interested in grass farming several years ago and began to feel it out, we soon found ourselves face to face with two major difficulties:

1. We had to devise some method of quickly, cheaply, and effectively re-establishing stands of grass which ran out.

2. We had to lick, if possible, the labor involved in handling hay and soybeans green.

We hit upon the method of cutting poor stands of hay early, then plowing the field and seeding the piece to soybeans, to be followed without cultivating or plowing by a winter grain, as the best means of keeping a maximum number of acres on our farm in good grass.

A solution of the re-seeding problem, however, did not help us with the handling of heavy green stuff for our silos. ***In fact, growing soybeans for the silo accentuated our problem.*** So we began to dream of some device which would cut green hay and soybeans, elevate them and transport them from the field to the silo.

Specialties Too Expensive

In the course of our investigation we heard of a number of specialty machines — most of them built on the principle of chopping the green material right in the field. We turned these machines down for two good reasons:

1. We could not afford them.

2. They constituted specialty equipment useful for only a few weeks in the year and for only one job.

To find a substitute for the specialty idea we went to work with some competent co-operators on the problem of building a short wheel base, wide front axle truck, with power take-offs and plenty of forward speeds, which could be equipped with a mower cutter bar, supplemented by a stock model hay loader and used by *one* man to mow, elevate, load and transport green hay and soybeans to the silo.

Can you blame us for being elated now that we have our idea worked out and in practice? ***Of course, we haven't yet got all of the "bugs" out of the outfit.*** The hay loader people have been working with us on their machine and have made several minor improvements. The hitch between the truck and the hay loader needs more time and study than we can give it now and keep on with our silo filling. There are several things about the cutter bar which can be improved. Until we have time to get at these details, however, ***we do have a rig which works.***

The truck will do everything any truck will do and in twenty minutes can be converted into a very satisfactory tractor. The truck will mow hay. The hay loader will handle a windrow made from a six-foot cut of green hay or soybeans no matter how rank the stand. The hay loader is just as good as any other hay loader for picking up dry hay or straw after a combine. In fact, we plan to use the truck minus the cutter bar and equipped with a high stock rack and the hay loader for hauling both our dry hay and our straw.

Since we chop not only our green hay and soybeans for the silo, but most of our dry hay and straw as well, the gravity dump on the truck, by means of which we deposit on the ground at the foot of the chopper whatever fodder we draw with it, enables us to keep the truck on the move all the time when we are hauling stuff.

Improvements in Order

Our real object in telling about our outfit and in printing the pictures on this page is not to profit by anything we have done, but to stimulate others to go ahead with elaborations of the idea to the end that northeastern farmers may become increasingly independent of hired help and freed of back-breaking work.

It seems to us at Sunnygables, for example, that the idea of using power take-offs on a truck has unlimited possibilities. These take-offs open up a whole field of farm power service which is yet unexplored.

One More Problem

One more problem in the making of hay and soybean ensilage faces us. Both molasses and phosphoric acid, one of which in the light of our present knowledge must be used to make good ensilage, cost too much. ***It seems to me that what we need is a phosphoric acid in solid form which can be shipped in bags at the fertilizer freight rate and dissolved for use right on the farm.*** What a chance the chemical industry has to serve agriculture by developing such a service.

* * *

Too Much Mustard

This seems to be a great year for mustard. Farming in the Inlet Valley, outside of Ithaca, has never given us any experience with this weed. When we moved up on the hill and took on our Larchmont Farm, however, we ran smack into it. And what mustard it is! Just now I can think of no problem which interests me more or which I want worse to lick.



(Above): Our new truck leaving the barn for the field. Note position of cutter bar and how the long trailers on the windrower are held up by a chain attached to the truck body.

The truck in the field and ready to go into action. Note how the hay loader is hitched so that it will spill well over on the platform the hay it picks up.



(Below): The truck and hay loader in action. While one row is being picked up, another is being cut.





Protective SERVICE BUREAU

MEMBER AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST PROTECTIVE SERVICE

Conducted by H. L. COSLINE

When You Buy Cows

HARDLY a week passes without one or more letters from dairymen expressing violent dissatisfaction because of undesirable characteristics that have developed in dairy cows purchased. Commonly there is no written agreement, and settlement is difficult without suit for damages, an action which most farmers approach with hesitation.

Complaints are easily divided into two classes. The first concerns the difficulty of getting registration or transfer papers for purebred animals. A good many of these complaints are caused by the natural tendency to put off until tomorrow what should be done today. In my opinion any dairyman who buys a purebred animal is justified in withholding a part of the purchase price until he gets his registration papers. Practically speaking, an animal is a grade unless you have papers to prove it is a purebred. Therefore, it is worth less money without papers.

The second difficulty with purebreds comes from the unscrupulous individual who represents animals as purebreds and finds himself unable to deliver papers. Possibly the dam and sire of the animal were purebred but not registered, but here again the animal is not proved to be purebred until papers are delivered.

The other, and perhaps larger, group of complaints come from purchasers of grade animals who find when the animal freshens that her udder is not up to standard, that the animal is afflicted with some disease, or that the production is so low as to make profits impossible. Frequently the buyer reports that the seller guaranteed the animal to be "all right" or promised to trade her for another in case she proved unsatisfactory. The difficulty in such cases is to make the seller come through. Part of the trouble comes from the fact that promises are frequently vague.

The answer appears to be this:—Get all of the available information about the animal before you buy her, insist on a written guarantee, or else buy on your knowledge of dairy cows with the understanding that if you make a mistake, it is your loss. Remember, too, that the cow sold without production records is likely to be a cow that some dairyman found unprofitable. So far as health is concerned, it is particularly important, if you want animals free from abortion, to buy from a herd that is abortion free and to buy subject to retest.

* * *

More About Heininger

In the last issue it was reported that Dr. Heininger had filed suit seeking an injunction to restrain the fraud order issued against him by the Post Office Department. We are now informed that on June 6th, the court after hearing the case entered a permanent injunction nullifying the fraud order. A letter from Dr. Heininger has been receiving saying that he is now receiving the mail which has accumulated for several months, and that, as rapidly as possible, he will take care of all correspondence which has been held by the Post Office.

* * *

Post-Dated Checks

It is a criminal offence to give a check without funds in the bank to cover it. That is a great help in collecting where a check is protested, although it doesn't insure results. In other words, if you prosecute a man on a criminal charge for giving a rubber check, you may land him in jail, but this does not insure your getting the money.

However, there is one angle that readers should realize. You cannot prosecute a man on a criminal charge if he gives you a post-dated check and you find there is no money in the bank to cover it. In other words, a post-dated check is just about as good as a note. It is a promise to pay, and it is assumed that the one who accepts it does so with the realization that it may come back from the bank with a protest notice attached.

* * *

Collecting Bad Debts

I am an old subscriber of your paper. Two years ago an agent came to my home and asked if I had any bad debts. He was representing the Nation's Credit Syndicate. He persuaded me to give him for collection bills amounting to several hundred dollars. To date they have never sent me any money, although I know some of my creditors have paid them.

The Service Bureau does not advise the turning over of accounts to collection agencies in distant cities without first investigating. Here are our reasons:

1. Such agencies usually charge a listing fee for each account, and this is deducted from returns before any money is sent to you.

2. The contract or agreement you sign usually states that you must make a report and pay a commission should any of the accounts turned over to the agency be paid to you.

3. The net result frequently is that you get nothing. The collection agency *sometimes* keeps the returns quite legally, according to the terms of the contract; in other cases in defiance of the contract, in which case it is your doubtful prerogative to bring suit against them.

Many letters sent us by subscribers report dissatisfaction with collection agencies located at distant points.

* * *

Full Information Needed

Be sure and give us full information when you give us complaints to settle. It is not enough to say that someone owes you $10. We need to know when and how the obligation was incurred. That will help us to proceed promptly without the necessity of writing you again to get full information.

* * *

Lost

Subscriber Charles Hallenbeck reports the loss last September of a loose-leaf notebook which closed with a zipper. The book contained several important papers and efforts to locate it have been unsuccessful. Mr Hallenbeck is very anxious to recover it. Apparently it was lost on the road somewhere between Binghamton and Mansfield by way of Sayre. If any subscriber found this book, we will be glad to have them write to us or direct to Mr. Hallenbeck at Tioga, Pa.



$25.00 Weekly Benefit

Specified Sickness and Accidents

Men and women accepted — ages 15-69 at $10.00 a year. No medical examinations. Policy pays on specified sickness and accidents. *Write for full details.*

North American Accident Insurance Co.
Savings Bank Building, Ithaca, N. Y.

JOHN N. ALBERTI
ATTORNEY AT LAW
NORTH ADAMS, MASSACHUSETTS

TELEPHONE 1201 — 46 EMPIRE BUILDING

January 29, 1938.

North American Accident Ins. Co.
Claim Department
Chicago, Illinois.

Att: M. K. Gordon,
Claim Examiner.

Re: Case No. R-94058-Louis Pugliese- N-893148.

Dear Sir:-

This is to acknowledge receipt of draft in the sum of one thousand (1000) dollars in payment of death benefit in the above-entitled matter.

I want you to know that the family of the deceased as well as myself are deeply grateful for the courtesy and despatch with which your company has handled and honored this claim. I have heretofore handled many other claims against other companies, and I am pleased to state that in all my experience I have never found an insurer that met its obligations with such enthusiastic response as was demonstrated by your firm in the above described instance.

In view of this experience, I would not hesitate to recommend your Company to any one who should solicit my opinion.

Thanking you again for the courtesy and cooperation you have extended to both my client and myself, I am,

Very truly yours,

JNA:AMC

BENEFITS RECENTLY PAID

Henry Birx, Est., R. I, Holcomb, N. Y. — Auto accident—mortuary	$1000.00
Gertrude A. Johnson, Little Falls, N. Y. — Auto collision—injuries	60.00
Henry F. Horton, Ossining, N. Y. — Struck by auto—cont. leg	20.00
George S. Lawrence, Amityville, N. Y. — Auto collision—cont. shoulder	40.00
Augusta Barnes, Nichols, N. Y. — Auto collision—frac. ribs and cut nose	31.43
Nellie Potter, Apalachin, N. Y. — Struck by auto—cont. leg, hand and arm	5.00
Minnie Bikely, Owego, N. Y. — Auto accident—injuries	31.43
Irving Heywood, Batavia, N. Y. — Auto collision—back injury	130.00
Helen Dart, Alexander, N. Y. — Auto collision—bruised elbow and knee	60.00
Edwin Knowlton, R. I, Adams Center, N.Y. — Auto accident—inj. back, cut scalp	30.00
Joseph Facteau, Plattsburg, N. Y. — Auto collision—inj. shoulder and knee	20.00
Helen Bathrick, Pine Plains, N. Y. — Struck by car—bruised leg	14.28
Otto DeWitt, Oakville, N. Y. — Thrown from auto—frac. arm	15.71
Elizabeth Saxby, R. I, Holcomb, N. Y. — Truck overturned—sprained ankle	10.00
Louis Nagodc, Roseboom, N. Y. — Sled accident—bruised chest	30.00
Wm. Reese Jones, Boonville, N. Y. — Auto collision—inj. knee	20.00
Clara K. Jones, Boonville, N. Y. — Auto accident—gen. bruises	30.00
Albert J. Clarke, Harrisville, N. Y. — Auto accident—shock and bruises	5.71
W. B. Evans, R. I, Newburgh, N Y. — Truck accident—gen. contusions	30.00
Adelaide Gardner, Spring Valley, N. Y. — Auto accident—injuries	20.00
Russell Houghtaling, Loch Sheldrake, N. Y. — Auto accident—frac. radius	60.00
Dorothy Lobdell, McDonough, N. Y. — Auto collision—frac. maxilla	10.00
George H. Reed, Rochester, N. H. — Auto accident—bruised head	20.00
John A. Marden, R. I, N. Chichester, N. H. — Wagon accident—frac. nose	2.86
Virginia Bilodean, R. 5, Manchester, N. H. — Thrown from auto—cont. & cut hands, legs	35.71
Wilmer Brownell, R. I, Antrim, N. H. — Struck by auto—frac. arm	7.14
John C. Grant, White River Junction, Vt. — Auto collision—contusions	10.00
Clayton Leno, R. 4, Brandon, Vt. — Load tipped over—frac. fibula	130.00
Fred T. Watson, R. 2, W. Brattleboro, Vt. — Auto collision—gen. lacerations	27.14
Merle F. Warren, Waterbury, Vt. — Auto collided with truck—inj. hip	65.71
Ferdenand Levesque, R. 6, Caribou, Me. — Struck by auto—frac. leg	30.00
Winnie Raymond, Rangeley, Me. — Thrown from truck—frac. vertebra	130.00
Earl C. Gilman, R. 3, Robinson, Me. — Auto collision—frac. ribs	40.00
Leonil B. Damboise, New Sweden, Me. — Travel accident—frac. ribs	55.71
Mrs. Marie Damboise, New Sweden, Me. — Travel accident—inj. shoulder	55.71
John Damboise, New Sweden, Me. — Travel accident—inj. side	84.28
James E. Farrell, 1 West St., Hadley, Mass. — Auto accident—frac. nose & strained knee	30.00
Roderick H. Parker, Northfield, Mass. — Auto collision—gen. bruises	85.71
Theodore D. Millis, Williamstown, Mass. — Auto collision—dislocated-cervical vertebra	60.00
Werner O. Bachli, Dalton, Mass. — Travel accident—cut hand	10.00
Bert J. Elcoliani, No. Adams, Mass. — Auto skidded into tree—cut forehead, cont. knee	14.28
Isaac Martin, R. I, Colchester, Conn. — Car went off road—inj. face and hand	10.00
John S. Petruk, R. I, Middletown, Conn. — Auto-truck collision—cerebral concussion	30.00
Ludwig F. Muller, R. 2, Torrington, Conn. — Travel accident—frac. mandible	120.00
John Balint, Yardville, N. J. — Auto collision—injuries	130.00
S. Ely Mount, Hightstown, N. J. — Auto collision—injuries	40.00
Benjamin F. Paugh, R. I, Sussex N. J. — Auto collision—cut eye, sprain neck	20.00
Tullis R. L. Packer, Mullica Hill, N. J. — Auto collision—cont. chest, legs and ankle	15.00
Richard M. Cooper, R. 2, Flemington, N. J. — Auto accident—cut arm and scalp	15.71
Mrs. Anna M. Green, Flanders, N. J. — Auto collision—cont knee and forehead	5.71
Garrett D. Paradee, R. 3, Dover, Del. — Auto accident—frac. ribs	21.43
Ralph Fressola, Dearborn, Mich. — Auto wreck—cont. back and neck	10.00

$562,795.42 has been paid to 8,110 Policyholders

NORTH AMERICAN ACCIDENT INSURANCE CO.
Oldest and Largest Exclusive Health and Accident Company in America
N.A. ASSOCIATES INC. — AGENTS — POUGHKEEPSIE, N.Y.

The G.L.F. Page

"The basis of a sound business cooperative is voluntary use by fully informed patrons." . . . .

On the MARK!



ON THE mark and ready to go are thousands of pullets like those pictured here. Raised on G.L.F. Starting & Growing Mash, they are right at the peak of condition.

Even on good green range, growing pullets should have a complete feed to enable them to fill out and develop the body size they need for egg production. Either the special or the regular G.L.F. Starting & Growing Mash will do the job well.

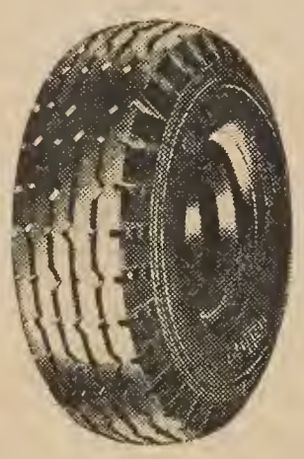
These balanced feeds provide in abundance the protcins, minerals, and vitamins that build big, healthy bodies.

Feed with G.L.F. scratch grains and plenty of water. Next winter's layers will need no other feed until they are ready for the laying house—and for G.L.F. laying mash.

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This is the Unico tire. Nine cooperatives, working together, have made this tire possible. It is made by a leading tire manufacturer for United Cooperatives, a joint purchasing agency of which G.L.F. is a member.

United Cooperatives brings together the purchasing power of eastern, southern, and midwestern farmers. This tremendous potential volume, plus the natural advantages of cooperative distribution, brings



the Unico tire to G.L.F. patrons at a saving of 25% to 32% under the price of tires of similar quality.

Another United Cooperatives product is Bureau-Penn motor oil. Refined from 100% Pennsylvania crudes, Bureau-Penn is blended in a modern plant at Warren, Pennsylvania, owned and operated by United Cooperatives.

Both Unico tires and Bureau-Penn oil are specification built to meet farmers' needs. Both are G.L.F. Quality products; both can save you real money in operating your car, tractor or truck. Both are on display at your G.L.F. Service Agency this month.



GOOD EATING

Summer is here, and so are the G.L.F. Summer Cereals. A bowlful of Corn Flakes or Wheat Flakes, topped off with some nice fresh berries, is an ideal way to start the day off in this hot weather.

G.L.F. Quality

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JULY 16, 1938

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

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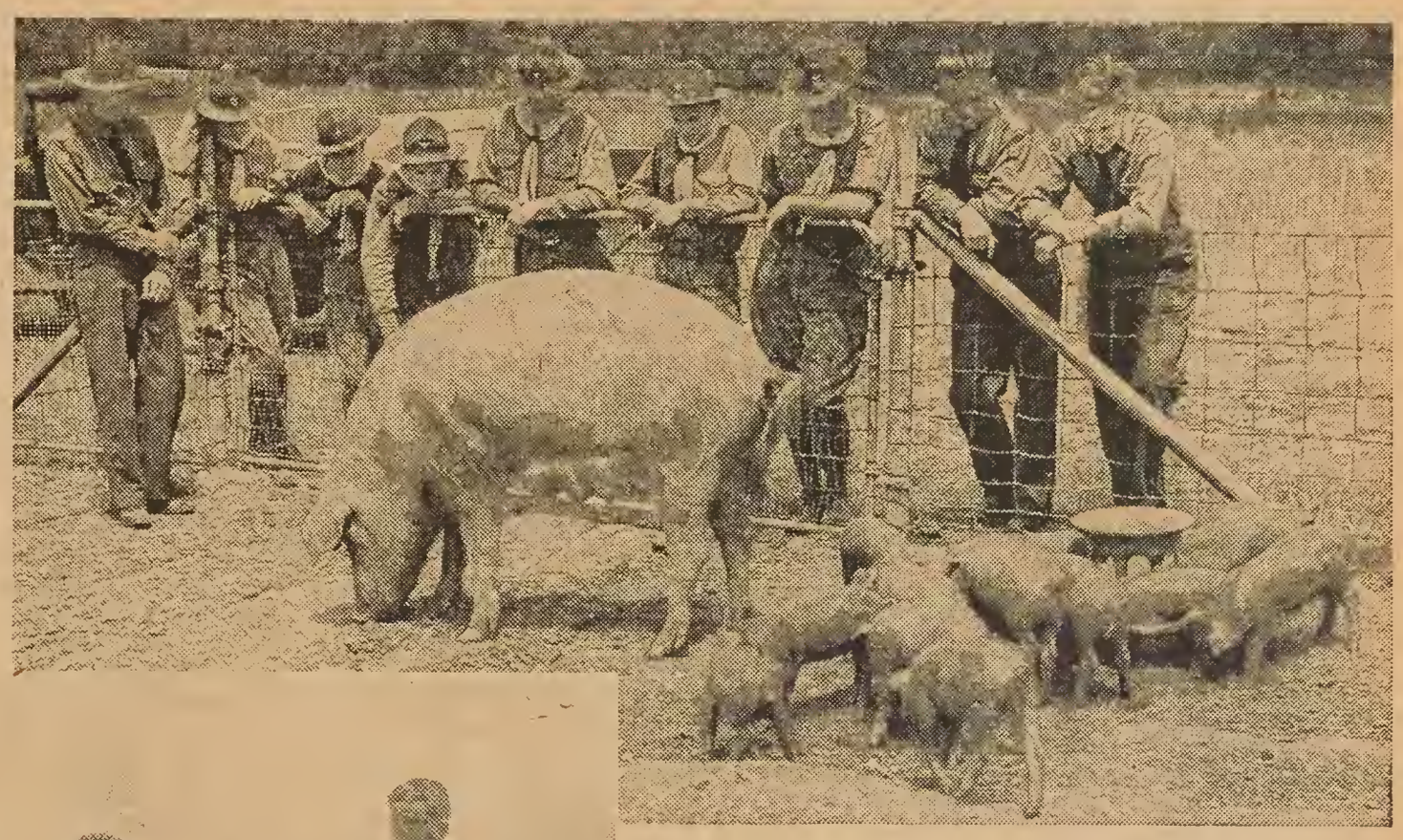
THE SCOUT OATH

On my Honor I will Do My Best:

1. *To do my duty to God and my country, and to obey the Scout Law;*
2. *To help other people at all times;*
3. *To keep myself physically strong, mentally awake and morally straight.*

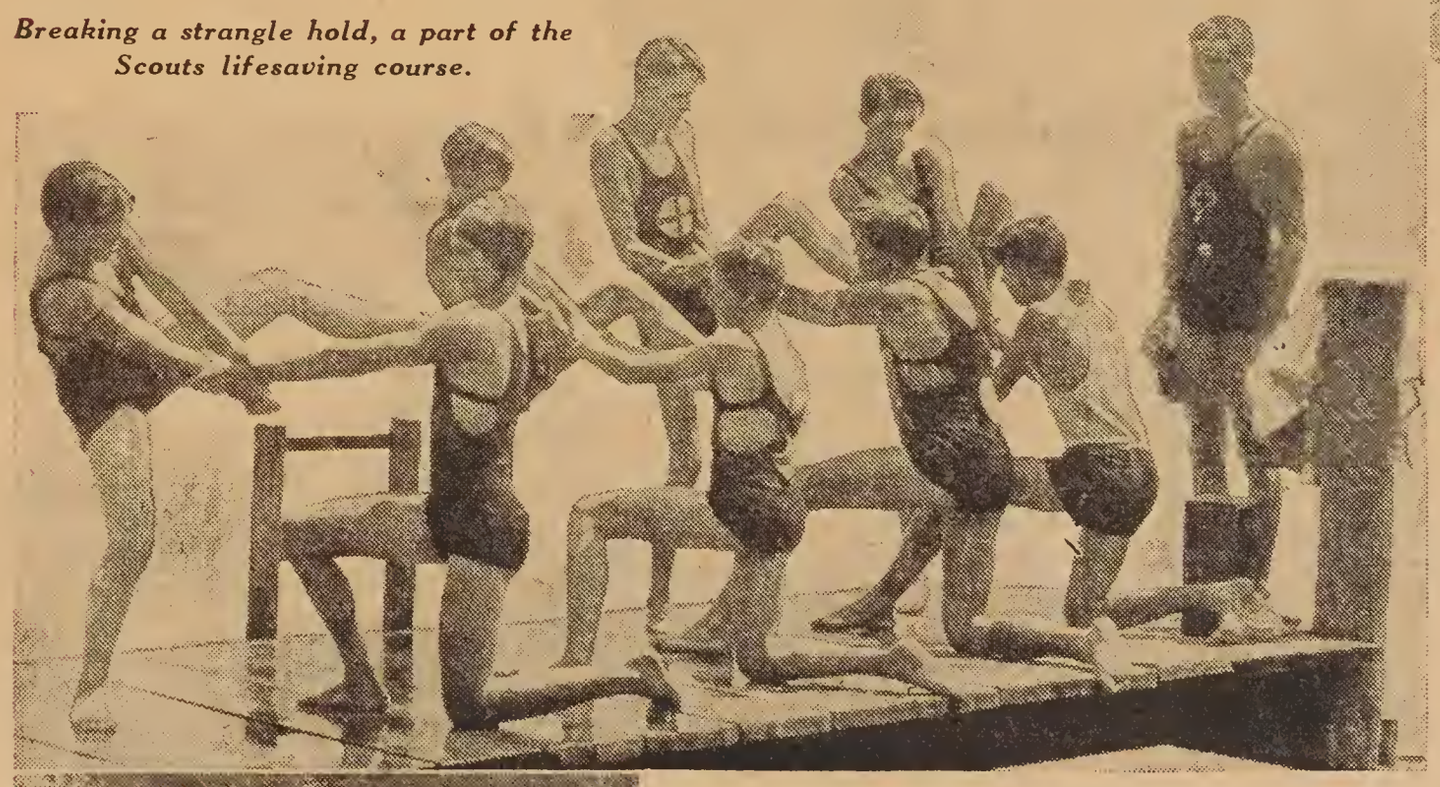
THE SCOUT LAW

1. A Scout is Trustworthy.
2. A Scout is Loyal.
3. A Scout is Helpful.
4. A Scout is Friendly.
5. A Scout is Courteous.
6. A Scout is Kind.
7. A Scout is Obedient.
8. A Scout is Cheerful.
9. A Scout is Thrifty.
10. A Scout is Brave.
11. A Scout is Clean.
12. A Scout is Reverent



Merit badges for proficiency in agricultural subjects enable farm boys to advance rapidly in Scouting.

Breaking a strangle hold, a part of the Scouts lifesaving course.





A Scouter teaching a Scout a handicraft — one of the finest things about Scouting is the opportunity it gives boys to associate with the best men. It's good for the men too.

Scouting's "Good Turn" for Farm Boys

By E. R. EASTMAN

I THINK I have told the story in these columns before about how scouting came to be established in America. Anyway, it is well worth repeating. A Chicago publisher, William D. Boyce, got lost in one of London's dense fogs. He finally overtook a boy and inquired the way to his hotel. Instead of just telling him, the boy insisted on guiding him to the hotel. Arriving there, the publisher offered to pay the boy, whereupon he straightened up, saluted, and said:

> "I thank you. I am a Boy Scout, and a Scout does not accept tips for courtesies and good turns."

So interested was publisher Boyce that he studied the Scout movement in England, brought it back, and helped to establish it in America.

Since 1910 Scouts have increased until there are a total of 874,000 boys and 255,000 adults, or more than a million persons, in the Boy Scouts of America. From 1910 to 1937, 6,605,895 boys and 1,594,308 adults have been scouts. The movement is also world-wide, flourishing in most of the civilized countries of the world. What is there about Scouting that attracts and holds such a vast army of boys and leads so many busy men to give their time to it? Perhaps the best answer is that Scouting combines fun with achievement. A boy learns through activities that are play to him. Scouting also recognizes the instinct all of us have for the outdoors. For ten thousand years our ancestors roamed the woods and fields and bragged of their prowess around campfires at night. They knew and loved nature as we artificial moderns never can. But it is in our blood, and Scouting uses that fundamental instinct in boys in all of its activities.

In our June 18 issue, I told you something about the Future Farmers of America. Last issue I reviewed some of the splendid accomplishments of the 4-H clubs. Now, very briefly, I want to tell you how the Boy Scouts are serving boys in rural communities, and how if you, as a farm boy, are interested, you can become (*Turn to Page* **21**)

Who Says the Boston Federal Milk Order Has Failed?—For the Answer See Page 6.



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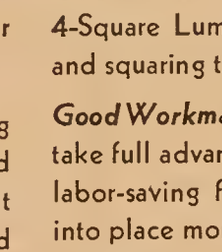
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AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST
E. C. WEATHERBY, *Secretary*,
Savings Bank Bldg., Ithaca, N. Y.

Grange GLEANINGS By

CHARLES M. GARDNER,
Editor of the National Grange Monthly and High Priest of Demeter of the National Grange.

VERMONT Granges are planning for a state-wide religious service on Sunday, July 31, under the auspices of Chittenden County Pomona, No. 1, and for which National Master Louis J. Taber of Columbus, Ohio, has been secured as the day's speaker. The service will be held in the church at Charlotte and following it all will go to a beautiful picnic spot at Malletts Bay, 20 miles distant, for a picnic luncheon and an afternoon program, at which National Master Taber will give an address, as will also Governor George D. Aiken and Elbert S. Brigham, former State Commissioner of Agriculture.

* * *

A SIGNIFICANT occasion is scheduled for Wednesday, July 20, at Pittsfield, Massachusetts, when Berkshire County Pomona Grange will unveil on the public square a beautiful memorial tablet commemorating the work and activities of Elkanah Watson, funds for which have been raised this year by the Pomona Grange. Elkanah Watson is listed as the founder of agricultural fairs in the United States and the first of these was tried out in Berkshire County, Massachusetts. The unveiling of the tablet will be followed by an elaborate banquet, with many prominent agricultural and Grange leaders on the speakers' program.

* * *

AT THE SERIES of four regional meetings just concluded in New Hampshire, directed by State Master William J. Neal, a remarkable record of attendance was made — perhaps never before equaled in any similar series of Grange events. Out of 289 subordinate Granges in New Hampshire, 269 of them were represented at the four meetings, and in addition Patrons came from eight other states. The total New Hampshire attendance was 3220 Patrons, and the largest meeting (at Peterboro) drew more than 1,000 members representing 79 New Hampshire Granges. Five Patrons attended who had belonged to the Grange more than 60 years and 40 with a record of 50 years or better. Eighty members in the four areas covered boasted a combined Grange service of 3942 years.

* * *

A STATE-WIDE Grange field meeting in Rhode Island is being planned for Saturday, July 30, to be held at the State College in Kingston, with games, sports, basket lunch and an attractive speaking program. The Grange and the State College pull heartily together in Rhode Island, due largely to the energetic leadership of President R. G. Bressler of the College, former Deputy Commissioner of Agriculture in Pennsylvania. Nearly every member of the faculty at Kingston is an enthusiastic booster for the Grange and the coming field meeting will be largely attended.

* * *

NEW JERSEY Granges are planning an active fair season and will participate with exhibits and otherwise in several of the big fairs throughout the state, particularly those sponsored by Bergen-Passaic and Sussex County Pomonas, the Trenton State Fair and the Morristown Fair. Other fairs where Grange exhibits will be seen will be at Flemington, Woodstown and Egg Harbor; and Gloucester County Pomona, which has operated a successful fair for nearly a half century, will put on its annual event this year as usual.

* * *

GRANGERS everywhere will regret to learn of the illness of National Lecturer James C. Farmer, which has made it necessary for him to cancel

(*Continued on Page* 16)

A House of Lords



This farm has been occupied by the Lord family for 253 years.

IN 1784 the original William Lord settled on the farm which is still owned by his descendants. Three generations, including another William, now live there. The first William came along with other pioneers, twelve years after the founding of the town, in a year when soldiers were returning from the bitterness of the Revolution to the almost equally bitter struggles against poverty and nature, to repair neglected homes and build new ones. That winter was famous for being cold and long, and for the packs of starving wolves that haunted the entire region. Not even armed men could travel safely at night.

But this man William was prudent and industrious "and left a goodly estate to his son William." Even in 1788 he bought one of the church pews on the lower floor of the meeting house. Son William farmed, taught school, served on the board of selectmen, and gave the famous Academy a hundred dollars in 1871.

The farm is still conspicuous for its well-tilled fields and it provides a favorite drive for motorists and horseback riders who remark about the views and the 12-foot corn which was prize-taking at the Carnival last year. The chief income is from a dairy herd, but wood, ice, labor and small products are not overlooked. The buildings are equipped with electricity and a state highway nearby leads to Boston or New York.—*Caroline M. Lord.*



ALFALFA STOPS ORCHARD EROSION (Left)

BECAUSE of a tendency toward erosion in the apple orchard, shown at the left, Lawrence Smith of South River, N. J., has for a number of years grown alfalfa in the orchard and has also used mulch. Back in 1931 Mr. Smith sowed alfalfa on ten acres of orchard after applying lime and fertilizer sufficient to get a good growth. The alfalfa was cut and left in the orchard in order to provide humus and conserve moisture. Where trees were not too large, it was found that the alfalfa would make a good growth, but in other areas where the land was decidedly rolling and where top soil had been lost so that alfalfa would not grow, the area was mulched.

Mr. Smith found that the trees in the mulched area made a vigorous growth. He found, also, that to produce a heavy crop every foot of the area must be properly limed, fertilized, and mulched. Merely applying a small ring of mulch around each tree is largely a waste of effort.

Since the orchard has been mulched and allowed to grow in sod, Mr. Smith no longer worries during a heavy rain. The mulch prevents any run-off, and ponds no longer appear in the low spots.

Mr. Smith is Vice-President of the State Horticultural Society. In 1930 Lawrence and his father, George, were jointly awarded a Master Farmer medal by *American Agriculturist* and *Pennsylvania Farmer*.

Farm Pictures *from the* Northeast

HOT WATER SPEEDS TOMATOES (Right)

OTTO ROESELER of Niagara County, N. Y., plans to have the first local tomatoes on the market, and it looks like he will do it. He read how experimenters were growing vegetables without soil, and figured that if warm water containing chemical plant food would produce a speedy growth, he could hurry his crop along by a little extra heat. He installed the hot water boiler next to his tomato patch, and buried 1″ pipes up and down a plot 150 feet long. A thermostat keeps the water at 120 degrees F.

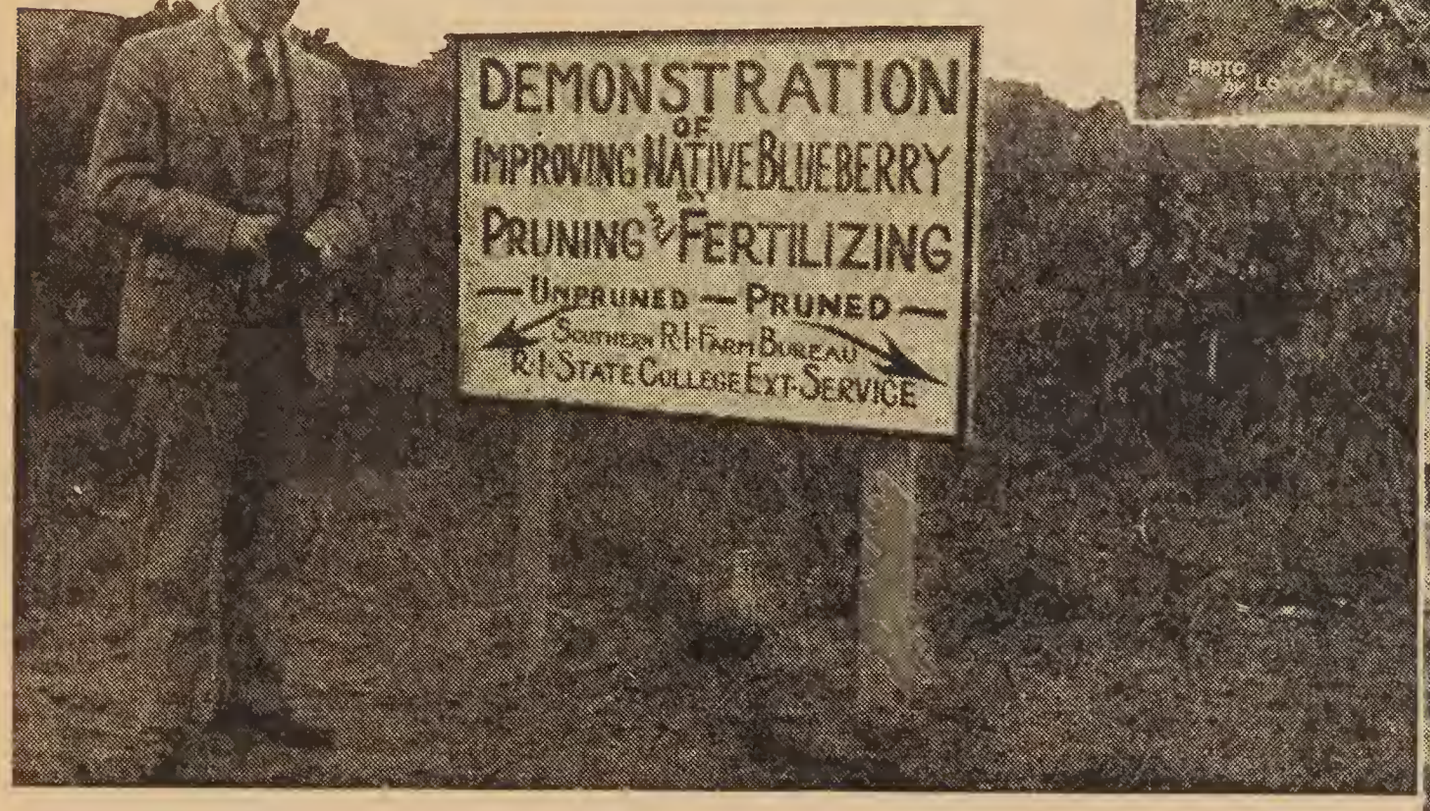
At the right in the picture is County Agent Dalrymple who has been comparing results with plants not heated. He found that the height of the heated plants averaged 22″ and the width 27″ as compared with 17″ and 19″ respectively for tomatoes grown without heat.

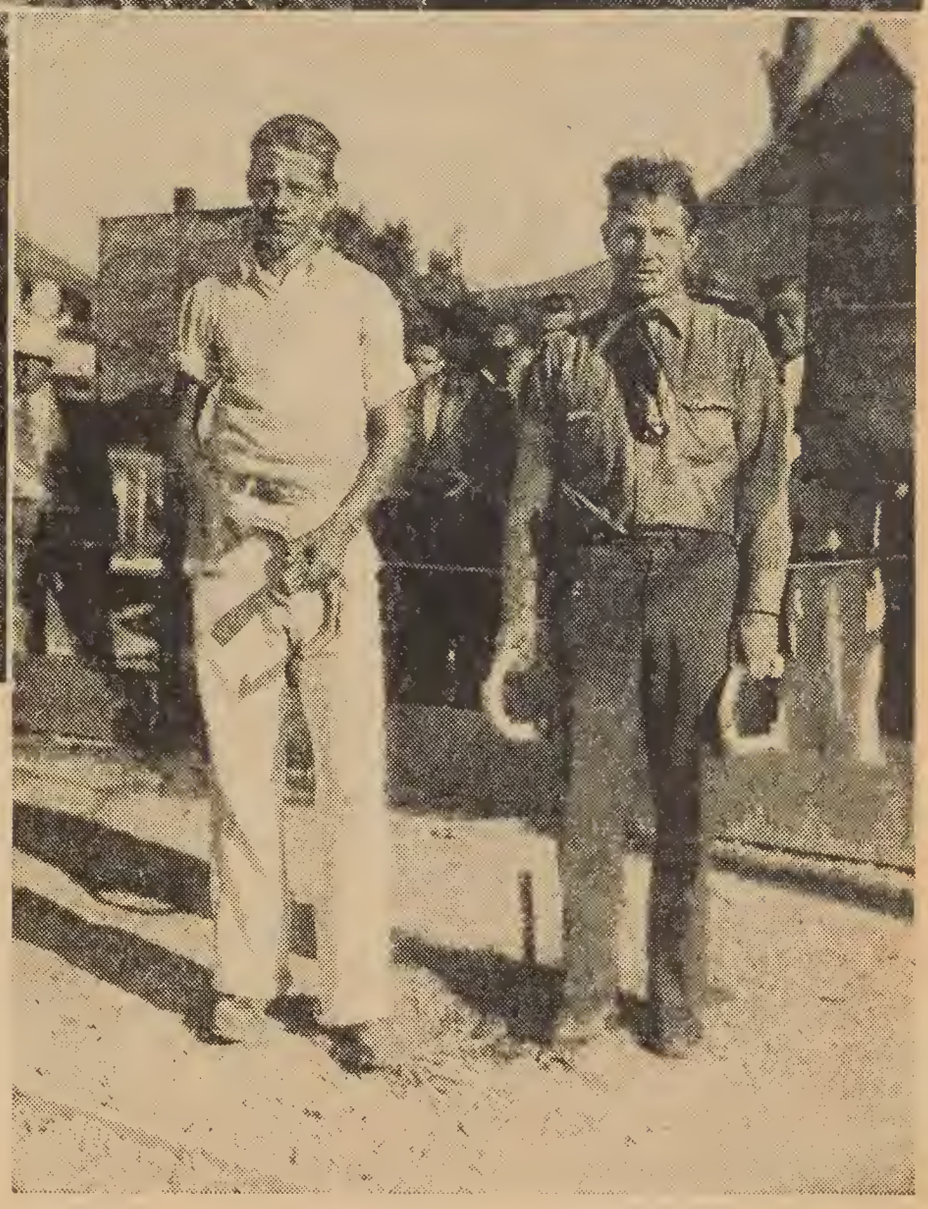
In addition to his vegetables, Mr. Roeseler has a large fruit orchard and grows 30 acres of peas for canning.—*Photo by Leroy Fess.*



BETTER BLUEBERRIES (Below)

IN RHODE ISLAND an attempt is being made to improve native blueberries which are an important sideline on a good many farms. Here is County Agent Peabody standing by the sign which has been erected at the roadside. On one side bushes have been pruned and fertilized. On the other side they are left as nature grew them. It is too early to report results, but Rhode Island farmers are watching to see what will happen.





HORSESHOE PITCHING FOR RELAXATION (Right)

ALONG with summer work, everyone needs a bit of relaxation. One of the simplest but most fascinating games for farm folks is pitching horseshoes. The boy at the left is 17-year-old William Hayman of White Plains, N. Y., who almost a year ago made an outstanding record to win the *American Agriculturist*-Farm Bureau Tournament at the State Fair at Syracuse. At the right is Ted Allen, one of the performers in the Rodeo at the Fair who was also an expert horseshoe pitcher and who, after the close of the contest, pitched an exhibition game with Bill.

Right now most counties in New York are holding or preparing for their county contest to decide who will represent that county at Syracuse on August 30 and 31.

THE Editorial PAGE

BY E. R. EASTMAN

Address all mail for Editorial or Advertising departments to American Agriculturist, Savings Bank Building, Ithaca, New York.

Would Add Six Billion to Farm Income

"If the United States would raise its price of gold to $50 an ounce, farm income would be high enough to restore business activity and urban employment. Farmers and producers of other basic commodities with a price level so restored would have a 17 billion income instead of a 10 or 11 billion as at present. Thus 6 billion dollars more to primary buying power would be immediately restored, without running the government further into debt."—*Committee for the Nation.*

THOSE facts are unanswerable. Conditions started to improve in 1934 when the government devalued the dollar. In recent months prices of basic commodities have again started downward. However, I believe it just as important to keep the price of gold from going too high as from going too low. Otherwise we will have inflation, another period of unhealthy good times, followed later by a crash. The price of gold should be regulated, and this can be done by an independent monetary committee or court.

"Death Begins at 40"

A FEW days ago I was riding with a friend of mine in a car. As we came around a corner we barely missed a speed demon coming toward us on our side of the road, and coming so rapidly around the curve that his car was on two wheels. He had barely time enough to straighten out, get on his side and avoid crashing us. My friend remarked:

"That man at home and on his own feet is probably a good citizen; possibly he is prominent in Rotary or the Grange, and well loved by his family and friends. But the minute he gets behind the wheel of a car he is a different person, a maniac, dangerous to himself and to anyone in his or the other fellow's car!"

Why is it, I wonder, that there are so many such persons who get drunk on speed as other men do on liquor! In an interesting booklet called "Death Begins at 40", the Travelers Insurance Company of Hartford, Connecticut, points out that in the six major wars since 1776 the number of American soldiers who were killed in action or who died of wounds was 244,357. Those combined wars covered a period of just 15 years. In the 15 year peace-time record of death on the highways from 1923 to 1937 inclusive, automobiles killed 441,912 people. Sherman said: "War is Hell!" What would he say about modern traffic?

The same booklet calls attention to the truth that if an accident occurs while your car is traveling *under* 40 *miles an hour,* there is only *one chance in* 44 that someone will be killed, but if an accident happens while your car is traveling *over* 40 *miles an hour,* there is *one chance in* 19 that someone will be killed. Hence the conclusion: "DEATH BEGINS AT 40"!

You Need a Vacation

SEVERAL years ago Mrs. Eastman and I conducted a party of some sixty *American Agriculturist* folks on one of our tours. We went to the West Indies and to South America, and that trip still stands out as one of the high spots of our lives. Not only were we interested and intrigued by new places, but I think the best part of all was the association with the folks who went with us, and the friendships that we made.

Since that time I have always enthusiastically recommended our friends to take these *American Agriculturist* trips. If you could be made as enthusiastic before you go as all those who go are after the trip, we would always have too large a group to handle.

This is almost the last call to get in your reservations for *American Agriculturist* trip to Yellowstone Park, which starts August 11. The price, which is far under what you could obtain as an individual, includes the very best of everything, and you could leave your pocket book at home unless you want to buy something personal.

Farm folks have too few vacations. Money spent on a trip like this is an investment, not an expense. Full information will be furnished promptly on application.

Hoss Doctors Versus Veterinarians

DOCTORS of Veterinary medicine have travelled a long way since the days of the old "hoss doctors", whom all the old-timers well remember. Many of the "hoss doctors" of other times were good practical men, when it came to handling a sick animal, but some of them were quacks sadly lacking in scientific training.

On June 9 the American Veterinary Medical Association celebrated its 75th birthday. The Association is justly proud of the record of service now being performed by well-trained veterinarians. It is estimated that animal diseases cost farmers annually losses of more than $300,000,000. No one can say what the appalling loss would be were it not for the fight made by the veterinary profession, aided by State and Federal governments, to control and wipe out such diseases as bovine TB, mastitis and Bang's Disease.

When Did You Finish Haying?

IN THE old days when haying was all done by hand, it started around the middle of June and lasted well into September. Recognized now by most farmers is the fact that late cut hay has lost much of its feeding value. Therefore, the haying season is starting earlier each year.

It would be very interesting to know what farmer in New York and New England (it would be a little unfair to include New Jersey and Pennsylvania) finished a sizeable haying this year the earliest. If you finished very early, won't you tell us when, stating approximate number of loads you put in the barn?

Use A. A. Service Bureau

ALMOST since *American Agriculturist* was started—nearly a hundred years ago—it has maintained a Service Bureau to protect its readers against fraud and crooks. So far as we know, it was the first publication to provide this free service to its readers. It is good to think of the thousands of people who have been saved money and trouble over so many years by *American Agriculturist* Protective Service Bureau.

To avail yourself of this service, read the Service Bureau columns in each issue of *American Agriculturist.* During the year a little time spent in reading and following the advice printed there will save you hard cash many times the cost of your subscription. Scarcely a day goes by that does not bring us letters of inquiry about "get-rich-quick" schemes that have been exposed on our Service Bureau page. Without doubt, for every reader who reads these columns and thereby saves his money, there are many of our readers who fall for such schemes and lose money. If crooks had to depend exclusively on money made from regular readers of our Service Bureau page, they would starve to death.

Another way in which the Service Bureau has been of great help to readers is in adjusting differences between buyers of farm produce and farmers. Often the Service Bureau can adjust a misunderstanding when the two parties concerned have been unable to come to an agreement.

Is Cultivation Necessary?

ALONG about this time of year or a little earlier somebody always raises the argument about the need of cultivation. The scientists, after experimenting, have said time and again that cultivation often does more harm than good by cutting off roots, and that the only purpose of cultivation is to kill weeds.

I am no scientist, but a lifetime of observation leads me to believe that almost any cultivated crop does better with some cultivation, even though there are no weeds. However, I think care must be taken with a crop like corn not to cultivate deeply nor too late in the season. Most crops have to be cultivated to kill the weeds anyway, and so there ends the argument!

Mowing Pastures Pays

A FARM practice that pays big dividends is mowing pastures wherever it is at all possible. Where there is any quantity of uneven grass or weeds ungrazed, the cows will do a much better job of grazing afterwards, and the weeds will be better controlled, if you use your mowing machine. The earlier you do this the better, but any time during the summer is good.

Eastman's Chestnut

I CONFESS to a very soft place in my heart for a doctor. It seems to me that more than any other profession, the doctor is in position to do good to his fellow man, and most of them live fully up to that great responsibility. Not only does the average doctor help his patient physically, but he becomes a sort of father confessor, always leaving his patient with a better and more cheerful mental outlook.

How most doctors can be so jolly and optimistic is beyond me, for they always see people at their worst. They are always listening to somebody's complaints.

One of the best friends I have in the world is Dr. E. R. Eaton of New York City, a specialist in arthritis and rheumatic diseases, to whom I owe my life, or at least my health. Like most doctors, he is a real philosopher and likes a good story.

The other day Dr. Eaton was telling me a story, which he said was true, about a train wreck. There was a lawsuit about it, and a farmer was on the witness stand. Said the lawyer to the witness:

"Tell us just what happened."

"Well", said the farmer, "I was sitting on my porch, and I looked down the line, and there was an express train coming lickety-split at least 40 miles an hour. I looked up the other way, and by golly, there on the same track and headed directly toward the other train came a long passenger train, going at least 60 miles an hour."

"Yes, yes", said the lawyer. "What happened?"

"Well, I couldn't stand it to look at them," said the farmer, "so when they came together I clapped my hand over my eyes and shouted:

"WHAT A HECK OF A WAY TO RUN A RAILROAD!"

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Midsummer NIGHT

By ROMEYN BERRY

TO ME midsummer night means stifling heat that makes the corn grow. It means the noise of frogs in the swamp hole with a thin blanket of white mist floating over them. It means the hot smell of new-mown hay tinctured with a whiff of a distant skunk who has suffered misfortune over on the next farm but one. It means the black mass of a hill and bright light in the upper sky from a moon that has not yet appeared above that dark rampart. That's what I see and hear and smell when you say "midsummer night", just as "winter morning" means the crunch of snow under foot, steam darting from the



nostrils of every living thing, and the teasing smell of bacon, buckwheat cakes, and wood smoke.

Nowadays, in my case, midsummer night also means hay field anguish in my legs, loins and back; pitch-fork pains in my neck, wrists and shoulders — for I've gone back to haying again after all these years. Ours is a little farm, too small to justify machinery out of proportion to the size of the operation, and thirty odd years chained to a desk is not, I find, the ideal physical preparation of pitching on and mowing away in the case of a farm where haying is still accomplished by main strength and a team of horses.

It is not necessary for me to tell you that my contribution to the harvest is not on a par with that of a younger, harder and more vigorous hand. Indeed, I have heard myself appraised through inadequate partitions as "better than half a man (long, rhetorical pause) but not much." But no reader of this paper need be told that "half a man" (or woman either) is not to be sneezed at in the afternoon when three loads are still out and thunder heads are forming at the head of the valley, and you can hear the rumble of the oncoming deluge in the hills.

On midsummer nights most farmers want to go to bed about the time the last strands of pink fade out of the sunset. But not me! What I want after a day's haying, or even a half day's haying, is to have somebody bring the bed to me — my own bed as a matter of preference, but any bed in a pinch as long as it is brought close by where I couldn't miss it in case I folded up suddenly in the act of retiring.

Two months ago I would have said that haying had changed a lot since my time. I would have formed that opinion from observing the unfamiliar sight of motor-driven mowers, side-delivery rakes (whose cock-eyed angle and unusual motion has a tendency to make me mildly seasick), mechanical loaders, hay balers in the meadow itself, and 10-ton trucks bringing up the fragrant harvest in the form of neatly tied, concentrated bricks. I would have gathered it, too, from the besotted study of the works of Mr. Ed Babcock (as they appear in the back of this paper under the title of "Kernels, Screenings and Chaff), on whose farm at Sunny Gables apparently they would have kept right on haying through Noah's flood, or at least until they floated off in some sort of rubber-tired ark thoughtfully stored with soybeans, sweet-smelling ensilage, superphosphates, and molasses.

But, bless your heart, haying hasn't changed a bit on the kind of a farm that Stoneposts is. Here we have a horse-fork only in the main barn, and there are those of us who still keep acquainted with the horrid task of pitching off by hand and passing back to the unfortunate who has to mow away (on his stomach toward the end) in the distant corners of a hay loft.

At Stoneposts we are still familiar with the thud of the dump rake as it adds its wad to the lengthening windrows, and we still cock it up at the end of the afternoon so that the meadow on a midsummer night looks like a vast collection of orderly wigwams with all the exhausted Indians in bed. We're still old fashioned enough to run into bee's nests once in awhile and to get stung up and to apply mud to all the stings we can reach. We're too small to think of hay in terms of carload lots and market quotations; we think of it by the forkful, each one a tasty winter's breakfast for the particular cow we are working for at the moment and whom we can see right now standing in the brook and nonchalantly flicking flies from her boney rump. And when we catch a cock that's particularly heavy and fragrant, and stagger to the load under it, we don't think of it as ten cents' worth on the Produce Exchange; we're more apt to grunt and gasp, "I betcha there's a gallon of milk in that one, once that red cow gets it down her." What do we care about prices as long as Sally or Elmira or somebody is going to eat the darn stuff on the premises anyhow?

Our hay bookkeeping is as primitive I suppose, as our methods and our point of view. The inside of the barn door is our daybook, journal and ledger, and a soft pencil on a string constitutes our entire office equipment. But there she is, the whole story with the year, the date, the field, and the number of loads. Four loads marked in the perpendicular and the fifth cross-talleyed. What more could any government inspector want, even though he couldn't read and was as unfamiliar as ourselves with the mysteries of accounting?

But the immediate rewards of haying do not appear on any balance sheet, and you have to collect them, if at all, in the contemplation of the world as it appears through the lights and shadows, the scents and little noises of the hot midsummer night. The market prices of the things you raise and eat yourself don't matter much. There's a certain perverse pleasure in the pains of a body racked by unaccustomed toil when you know they'll be gone by morning, and they din it in upon your conscience that anyway you aren't unemployed and aren't ever going to be as long as you have a farm under your feet.

The moon won't last, of course, and neither will midsummer nights, but they'll come again another time, and after they go there'll be all the other things coming along that you wouldn't want to miss, such as corn and apples and winter mornings when the snow crunches underfoot, when steam rises from every woolen muffler, and you can smell the teasing smells of bacon and wood smoke and of buckwheat cakes.

How To CONTROL Ropy Milk

By J. H. FRANDSEN
and MYER GLICKSTEIN,
Department of Dairy Industry, Massachusetts State College.

ROPINESS in milk is an abnormal fermentation characterized generally by a change in the consistency of the milk. The milk can be drawn out into threads or masses. At times, the change in consistency is not very marked; at other times, the milk can be drawn out into threads a yard or more in length. This characteristic change generally takes place in milk on standing at temperatures between 50 and 60 degrees Fahrenheit provided, of course, that the bacteria producing ropy milk were originally present in the milk.

Ropy milk must not be confused with the stringy condition of milk coming from cows suffering from mastitis. Ropy milk can be distinguished from this other condition by the fact that it is normal when drawn from the cow and ropiness appears only after several hours of standing at the temperature a few degrees higher, the probabilities are it would have soured normally.

In many ropy milk outbreaks, the first attempt at control is directed against the farms. Although the farms may need investigation, the important place for the time being is the pasteurizing plant itself. An outbreak in the plant is usually due to faulty plant practice That is, improper pasteurization or recontamination after pasteurization. It has been shown, conclusively, that with proper milk-plant practice, the organisms are killed by pasteurization.

The prevention of ropy milk in the milk plant is largely a matter of keeping the ropy organisms from getting around or passing through the pasteurizer. The pasteurizer may be considered as a line of defense guarding against ropy milk, and it is highly essential that nothing be allowed to break down this defense. Milk must not be allowed to enter the equipment which is used for pasteurized milk unless it has been held at the temperature and for the time required for pasteurization. It is taken for granted that careful cleaning and sterilization will be the accepted practice in any milk plant.

When outbreaks of ropy milk occur in pasteurized milk, the milk plant operators must recognize that it cannot be stopped simply by refusing to take the milk of certain shippers. The trouble should be attacked by first finding where the organisms get by the pasteurizer and correcting the fault, and then freeing the plant of the organisms by sterilization.

The sanitary pipes must be taken down each day, and after cleaning should be either thoroughly steamed or immersed in chlorine solution of at least 100 parts per million of available chlorine. Nearly all manufacturers of chlorine preparations state available chlorine content and the amount of water needed to make up to given strength. Because of the possibility of growth in the equipment over night, sterilization ought to be practiced both in the evening and in the morning just before using. It is recommended that all the many parts of the bottle filler, such as rubber washers, corks, and

(*Continued on Page* 9)



While there is no evidence that drinking ropy milk harms consumers, no one enjoys getting milk like this.

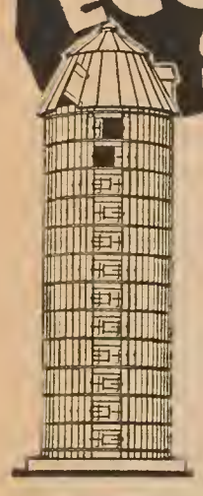
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CATTLE

Auction— Saturday, July 16 at 10 A. M., at the Chartier Farm on East Hill, Barre, Vermont. — 57 head of cattle, T.B. and Blood tested, consisting of 29 milch cows, 20 heifers, 4 bulls, and 3 veal calves. Farming Equipment and Farm of 130 acres more or less.
JOHN A. HEATH, Auctioneer, GRANTHAM, N. H.

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Ship any number C.O.D.
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DEPENDABLE PIGS
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Ship 2 or more at $4.50 — $5 — 5.50 — $6 — $6.50 each.
Triple vaccination 50 cents each if desired.
Fancy Young Boars for immediate and future service.
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Chester whites, Chester-Berkshire, Yorkshire-Chester, few Duroc crosses. 6-7 weeks, $4.00, 8-9 weeks, $4.50, 10 weeks $5.00, 12 weeks $6.00. Boars, barrows or sows. All good feeders. No charge crating. Ship C.O.D. FOB. Carl Anderson, Virginia Road, Concord, Mass.

WHO SAYS THE

Boston Federal Milk Order *HAS FAILED ?*

By J. RALPH GRAHAM

IT IS BEING reported to farmers in the New York Milk Shed that the Federal Milk Order in the Boston Market is a failure.

This is interesting to us who live in the Boston Milk Shed. There is a familiar ring to it. Since the order was reinstated and until comparatively recently that same *story* was widely circulated in the Boston Milk Shed. At first it had a little influence on some farmers. This was perfectly natural.


J. RALPH GRAHAM

We are from necessity concerned about anything that is likely to affect the price we will receive for our product. This concern prompted us to examine rather carefully these stories that were being circulated about the ill effect on the milk producer that was coming and would come from the Federal Milk Order in Boston.

The first thing that came to our attention was that the people who were circulating these stories were either dealers or dealers hirelings. This naturally stimulated some question as to the purpose of th stories. For a good many years the producers in this Milk Shed have been handled pretty well by the dealers. This has been done by keeping groups of them fighting one another. As long as this can be done milk can be bought at most any price and attention is diverted from the dealer and directed to the fighting groups of farmers. The producers have generally come to understand this and while much effort has been made by distributors to organize Company Associations very little real support is being given the distributors by the farmers. They may join the Associations but are thinking for themselves.

Another fact that has been noticed by the producer is that some thirty-one distributors joined together in the lawsuit to kill the Order. Very little farmer support was secured in this attempt and it seems apparent that from the start, which was August 1, 1937, the date the order was reinstated, the dealers have played a stalling game. This is generally understood by the producers and is having a discrediting effect upon the dealers and a "cementing together" effect upon the producers.

The dealers were able to get a court order tying up the money they were to pay into the equalization fund. This fund is now approaching 1½ million dollars and if it had been distributed each pay period as stipulated by the order the producer would have received from 25 to 30 cents more per hundred for his milk. This would have helped him pay debts and purchase a lot of badly needed articles for the family and the farm.

That this money is being withheld and that the thirty-one dealers who are parties in this court case are responsible for its being withheld is quite generally understood by the producers and is not increasing the popularity of these dealers with the producers. It is also beginning to be recognized by business people with whom these producers deal that their interests are being adversly effected. The situation is quite tense and as this equalization fund held by the court grows the tenseness no doubt will increase.

While the producer in the Boston Milk Shed is having plenty to worry about this year he is really in a much stronger position than a year ago when the milk market was in a chaotic condition. It is impossible to make a complete comparison of the price he received a year ago without the Order and the price he is receiving this year with the Order. Last year there was no uniform price paid. A very large percentage of the producers received as low as $1.30 per hundred for their milk. It should be remembered that butterfat and skim was much higher in price last year than this year. Class II or surplus milk did not get below $1.45 last year while this year the low price so far is around $1.00 per hundred. In spite of this low price for Class II this year the lowest price paid producers is that quoted for June which is $1.37½ per hundred. These are prices paid for 3.7 milk in the 200 mile zone. It would seem to be fair to assume that had butter and skim been as cheap last year as this the producers who received $1.50 per hundred in a chaotic market would have received about 85 cents per hundred. Then the order has benefitted these producers, the difference between 85 cents and $1.37½ which is 52½ cents per hundred pounds of milk marketed. Also if the Government wins this suit against the non-complying dealers it is estimated that all producers for the Boston market will receive at least 25 cents per hundred more out of this money held by the Court. If this happens then the milk order can be credited with benefitting a large proportion of producers 52½ plus 25 cents or 77½ cents per hundred for the milk they marketed.

While the above is based somewhat on estimated figures which makes it difficult to state definitely just how

(*Continued on Page* 11)

J. RALPH GRAHAM owns and operates a dairy and poultry farm at Boscawen, N. H., and is widely known for his ability and sound judgment in all New England states.
He is President of the Eastern States Exchange, a Director of the Federal Land Bank, and Chairman of the State Agricultural Conservation Committee. He is a living example of the old proverb, "If you want a job done, ask a busy man to do it."

SYRACUSE Regional Market in Full Swing

By PAUL WORK

FORMAL opening of the Central New York Regional Market at Syracuse on July 23rd, marked a major forward step in development of the Empire State system of perishable food distribution. The four major up-State centers now have great markets under four distinct systems. Albany is farmer owned and directed, with private and Farm Credit Administration financing. Syracuse has been developed on a million dollar scale under the state law providing for regional market authorities. Rochester is a municipal market and Buffalo represents a farmer set-up with railroad financing and backing. Comparison of these four systems over the years will make interesting history.


Paul Work

The Central New York Regional Market authority was created by the Legislature in 1933 with two members elected by Supervisors in each of six neighboring counties: Onondaga, Oswego, Oneida, Cayuga, Cortland and Madison. E. J. Lonis of Oswego County is President.

The market facilities represent an investment of a little over a million dollars of which about a sixth was loaned by the state, 40% loaned by P.W.A., and the remainder provided by a grant of the P.W.A.

The plan was carefully worked out under guidance of Harry E. Crouch of Albany (State Department of Agriculture) who has given years to study of regional markets. The land is well graded and oil surfaced and the buildings are substantial and permanent. On the Park Street side is a building with provisions for administration, restaurant and retail stores. Substantial buildings provide facilities for 13 wholesale produce houses—each provided with spur tracks which go up to the platform in the rear and which have unloading platforms between pairs of tracks. There is also a double team-track apart from the building. Total trackage accommodates something over 50 cars.

One of the sheds for trucks accommodates 60 vehicles behind closed doors providing for marketing throughout the winter. Another similar building but without slide doors has been built and three sheds from the old Syracuse market have been moved out. One of these is allotted to poultry. In all the marketing area, growers, hucksters and trucker buyers are segregated. The entire area includes over 50 acres about half of which has been developed for immediate use.

The manager of the market is Samuel C. Wooster. Herbert W. Wight, formerly market manager of the Syracuse City Market, is Custodian with the assistance of G. L. Moxie and C. H. Doehmer.

The market has been in operation since April 1st. At the formal opening on July 23rd, the speakers were H. V. Noyes, Commissioner of Agriculture of the state; Harry Gilmore, Regional Director of the P.W.A., and R. D. Marvin, Mayor of Syracuse.

Commissioner Noyes expressed a belief that if similar markets could be located within reasonable hauling distance of all farming sections, it might have a profound effect on the agriculture of the state. He remarked that the almost complete dependence on milk as a cash crop is largely due to the fact that milk is easily marketed and that regional markets would encourage a diversification.

SAME AGE --- SAME BREEDING
Feed made the Difference!



Grown the Purina Way!

The pullets you see on the right were started on Purina Startena but during the growing period were fed Purina Growing Chow along with grain. They began laying at about 5 months, when they were switched to Purina Lay Chow. By the time they were 8 months old 100 of these pullets had laid $74.75 worth of eggs, *or $68.25 worth of eggs more than the birds fed on straight grain!*



Grown the Cheap Feed Way!

The two birds you see on the left were also started on Purina Startena, then at six weeks switched to straight grain, on alfalfa range. Even though they were put on Purina Lay Chow and grain at 5 months, they didn't begin laying until they were about 7½ months old. *By the time they were eight months old 100 of these pullets had laid only $6.50 worth of eggs.*

The Purina-fed Birds Made $68.25 Extra Income!

THERE'S a mighty big difference in the birds you see above. Yet these birds are the same age and same breeding. Both pens were given a fine start for the first six weeks on Purina Startena. The lower pen was switched to straight grain at six weeks, the upper pen was fed grain and Purina Growing Chow. When they were five months old, both pens were switched to Purina Lay Chow and grain.

By the time they were eight months old the Purina-fed birds had laid $74.75 worth of eggs. The other pen had laid only $6.50 worth of eggs. $68.25 extra income because these birds were properly fed during the growing period.

You pay for a good growing mash whether you feed it or not. You pay for it in the eggs that you don't get during the fall and early winter months. Even though your birds are switched to laying feed, they are forced to use laying feed to grow on and don't lay the eggs they should.

This year, grow your pullets the Purina way and get in on those extra fall profits. *See your Purina dealer today about Purina Growena or Purina Growing Chow!*



PURINA MILLS
Buffalo, N. Y. St. Johnsbury, Vt.



I OFTEN ask myself, "How would you write this column if you were one of the subscribers to this paper?" I'll agree to send with my compliments a copy of "I Dare You" to all who will help me write by putting a homely practical meaning into three phrases: ASPIRE NOBLY—ADVENTURE DARINGLY—SERVE HUMBLY.

■ ■ ■ ■

IN JUNE at that wonderful institution, Berea College, Berea, Kentucky, where each year more than two thousand boys and girls come down from their mountain homes for an education, a beautiful little Chapel was dedicated. Carved in stone on one of the walls is this inscription:

DEDICATED TO
THE WORSHIP OF GOD
WITH THE PRAYER
THAT HERE
IN COMMUNION WITH
THE HIGHEST
THE YOUTH OF BEREA
MAY ACQUIRE THE
SPIRITUAL POWER
TO ASPIRE NOBLY
ADVENTURE DARINGLY
SERVE HUMBLY

■ ■ ■ ■

AS I SAT in that little Chapel, I was lifted to higher things. The light through the beautiful stained glass windows, the cross and candlesticks on the altar, the soft music from the organ, and those words: ASPIRE NOBLY—ADVENTURE DARINGLY—SERVE HUMBLY—indelibly impressed on my mind an uplift and a prayer that these words might become the dominant purpose of my life.

■ ■ ■ ■

WOULDN'T it be a great thing if the clarion notes of these words could sing out in every home in our land; in schools, in churches, in small villages, in large cities, on farms, and in the busy marts of trade? Everywhere to have these words seen and spoken, until through some Magnificent Obsession they become a vital part of our lives. Give me the thoughts of your fireside and of your community telling me how we can burn these words into the lives of our boys and girls as they are fitting themselves for responsibility and leadership.

ASPIRE NOBLY
ADVENTURE DARINGLY
SERVE HUMBLY

■ ■ ■ ■

PICK OUT someone in your household to write me a letter, telling me the significance of these words in a personal and in a community program, and I'll send with my compliments a copy of "I Dare You" which I believe will help you to Aspire Nobly—Adventure Daringly—and Serve Humbly.

WM. H. DANFORTH
Chairman of the Board
RALSTON PURINA COMPANY
Executive Offices
898 Checkerboard Square, St. Louis, Mo.

Northeastern Slants ON THE NATIONAL NEWS

■ How Northeast Crops Look

RECENTLY it was my privilege to listen to a review of farm and crop conditions by some twenty men located in every part of the Northeast, who are in constant touch with the agriculture of their localities. Some of the high spots of these reports may be of interest and value to you.

POTATOES

Reports on potatoes from Aroostook County, Maine, Long Island, New Jersey and upstate New York all indicate a big crop. There are just as many acres as usual in spite of the AAA efforts to reduce acreage. As one man said, maybe the man who signed the crop reduction agreement has not quite so many acres, but his uncle or aunt or son planted more. There are some indications that blight this year will be worse than usual, and of course other diseases, insects and unfavorable weather may entirely change the potato picture between now and harvest.

HAYING

In general throughout the Northeast the hay crop is fair to good. Old meadows are not producing heavily, but this shortage is offset by new seedings which are excellent. There is much splendid clover and alfalfa. Interesting also are reports of increasing number of farmers who are making grass silage, although excellent hay weather this summer has made it easier to cure hay in the regular way. Price of hay is still very low.

PASTURE

Pastures and income crops in general in most parts of the Northeast are some earlier than usual, although some dry weather in June hurt pastures in some sections. Improved pastures are beginning to be noticeable as one drives across the country. Silage corn is not up to average on July 9.

DAIRYING CONDITIONS

Milk production, owing to early pastures and other conditions, was heavier than usual during the surplus period. Milk prices throughout the Northeast are ruinously low, although the Federal milk order in New England is helping some to maintain prices in spite of the lack of cooperation of the milk dealers. (See Ralph Graham's article on the New England milk order on Page 6.)

Reports indicate that farmers in every part of the New York milk shed who sell milk in the New York City fluid market will vote for the milk order as soon as it is presented for their approval or disapproval, by a very heavy majority. Some are not very enthusiastic about the order, but prices are so low that they are willing to give almost anything a trial. Others believe in the order with some enthusiasm, as the solution to the present difficult marketing situation.

Cow prices range from $60 to $70 for good cows in the northern sections of the Northeast upwards to $100 in southern New England and New York.

POULTRY

The outlook for poultry is the best it has been in some time.

FRUIT

1937 was not a good year for fruit men, and the late frosts have cut down the prospects for a large crop for 1938 in many sections of the Northeast. Cherries were only a partial crop. The outlook for a peach yield in Northeast is much under normal. Apple yield prospects are far below last year, and somewhat under the five year average. Grapes in the grape section of southwestern New York are from 60 to 70 per cent set. The smaller fruit crop in prospect, however, does not necessarily mean a smaller income. It all depends on how good the market and prices for fruit are this fall.

OTHER CROPS

Wheat. Early reports on American wheat crop indicated a bumper production. Actual results did not quite live up to these reports. New York and Pennsylvania yields are good. World production is large, and prospects for wheat prices are not particularly good. The wheat market did not respond at all to recent advance of other commodities on the stock market.

Peas. Good yields.

Cabbage. Got off to a good start.

INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS

Equally important with good yields are the prices which farmers will receive for their crops this fall. And this is in turn dependent upon business conditions and consumer buying power. Those conditions, as everyone knows, have been very bad during the past few months. Manufacturers have not been running on the average over half time in many northeastern industrial sections. However, there are several indications, including a rising stock market and shortage of inventories, that the turn has come, and that conditions are going to improve. There is plenty of time between now and when farmers will sell most of their products for consumer buying power to improve enough to make prices for farm products very materially better than they are now.—*E. R. E.*

■ Railroads Must Have More Income

GRANTED to eastern railroads by Interstate Commerce Commission is permission to up passenger coach fares from 2 to 2½ cents a mile, an increase of 25 per cent, which is estimated to yield $30,000,000 of additional revenue to eastern railroads. Permission is granted to railroads to put increased rates into effect on ten days' notice, but only for 18 months test period.

In March the Commission granted railroads permission to raise most freight rates from 5 to 10 per cent, and in June railroads were permitted to increase pullman rates 5 per cent.

All of these increases are made in effort to save railroads from bankruptcy.

■ Better Times Ahead

THOSE who believe that the Stock Market is a barometer, indicating, when it goes down, the coming of hard times, and good times when it goes up, have been very happy in the last two weeks because of the greatly increased activity on the Stock Market, which went to highest levels since November 1 of last year.

Values of good stocks increased within a week's time some 5 billion dollars. At that rate it wouldn't take long to pay off national debt! During recent hard times trading fell below 500,000 shares a day, but in recent spurt as many as 2,000,000 shares changed hands in one day.

Increased activity in stocks left experts guessing. To be sure, there is a shortage on inventories in almost all lines. Electric power production and railroad carloadings have increased, but the experts thought that there was not enough good signs to give basis for such an active stock market. All do agree, however, that a definite turn for better has been made. Only disagreement is on how fast better prices and times will come back.

■ Government Buying Surplus

FEDERAL government's policy of buying surplus farm products to feed needy is going strong. Administering this job is Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation, with directing board consisting of Agricultural Adjustment Administrator, Secretary of Agriculture, and Governor of Farm Credit Administration.

For the past four years this Board has been buying surplus products on a comparatively small scale. Last Congress, however, appropriated fifty million dollars for this work, and Board also has a thirty million dollar carryover, and President Roosevelt's backing for more money if needed.

Reached recently was decision to concentrate buying on fruits, vegetables, poultry and dairy products, and these purchases, say government spokesmen, should tend to boost prices which otherwise may be depressed by unmarketable supplies. These relief supplies also give families on relief a better balanced diet. A survey of food needs of approximately 2,500,000 families eligible for relief disclosed a marked deficiency in their supplies of fruit, vegetables, poultry and dairy products.

■ "Keep Your Friends in Office"

SPEAKING at meeting of Workers' Alliance, a labor union of relief workers and unemployed, organized to try to get higher relief expenditures, Aubrey Williams, deputy WPA administrator, was reported to have said to his audience:

"People who stand for government support of work relief measures are those who are going to win the elections, and you should keep your friends in power."

All kinds of excitement was stirred by Mr. Williams' speech, and he was called upon by Senate Committee on Campaign Expenditures to give an explanation. Mr. Williams claimed that there was nothing political in what he said. He admitted that he did point out to his audience that in a democracy it was important for them to keep in office those who had their point of view.

The Senate Committee characterized Mr. Williams' speech as unfortunate, but dropped the issue.

■ Spanish and Japanese-China Wars Rage On

OPTIMISTIC were all those interested in international affairs over reports of agreement between European powers to withdraw foreign soldiers taking part in civil war in Spain. Not so optimistic has been recent news that two more ships flying British flag in Spanish ports were bombed by Spanish insurgent aircraft. They make a total of about 30 English merchant vessels which have been attacked in recent weeks by insurgents. This recent outrage caused uproar in English parliament, and an appeal by British statesmen to Italy to bring pressure on insurgent general Franco to stop bombing of foreign ships. Franco finally agreed to cease attacking British ships outside Spanish waters, and so far as possible to spare British ships in Spanish ports.

The Spanish war, which all thought Franco was going to bring to an end some weeks ago, still rages on.

In Far East, a year of warfare with Japan sees China fighting doggedly on, blasting the hope of Japan for a quick victory. All reports indicate Chinese, who in years past have violently disagreed among themselves, are united in their determination to wear Japan out. Tremendous have been losses to both sides. China has lost half a million of her best troops, parts of her provinces, and much of her coastline. Her cities have been bombed, thousands of innocent non-combatants put to death. On other hand, Japanese losses both in men and finances have been far beyond their expectations. Japanese people have been put on strictest war basis, Japanese finances are said to be on brink of ruin, so it would seem that Japan stands good chance of being beaten even if she wins.

■ National Debt Grows and Grows

NATIONAL DEBT is now $37,120,000,000. Revenues in the 1938 federal fiscal year were $6,200,000,000, or almost up to the all-time peak income of 1920. But that huge income was not enough, for the government spent more than it took in and came out in red ink, as it has for last several years. Now report comes that Federal officials are looking for new ways and things to tax.

■ More Speed, More Gas

STUDIES show that an automobile costing $1,000 or less, which can do 20 miles per gallon at 20 miles per hour when properly tuned up, will only do 11 miles per gallon when traveling at 70 miles per hour. A higher-powered car will drop from 12 miles per gallon at 20 miles to 8 miles per gallon at 70.

Putting it another way, it is definitely proved time and again that the faster you drive a car, the more it costs you not only in gasoline but in oil, brake wear, and general wear and tear. Moderate driving not only tends to insure safety, but it is one sure way to beat the gasoline tax and the other high costs of operating an automobile.

■ German Spies Indicted

AMERICAN citizens sat up and took notice last of June when a Federal grand jury in New York City indicted 16 men and two women for a conspiracy to disclose American military, naval and aerial secrets to Germany. It was the most sensational spy case since World War, not only because it shows the extent to which spies are working in this and other countries, but also because indictments included some of most prominent citizens and officers of Germany, fourteen of whom are absent so that there is little hope of bringing them to punishment.

■ Reward for Safe Driving

NEW YORK state motorists who drive carefully may soon be rewarded by getting from 10 to 15 per cent knocked off their bill for automobile insurance. Meeting to consider plans for cutting rates to careful drivers was held recently in New York City under sponsorship of State Super-

intendent of Insurance, and was attended by representatives of insurance companies, agents, and the public.

William Leslie, general manager of National Bureau of Casualty and Surety Underwriters, said he believed that rewarding careful motorists by premium reductions would encourage safe driving and would recognize a definite public demand for a difference in insurance rates for those who have accidents and those who do not have them.

Should lower rates be put into effect for careful drivers, there is expected to be a slight increase in the general rate, which will be in nature of surcharge on careless motorists. ***SLANT:*** Fine idea! Cost of car insurance is high because there are so many accidents. Those who cause them should pay the higher rates.

■ *Says Vermont Should Make Cheese*

IN REPORT recently made to Governor George D. Aiken of Vermont, Spccial Investigational Committee said that one answer to Vermont's milk problem was to develop manufacture of high quality cheese, cream and butter, and use the skim mill for hogs, calves and poultry.

Committee also suggested appointment of another Commission to determine practical methods of carrying out above suggestions.

SLANT: There might be something in suggestion were it not for fact that milk sold in fluid form usually brings better price than it does when sold for manufacturing purposes, and naturally no farmer wants to take the smaller price.

■ *President's Vacation*

ON JULY 7, President Roosevelt left for summer trip through American West to Pacific Coast, where on July 16 he will take ship, sail down western ocean to Panama, through the Canal, and return to southeastern United States thence home to Washington.

Before going, President reported his intention to intervene in few primary elections against "outspoken reactionaries" in Democratic party who opposed his Supreme Court plan and his government reorganization policy.

■ *Not a Cent Saved*

ACCORDING to pamphlet published by Public Affairs Committee of New York, the typical American family spends one dollar out of three for food, one out of ten for clothing, one out of twenty for amusement and recreation, and the average American working class or white collar family saves not a single cent for a rainy day. Only 3 per cent of income goes for church or community welfare, and 40 cents out of every hundred dollars goes for educational purposes, about $5 to $6 a year. Most families spend more for movies than for reading, and buy very few books.

■ *Can You Tell When Delaware was Settled?*

TO AMERICA other day came Sweden's Crown Prince Gustaf Adolf, with wife and son to visit and to take part in tercentennary celebrations at Wilmington, Delaware, of establishment in 1638 of New Sweden in America. Sweden did not succeed in her attempt to establish a new Sweden on American shores, but doors of America have always been open to Swedish folk, who are among our best citizens. There are about half a million of them here.

■ *There Can Be Too Many People*

SLIGHTLY increasing is farm population of America. On January 1, 1938, number of farm people was estimated at 31,819,000 compared with 31,729,000 a year earlier. A few more people moved off the farms to the cities than came from the cities to farms, but this loss was offset by an increased number of births on farms.

President Roosevelt's National Resources Committee, in recent report, says that by 1980 America will have 158,000,000 people, and from that time our population will decline. Report very wisely pointed out that a downward trend of population during next half century may be a good thing, making it easier to work out economic problems and human relations.

■ *Coffee Kept Monks Awake*

MANY long years ago, in the country of Syria, there was a tender of goats for a monastery who noticed that the animals in his charge became lively after browsing on the leaves and fruit of a strange bush. This led to the idea of trying its effect on the monks, who were given to going to sleep at evening prayers, and, so legend goes, was begun the use of coffee. Although of African origin, the coffee tree first appeared as a cultivated plant in Arabia about the fourteenth century. In early days the beverage was praised for its quality as a quickener of the wits, restorative and comforter of the body, but it was condemned by its enemies as contrary to the teaching of the Koran.

Today United States is greatest coffee consuming country in world. Hundreds of thousands in America would have their day utterly spoiled if they could not start it with a cup of the brown brew.

Good Books to Read

One Who Kills, *Ridgwell Cullum*

The Canadian Northwest, Alaska and the Gold Rush spell adventure to Roger and Timothy O'Gawn, twin brothers who, although they have never been separated, are physically and temperamentally different. Timothy goes to the gold fields—Roger joins the "Mounties." Swift, tense action makes the story vital from the first page to the dramatic climax.—*J. B. Lippincott Company, Philadelphia.* $2.00.

Action At Aquila, *Hervey Allen*

The author of Anthony Adverse has just published another Civil War story that ranks high among historical novels. His war-time Philadelphia is unforgettable, his descriptions of the Shenandoah are vivid, and the leisurely narrative that suddenly quickens into excitement holds fast the interest of the reader.—*Farrar & Rinehart, New York.* $2.50.

Good Movies to See

Adventures of Robin Hood

The well-known story of the hero of the greenwood and his merrie men, filmed in Technicolor. Fine entertainment for all the family.

Kidnapped

Another childhood favorite, Stevenson's famous novel, with Freddie Bartholomew, and Warner Baxter as Alan Breck. Fine photography and quick action.

Three Comrades

Featuring Franchot Tone, Margaret Sullivan, Robert Taylor and Robert Young. The three men all loved and worked for Patricia (Margaret Sullivan) without jealousy or the loss of the ties binding them together. Otto accepts life as he finds it, Gottfried wants to change it and finally meets death at the hands of a gunman, while Otto avenges him. After Patricia's death, Otto and Erich carry on their comradeship with the memories of their two friends.

How to Control Ropy Milk

(*Continued from Page* 5)

drain spout, should be sterilized with chlorine solution.

The following procedure makes it possible to determine what farm or farms are having this particular ropy milk trouble.

(1) Obtain a sample of each patron's milk in a sterilized one-half pint milk bottle.

(2) Incubate the samples at 60° F. for 24 to 48 hours.

(3) Examine for ropiness by inserting a thin wire or toothpick into the surface of the milk and try to detect whether or not the milk or creamy portion can be drawn out into threads a half inch or more in length. Be sure that the wire or toothpick is clean and sterile.

Ropy milk organisms are usually considered originally to come from the farm. Ropy bacteria have been found to occur commonly in water, soil, feeds, and bedding and from these sources they become established on the utensils, the coat of the cow, and many parts of the stable and dairy. In poorly controlled dairies where the organisms that cause the souring of milk are so plentiful that they outgrow the ropy bacteria, ropy milk seldom becomes a problem, but where milk is produced with a comparatively low bacteria count and especially where the bacteria that sour milk are kept down by cooling, ropy organisms may gain the ascendancy.

On the farm the bulk of the ropy bacteria presumably find their way into the milk from improperly sterilized wet or damp utensils. Dust and dirt from the cow may also contribute to the number. Frequently this trouble is traced to stagnant, slimy water ponds. Very often the cooling tank is the source of the trouble.

In preventing the contamination of the milk on the farm with ropy organisms, it is essential that general sanitation be the common practice. One of the first steps is to clean and sterilize all the utensils and equipment with which the milk comes in contact. The stables should be given a good cleaning and disinfection since, in some cases, the milk is apparently contaminated from the air of the stable. The flanks and udders of the cows may be wiped with a cloth dampened with a disinfecting solution and the continued contamination of the coats of the animals may be prevented by keeping them away from surface waters. Such equipment as cooling tanks should be cleaned and treated with a chlorine solution.

Treatment as suggested should overcome the trouble in a few days. However, in severe cases ropiness may reappear a few times, but prompt application of this treatment should soon eliminate it.

It may be of interest to know that there is no evidence that shows that ropy milk is injurious to the consumer, yet every one knows it is not a normal condition, and there is much popular objection to milk of this kind. Hence it is highly desirable for both the milk producer and milk plant operator to observe the rules and suggestions for prevention and cure.

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from SKEFF'S NOTEBOOK

By L. B. SKEFFINGTON

I FIND rather divided reaction to the fact that Uncle Sam is coming right into our city public markets to buy up surplus produce from day to day. This will be done through the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation, a branch of the AAA. These purchases of dairy and poultry products, fruits and vegetables, will not be in the form of large-scale surplus removal projects, such as we have had in the past, but in addition to them. Purchases in city markets or regular trade channels will be designed to bolster crop prices and to aid families on relief.

During the past season there is no doubt that many fruit growers in New York State were glad to sell their apples to the government. From others, however, there was sharp protest that the free-handed distribution of apples in the metropolitan area hurt regular sales.

Some persons feel the government purchases in the open market will keep markets cleaned up, thereby helping prices. Others say the government buying is apt to disorganize trade.

After Five Years!

Secretary Wallace professes some misgivings about what judicial interpretations may do to the new Pure Food and Drugs Act signed by the President last week. While the Secretary admits the new law, to take effect in a year, is an improvement, it is far, far different from the original as introduced by Senator Copeland, June 5, 1933.

The apple industry in the main was responsible for elimination of provisions that would have placed absolute dictatorial powers in the hands of the Secretary or his agent in the enforcement of the law. One of these would have denied to a person convicted of violation the right to appeal to a court. It had been maintained that power to enforce the present law was weakened from time to time by court action. So the new proposal was that the Secretary should have power to make regulations, enforce them, assess penalties, confiscate property, etc., without right of judicial appeal.

The International Apple Association, through R. G. Phillips and Samuel Fraser of Rochester, led the fight for modification in the bill and were successful in obtaining the inclusion of a section permitting judicial review.

Another new provision of the law is that in fixing tolerances, as for spray residue on apples, the department must give notice and hold public hearings. In the past few years the fruit and vegetable industry has been faced by difficulty in meeting tolerances and has expended large sums for residue removal.

May Not Define Fruit

Under original proposals the department was to be given power of definition of farm products. Fraser pointed out that strawberries, for instance, might vary in dry matter content in different areas or under different weather conditions.

The contention of the association was that the department well might define maturity, condition or what was added to the fruit or vegetable, but not the constituents. In other words, under the new law the department may regulate what is added to an apple, such as spray residue tolerance, but may not define or regulate what should be included in a sound and mature apple.

The law is believed to be workable and generally fair, Phillips calling it "generally satisfactory to producers and consumers."

* * *

Growers to Tour

Tentative plans mentioned in the last issue for the summer tour of the State Horticultural Society have been confirmed. Members will assemble Tuesday evening, Aug. 9, at Niagara Falls, Canada. Those living in nearby counties, or who wish to do some early-morning driving, may assemble on the American side of the international bridge at Lewiston at 7:15 a. m., Eastern Standard Time, Wednesday morning, Aug. 10.

The party will leave Victoria National Park at 8 a. m. for a trip to the dominion experiment station at Vineland. En route visits will be made to the Larkin farms, where there are upwards of 500 acres of apples and peaches, and at the Fisher farm, Queenstown, where there are 75 acres of peaches. After lunch and a tour of the station there will be a visit to one of the locks of the Welland Canal.

The following day the field meeting of the Empire State Potato Club will be held on the Harry Yates farm of 3,200 acres at Orchard Park, N. Y. Governor Lehman will be the speaker. Members of the Hort. Society may stop overnight at Niagara Falls, Buffalo or elsewhere and reach the Yates farm in plenty of time for the day's events.

* * *

Geneva Station Day

Another "day" that should be marked on the calendar now is Experiment Station Day at Geneva, Aug. 17. This will be the first general gathering at the station since Dr. P. J. Parrott became director, and it will be the first time the station has had its own day. In the past the station has arranged programs to suit various organizations meeting at the station. For its own day station staff members are arranging demonstrations and program to give all farmers a comprehensive insight into many of the key subjects of station work.

* * *

Jamestown Gets Grange

The State Grange will conduct its annual meeting in Jamestown, Dec. 11 to 16. This decision was made after the executive committee visited a number of cities which had extended invitations.

Appropriately enough, the National Grange executive committee last week held its summer meeting at the Kelley farm (home of the Grange founder) in Minnesota. This week National Master Louis J. Taber is defending the "American Market for the American farmers" at the Institute of Cooperation meeting in Monroe, Idaho, and Pullman, Wash.

* * *

Want to See a Good Bull?

About 60 young bulls are expected to be shown at the second annual Western New York Dairy Day on the Batavia Fair grounds, Saturday, Aug. 30. Farm Bureau dairy committees in a dozen counties are promoting the project, with added features over last year's program.

The dairyman who is considering acquiring a bull to improve his herd should not miss the show. Here one may find young bulls from some of the best herds to be found in the state. No auction or public sale is conducted, all bargaining being private. Last year, however, owners discussed prices and bids freely and there was the utmost good feeling all around. Many owners let their stock go at low prices on the theory they were interesting farmers in acquiring good bulls. Prospective buyers saw more bulls than they could see in several days of travel from farm to farm.

* * *

Syracuse Fruit Show

Perley Eastman, superintendent of the fruit show at the State Fair, wishes to remind growers that the fair will run for two weeks this year but the fruit show will be open only the second week. The new horticultural building has been completed and premiums have been increased. New classes for fruit include splint baskets, cardboard bushel cartons of wrapped apples, and a gift package for apples.

Jersey Field Day

The New York State Jersey Cattle Club is holding its annual Field Day on August 1 at the Meridale Farms, Meredith, Delaware County. There will be a sale of about 20 purebred heifers donated by different breeders, proceeds to be placed in the State Club treasury. Those attending the Field Day will have an opportunity to inspect the Meridale herds, to see a demonstration of type classification, and to hear a speech by Jack Nesbit.

Gingerbread Contest Breaking All Records

"THE BEST contest we ever had," says one Grange after another, in reporting their Gingerbread Contest, and *American Agriculturist* mail bags continue to bulge with the score cards and contest reports that pour in from every county in the State. Gingerbread with whipped cream, gingerbread with apple sauce, gingerbread with orangeade—it makes us hungry to hear about the refreshments that wind up these contests.

In an early issue of *American Agriculturist,* we hope to have space to publish many of the pictures of contestants which we have received. In the meantime here is a long list of recent winners:

COUNTY	GRANGE	WINNER
Albany	Hiawatha	Mrs. Harriet C. Stanton
Allegany	Alfred	Mrs. Mildred H. Ormsby
	Canaseraga	Isabel A. Scott
	Cuba	Lyman McMindes
	Friendship	Mrs. Irene Fisk
	Granger	Mrs. Roy Poole
	Little Genesee	Mrs. Edna Burdick
	Whitesville	Mrs. Emma Grantier
Broome	Bartonville	Mrs. Sara Feneseey
	Deposit	Elizabeth Beilby
	Progressive	Mrs. Vida Rockwell
	Sanitoria Springs	Mrs. Beatrice Gibson
	Twin Valley	Mrs. E. C. Smith
	Vestal	Mrs. George Rappold
Cayuga	Cato	Mrs. E. B. Chamberlain
	Cayuga Lake	Ruby Haines
	East Venice	Mrs. Henry Ketchum
	Weedsport	Mrs. John Baker
	Dresserville	Mrs. Stella M. Specht
	Sherwood	Elizabeth Heffernan
Chautauqua	Charlotte Center	Mrs. Clara Willson
	Clymer	Mrs. Addie Schurman
	Gerry	Mrs. H. Everette Barmore
	Niobe	Mrs. Lynette Schiller
	Portland	Mrs. Mae Pettit
	South Harmony	Mrs. Bernice Carlson
	Stockton	Mrs. W. H. Goot
Chenango	Oxford	Mrs. Grace Hoag
	Sherburne	Mrs. Roy Marvin
	Smithville Valley	Dora Fairchilds
Clinton	West Chazy	Mrs. R. E. Slosson
Columbia	Chatham	Alma D. George
	Johnstown	Mrs. Cornelia Rifenburgh
Cortland	Cortlandville	Mrs. Lewis Spencer
	Homer	Mrs. Durewood Potter
Delaware	Charlotte Valley	Mrs. James Clapper
	Maywood	Mrs. Alex McLean
	Mundale	Mrs. Russell Easson
	Utsayantha	Mrs. Emma Vamosy
	Wawaka	Sarah A. Hull
Dutchess	Arthursburg	Mrs. Fred B. Pulling
	Freedom Plains	Mrs. F. Jay Skidmore
	Millerton	Violet H. Simmons
	Stanford	Ethel D. Haines
	Upton Lake	Mrs. Bessie Burdick
	Washington	Mrs. Howard Dunn
Erie	Akron	Mrs. Anna Cummings
Essex	Ticonderoga	Mrs. Earl Cowin
Franklin	Adirondack	Mrs. Luman Dewey



Mrs. Harold Spaulding, winner of the Gingerbread Contest at the Wyandale Grange in Erie County.

Genesee	Elba	Mrs. Albert Pasel
	Oatka Falls	Helen A. Parmelee
Greene	Echo	Mrs. Arthur Simpkins
	Greene Valley	Mrs. Margaret Bouck
	Jewett	Mrs. Elmina Speenburgh
	Loonenburg	Mrs. M. C. Albright
Herkimer	East Schuyler	Margaret Kane
	Millers Mills	Mrs. Jennie Belle
	North Star	Mrs. Ida Vedder
	Norway	Mrs. Nellie Fitch
	Paines Hollow	Elma Gerhardt
	Shells Bush	Lucy FitzPatrick
	W. Canada Creek	Mrs. Philip Flansburg
	Winfield	Mrs. Horace Wilcox
Lewis	Gardners Corners	Mrs. Anna Chambers
	Lowville	Mrs. Amelia Steria
	Riverbank	Mrs. Lily Z. Wakeman
Livingston	Avon	Mrs. Cash Burgett
	Caledonia	Mrs. Mary Kreuzer
	Dansville	Mrs. Scott Sterner
	Keshequa	Mrs. Neva S. Barber
	Scottsburg	Mrs. Alice Whiteman
Madison	Hamilton	Jannettia Robinson
	Lenox	Mrs. Fred Quance
Monroe	Chili	Mrs. Mabel Deverell
	Parma	Maude Smith
Niagara	Hartland	Mrs. Joseph Herr
Oneida	Boonville	Mrs. Emma Merry
	Camden	Mrs. Donald Strail
	Clinton	Mrs. Dorothy G. Williams
	Floyd	Mrs. Earl Bushnell
	Pleasant Valley	Mrs. Elsie Slate
	Verona	Mrs. Leon E. Pritchard
	Westmereland	Mrs. Mary Peck
Onondaga	Baldwinsville	Louise VanDenburg
	Lysander	Wilma Kelly
	Skaneateles	Mrs. Webb Greenfield
	So. Onondaga	Madeline Rienhardt
	Tully	Mrs. H. B. Allen
Ontario	Farmington	Carrie B. Padgham
	Hall	Dorothy Jensen
	Manchester	Mrs. John H. Dewey
	Seneca	Ida Fake
	Victor	Mrs. Herman Gibke
	Wide Awake	Frances Cheney
Orange	Bullville	Mrs. Sylvester Ruby
	Little Britain	Mrs. Mae Palmer Eaton
	Chester	E. Estelle Walling
	Hamptonburgh	Ruth B. Thew
	Montgomery	Mrs. Everett Hawkins
	Mountainville	Irma Thorne
	Otisville	Mrs. Harriet Holley
Orleans	Clarendon	Sarah Keople
	Waterport	Mrs. Josephine Plummer
Oswego	Altmar	Mrs. Ruth Ackley
	Golden Sheaf	Mrs. Etta Davenport
	Hastings	Mrs. Ethel Richardson
	Mt. Pleasant	Mrs. Ida Rockwood
	No. Hannibal	Mrs. Frank Scott
Otsego	Flycroek	Mrs. Lillian Kane
	Fly Creek Valley	Mabel Van Horn
	Oneonta	John Whiteman
	Westville	Mrs. Mira Kilts
	Wharton Valley	William Bice
	Worcester	Mrs. Mae Moak
Putnam	Mahopac	Mrs. Gladys McCollum
Rensselaer	Brunswick	Mrs. Allen A. Hayner
	East Greenbush	Bertha Lemka
	Hoosick	Mrs. Amy F. Wright
	Pittstown	Mrs. Ernest J. Hayner
	West Sand Lake	Lillian M. Basolt
Saratoga	Bacon Hill	Mrs. William Harvey
	Stillwater	Mrs. Helen Miller
	Wilton	Mrs. D. W. Carpenter
Schenectady	Duane	Mrs. Fred M. Sheldon
	Scotia	Mrs. Elsie Percy
Schuyler	Beaver Dams	Anna C. Richardson
	Burdett	Mrs. Stephen Brown
	Kayutah Lake	Elizabeth Searles
	Schuyler	Helen Carney
	Townsend	Mrs. Deana Switzer
Seneca	East Fayette	Grace M. Lambert
	Lodi	Mrs. Bertha Covert
	Rose Hill	Mrs. Rachel Lautenslager
Steuben	Canisteo	Mrs. Ralph Perry
	Pleasant Valley	Mrs. Ted Kolo
	Savona	Mrs. Mary Stinson
	Wheeler	Mrs. Walter Pierce
St. Lawrence	Edwards	Mrs. Theo. G. Fuller
	Madrid	Mrs. Alex Fisher
	Morley	Mrs. Walter Hart
	Rensselaer	Mrs. Frank Perry
	Scotch Bush	Mrs. Doris Gilmour
Suffolk	Mattituck	Caroline McDermott
	Southold	Mrs. Raymond Terry
Sullivan	Monticello	Mrs. Jennie Gray
Tioga	Apalachin	Mrs. Howard Stephens
	Campville	May Cole
	Candor	Mrs. Ross Galpin
	Oakleaf	Delia Casterline
	Spencer	Mrs. Seymour Dartt
Tompkins	Forest City	Mrs. W. M. Thompson
	Lansingville	Mrs. Ella Lobdell
	Ulysses	Mrs. Winnie Baker
	Waterburg	Mrs. Emma Bower
Ulster	Huguenot	Mrs. Arthur DuBois
	Rosendale	Mrs. Beulah Myers
Warren	Glens Falls	Gertrude Norton
	Mountainside	Mrs. Richard Brayton
	Stony Creek	Mrs. Beecher Glassbrook
Washington	Battle Hill	Dallis Prouty
	Cambridge Valley	Florence Flynn
	Easton	Mrs. John F. Coulter
	Hebron	Mrs. Maud Rogers
	Kingsbury	Mrs. Bernice Carlisle
Wyoming	Curriers	Linnie M. Nichols
Yates	Barrington	Mae Reynolds
	Guyanoga Valley	Mrs. Arthur Lynn
	Middlesex Valley	Mrs. Elton Holley
	Penn Yan	Mrs. Arthur Sisson

Competition or Monopoly in Distributing Milk

PART II.

By LELAND SPENCER

IN THIS article, I should like to consider first the general situation throughout the country, and later the situation in the New York City market. Undoubtedly there is a tendency toward large-scale organization in the business of distributing milk. Probably there is no market where one dealer has a complete monopoly, but numerous instances could be cited where markets are dominated by two or three large operators.



Leland Spencer

A few years ago I obtained information about the distribution of milk in 79 of the largest cities of the country. Among other things, I learned that in each of three cities with more than a half-million population, 64 per cent of the milk was handled by the three largest distributors. In the 59 cities with from 100,000 to 500,000 population, about 50 per cent of the milk was handled by the three largest distributors. The situation was practically the same in each of the large geopraphic sections of the country.

Concentration of volume in the hands of a few distributors surely has gone further in the case of milk than it has with most other foods. Large organizations for distributing milk have developed because they had advantages in economy of plant and route operation, were able to handle the job of sanitary control more satisfactorily, and were in a position to conduct brand advertising more successfully than the smaller dealers.

With such a large proportion of the business in the hands of a few large concerns, it is inevitable that monopoly practices should occur. I refer to such practices as arbitrary maintenance of retail prices, suppression of new methods of distribution, and the adoption of unfair measures to keep new dealers from coming into the market. Milk dealers' associations and bottle exchanges have been important factors in limiting competition.

From the standpoint of public welfare, such practices certainly are undesirable. Yet I feel that the persons responsible for them ought not to be criticized too severely. As a rule, the steps which led to these monopoly practices were taken for self-protection. The fact is that the business of milk distribution by its very nature lends itself to large-scale organization, and ultimately to monopoly. Individuals are powerless to change this situation.

In some ways, milk distribution in the New York City market has developed along similar lines as in other large cities. But in other ways the development has been quite different. The business of distributing milk from house to house went through the usual process of consolidation until the major part was controlled by two large companies. According to a recent report, 76 per cent of the retail milk volume is handled by Borden and Sheffield, together with their affiliated companies. One of our recent studies at the New York State College of Agriculture shows that milk service in 37 per cent of the apartment houses is performed by only one dealer, and in 40 per cent by two dealers. Only 23 per cent of the apartment houses had service by three or more dealers.

But in one important respect, the organization of the milk business in New York differs from that in most other markets. In New York City the distribution of milk through retail stores became well established many years ago. Until 1933 a large volume of dipped milk was sold by stores, and store distribution has become even more important since loose milk was ruled out. Milk is sold by more than 20,000 food stores in New York City and other municipalities on Long Island and in Westchester County. These stores are supplied by 300 or more dealers who are entirely independent of the large distributors and the Dairymen's League. The retail price of milk at stores varies from one cent to 5 cents or more per quart below the price charged for milk delivered at the doorstep.

From the consumers' viewpoint, the present milk situation in New York City is almost ideal. They have the benefit of efficient retail distribution by large dealers, who compete vigorously on the basis of service and who are compelled by store competition to keep their prices as low as costs will permit. From the farmers' viewpoint, excessive competition among wholesale distributors on the selling end tends to depress the prices paid for milk. The real weakness in the situation is that these independent dealers are able to obtain milk for fluid sales practically for what surplus milk is worth to manufacture. To correct this difficulty either the supply of milk must be adjusted more closely to market needs for fluid milk and cream or some arrangement must be made whereby the independent dealers will be required to carry their proportionate share of the surplus.

New Bargaining Agency in Buffalo Market

EIGHT cooperative dairymen's associations in the vicinity of Buffalo, N. Y., have banded themselves together into the Niagara Frontier Cooperative Milk Producers' Bargaining Agency. The President of the organization is Benjamin Chittenden of Lancaster; Vice-President, Thomas McKeary of Marilla; Secretary, Edward Conrad of Strykersville; and Treasurer, Wilbur Wagner of Sanborn.

This new Bargaining Agency, organized under the Rogers-Allen law, has notified Commissioner Noyes that it is ready to negotiate milk prices with a Bargaining Agency composed of dealers handling milk for the Buffalo market.

The eight cooperatives making up the organization are: Niagara County Milk Producers' Cooperative, Inc.; Collins Independent Milk Producers' Cooperative, Inc.; Genesee County Milk Producers' Cooperative, Inc.; Buffalo Milk Producers' Cooperative, Inc.; Erie-Wyoming Milk Producers' Cooperative, Inc.; New York State Guernsey Breeders' Cooperative, Inc.; Dairymen's League Cooperative Association, Inc.; and Erie County Milk Producers' Cooperative, Inc.

In addition to the officers already mentioned, the Board of Directors is made up of the following men: Dr. Howard Martin of Clarence, A. L. Milks of Little Valley, Eli George of Varysburg, Fred Sexauer of Auburn, Oscar Munch of Wilson, Arthur Gifford of Lockport, Henry Rathbun of New Hartford, Harvey Wittman of Collins, and Ellsworth Waite of Alexander.

Growers Suggest Changes in Potato Agreement

Hearings on the proposed marketing agreement for late potatoes brought some suggestions for changes from New Jersey and New York growers. The New Jersey growers suggested that the agreement in New Jersey be limited to counties that produce potatoes commercially, and that there should be a separate agreement for northeastern states. New Jersey potato growers will vote on this agreement July 20.

At a western New York hearing, growers recommended that shipments of 2,000 lbs. or less of potatoes be exempted from the order, and that provision be made for terminating the order by a referendum taken whenever responsible potato organizations in ½ of the states affected requested such a referendum.

Another suggestion was that potatoes produced in New York State which pass through another state in going to the New York City market should be exempted from the interstate commerce order. Further suggestions were that the agreement should not affect potatoes in foreign trade and that assessments should not be over ½c per hundred.



By J. F. "Doc" ROBERTS

SINCE June 12th, have driven almost exactly 3000 miles and just wonder if some of the things saw and heard that were of interest to me, would interest you.

The Blue Grass section of Kentucky; in and around Washington Court House, Ohio; up the Connecticut River valley — and way up; around London, Ontario, Canada; around Pulaski, in southwestern Virginia; around Oakfield, Batavia, and the Geneseo Valley in New York State; and around Adrian in southeastern Michigan; these all are garden spots, and probably the richest growing sections anywhere in our eastern country. They all have three striking similarities; fences, clover and livestock.

In the lamb-producing sections, they are breeding very strongly to the Hampshire; in the cattle sections, they definitely insist on gains from grass and roughage before grain, and cows are strikingly showing a tendency toward cross-breeding.

Saw more hay-baling right in the field than ever thought possible; more mowing of pastures, and more wheat. In fact, hardly anywhere could you look across country and not see fields and fields of wheat; more early cut hay, and of course, worlds of it; corn looking wonderful. In fact, the one thing that was always and everywhere before you was the luxuriant growth of everything, including weeds, clear to the edge of the roads.

The surprise and the inspiration were the courage of the farmers in these sections. They were going at it big. From somewhere they had resurrected the spirit of "in abundance there is wealth and happiness"; working hard, to be sure, but hiring help, working their horses and their machinery, and really producing.

The next surprise was a group of men that seemed to favor government quotas on farms. They were the tobacco growers. When I asked them "Why?", they said, "Because it is almost entirely a domestic product, for domestic consumption, and its price is not controlled by the world price, as wheat, corn, or cotton, and therefore if supply is curtailed, prices are sure to be higher." When I asked them if they thought the increased use of tobacco in the last few years did not at least partly explain the better price, and that maybe the soy beans, etc., they were growing on idle tobacco land, were hurting the prices of those products, and therefore hurting them, if their tobacco was showing a continual loss in consumption, and how far they would like to go with this quota system, they looked at me as if I was "nuts", but they were gentlemen.

Saw Man O' War; he weighs 1370 lbs., is 21 years old, and after all these years, and all his racing, has not a windpuff on an ankle. He is as sound, solid and straight as any colt. I looked for an angular, up-on-legs, racy, heady type, but he never could have been, for he weighed 1070 lbs. when racing as a three-year old. So again, we get back to the square, compact, short-coupled, small-headed, flat-backed, deep-bodied animal, which consistently we all strive for in our meat and work animals, and will eventually find in our dairy cow.

Who Says the Boston Federal Milk Order Has Failed?

(*Continued from Page* 6)

much the Federal Milk Order in Boston has benefitted the producer in this shed, it is possible to compare the prices received by producers in this market with those received by two large groups in the New York market. The table below gives the prices which have been announced as payable to farmers for 3.7% milk delivered to plants in the 200 mile zone since March 1, 1938. Also the second column gives the estimated price in Boston if the courts decide in favor of the order.

Period	Announced Price (Boston)	Estimated Final Price (Boston)	Sheffield Price	League Price
March 1-15	$1.828	$2.10	$1.85	$1.80
March 16-31	1.747	2.01		
April 1-15	1.694	1.94	1.605	1.51
April 16-30	1.554	1.83		
May 1-15	1.477	1.76	1.48	1.34
May 16-31	1.415	1.68		
June 1-15	1.375			

These long costly fights in the Boston Milk Shed have taught the majority of the producers two things: First—that they have a common interest and if they are divided fighting among themselves they haven't a ghost of a chance to live. Second — That even though they are reasonably well united they are no match for the powerful distributor. If I am any judge of farmer opinion nothing short of a Court Order will deprive us of Federal help in our attempt to stabilize the Boston market.

Over 69¢ of the consumer's Butter $ goes to the Farmer who sells CREAM!

At current prices more than 69% of the price of a pound of butter goes to the farmer who sells the cream from which the butter is made. He derives additional income from the sale of Calves, Pigs and Chickens raised on the skim milk.

Government officials and farm papers advocate Diversified Farming for greater income. Sell your cream and feed the skim to stock as the best method of diversification. Very few farm products net the producer as large a part of the consumer's dollar as does cream.

For better results from farming and greater independence and security **SHIP YOUR CREAM TO FAIRMONT.** No contract required. Prompt payment for each shipment at top market price.

THE FAIRMONT CREAMERY CO., Inc.

Buffalo, N. Y. Established 1884

WE FARMERS LOSE MILLIONS



Today Dealers can buy milk at surplus prices and sell it for fluid prices — driving prices lower and lower.

Dealers are fighting the proposed order, by fair means or foul, for they want to keep control of the surplus.



Today, farm milk prices are so low that many farm families do not have the bare necessities of life—they are suffering. **DEALERS SET THESE LOW PRICES.**

With Federal and State help the farm families will have a chance for a living price for milk. For the farmers will set the price of their milk.

OF DOLLARS EVERY MONTH

LET'S STOP THIS LOSS with Federal and State Help

Vote "Yes" We Want a Living Price for Milk

Today's milk prices mean losses of millions of dollars to milk producers EVERY MONTH.

These losses must STOP. Dairy farm families MUST be allowed A LIVING PRICE FOR THEIR MILK.

Now for the first time we dairy farmers have a chance to demand what is rightly ours. Now we have a chance to get Federal and State support in our demand for a Living Price for Milk.

The proposed marketing order is a sincere effort on the part of State and Federal governments to assist farmers in getting a Living Price for Milk. This order represents the best thinking and best plans of those who are working in the interests of the dairy farmer and his family. This is an order prepared by farmers and their friends.

It is an order protecting the best interests of the dairy farmer.

It is an order which will make the milk dealer seek his profit in the SELLING of milk rather than in the buying of milk.

It is an order which lets the farmer set the price for his milk.

It is an order which will work in the interest of every dairy home in the milk shed, for it will stabilize markets and curb the chiseler.

Farmers will decide by vote whether or not they want this State and Federal help. Understand what this help means, BUT get your information from your friends.

Beware of propaganda which will be started, for during the period before the vote is taken, the countryside will be flooded with false rumors launched by false prophets. Look for the hand behind all opposition. Look for the selfish interests behind all propaganda and rumors. Understand the true help the State and Nation are willing to give you, and then work for its support.

Let's stop this draining of milk money from the farm families. Let's stop these losses of millions from the farm homes in this milk shed. And let's have the support of our State and Nation in demanding A LIVING PRICE FOR MILK. Remember the dealers are against the farmers getting this State and Federal help, for it means that their ill-gotten benefits will be curbed. In spite of dealer propaganda, in spite of the effort to divide farmers, let's stick together and vote for our own best interests. Vote against the dealer—and vote for every dairy farm family in the State.

KNOW YOUR TRUE FRIENDS

Watch those who oppose this order. And it doesn't matter WHY they claim to oppose it. Find out WHY they oppose it. Look behind them.

THIS ADVERTISEMENT IS PUBLISHED BY THE THOUSANDS OF FARMERS WHO THROUGH THEIR CO-OPERATIVES CONSTITUTE THE METROPOLITAN MILK PRODUCERS BARGAINING AGENCY

1-Ton UTILITY TRAILERS

75 YEARS IN THE WAGON BUSINESS



AGENTS WANTED

Solid or Spring Mounting. Chassis and platform with pockets, with or without racks or flare sides. Write for full data and attractive LOW prices. Also full line of FARM WAGONS.



KRAMER WAGON COMPANY
Box A Oil City, Pa.

"Black Leaf" WORM POWDER U.S. PAT. 2033495 KILLS WORMS

HARMLESS to "BIRDS"

FEED "Black Leaf" Worm Powder just once in a little mash to kill roundworms. Odorless . . . tasteless . . . does not affect production. Contains 3815
NICOTINE IN "SHOCKLESS" FORM
Released only in fowls' intestines. Costs less than 1c per bird. Also "Black Leaf" Worm Pellets for single bird dosing. Ask your dealer.
TOBACCO BY-PRODUCTS & CHEMICAL CORP. INCORPORATED • LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY
Look for the Leaf on the Package

WANTED EGGS AND LIVE POULTRY
S. MEYER & SON, Inc.
300 Greenwich St. New York, N. Y.

..Pathway Manor..
4 OCEAN PATHWAY, OCEAN GROVE, N. J.
A Good But Inexpensive Europoan Plan House. Right at the Beach. WRITE FOR RATES or
Tel. Asbury Park 3237. W. B. BENSON.

Baby Chicks

Hall's Chicks
Leghorns-Reds-Rocks-Wyandottes
New Hampshires-Hallcross (Crossbred) Chicks

All chicks produced from flocks tested for Pullorum Disease (B.W.D.) by the Official State testing agency of one of the six New England States, with NO REACTORS FOUND Tube Agglutination tested within the preceding calendar year.

"WELL BRED *from* WELL BREEDERS"

"Never a week without a hatch" since 1927. Pullorum Free-by State Test since 1928 Quality chicks since 1911. Catalogue free. We ship prepaid, and guarantee 100% live delivery.
Hall Bros. Hatchery, Inc. Bx. 59, Wallingford, Conn.

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCK
BABY CHICKS.. $10. PER 100
EGGS FOR HATCHING.... $6. PER 100
Special Price on LARGE ORDERS
All Eggs used are from My Own Breeders. 100% State Tested (B.W.D. free.) Tube Agglutination. My White Rocks are early maturing, make Quick Growth on Broilers and Capons. Send for a free circular.
I SPECIALIZE. ONE BREED. ONE GRADE at ONE PRICE.
JOSEPH TOLMAN DEPT. B ROCKLAND MASS.

FARMS FOR SALE

For Sale — A fine farm near Hammondsport, N. Y. Rich bottom land, 15 acres of grapes, two houses and good barns. Must be sold to settle estate. HORACE SIRRINE, Real Estate Broker, HAMMONDSPORT, N. Y.

Money-Saving Catalog, money-making farms and country homes. Free. STROUT REALTY, 255-R 4th Ave., N. Y. City.

DOGS

ENGLISH BULL PUPS. Eligible to registry, $25.. EDGEWOOD FARMS. TROY, PENNSYLVANIA.

BLACK COCKER SPANIEL PUPS. 4 months old. Best of Breeding. Males $10. Females $5. A. C. MULLEN, FRANKLIN, VERMONT.

SHEPHERDS—Collies. Trained Cattle dogs and pups. Heel-drivers. Beauties. WILMOT, East Thetford, Vt.

FOX AND COON HOUND PUPS. Males $7.00, females $5.00. Two trained coon hounds. PONY FARM, HIMROD, NEW YORK.

NEARBY MARKETS *for* NEARBY POULTRYMEN

Egg Scramblings

By J. C. HUTTAR

THERE are bound to be times in any editor's life when he feels that all the particular and important problems of his subject have been properly taken care of for the time being and he doesn't want to do a lot of repeating. That's a good time to gossip and bring up a number of points that have been in his mind but which do not merit a whole complete discussion. That's the fix I am in right now. I can't see that the poultry situation itself with respect to egg marketing has changed very much in the last month or so. The general trend of storage holdings, prices, hatching, etc., continues in the same direction.



J. C. Huttar

If this particular splurge is to have any definite title at all it would be "Poultry Industry Co-operation". We probably haven't had a time in the history of the United States when strong organization of farmers has paid as good dividends as in the past five years or so. The present agricultural administration of the country has its ear to the ground and is unquestionably swayed by concentrated demands or requests from large groups of farmers.

We poultrymen have complained for a long time that our industry is not given the attention it should have in accordance with its financial importance. On the other hand, I have heard spokesmen for the administration say on many occasions that nothing can be done for the poultry industry because nobody represents poultrymen and they fight too much among themselves.

The National Poultry Producers Federation was formed about a year ago which is supposed to bring together the interests of poultrymen from all parts of the country. It is undoubtedly well organized and properly representative yet we haven't heard much from them to date.

Probably the best organized group of poultrymen in the country are those of the Northeast. Through the Northeastern Poultry Producers Council and the Northeastern Federation of Egg and Poultry Cooperatives the poultrymen of our part of the United States have had more to say on legislation, both state and national, and had more effect on other matters affecting the poultry industry than the rest of the country combined. The Council is a member of the National Poultry Producers Federation.

Cornell Meetings

Both the Northeastern organizations had very successful meetings in Ithaca on the campus of Cornell University in the middle of June. Hugh Cosline has already reported very well on the NEPPCO meeting and I might just add that the Business Conference of the Northeastern Cooperatives group was also very well attended. Of course, one can always say a good deal about how fine the program was and what the outstanding speakers said, but to me the biggest measure of success is the fact that so many poultrymen dropped their work during a very busy season to travel one hundred miles or more to attend these meetings. I have attended a good many of them and at the end of each one there is always general satisfaction with the program and the organization and people look forward to the meeting a year hence. The same thing was true of the Cornell meetings this year.

World's Poultry Congress

If any single event will unify poultry interests in one common cause it is the coming World's Poultry Congress. Although the Poultry Congress idea is probably the brain child of an American, in fact, a Northeasterner — none other than former Professor James E. Rice — six Congresses have already been held in other parts of the world and this is the first one to come to our country. The Northeast put in a strong bid to get the Congress within its borders. They concentrated on the city of Syracuse, but the folks from Cleveland had strong arguments and bigger inducements and so they won out. I believe, however, that if a census of the poultrymen attending the Congress is taken the Northeast will be better represented than any other geographical section of the country.

The Congress offers a fine opportunity to interest consumers in eggs and poultry meat. Since marketing is my specialty I can't help but bring out the fact that the weakest link in the marketing chain is the consumer acceptance of our goods. Even now with egg prices as low as they are the consumption of eggs is much lower than it should be. Ever since Easter the total egg consumption has run behind last year. It cannot be said that the reason for this is that there aren't eggs available because we know that a lot of them had to be stored during that time.

The Henman and the Poultryman

At the annual NEPPCO banquet Mr. Babcock was the principal speaker. He discussed the difference between a Henman and a Poultryman. He said a Henman is the fellow who makes money from hens and the Poultrymen is the fellow who lives off the Henman. Since I am a Poultryman under the above classification I am glad that he also added that most poultrymen have an honorable calling and perform a useful service.

In order to bring these "Scramblings" out of the pan and get some nourishment from them I would like to leave this idea with you:

The poultry industry is a very loose individualistic business. A little stronger pooling of interests for protection and improvement would probably do the Henman a lot of good. There are probably 100 poultry organizations that cover more than a county in the United States today. The work between these is insignificant. It seems to me that the Henman would get a lot of good out of it if it were better concentrated and, therefore, more effective. However, the push toward that end must come from the Henman. There are plenty of poultrymen who are capable and willing to serve the Henman in any form of organization but unless the Henman is interested enough in it to ask the poultryman to do this it will never be successfully done.

With AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST ADVERTISERS

Corn Products Refining Co., 17 Battery Place, New York City, has just published an interesting and artistic booklet on corn called "The Romance of Prairie Gold." It will interest any farmer; teachers of rural schools will find it helpful for class use.

* * *

The Caterpillar Tractor Co., of Peoria, Illinois, has published a booklet "Roads, Canals and Embankments with Caterpillar Equipment." It was originally planned to print a relatively small number of

(*Continued on opposite page*)



TEN-WEEKS old ducks owned by W. R. Chichester at East Moriches, Long Island. The next week after this picture was taken, this pen of 1800 ducks was on its way to hotels, restaurants, and private homes — each a choice specimen of one of Long Island's famous products. Usually killed at eleven weeks old, the ducks weigh 5 to 5½ pounds each. Big eaters, they consume about six pounds of feed for every pound they weigh. That's one reason why duck growing takes lots of capital. Mr. Chichester, himself, is a director of the Riverhead Production Credit Association.

Mr. Chichester, like most Long Island duck growers, hatches his own. He started in January with 1500 a week, reaches a peak of 3800, quits hatching late in August. The first week in April he had some 28,000 ducks on hand. For the first three or four weeks he keeps them either inside or on dry runs and then transfers them to pens where they have access to salt water.

By-product of the duck industry is duck feathers. Six to eight ducks produce one pound of feathers worth 40c or better, according to George Frey, Sr., of Sunnyside Duck Farm at Eastport, which is enough to pay for picking the eight at 5c each.—*L. P. Ham.*

NEARBY MARKETS *for* NEARBY POULTRYMEN

Preventing Fall Colds

By L. E. WEAVER

IN CALIFORNIA some experiments are under way on which an encouraging preliminary report has becn published. The test concerns Infectious Coryza. This disease is one of the causes of fall or winter colds in pullet flocks. I have an idea that it is fairly common in *American Agriculturist* territory. I assume that it is carried over from year to year by the older birds. They had it as pullets, recovered, and now some of them are "spreaders." They will spread the colds to this year's crop of pullets.



L. E. Weaver

The California work appears to show that if the pullets have stored up in their systems an amount of vitamin "A" considerably above their actual daily needs the severity of an attack of Coryza will be reduced. The birds will still be susceptible, but will not be seriously affected by the disease.

An important fact that the report points out is that the birds in the test had been getting their high-Vitamin A ration for a period of ten weeks before their exposure to Coryza. There was no beneficial effect of the high A ration on a lot of pullets that were started on it at the samc timc they were exposed to the disease. Apparently it takes time to accumulate the stores of vitamin A.

The easiest and cheapest way to supply vitamin A to the growing pullets is by *tender* green clover, alfalfa, grass, or other plants. Dried, dead, or half-ripe green feed will not do. Even when the range dries out and the grass turns brown, or when one has no range at all, the case is not hopeless. Vitamin A is fairly plentiful in yellow corn and alfalfa leaf meal. The fish oils (cod liver, sardine, and others) are really rich in A. I expect that where the range is limited or non-existant, and where the pullets are not eating much mash, it might be wise to mix a fish oil into the grain.

Hopper Feeding of Grain and Mash

By G. T. KLEIN,
Mass. State College of Agriculture.

THE CAFETERIA plan of feeding hens and pullets is one of the four methods successfully used on commercial poultry farms. With this method, mash is fed from one hopper, whole or cracked corn from another and oats from the third. Wheat is sometimes fed in small quantities in the litter to induce scratching. When the price permits, wheat may also be self-fed from hoppers.

The hopper feeding plan has been used successfully at Massachusetts State College for several years. The flock has balanced its ration at a 12.9 per cent protein level as an average over a period of years. They have consumed 41 per cent corn, 30 per cent oats, and 29 per cent mash. Protein levels of individual birds ranged between 11 and 15 per cent. Egg production without culling in the experimental flock at M.S.C. averaged 235 eggs in 1937.

This method has also found a place on many of the largest farms in the State. It has been thoroughly tested and checked with other methods both experimentally and in farm flocks and has been found to give comparable results. It offers the advantage of being more economical to feed, more economical of labor and more nearly fool proof with inexperienced labor.

If the method has a disadvantage it is that flocks consume their food more quickly than with such methods as the all-mash and there is possibly more time for cannibalism and feather picking. This is overcome partially by feeding wheat in the litter one or two occasions during the day. On flocks well bred for egg production, on which our tests in general have been made, there is no indication that birds have a tendency to get too fat. Whether or not this holds true for all strains and breeds is a question that cannot be answered.

The hopper feeding plan can be used with either a low or high protein mash. When a low protein mash is used, birds eat more mash and less grain and when higher protein mashes are fed, the percentage of grain consumed increases considerably. Adjustments are made within two or three weeks following a change in the ration.

The hopper feeding plan is used from the time the chicks are two weeks old. On the range, birds have free choice of mash, whole or cracked corn and oats. Oats can be fed after pullets are 8 or 10 weeks old. When whole corn is to be fed in the laying house, it must be fed during the growing period so that birds will be accustomed to the whole grain before they come into heavy production.

With A. A. Advertisers

(*Continued from opposite page*)

copies, but requests for it have been heavy and an additional printing has been made. So long as the edition lasts, it is available to anyone interested for 50c a copy, a sum which will just cover the cost of printing and mailing. If you are interested, send your order direct to Caterpillar Tractor Co., Peoria, Illinois.

* * *

Available to farm groups is a 16 mm. movie with sound giving the history of the development of power, with particular reference to the gasoline engine. The movie depicts the search for anti-knock compounds and the development of Ethyl gasoline. This film is available without cost to groups who have a machine to handle 16 mm. film with sound, or so far as possible film and machine will be brought to farm meetings by a representative of the company. If you are interested, write to *Ethyl Gasoline Corp.*, Chrysler Building, 405 Lexington Ave., New York City.



"REMEMBER ME TELLING YOU ABOUT GEORGE'S MOLARS, DOC? — WELL, THIS IS GEORGE"

BABY CHICKS

Leister's LIVE-PAY CHICKS

Hatched in Electric Incubators. Write for 1938 Catalog or order direct from this ad. Hatches every week.

Cash or C.O.D. (Sexing guar. 95% acc.)	100	500	1000	(Pullets)	(Cockerels)
LARGE TYPE ENGLISH LEGHORNS	$6.00	$30.00	$60.00	$11.00	$3.00
BAR. & WH. ROCKS, S. C. REDS, WYAND.	7.00	35.00	70.00	8.50	7.00
NEW HAMPSHIRE REDS	7.50	37.50	75.00	9.00	7.50
JERSEY WHITE GIANTS	8.50	42.50	85.00	9.00	8.50
HEAVY MIXED	6.00	30.00	60.00		

Those marked Pullets and Cockerels are priced per hundred. All Breeders Blood Tested for B.W.D. by stained Antigen method. 100% live del. guar. WE PAY POSTAGE. Immediate shipments.
C. P. LEISTER HATCHERY, Box A, McALISTERVILLE, PENNA.

NACE'S QUALITY CHICKS

From Free Range Flocks — Safe Del. Guar. We Pay Postage. Circular Free.	100	500	1000
HANSON OR ENGLISH LARGE TYPE SEXED PULLETS	$12.00	$60.00	$120.00
HANSON OR ENGLISH LARGE TYPE WHITE LEGHORNS	6.00	30.00	60.00
EVERPAY STRAIN BROWN LEGHORNS	6.00	30.00	60.00
BAR. & WH. ROCKS, R. I. & N. H. REDS, WH. WYAND & BUFF ORPINGTONS	7.00	35.00	70.00
WHITE JERSEY GIANTS	9.00	45.00	90.00
DAY OLD W. LEGHORN COCKERELS $2.50-100; $12.50-500; $25-1000; HEAVY MIXED	6.00	30.00	60.00

J. N. NACE POULTRY FARM AND HATCHERY — BOX A — RICHFIELD, PA.

SMITH'S QUALITY CHICKS BREEDERS BLOOD-TESTED ELECTRICALLY HATCHED

CASH OR C.O.D. — 100% LIVE DELIVERY	100	500	1000
LARGE TYPE S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS	$6.00	$30.00	$60.00
BARRED and WHITE ROX, R. I. REDS (Parmenter Strain)	6.50	32.50	65.00
NEW HAMPSHIRE REDS	7.00	35.00	70.00
HEAVY MIXED	5.50	27.50	55.00

Large Type Eng. Sexed Leg. Pullets (95% Guar.) $10.-100; Day Old Leg. Cockerels $3.00-100.
All Breeders Blood-Tested for B.W.D. by stained antigen method. Order direct from ad. Catalog Free
SMITH'S ELECTRIC HATCHERY, Box A. COCOLAMUS, PA.

BROOKSIDE CHICKS DAY OLD AND STARTED

No order accepted for less than 25 chicks. Started chicks shipped express collect. Day-old chicks postpaid. Cash or C.O.D. 100% live del. Order NOW.

All Breeders Bloodtested.	Day Old	14 Days
White Leghorns	7½c	11½c
Bar. & Wh. Rocks, R. I. Reds, Rock-horns (cross), Red-Rock Cross	8c	12½c
New Hampshire Reds	9c	13c
Mixed and Assorted	7c	10c

Positively no sexing. Not a single pullet removed. All AA grade chicks. No culls.
BROOKSIDE POULTRY FARM,
E. C. Brown, Prop., Dept. D, Sergeantsville, N. J.

CLEAR SPRING CHICKS

	100	500	1000
Large Type English Sex Leghorn Pullets (95%)	$11.00	$55.00	$110.00
Large Type English Leghorns	6.00	30.00	60.00
Day Old Leghorn Cockerels	3.00	15.00	30.00
Barred & Wh. Rocks, R. I. Reds	6.50	32.50	65.00
N. H. Reds & Red-Rocks Cross	7.00	35.00	70.00
White & Black Minorcas	7.00	35.00	70.00

Heavy Mix $5.50-100. All Breeders Bloodtested. 100% live del. P. Paid. Cash or C.O.D. It will pay you to get our Free Catalog telling of our 28 yrs. Breeding Experience.
CLEAR SPRING HATCHERY,
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Chester Valley Chix VIM-VIGOR-VITALITY

Electric Hatched. Cash or C.O.D. 100% live delivery.

	100	500	1000
Large Type English Sexed Wh. Leghorn Pullets (95% guar.)	$10.50	$52.50	$105.00
Large Type English Wh. Leghorns	6.00	30.00	60.00
Barred & Wh. Rocks, R. I. Reds	6.50	32.50	65.00
New Hampshire Reds	7.00	35.00	70.00

Eng. Leghorn Cockerels $3.-100; Heavy Mix $5.50-100. All our Breeders are Blood Tested. Post Paid. Order direct or write for Catalog.
CHESTER VALLEY HATCHERY,
Box A, McAlisterville, Pa.

ULSH'S CHICKS

All Breeders Carefully Culled and Bloodtested. Full count of live active Chicks guaranteed.
WILL SHIP C.O.D.

	per 100
Barred, Wh. or Buff Rocks or Anconas	$7.50
R. I. or N. H. Reds or Wh. Wyandottes	7.50
White, Brown or Black Leghorns	6.50
Assorted Chicks	5.50

Less than 100—½c a Chick more, 500 or more ½c a Chick less. Write for Catalog.
ULSH POULTRY FARM, Box A, Port Trevorton, Pa.

EXTRA QUALITY CHICKS

100% live del. Cash or C.O.D.	100	500	1000
ENG. LEG. SEXED PULLETS (90% Guar.)	$11.00	$55.00	$110.
S. C. LARGE ENGLISH LEGHORNS	6.00	30.00	60.
Bar. Wh. Rox. Wh. Wyand. R. I. Reds	6.50	32.50	65.
N. H. Reds and White Minorcas	7.00	35.00	70.

H. Mix $5.50. Day Old Leg. Ckls. $3.-100. All Breeders Blood Tested. Hatches Mon. & Thurs. Write for FREE CATALOG and actual photos of our entire P. F. Hatchery Plant.
The McAllsterville Poultry Farm Hatchery,
Edgar C. Leister, Owner, Box 20, McAlisterville, Pa.

YES! "20th Century" CHICKS 6c and up
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Day old chicks for July and August del. $6.-100. Sexed Pullet Chicks $12.-100, 95% accuracy guar. Get our free Cat. Day old Cockerels $3.-100 Post Pd.
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Maple Lawn Chicks

100% live del. Postpaid.	100	500	1000
Wh. & Br. Eng. Sexed Leg. Pullets	$12.50	$60.00	$120.
New Hampshire Red Pullets	9.50	47.50	95.
Br. & Wh. Rocks, W. Wyand. Pullets	8.50	42.50	85.
Brown and White Leghorns	6.50	32.50	65.
R. I. Red, Rocks, Wyand. Cross, Bl. Min.	7.00	35.00	70.
Anconas, Buff Rks, W. Min., N. H. Reds	8.00	40.00	80.

Day Old Leghorn Cockerels $3.-100; Heavy Cockerels $6.50-100; H. Mix $6.-100; L. Mix $5.50. Breeders Blood Tested.
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All Pullets: Cheterosis day-old sexed chicks. 4000 guaranteed pullorum clean breeders. Hatching Reds, Rocks, Crosses. Sex-Linked weekly. Catalog Free! Cheterosis Chicks, Box 45, Feeding Hills, Mass.

CHICKS: Catalog Free — CHERRY HILL POULTRY FARM, McALISTERVILLE, PA.

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3,000 HARDY BRONZE POULTS WEEKLY. BABY BEEF TYPE. Outstanding quality. Livability. Blood-tested. HIGHLAND FARM, Sellersville, Pennsylvania.

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Ducklings — Finest quality runners. $7 for 50. Chicks 9c. Harry Burnham, North Collins, N. Y.

Chicks That Live
Our 30 years of fair dealing insure satisfaction. Hatches every week. Write for prices.
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21 Railroad Ave. Frenchtown, N. J.

CAN SHIP AT ONCE — STONEY RUN English Leghorns — CASH OR C.O.D.

100% live del. P. P.	100	500	1000
English Leghorn Pullets (90% guar.)	$12.00	$60.00	$120.
Barred and White Rocks	7.00	35.00	70.
N. H. Reds - Black Minorcas	7.50	37.50	75.

H. Mix $5.50; Leghorn Cockerels $3.-100. From 2 and 3 year Free range breeders. Blood Tested.
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LEHMAN'S Large Type White Leghorns

All Breeders Blood Tested for B.W.D. Antigen Test. Large Type

100	500	1000
English S. C. Wh. Legs.	$5.75	$28.00	$55.
Wh. and Bar. Rocks	6.25	31.00	60.
R. I. or N. H. Reds	6.50	32.00	63.

Cash or C.O.D. 100% live del. Post Pd.
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Reserve summer and fall chicks NOW.
Sturdy New Hampshires, Leghorns, Barred Rocks—from Certified Bloodtested breeders. Also Rock-Red Crossbred chicks for profitable broilers. Get folder and prices NOW.
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In CLEVELAND it's
• The HOLLENDEN
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Northeast Markets for Northeast Producers

For Sale: HOLSTEIN BULLS

One born Mar. 7, 1937; Sire Femco Golden Drmsby No. 641132.
One born Jan. 2, 1937; Sire King Bessie Ormsby Pietertje 79th — No. 520107.
Both T.B. and Blood Negative. First check for $100.00 buys either of these bulls.

LOCUS STOCK FARM
C. L. BANKS, Prop.
New Berlin New York

For Sale -- 20 Registered
Holstein Heifers

to freshen in Aug., Sept., and October. Twenty cows and heifers to freshen soon. Five young bulls ready for service. A few heifer and bull calves. Herd Sire King Bessie Ormsby Pietertje 59th, No. 669548, whose dam is a 1032 lb. Sr. three-year-old and whose sire is King Bessie Ormsby Pietertje, twice all-American winner.
L. J. Lonergan Homer, N. Y.

FOR SALE **Holstein Baby Bulls**
AT "SACRIFICE PRICES"
Sired by "Admiral Fobes." The famous Son of "Lashbrook Pearl Ormsby". Record 971.40 fat 1 year, ave. per cent fat 3.9. Herd T.B. Accredited. State and Federal Tested for Bang.
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Orchard Hill Stock Farm
Home of
CARNATION INKA INVINCIBLE
Young son of Sir Inka May from a daughter of Matador Segis Drmsby. Herd average: Milk 13,977 lbs., Butterfat 482.7, 3.5 test.
BULL CALVES FRDM SDME OF OUR BEST COWS.
Write to
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T.B. TESTED HOLSTEIN AND GUERNSEYS. IN CARLOAD LOTS.
NINETY DAY RETEST GUARANTEED.
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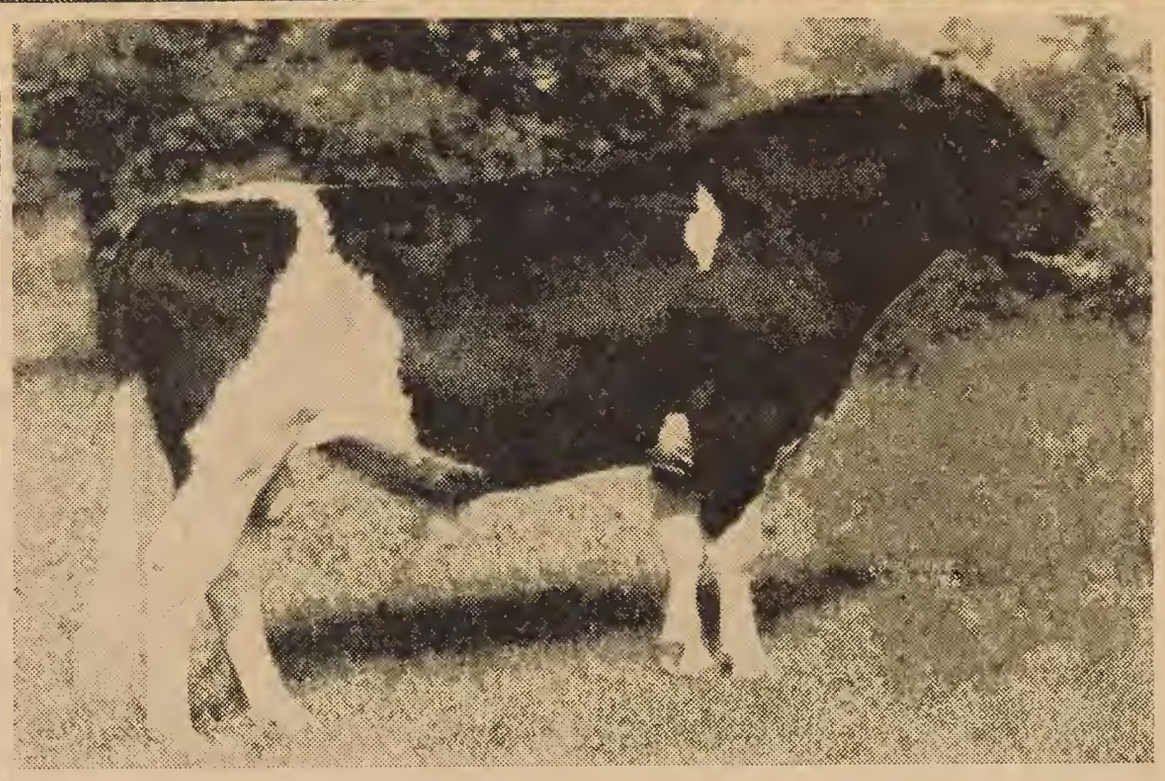
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OWNERS OF
High Producing Holsteins
HERD SIRE: PRINCE POSCH PONTIAC DE KDL
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GUERNSEYS
FOR SALE
BULL CALVES FRDM 3 TO 6 MONTHS — FROM A.R. SIRE AND DAMS.
Apply to:
THOMAS JOHNSON, *Mgr.*
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Tarbell Farms **Guernseys**
Accredited—330 Head—Negative
HERD SIRES:
May Royal's Hollston. 69 A.R. daughters. 20 on test.
Foremost Peacemaker — 3 daughters on test. A son of Langwater Valor.
Foremost Combination. A grandson of Langwater Valor and Mixter Faithful. 7 nearest dams with 12 records (8 in immature classes) average 693 lbs. fat.
If you want a herd sire or some really promising heifers, write or come and see us. We have a choice lot of youngsters by the above sires and out of high producing A.R. dams.
TARBELL FARMS, SMITHVILLE FLATS. NEW YORK.

GUERNSEY *Service Bull*
3 year old to rent for keeping. Must have bull pen with exercise yard. Dam has 3 records averaging 13,000 lbs. milk with 770 lbs. fat.
H. C. TRIPP
Dryden, New York

WHEN CORRESPONDING WITH ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION
American Agriculturist



N.J.E.S. Sir Mutual Ormsby Jewel Alice 654594, a double grandson of Ormsby Sensation 45th, a Gold Medal Sire, and one of the two or three bulls to be used in the Artificial Breeding Project in New Jersey.

A Plan to Get More Daughters From Good Bulls

A GROUP of 90 Holstein breeders in the State of New Jersey have organized the first Artificial Breeding Society in the country. Professor E. J. Perry on a trip to Europe last summer spent some time in Denmark studying the results of a cooperative organization of Danish dairymen organized in 1936 for artificially impregnating cattle. The first year's record of that Association resulted in a 40% better record of conceptions than by natural means.

Following several meetings and discussions with leading dairymen in the State of New Jersey, the Association was incorporated with the following officers:

President, P. P. Van Nuys, Belle Mead; Vice-President, Stanley Roberts, Montague; Treasurer, J. M. Nevins, Somerville; Secretary, Enos J. Perry.

Directors for South Jersey: Frank Pettit, Salem Co.; Alvin Swing, Gloucester Co.; Loren Elwell, Cumberland Co.

Directors for North Jersey: Mark Keeney, Essex Co.; Stanley Roberts, Sussex Co.; Theodore Schanzlin, Warren Co.

Directors for Central Jersey: P. P. Van Nuys, Somerset Co.; William Phillips, Hunterdon Co.; J. M. Nevins, Somerset Co.

The Association has leased an outstanding herd sire, N.J.E.S. Sir Mutual Ormsby Jewel Alice owned by the New Jersey Experiment Station and Peter P. Van Nuys. This bull is one of the outstanding proved sires in the country. His first 13 daughters averaged 15,470 lbs. of milk testing 3.85 per cent, and 596 lbs. of fat, a considerable increase over the average record of their dams which was 14,090 lbs. testing 3.5 per cent, and 493 lbs. of fat. Plans are under way to buy or lease one or two other outstanding sires.

Under the articles of the Incorporation the Association, through its Board of Directors, "shall promote and encourage such activities as the organization of calf clubs, bull associations, artificial breeding projects, herd improvement registry testing and dairy herd improvement associations, leasing of pure bred bulls and disease eradication, consignment sales, club tours, and such other improvements as shall improve the herds of the members and benefit the dairy industry." The annual meeting of the Association will be held the second Friday in January.

The artificial breeding work of the Association is to be managed by a committee of five members, all of whom must be cooperators in the artificial breeding project. A qualified veterinarian will be employed whose primary duty will be breeding and examining cows for pregnancy, but who in addition, as time is available, will treat any listed cows afflicted with breeding trouble for which a reasonable fee will be collected and turned over to the Treasury.

Participation in the breeding project will be open to anyone who pays a fee of $5, subscribes to the rules, and pays a fixed annual fee per cow which it is expected will run between $4 and $6 per cow per year. Each cooperator will list with the Secretary the approximate number of cows to be artificially bred during the year.

The big advantage of such cooperative effort is that members will be able to secure calves sired by a bull with a better record than an individual owner with a small herd could afford to own. There will be benefits not only to the individual owner, but to the dairy industry because an outstanding sire will be able to pass his characteristics on to a greater number of daughters than when his services are confined to a single herd.

Dairymen all over the country will watch the New Jersey Association with interest. There is every indication that it should be entirely successful, and if it is, it doubtless will be copied in many other dairy sections.

Grange Gleanings

(*Continued from Page 2*)

many of his summer dates, including large meetings in a number of different states. Latest reports from Mr. Farmer are encouraging, while speedy and complete recovery is expected.

* * *

LEWIS COUNTY in New York State occupies an enviable position in Juvenile Grange work, having at the present time lively Juvenile units in 11 different subordinate Granges, with a membership fast approaching 500. Meanwhile, new Juveniles are springing up in several other Empire State counties, largely due to the aggressive leadership of Mrs. Susan W. Freestone of Interlaken, who is National Superintendent of the Juvenile Grange department, and Mrs. David Kidd of Dansville, who is State Juvenile Superintendent.

* * *

TWO RHODE ISLAND GRANGES completed a very sharp spelling contest, with cash prizes offered to the winners and a large crowd on hand to see the fun. The competing teams were Roger Williams Grange, No. 19, and Providence, No. 45, the latter located in the heart of the city, and the former in one of its suburban districts. The suburbanites won at the end of a 30-minute contest, with three members of the team still standing, while the city group had only one.

* * *

AN INTERESTING Connecticut Grange happening is the organization of the newest Juvenile unit in the oldest subordinate Grange in the state. This has just taken place at West Torrington, in Hope Grange, No. 20, which has the distinction of being the oldest surviving Grange unit, its record dating back more than 62 years. Hope Grange has been continuous in existence and activity and during the past season built and dedicated a beautiful new hall.

20 Registered Ayrshire Cows
Grades and Purebred, ready for summer milk. Fine lot of new milch cows and springers. Herd accredited, negative to blood test. Prices set to sell. Truck delivery.
CASS DAIRY FARM ATHOL, MASS.

YOUNG AYRSHIRE BULL CALVES
Also two ready for service.
Sons of King Henry Star 35805, 3rd highest proven Ayrshire sire in N. Y. S. according to D.H.I.A. Admitted to the Advanced Registry July 6, 1936. His first ten daughters on mature equivalent average 11,474 lbs. M., 4.51%, 518.4 lbs. F. These bulls are from cows with D.H.I.A. and H.T. Records. Calves are well grown and good type.
Arnold Bros. *Canandaigua, N. Y.*

Oakhurst Farm Ayrshires
8 Choice early fall calving cows.
10 Heifers due in July and August — Bred for high production and fit to win in big company.
6 Heifers due in September and October.
1 Good bull fit for service and a few bull and heifer calves.
Guy D. Power & Son West Genesee Road AUBURN, N. Y.

Ayrshires
Correct type and bred for production.
VALMOUNT FARM
H. J. TEETZ, Esperance, N. Y.

WE OFFER
CHOICE BROWN **SWISS BULLS**
CALVES AND YEARLINGS
AND A FEW SELECTED FEMALES.
TB ACCREDITED AND APPROVED—BLOODTESTED
D. N. BOICE
Hilltop Farm, Churchville, N. Y.

MILKING SHORTHORNS
Five Milking, Four Heifers from 4 mo. to 15 mo. One bull, 3 yr. old, good enough to head any herd. One bull calf. All blood tested.
John Christy & Charley Palmer
Write either party.
Oxford, New York

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Northeast Markets for Northeast Producers

RIVER VIEW DAIRY FARM
MONTGOMERY, N. Y.

Pure Bred Jersey Calves. Herd T. B. Accredited, Blood-tested for Bangs Disease. D.H.I.A. Record for 1937—Milk, 7158; Fat-385, 5.3%. W. S. ROWE

Montgomery, New York.

PURE BRED AND GRADE **JERSEYS**

FRESH, CLOSE-UP AND DUE IN FALL.
HIGH CLASS COWS PRICED TO SELL.
ACCREDITED — BANGS TESTED.

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PHONE 722-F-3

Country Club Road, Oneonta, N. Y.

Registered JERSEY BULL CALVES
FROM EXCELLENT PRODUCING DAMS. BEST BREEDING LINES. FARMERS' PRICES.

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Rock Stream, New York

THE SISSON JERSEY HERD
48 years constructive breeding, offers solid grey yearling bull, ready for service, by Silver Medal Sire and tested dam. He has two Silver Medal Sisters now and another on test, all 6% testers.

PRICE — $100. SPEAK QUICKLY.

GEO. W. SISSON, JR.

POTSDAM, NEW YORK

Jerseys WITH 30 YEARS OF CONSTRUCTIVE BREEDING WITH PROVEN SIRES! LARGE, VIGOROUS INDIVIDUALS. AVERAGE OVER 6% TEST. THAT HAVE ALWAYS BEEN FREE FROM T.B. AND BANGS DISEASE.

ACCREDITED AND APPROVED.

E. A. Beckwith & Son, Ludlowville, N. Y.

JOCEDA Farm JERSEYS
Bull Calves and Junior Yearlings at farmers' prices. Backed by production as proven by D.H.I.A. record of 43.8 lbs. fat average for 40 cows in April, 1938.

P. D. VAN MATER MARLBORO, N. J.

FUERST STOCK FARM
Breeders of

Aberdeen-Angus Cattle and Percheron Horses

Correspondence and Inspection Invited

Myron M. Fuerst

Pine Plains, Dutchess Co., N. Y.

COWS FOR SALE
Carefully selected milk producers. T.B. tested. Willing to blood test. Car of early fall heifers, big, breedy, milky. Two cars fancy August and September cows. 80 cows and heifers milking now. Holsteins, Guernseys, Jerseys, Ayrshires. Several negative Guernseys on hand.

Oswald J. Ward & Son,

Candor, N. Y. Phone 3-H or 3-Y.

POLLED HEREFORDS For Sale
6 Reg. Yearling Bulls
2 Reg. Yearling Heifers

Herd T.B. Accredited and State Approved Bangs Free. Come and see these reasonably priced cattle. Or write for Sale List.

NO YOUNG CALVES FOR SALE.

THE GAGE STOCK FARMS
Delanson, N. Y.

PERCHERONS
Proven Young Stallions — Mares.

Best of breeding. Carnot blood predominating. World's Fair Premier Percheron Exhibitor. Prices very modest. Write:

Tom Corwin Farm, Wellston, Ohio

Selling Something?
See What These Pages Can Do to Help You.

LIVESTOCK Sales Events

Cattle Sales

July 14	Complete Dispersal, Firestone Farms' Akron Herd of Holsteins and Guernseys, Akron, Ohio.
Aug. 3	Finger Lakes Ayrshire Sale, Fairgrounds, Cortland, N. Y.
Sept.	Dutchess County Guernsey Consignment Sale, Rhinebeck, N. Y., the last of September.
Sept. 27	Vermont Jersey Cattle Club Sale, Hartland Fairgrounds, Hartland.
Oct. 3	Sale of sixty Sunny Ridge Farms Guernseys at the farm, Chadds Ford Junction, Pa.
Oct. 4	Vermont Ayrshire Club Sale, Rutland.
Oct. 26	Allegany-Steuben Ayrshire Club Sale, Hornell, N. Y.

Coming Events

July 18-22	International Baby Chick Association, St. Paul, Minn.
July 26-29	Mass. Farm & Home Week, Amherst.
July 24-30	Farm & Home Week, Conn. State College, Storrs.
July 27	Conn. D.H.I.A. Field Day, Storrs.
July 29-30	Annual Livestock Judging Contest and Tour for High School Vocational Agricultural Departments in New York State, sponsored by State School of Agriculture at Delhi, N. Y. L. O. Taylor, Animal Husbandry Department.
July 30	Vegetable Growers' Field Day, Experimental Farm, N. Coventry, Conn.
July 30	Annual Western New York Dairy Field Day, Batavia.
July 31-Aug. 6	Rural Youth Conference, Conn. State College, Storrs.
Aug. 1	Annual Field Day of the New York State Jersey Cattle Club, Meridale Farms.
Aug. 4	Frederick County Field Day, Sigler's Woods, Middletown, Md.
Aug. 6	New England Brown Swiss Breeders' Picnic, at Geo. H. Brow & Son, Slocum, R. I.
Aug. 9	Joint Field Day of New Jersey & New England Holstein Breeders' Association, Sussex, N. J.
Aug. 10	Pennsylvania State Holstein Field Day, Lauxmont Farms, Wrightsville, Pa.
Aug. 11	Vermont State Guernsey Breeders' Field Day, at Fra-Mar Farm, owned by Mr. and Mrs. Frank Dunn, Rutland.
Aug. 16-19	Middle-Atlantic State Grange Lecturers, Cornell.
Aug. 17	Middlesex County, Mass., Guernsey Breeders' Association Field Day, Mainstone Farm, Wayland.
Aug. 17	First Annual Field Day at Geneva Experiment Station, New York.
Aug. 24	New Hampshire Guernsey Field Day at Rosewald Farm owned by William Neidner, Hillsboro.
Aug. 27	Maine Guernsey Field Day at Thirlstane Ranch, Inc., Bar Harbor, Maine.
Aug. 29-Sept. 1	1938 Convention of Vegetable Growers Association of America, Detroit, Mich.
Aug. 29-Sept. 10	New York State Fair at Syracuse.
Sept. 13-17	Westchester County Flower Show, White Plains, N. Y.
Sept. 18-24	Eastern States Exposition, Springfield, Mass.
Oct. 8-15	Columbus, Ohio, National Dairy Show.
Oct. 14-18	4th NEPPCO Exposition, Commerce Hall of Port of Authority Bldg., 8th Ave. and 15th St., New York City.

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ALL COLORS AND SIZES. MARES, FOALS, STALLIONS, GELDINGS, COLTS, FILLIES.
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Registered Berkshires
GILTS BRED FOR FALL FARROWING.

Choice spring boar, few choice pigs, 6 to 8 wks. old. Cornell, Penn. State, Sycamore & Barker blood lines. All from prize-winning stock.

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KEYSTONE
Registered Berkshires
Country's best breeding stock. Penna. State College and Cornell strains. 6-8 week boar and sow pigs, and older stock. Write

THE KEYSTONE FARMS
RICHFIELD, PENNSYLVANIA

BIG TYPE PEDIGREED CHESTER WHITES
Service Boars, Bred Sows, Pigs.

PURE WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS.

C. E. CASSEL,

Hershey, Pennsylvania.

REGISTERED
Dorset Sheep $15 Each
shipped on approval.

JAMES S. MORSE

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DUTCH HILL :: SHROPSHIRES
Thoroughbred Yearling and two year old rams for sale at reasonable prices; also a few breeding ewes.

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Danby, DUTCH HILL FARM, Vermont

International Champion Dorset Ram 1937
BREEDING STOCK OF ALL AGES FOR SALE.

JEROME E. WRIGHT

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Jonsown Collie Kennels
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REGISTERED COLLIES - Puppies, Brood Matrons
3 Males at Stud — White, Tricolor, Sable & White.
Pictures on request.

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MINKS
Special offer at $25 each for pure bred pedigreed Easterns, from registered stock. Dark, silky and prolific.

NEWPORT MINKS
Newport, N. Y.

Yorkwin Seed Wheat
Plant this new variety for high yields. Sure delivery soon after harvest, if you place your order at once. College inspected seed.

Jerry A. Smith & Sons

Ludlowville, New York

Honey
60 lbs. best clover....$5.40
60 lbs. amber..... 4.20
Above not prepaid.

10 lbs. clover post paid, $1.60. Satisfaction guaranteed. Honey is the health sweet. Nature's best.

F. W. Lesser, Fayetteville, N. Y.

Post Paid PURE **Maple Syrup**

5 lb. container, $1.15.
Pure Clover Honey—5 lb. pail—$.80.

MAPLE GROVE FARMS

Heuvelton, New York

BODINE'S
PEDIGREED LEGHORNS
New York State's largest U.S.R.O.P. Breeding Farm.

Official average body weight of birds 4.63 lbs. Heaviest in New York State.

Official average production of birds 248.49 eggs. Third highest in New York State.

PURE HANSON

Write for price list and circular.

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The Rogers Farms
S. C. W. Leghorn and New Hampshire Pullets

BERGEN, N. Y.

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R.O.P. records at New York official laying test.

92% livability average for 6 years. 3-100% livability pens out of 4 during past 2 years. Yearly egg production for 6 years average 64% (lowest pen, 57% and highest, 68%.) A record for uniform egg production.

30 years experience breeding White Leghorns. (3 generations).

Now booking orders for pullets and cockerels.

New York State Tube Agglutination blood tested. We solicit your investigation and reservations for your season's requirements.

DEROY TAYLOR, NEWARK, WAYNE COUNTY, N. Y.

Pineview Hatchery
PULLORUM FREE STATE TESTED **Barred Rocks**

CROSSES — N. H. REDS

HATCHING EGGS—PULLETS—COCKERELS

DUANE YOUNG, Mgr. EXETER, N. H.

RICHQUALITY Certified Leghorns
ESTABLISHED IN 1911



Largest Certified Flock in New York State

Real production poultry — Write us your needs.

RICH POULTRY FARM, Box A, Hobart, N. Y.

Hobart Poultry Farm LEGHORNS
LARGE BIRDS — CHALK WHITE EGGS
Free Illustrated Circular.

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TRAP-NESTED PROGENY TESTED

S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS

Our birds are dependable high producers of large chalk-white eggs. Every male from 250 to over 300 egg dams. Entire flock pullorum clean tube test. Free illustrated catalog.

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N. Y. State CERTIFIED S.C.W. LEGHORNS
25 yrs. breeding for type and production and egg size and quality.
17 yrs. all breeders N. Y. State Officially Certified.
8 yrs. used only high record pedigreed males.
Entire flock ALWAYS 100% clean on blood test for B.W.D. (tube test).

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KAUDER'S PEDIGREED LEGHORNS



Send for Cockerel Prices
Order now for earliest delivery.

A CLEAN SWEEP
Life-Time Pen Records

Vineland Hen Contest. Proven High Speed production combined with Long Laying Life. World Champion Pens, 2-year old Hens; 3-year old Hens; 4-year old Hens. Winner, "HEN OF THE YEAR" Trophy, 1937 for best all-around Quality Hen, Neppco Exposition.

DIRECT BREEDING of my Vineland World Record Layers. Sired by Proven Males from: 270 to 348 EGG HENS

Send for 8-Page Folder, Today.

Irving Kauder Box 106 New Paltz, N. Y.

LARGE LAYING LEGHORNS
BETTER BUILT BY BALANCED BREEDING

Young Males from Progeny Tested U. S. R.O.P. Stock.

Range Reared Pullets—8-20 weeks old.

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Box A - Trumansburg, N. Y.

Hartwick QUALITY **Pedigree S. C. W. Leghorns**
Bred from strong, healthy, high producing hens that lay large pure white eggs.

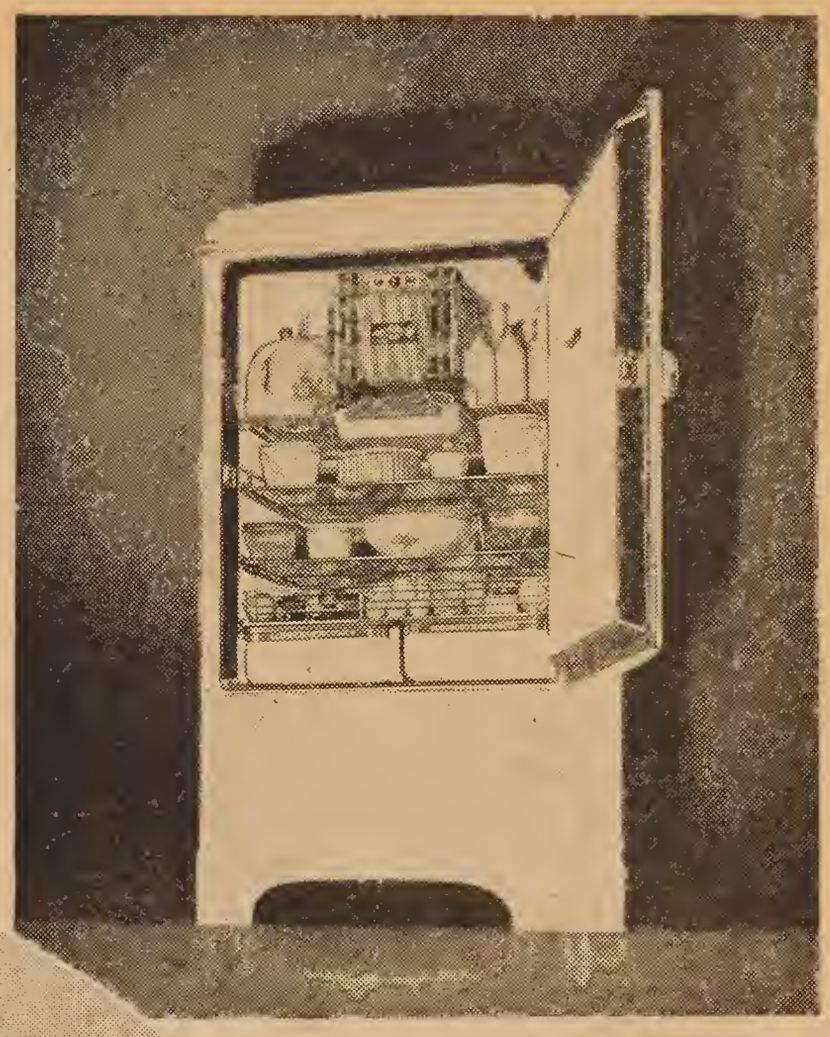
PULLETS AND BREEDING STOCK FOR SALE.
All birds are B.W.D. tested and reactors removed.

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"COLD Comfort"

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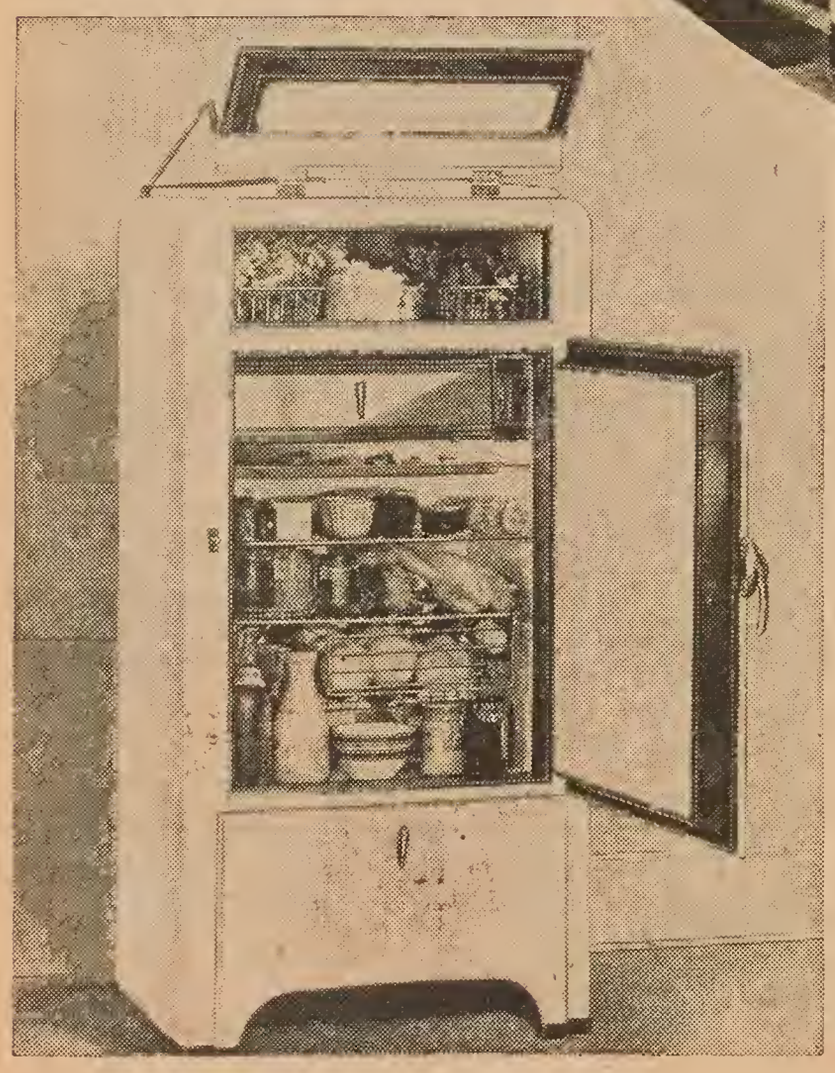
Servel Electrolux (above) is another refrigerator which is helping to provide country kitchens with city conveniences. Operates by kerosene or gas (natural, manufactured, or bottled). It is manufactured by Servel, Inc., and is complete with this year's new features.

Looking head on into roomy interior of an 8 cubic foot de luxe model 1938 Frigidaire (above), manufactured by General Motors Sales Corporation. Frigidaire is run by electricity and is equipped with this year's new features. Shelf arrangement shown here is one of nine that are possible.



This refrigerator (below), distributed by Cooperative G.L.F. Exchange, Inc., has a separate, upper humidified compartment for vegetables. Operates electrically.

No wonder she looks happy! Her General Electric refrigerator (below) is filled with good things, ready to get that Sunday dinner in the least possible time. It's practical features assure the owner of "cold comfort."



An attractive "oil burning" country kitchen. This Superfex refrigerator, manufactured by Perfection Stove Co., is modern in every respect. It burns kerosene for only 2 hours or less out of the day; or may be had with burners for natural, manufactured or bottled gas.

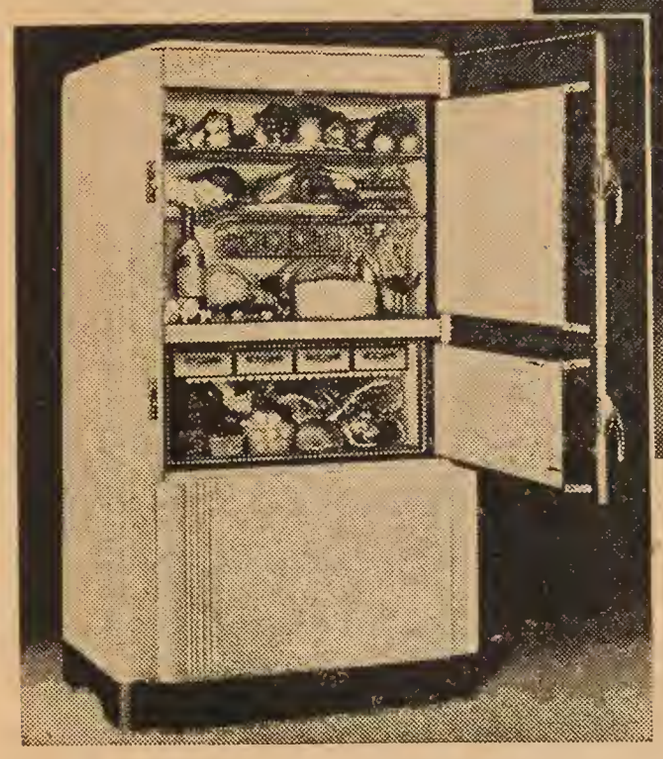
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GONE are the days when ice-boxes were homely pieces of furniture, stuck out in the back shed away from view. Today, modern mechanical refrigerators have really breath-taking beauty—shining white, streamlined objects that express their proud position as guardian of the family health and contributor to the comfort and happiness of the homekeeper.

Shown on this page and the page opposite are types of refrigerators made by a number of reputable manufacturers. Notice that they use various kinds of fuel — electricity, natural and manufactured gas, oil, as well as bottled gas and (*Continued on Opposite Page*)



Below—"Apex Two-Zone" refrigerator has an air-conditioned compartment and a frozen storage compartment. Manufactured by Apex Electrical Mfg. Co. Operates electrically.



Above — "Norge" refrigerator, manufactured by Borg-Warner Corporation, embodies all new convenience features. In addition to its line of electric models, this company also produces a gasoline-electric model for country kitchens.

(*Continued from opposite page*)
electric current generated on the farm, thus making it possible for every kitchen in the land to have a modern refrigerator.

Until you have actually seen the 1938 mechanical refrigerators, it is hard to realize what advances have been made in the past few years. Recent new features are special compartments for storage of meats and vegetables, shelves which slide out or are easily removable, ice tray and ice cube releases, a flexible shelf arrangement to suit any and all needs, and so on.

Of all of man's inventions, the modern refrigerator is probably one of the ones most appreciated in the home. Besides being a joy to look at and easy to keep clean, it has these good deeds to its credit:

1. **Saves on food** by preventing spoilage.
2. **Saves time.** Frequent shopping for food is not so necessary. Meat, for example, can be bought in advance.
3. **Protects family health** by safely preserving meats, milk and other perishable foods.
4. **Lightens** housekeeper's work.
5. Makes it possible to prepare foods ahead — salads, sauces, desserts, etc. — so that immediate task of mealtime preparation can be done with minimum of delay and effort.
6. Offers possibilities for delicious frozen desserts and salads. Incidentally, the trays are grand places to store ice cream, either commercial or homemade. It will keep for a week or more in them.

Before buying a refrigerator, study your own needs, weigh values, and then buy from a reliable dealer the standard make of refrigerator which best fits your requirements and pocketbook. Don't buy one that is too small. The average family needs one with a capacity of six cubic feet. The amount of wall space you have available for it must be taken into consideration. Also, it is essential that the door of the refrigerator be hinged on the most convenient side, so that you don't have to go around the door to get things into it.

Our next issue will show a page of modern kitchen ranges using various kinds of fuel, and therefore suitable for all types of country kitchens. Watch for this!



Westinghouse makes this electric refrigerator. Notice such modern conveniences as meat storage compartment at top, humidrawer at bottom for keeping vegetables and fruits fresh, and the sliding shelves.

Today in Aunt Janet's Garden

Biennials Ought to Get Started

ALTHOUGH I like to start my real perennial plants in the spring in order to be sure they are large enough to withstand winter, that method won't work with pansies, English daisies, forget-me-nots, Siberian wallflowers, foxglove and Canterbury bells, for they would probably bloom late in the fall and then die. Therefore, late July and early August is the best time to seed them, with the exception of pansies which resent temperatures over 75° F.

My method of seeding foxglove and Canterbury bells may sound somewhat primitive. If I have a plant which I like particularly and want to have more like it, I allow the seeds to form, break off the stalk and let it lie on its side in a part of the border where the plants will have room to start. Then they can be transplanted into their permanent positions later.

This method would be entirely too crude and unsatisfactory if a number of plants are to be grown; in that case, it is best to prepare a regular seedbed which can be watered and shaded so that growing conditions may be controlled enough to insure proper germinations. Most biennial seeds are rather fine and have to be sown shallow, patting the soil down firmly to bring the seeds into close contact with it.

Cover the seed beds with burlap until the seeds begin to germinate, but remove the covering just as soon as the plants break the ground. Keep the seedbeds damp but not wet, as this causes poor germination and may make the plants damp off. The freshly ripened seeds of early blooming perennials, such as delphiniums or columbine, may be sown at this same time.

Of course, the easiest way to start these plants is in a cold frame which may be covered with cheesecloth or with lath, and later with glass if any plants are to be wintered over there. But I have seen excellent substitutes for a frame, made out of packing boxes filled almost full of soil, with covers rigged up to answer the same purposes. Any perennial or biennial which will germinate within a week or ten days may be planted at this time.

Aunt Janet's *Favorite Recipe*

Special Chicken Salad

FOR YOUR very special guests over the week-end you will want something which you can partially prepare beforehand. This chicken salad seems to answer that requirement, besides having a flavor all its own:

1½ cups cooked chicken, diced
1 cup celery, diced
½ cup pineapple, diced
¾ cup mayonnaise
8 ripe or stuffed olives

Toss chicken, celery and pineapple lightly together. Chill. Before serving add mayonnaise. Serve on crisp lettuce and garnish with olives or midget pickles and additional mayonnaise. If desired, decorate with narrow strips of green and red pepper. Serves eight.

I sometimes add a bit of variety to hearty salads by combining two or three tablespoons of pepper relish with the mayonnaise before mixing it with the other ingredients. This applies to potato salad as well as meat and fish salads.



DRESS PATTERN NO. 2594 is ideal for summer materials, is easy to make, and becoming to any figure. Sheer cottons, the new sacking weaves, linens or silks would be suitable. Pattern sizes are 14, 16, 18 and 20 years, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust. Size 36 requires 3¼ yards of 39-inch material with 2 yards of 1½-inch ribbon.

SPORTS OUTFIT PATTERN NO. 2929 will do for almost any outdoor activity. Pattern sizes are 12, 14, 16, 18, 20 years, 30, 32, 34, 36 and 38 inches bust. Size 16 requires 4¾ yards of 39-inch material for the entire ensemble. Hat pattern No. 2759 comes in one size only and costs 15 cents extra.

TO ORDER: Write name, address and pattern size and number clearly and enclose 15c in stamps. Address Pattern Department, *American Agriculturist*, 10 North Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, New York. Add 12c for a copy of our Summer Fashion Magazine.



The Old Squire's Great-Grandson

II. ADRIFT IN TEXAS.

By C. A. STEPHENS

HALSTEAD was "his mother's own boy" in disposition as well as in looks. He had the same small round head, the same restless, brilliant black eyes and the same abundant, wavy black hair. There was a faint trace of swarthiness in his complexion. He might easily have passed for a Cuban boy or a rather handsome Mexican of the better class.

He could whistle, sing and carol like a bird—when he felt like it. Melody was born in him. For our school studies, particularly arithmetic, he had no head whatever; and he couldn't climb ten feet from the ground, on a ladder, or in an apple tree, without growing dizzy and perhaps tumbling down; but he could play on a violin or a jew's-harp without apparent effort.

One morning following Halstead's disappearance the Old Squire drove to the railway station and learned that the runaway had bought a ticket for Portland the previous day. He had been accompanied by a fellow named Harris, well-known to us as a worthless person. The Old Squire went to Portland and was there for several days making inquiries, but could learn nothing.

Several rumors came to our ears as weeks passed, one that Halstead and Harris had gone to Biddeford fifteen miles from Portland. Thither the Old Squire hastened, but Halstead was not to be found. In July we learned that a youth answering to his description had shipped from Portland on the schooner Thomas Fessenden for Galveston, Texas. In reply to a letter, sent to that port, Skipper Ludlow of the Fessenden admitted that Halstead had gone with him, but wrote that he had deserted immediately on reaching Galveston.

For a long time Theodora believed that he would come home. Grandmother too used to dream of him, occasionally, and then look for him for days afterwards.

But two years passed without a word. Later we learned what his adventures had been.

Two months from the day Halstead disappeared from the Old Squire's he was "toting" bunches of shingles on his back through a mangrove swamp on the coast of Texas, somewhat near the mouth of the Trinity River.

He had gone to sea, just as we had heard, on the schooner Thomas Fessenden, then clearing for Galveston with a cargo of slates and grindstones. The Fessenden was a small schooner; Halstead was dreadfully seasick, but at first the skipper was not unkind to him and refrained from ordering him aloft when he saw how timid he was about climbing.

Hardships came, however, when, disappointed in a return cargo of hides from Galveston for Boston, Skipper Ludlow determined to fetch north two hundred thousand cypress shingles from the swamps of Trinity River. Carrying bunches of shingles through the swamp to the vessel was a fearful task, but there was still a worse one allotted to Halstead.

Nearly all the old hollow cypresses in the swamp contained colonies of bees that had accumulated honey for years. Skipper Ludlow conceived the idea of filling several empty hogsheads and barrels with it to be sold as strained honey in the north. A sailor was set to fell the bee trees; and as a change from toting shingles Halstead was ordered to muffle his head in a burlap sack and fetch honey aboard. The whole swamp was soon humming with enraged bees. Clouds of them followed the dripping honey buckets, as Halstead went to and fro, and eddied furiously above his head. Despite his best efforts at muffling himself, he was stung repeatedly; and either from this or from partaking too freely of honey he became strangely affected. His entire body became swollen. His head throbbed, his vision wavered, he grew fevered and fell off the logs on his trips, wasting honey to such an extent that the skipper "disciplined" him; and this, together with the heat, bees and all, quite disordered his wits.

Toward noon of the fourth day he staggered off into the woods, beyond the shingle camp, wandering aimlessly for a time, then throwing himself down to die, as he thought. In fact, he was tired of life.

All the rest of that day he lay there. Twice he heard the skipper hallooing for him, but he felt little disposition to answer. Mosquitoes swarmed over his head and red ants bit him. But he was past caring for torments and lay there through the night, expecting soon to die and be out of his misery.

Probably he was not nearly so near dying as he imagined; for he not only was alive the next morning but found that he could lift his head, and he felt hungry. Presently at a distance he heard the strokes of mallets where the schooner's crew were riving shingles. For some time he lay debating with himself whether or not to go back to the camp; he had about concluded that this was the only course open to him when a long way off he heard a rooster crow.

That decided the question of going back. He couldn't be worse off, he thought; if there were settlers anywhere near, he determined to join them; the instinct to run away was always strong with Halstead. He left behind him his wages, no part of which had been paid.

Hobbling away through the forest, he came suddenly to a bend of the river and saw a colored boy in a boat, fishing. Halstead had passed his childhood in New Orleans among negroes, and he readily entered into conversation with him and shared his lunch. Learning that he lived at a place called Anahuac, a few miles distant, he persuaded the young darky to take him there in his boat. They were trailing a baited hook, however, and on the way suddenly hooked an enormous catfish, which upset the little craft and nearly drowned them both.

They finally got ashore, very wet, and walked to Anahuac, then a place of greater commercial importance than at present. Here almost the first person they fell in with was a lightning-rod agent, named Jefferson Hanna, from Buffalo, New York. Hanna was driving four fine mules, attached to a long-bodied wagon, heavily loaded with rods and ladders. He was a character, and one afterward not too favorably known in that part of the country; at that time he had just arrived in Texas and was starting out from Anahuac to "rod" the state, a business not without its perils. Catching sight of Halstead, he pulled up his mules. "You look like a likely young feller!" he called out. "Don't ye want an easy job, riding round with me and my son Lucas?" Halstead took a look at the red-painted wagon and decided he did. Within three minutes he was hired, at fifteen dollars a month, and climbed aboard the lightning-rod wagon beside Lucas.

Now, if there was one job rather than another for which Cousin Halstead was unfitted, it was erecting lightning rods on the roofs of buildings. But it was characteristic of him not to inquire what his work was to be; and neither Hanna nor his son had thought it worth while to tell him that their former helper had fallen and broken his neck. What Hanna wanted was a nimble youngster, to climb with Lucas and attach the rods and insulators to the ridgepoles of buildings. Lucas, indeed, could climb like a squirrel. The boys had to put up the ladders, then carry the rods up in sections and attach them, after Hanna had struck a bargain with the owners.

They journeyed first to Houston, then on across country to Austin, stopping at all the smaller towns and calling at the houses of the more prosperous planters and cattlemen. Halstead's timidity as a roof man was soon apparent to his new employer; but helpers were not easily hired at low wages. Hanna therefore adopted a policy of bantering and jollying him, to get him up the ladders, jocosely daring him to climb as high as Lucas and not let Lucas outdo him. It is a wonder how he induced him to climb to a roof at all; but he jockeyed him up and down with some success for a month or more until one sorrowful morning in July, when they were near San Marcos, twenty-four miles or more out of Austin. Here they had undertaken to "rod" a small Methodist church owned and attended by colored people.

Lucas and Halstead got a ladder up to the eaves of the church; then, climbing to the roof, they drew up another ladder, which they placed against the steeple, setting the foot of it astride the ridgepole. Up went Lucas, with staples and insulators, and called on the timid Halstead to fetch up the rod and point. The roof, however, was about as high as Halstead had the courage to climb. He grew giddy. Thereupon the wily Hanna, who was handing up the rod to them, began to cajole him.

"Don't look down! Don't look down!" he cried. "Look up to the sky! Look right up at Lucas. You don't want to let Lucas beat you like that! Maine boys are just as brave as Buffalo boys, I know. Steady now, and up ye go! 'Red bean, yellow blow, give a step and up you go!' Keep saying that and your head will be as clear as a goose quill!"

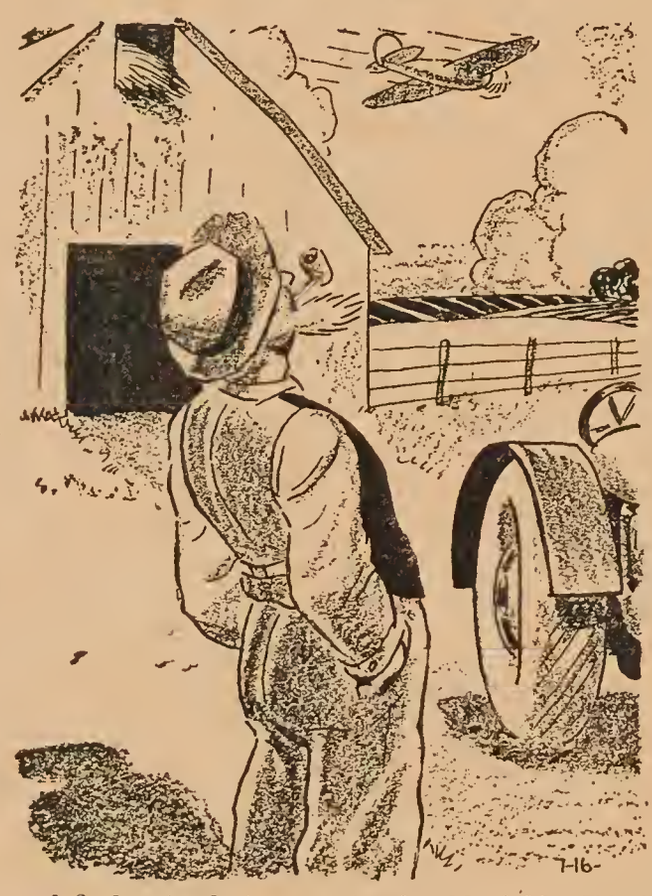
Thus exhorted, Halstead lifted himself trembling, up the tottery ladder, one arm full of rods. Unfortunately the steeple was in bad condition. The platform against which the upper end of the ladder rested gave way under the added weight as Halstead ascended, and the top of the ladder was canted off. Feeling it move, Lucas caught hold of a projecting spike in the spire and held fast; but Halstead, with his armful of rods, went with the ladder and fell sidewise to the roof, whence ladder, rods and boy slid off the eaves and crashed to the ground below.

The fall broke his leg and also fractured his hip.

Hanna's attention was naturally given first to his own son, who was holding on by the spike aloft. With the aid of several persons who came running to the scene of the accident, another ladder was got up and Lucas rescued from his dangerous situation.

Halstead, meanwhile, lay groaning

The Song of the Lazy Farmer



IN TIMES of old, a man was king out here on his own farm, by jing, we farmed it just the way we pleased, at least until the sheriff seized the place because we had forgot to pay the int'rest, like as not, or mebbe didn't have the dough because our prices was so low. If gulleys washed across the fields it might cut down our tater yields, but that there land belonged to us, and no one dared to make a fuss if all the place was washed away. Nobody had a thing to say if we should plant it all to corn, for quotas had not yet been born.

But now that genial Uncle Sam has took a hand I never am quite sure what I'm supposed to do, or what I've done when I am thru. There's airplanes circlin' in the sky to find out whether I comply, they're takin' pictures of my land with ev'rything that's on it, and then they can measure ev'ry field and find out what my oats should yield. I'd like to talk by radio to that there pilot up there so that I could ask him if he'd look behind the hill beside the brook and tell me if my hired hand is still a-workin' on the land, or if he's sleepin', that, by gee, would sure be worth a lot to me. Most all my secrets I expose, and Uncle Sam's reporter knows most ev'rything I do or say, but if he'll make my farmin' pay by keeping prices good and strong, why, I won't worry very long about my liberty, for I can pay my banker bye and bye!

The Amateur Poet's Corner

Because of the number of contributions, we do not return poems not published. Keep a copy of your poem.

The limit in length is sixteen (16) lines, and poem must be original and written by an amateur. $2.00 will be paid to the author of each one printed. Check will be mailed on or about first day of month following publication.

Send poems to Poetry Editor, *American Agriculturist*, P. O. Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y.

To a Small Boy Doing Sums

Faint smudges on your little thumbs
Tell me that you are doing sums.
With small hand moving busily,
You write that two and one are three;
And in your mind forevermore
You'll hold that two and two are four.

Oh! dark brown head and eyes gray-blue
This wisdom life will bring to you:
Truth, faith and honor, nothing less,
Make up the sum of happiness.

—*Mary Norton Cox,*
Henniker, N. H.

from pain. A horse doctor who happened to be passing was the first to give him aid. Near by lived a widow and her daughter, named Hauschild, people from Saxony, of a colony that had settled at New Braunfels. They carried Halstead to the Hauschild cottage and left him there.

Hanna then drove on. He had secured his pay for the rods; and he told the three colored stewards of the church that he was going after a physician, but would return and erect the rods during the afternoon. No one saw him again in those parts, and Halstead never got his wages.

Of what passed during the rest of that day and night Halstead afterwards remembered little. The horse doctor at last summoned a physician to assist him. Chloroform was administered, and the broken leg was set and the fractured hip treated after a manner.

It was not till the following morning that Halstead fully regained consciousness. He came to himself quite suddenly, from hearing a curious noise hard by—a clinking, chipping noise as of a hammer and chisel on stone. His eyes opened, and he found himself looking through two folding doors into a room adjoining the one in which he lay, looking straight at some one in white, who had an equally white slab of marble propped up in front of her. In one hand she held a curious little hammer, in the other a bone-handled chisel. She was cutting a letter in the marble. From where he lay the letter looked like an H; the stone was clearly a gravestone.

Was it an angel thus employed? Stronge fantasies sped through his still semitorpid brain. "I guess I've died," he mused; for he now remembered falling off the church steeple. "I must have died. That is why I am lying here so still; and she is cutting my gravestone; Well, I don't much care," he thought. "It's comfortable over here, anyhow." Yet he felt rather curious about it, tried to look at his hands, which were under a white sheet that came up to his chin. He started to turn it down, when instantly such a terrible spasm of pain shot along his broken leg that he cried out involuntarily.

The "angel" before the stone quickly turned a very human face toward him. She was a girl in a big, all-enveloping white apron, which perhaps needs a word of explanation.

The story of the Hauschilds was a pathetic one. They had emigrated to Texas fourteen years before and taken up a large tract of farm lands thirty-five miles northeast of San Antonio. There were two brothers in the family named Naum and August Wilhelm. Naum was a marble worker by trade, in the old country, and unmarried; but August Wilhelm had a wife, Frederica, and a little daughter, Hilda Frederica, aged four. They had brought to Texas the frugal habits, household arts and homely virtues of Saxony. Agriculture was at first the pursuit in which all engaged; but as time passed the older brother, Naum, reverted to his vocation of marble worker. This he taught to the growing Hilda Frederica.

The period of the Civil War bore heavily on these colonists. There was savage fighting on the Nueces River, and among those who lost their lives there were Naum and August Wilhelm Hauschild. Lamentable hardship now fell to the lot of Frederica Hauschild and her daughter, but slowly, patiently, Hilda and her mother retrieved the worst of their losses.

As time passed and deaths occurred, their Teuton neighbors remembered the gravestones beautifully lettered and fashioned by Naum Hauschild and desired Hilda to cut inscriptions for them. This she did at first merely to oblige a few friends, procuring the marble slabs at San Antonio; for she remembered her Uncle Naum's methods and knew with whom he had dealt for marble, both abroad and at Rutland, Vermont.

Soon much of her time came to be thus occupied, and she found it necessary to make fixed charges for her work. She began to feel something of her Uncle Naum's joy in his craft—the joy and the ambition to do beautiful work and make each new effort surpass the last. It was through the doorway of her humble studio that Halstead first saw her in her big white apron, and he thought she was an angel, inscribing his tombstone!

In dropping him at the door of these kind-hearted people Fortune had indeed been good. Few would have done for him what they did; for Halstead was there three months with his left leg in a splint, quite helpless, often in great pain and an object of constant care, without a dollar in his pocket to pay either his doctor's bill or for nursing.

Every day Frederica Hauschild worked out of doors, tending her crops, while Hilda looked after the bees and between whiles cut and polished little urns, cherubs' heads, roses and mortuary inscriptions. Yet busy as life forced them to be they found time to give this wanderer the best of care, minister to his many wants, and in the end pay for all without a murmur.

Not till late in October that fall was Halstead able to take his first feeble steps on his broken leg; and then it was found that owing to the hip fracture and imperfect surgical treatment, his left leg was three inches shorter than the other, and that he would probably be obliged to walk with a cane.

Under the circumstances it is not strange, perhaps, that he evinced little disposition to stir forth from this harbor of refuge to shift for himself. He accepted the care bestowed on him as a matter of course. It seems never to have entered the minds of the Hauschilds to turn him adrift; and throughout the following winter he sojourned with them, doing little more than hobble forth for a walk on fair days.

In one minor matter only was he of the least use or benefit. He spoke English, of which their own knowledge was still very imperfect. But now both Hilda and her mother became daily learners of English, making a merry agreement to speak no other language in the household conversation.

And how did we learn of this, the reader may ask. In an odd way and not till two years later.

(*To be continued*)



A foxy girl is June Dickerman who boasts of two pet foxes that neither bite nor scratch. The foxes were taken from a den by her father, Arthur Dickerman, farmer near Gorham, N. Y. Hundreds of foxes have been killed in Ontario County during the past winter and spring. June's birthday is in June; and she was 15 years old the 15th. —M. D. C.

Scouting's "Good Turn" ▪ ▪ ▪ *for* Farm Boys

(*Continued from Page* 1)

a Scout.

Joining a **Scout Troop** is the easiest way for a boy to get the fun and profit out of Scouting. A troop requires a membership of at least eight or nine boys, with an adult scoutmaster, and a sponsoring committee of at least 3 active, fine men. There are very few neighborhoods in the Northeast so far from town that it is impossible for a boy to get in to a meeting of the scout troop once a week.

But if for any reason you cannot join a scout troop, you can still be a scout. You can, for example, organize a **Neighborhood Patrol.** A patrol is a small neighborhood group of boys, from two to eight in number. A patrol must have a scoutmaster, who must be approved by three parents. Even if you are unable to join a troop or organize a neighborhood patrol, you can become a **Lone Scout.** Farm boys and working boys living in scattered areas may become lone scouts, providing each secures one of the best men in his neighborhood to be his scout "friend and counselor". The boy and his man friend sign up on the same blank, and this is the smallest organized unit in scouting.

Now, what does scouting do for rural boys? The program is based on a wide range of skills, crafts, activities, outdoor interests, and self-help projects. The scout has a wide selection of the things he can do as a regular part of the program as he advances from tenderfoot to Eagle rank. The whole program is arranged to give him association with the best men and companionship of other boys in the whole community pursuing the same fine ideals.

In connection with his scouting, and in earning his merit badges, the scout organization offers special instruction and help toward earning merit badges in farm and rural enterprises. These include projects in farm layout and building arrangements, soil management, farm mechanics, farm records, animal industry, dairying, hog and poultry production, landscape architecture, beef production, fruit culture, horsemanship, sheep farming, forestry, blacksmithing, bee-keeping, and first aid to animals.

There are also merit badges for rural boys in health, safety and first aid, which include such subjects as camping, first aid, life saving, physical development, public health, swimming. To name just a few other interesting subjects for rural boys in scouting, I might mention archery, astronomy, automobiling, aviation, bird study, bugling, canoeing, conservation, cooking, electricity, hiking, Indian lore, insect life, journalism, leather work, machinery of all kinds, photography, pathfinding, public speaking, radio, signalling, stamp collecting, and many others. Booklets covering each of these subjects and others are available at a very small price, or full references are given so the necessary information and books can be found in the local library. To advance in scouting you must pass tests in projects like those I have mentioned until you finally achieve that great goal of all scouts, Eagle rank. An Eagle Scout has laid the foundations for success and happiness in life.

Just as an illustration of what a boy can do in Scouting, let me give you a personal example. Each year *American Agriculturist* awards to eight young people a medal for outstanding achievement in rural life. The awards are made personally by the Governor of the State. Two each of these 4-A awards go to members of the Boy Scouts, the 4-H clubs, the Future Farmers, and the Juvenile Grange. Last year Lee Phillips of Burt, Niagara County, New York, was one of the scouts who won the 4-A award. He is an Eagle Scout, and to attain that great honor he had to progress from tenderfoot to first-class scout, and then win 21 merit badges, including those for health, safety and first aid. Beyond the Eagle rank he added the Bronze Palm, and is now working for the Gold Palm. He has been swimming instructor at scout camp, was patrol leader at the National Scout Jamboree in 1937, and has been appointed assistant scoutmaster of his troop. The principal of Newfane School paid Lee a real tribute when he said:

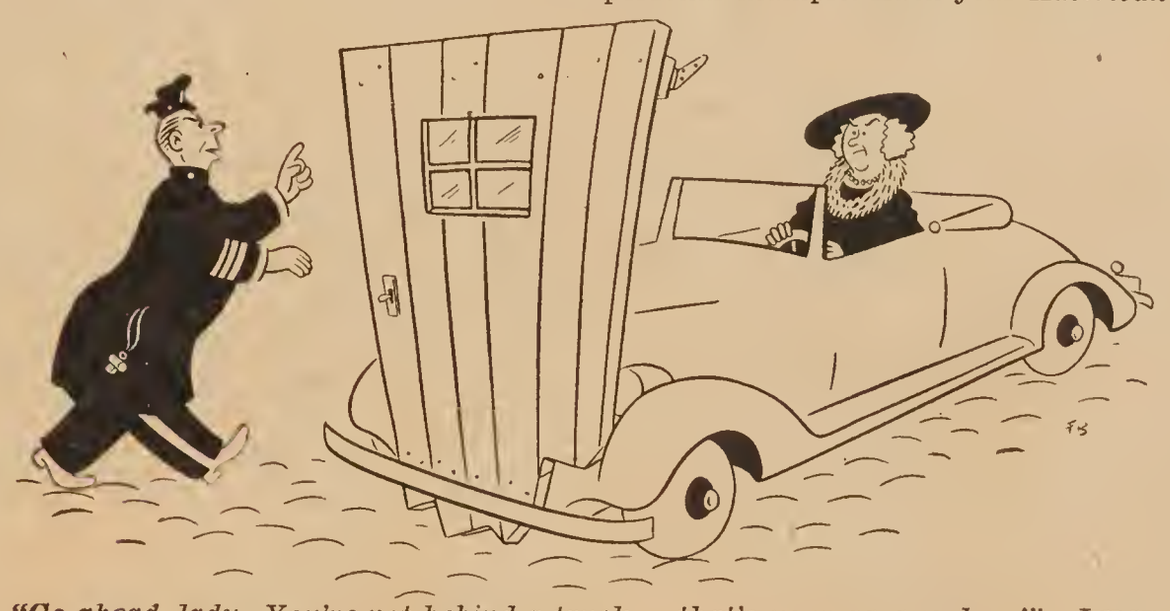
"Lee is a young man of excellent habits, is a fine leader, and is highly esteemed by his fellow students. I am sure they all feel as I do that he is a living example of what we expect to find in the young manhood of America."

In awarding the medal, Governor Lehman said:

Lee, this medal in addition to recognizing your achievements, adds to your responsibility as a scout and as a leader. Continue to grow in physical strength, mental alertness, and moral courage, and let this medal be an inspiration to pass on to younger boys the benefits you have received from scouting."

Like the 4-H clubs and the Future Farmers, one of the chief principles of scouting is to "learn to do by doing." Another slogan made famous by scouting is "Be Prepared". On page one you will find the oath that every Scout must take, and the Scout Law which he must obey.

Perhaps the finest thing of all that can be said about the great Scout organization is that men who as boys were members for a number of years, and who lived up to the Scout oath and law, are never found in prison. If you are a boy and want to learn more about this splendid organization, or if you are a parent interested in having your boy become a scout, write for full information to Mr. O. H. Benson, National Director of Rural Scouting, Boy Scouts of America, 2 Park Avenue, New York. If you read my last article on 4-H clubs, you will remember that Mr. Benson was one of the founders of the 4-H clubs. He has spent his life helping boys.



"Go ahead, lady. You're not behind a truck — that's your garage door!"—JUDGE.

Kernels, Screenings *and* Chaff

By H. E. BABCOCK

AS THIS is written, the boys have started combining our winter barley. I have made a deal with fifteen-year-old Johnny Babcock and his chum, Dave Fairbanks, to combine our grain this year. The boys are to cut all of our grain at so much a bushel and I am giving them the use of the combine to cut as much grain for our neighbors as they can handle.

I figured out with the boys that before they are through college they will have had six or seven summer vacation periods and they agree with me that there is no job which fits into these periods better than running a combine.

A STIFF INITIATION

They are getting a stiff introduction to the job. Our winter barley has gone down badly and it has ripened so early that whatever grass and weeds there are in it are still lush and green. Also, several of the strains of winter barley we are testing—particularly the Polish barley—have wickedly barbed awns. A few of these awns in a fellow's pants are fitting rivals to General Johnson's famous "ants in his pants."

STRAIN OBSERVATIONS

Because the boys have not yet cut enough of our barley so that at this writing I have any worth while figures on yields I can only report certain other observations. The Russian or Polish barley we have certainly did not winter-kill and it looks as though it would yield reasonably well, *but the straw is undeniably weak and the beards, as I have said, are covered with very wicked barbs.* At maturity it is neither a pretty crop to look at nor a comfortable one to handle.

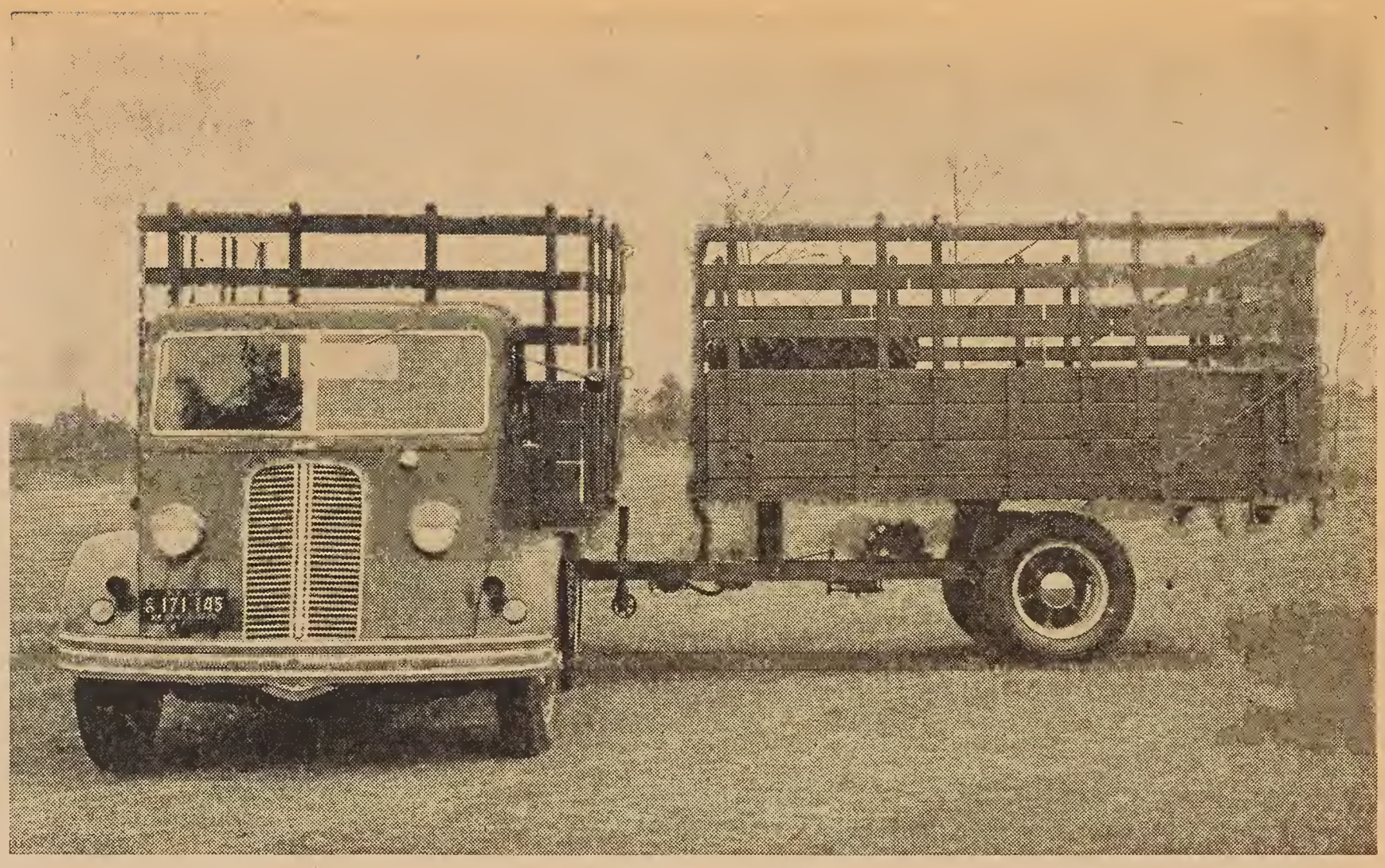
Our smooth-awned strain of barley which came from Virginia, has a much stiffer straw than the Polish barley. It also looks as though it would yield well but we, of course, know very little about its hardiness. As one of the professors I had inspect it remarked, "maybe it just didn't happen to kill out last winter."

Then, we have an awnless strain which also has a stiff straw but, darn it all, this particular strain doesn't look as though it is going to yield at all well. In addition we are, of course, not sure of its hardiness.

NOTHING TO SELL

Several readers of this page have sent in orders for winter barley seed. Even if we were sure about winter barley and had some lots good enough for seed, I would not want to sell any for seed purposes. *I feel that it would be taking an unfair advantage to give anything the publicity I have given our winter barley on this page and then try to cash in on it by selling it for seed.*

I am returning all orders for winter barley seed, first, because, as I stated above, I don't want to commercialize this page; second, because our strains of winter barley are not pure enough nor clean enough to be sold for seed and, third, because I am not at all sure of the future of the crop here in the Northeast and don't want to be a party to getting anybody into growing it on the basis of our experience with it to date.



When we had our special farm truck built we had the manufacturer duplicate it in the form of a trailer which we can use either with the truck or our rubber mounted tractor. Like the truck, the trailer dumps by gravity. It is equipped with air brakes and just ahead of the wheels you will note mounted on the frame a small winch. The use of this winch on both the truck and the trailer is illustrated in the pictures below.

* * *

Good Hay Weather

Around Ithaca, at least, we have had remarkably good hay weather for several weeks. This weather has taken much of the point out of grass ensilage. Had we known it was going to be such good hay-making weather we probably would not have made as much grass ensilage as we have at Sunnygables, but not being assured of it, we did go ahead and fill our silos with our first-cutting alfalfa and clover and as I write this we have a couple of fields of alfalfa ready to cut the second time.

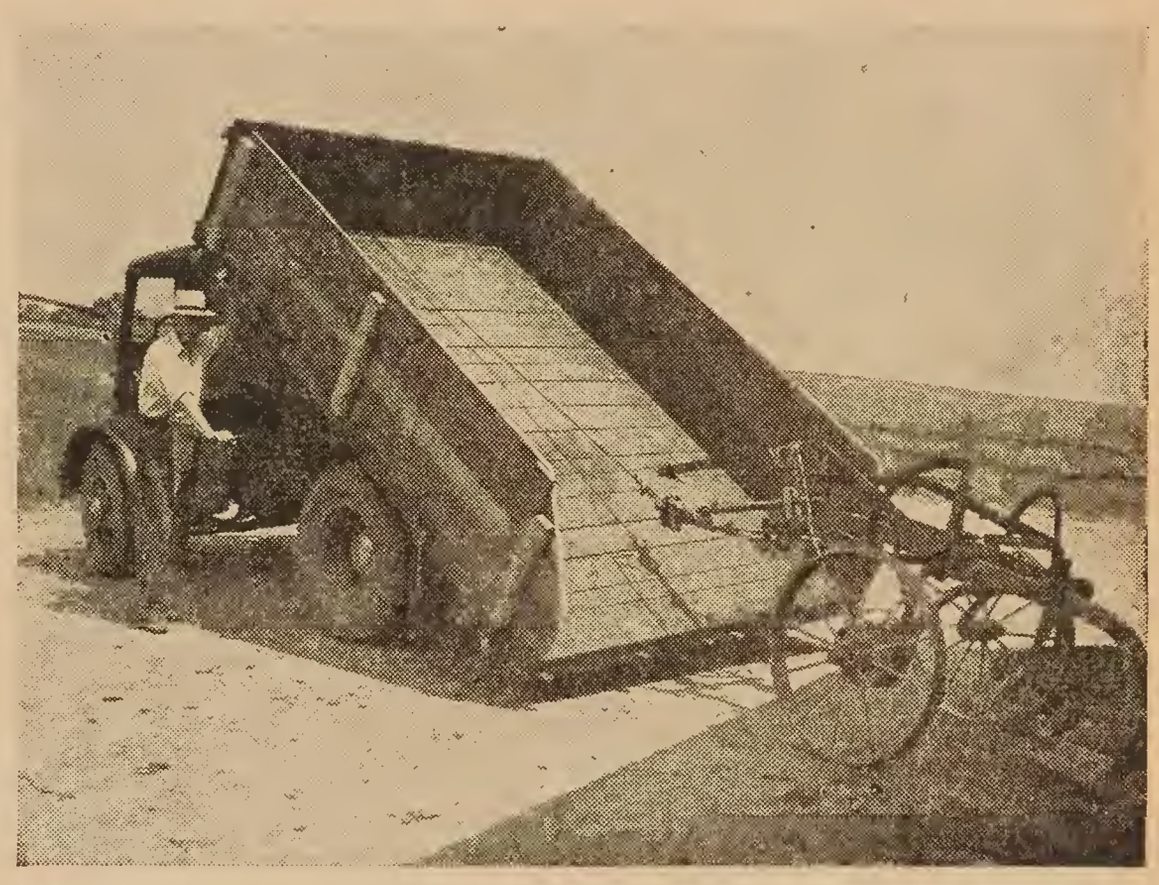
We won't make any more ensilage at Sunnygables until this fall when we shall top off two silos with soybeans and fill two more with the same crop treated, of course, with Silo-Phos, which is a trade name which has been adopted for 68 per cent phosphoric acid.

I know that a lot of readers of this page have put up grass ensilage. As you open your silos and find what you have in them I would indeed appreciate a line from you, reporting on the conditions you find and how you like grass ensilage to feed. I should like to publish some of these reports on this page if you will but permit me to do so.

* * *

Lost Heifer

When we turned out our yearling Angus heifers they became very scared in the truck. When they were unloaded into the pasture one of them left the others and high-tailed it for the woods. She did not bother to stop at the pasture line fence but sailed right over the top of it. She was gone about six weeks, during which time no one laid eyes on her. A rumor did develop that a black bear had been seen in the woods near the farm. One day she showed up in a hurry, evidently having had enough of the wilds.



(Above) Our farm truck, dumped and in position where one man can load a heavy tractor plow into it alone. Note the wire cable which has been hooked to the plow. This cable is wound up by the same kind of hand-operated winch which may be seen on the trailer in the picture at the top of the page.

(Below) Simply by turning the winch with a crank the editor of Kernels, Screenings and Chaff has pulled the plow up into the truck and is now ready to pull the truck platform down into horizontal position by applying a few pounds pull with his left hand. In addition to its use in loading into the truck heavy farm machinery and even stubborn cows, the winch can be used to bind a bulky load very tightly to the truck and in emergencies is available to help pull the truck out of mud holes by hitching the cable to some solid object and then winding it up on the winch. In the next issue we plan on showing you pictures of our tractor-trailer combination which has even more versatility than the tractor-truck except, of course, that its road speed is limited to around twenty miles an hour.





Protective SERVICE BUREAU

MEMBER AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST PROTECTIVE SERVICE

Conducted by H. L. COSLINE

Is It Worth the Cost?

What can you tell me about the Property Advertising Service of Hartford, Connecticut. I would like to sell my place and understand that for 50c per month they will print a booklet and distribute it to prospective buyers.

THIS is a reasonably new venture and, as we understand it, there is no guarantee of a sale. Therefore those who are applying will have to decide whether or not the chance of making a sale are worth what it costs. Up to date we are informed that the concern has concentrated on signing up a list of people who want to sell.

* * *

Why Pay Advance Fees?

The National Press Service of Los Angelcs, California, had an advertisement in a newspaper asking for corrcspondents to work at home clipping and preparing newspaper items. I answered the advertisement and received a reply asking me to enroll as a member. There is a fee of $5.00 for enrollment. I am very anxious to do some kind of work at home to hclp meet our expcnses but do not want to invest any money unwisely.

It is highly unnecessary to belong to such an association to write news items. Perhaps the possibilities of getting news stories accepted would be no better after joining such an association than they were before.

* * *

Don't Hesitate

"My family has taken *American Agriculturist* for many years, and not one of us has previously ever taken advantage of the Protective Service Bureau for advice."

Needless to say, we are glad to give all the information we can to this subscriber, but we are a bit "let down" to think that no member of this family ever called on us before. We are glad to be of service to any subscriber or member of his family in ar' way we can.

* * *

Is This Momsen?

In a recent issue I reported that the Post Office Department had issued a fraud order against J. B. Momsen and the Associated Adjusters of Milwaukee. In today's mail a subscriber sent us a letter which he received from Milwaukee and which has peculiar resemblance to those our subscribers received from the Associated Adjusters. Yes, you guessed right — the letter offered employment and wanted $5.00 with the application fee. As yet we have not had time to check to see if Momsen is back of this concern, but his past history shows that every time the Post Office issues a fraud order against him he starts up a new and similar enterprise. I plan to give you further information on this, but if, in the meantime, you get a letter from Milwaukee with $5.00 requested you had better first check with us. The whole thing looks to me like another scheme to get a $5.00 bill without giving anything for it.

* * *

Old Books

If you own first editions of any of the authors listed below, communicate at once with Gustav Davidson, Rare Book Room, Library of Congress, Washington, D. C.

Mr. Davidson is preparing a bibliography of the more important series writers of American juveniles of the latter half of the 19th Century, and will welcome your interest and co-operation in helping him build, for the national library, as complete a collection as possible.

Here are the authors:

Jacob Abbott, Louisa May Alcott, Horatio Alger, Jr., T. S. Arthur, Capt. Ralph Bonehill, Harry Castlemon, O. Augusta Chency, Paul Creyton, Edward S. Ellis, Martha Finley, Francis Forrester, Lucy Ellen Guernsey, Samuel Goodrich (Peter Parley), Lieut. R. H. Jayne, Elijah Kellogg, Colonel H. R. Gordon, Lawrence Lancewood, Madeline Leslie, Brooks McCormick, Sophie May, May Mannering, Joanna Mathews, James Otis, Oliver Optic (Wm. T. Adams), Pansy, Arthur Lee Putnam, Margaret Sidney, C. A. Stephens, Edward Stratemeyer, J. T. Trowbridge, Anna Warner, Elizabeth Wetherell, Susan Warner, Arthur M. Winfield, Daniel Wise, Francis Woodworth.

EDITOR'S NOTE: It is important to remember that the Library of Congress is not interested in reprints of these books. What they want are copies of the first editions printed of the authors listed. The Library has a limited fund for the purchase of these books, but while they are not soliciting donations, we understand that they are welcome.

Latest Reward Goes to Massachusetts

NUMBER 18128 ITHACA, N. Y. May 13 1938

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF ITHACA 50-262/2
ITHACA, N. Y

PAY - - - - - Exactly Twenty-Five and 00/100 Dollars - - - - -

TO THE ORDER OF Norman Drew $25.00

Brattleboro Road AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST Inc.

North Bernardston, Mass.

E R Eastman PRES. TREAS. CASHIER

IMPRISONMENT for theft is not covered by the standing offer by *American Agriculturist* of $25 reward, but there are occasions which come close to the line when it is up to us to decide whether or not the reward should be given. We are not inclined to split hairs, and therefore it didn't take us long to decide that Norman Drew of North Bernardston, Mass., should receive a check.

The occasion was this:—About 1:00 A. M. Peter Tomasion drove up to the gas station, ordered $2 worth of gasoline, and as soon as he got the gas, he jumped in the car and drove away, evidently in the hope that his license number would not be taken in the darkness. However, Norman reported the case promptly, and later when Tomasion was arrested, he identified him. When he came to trial Tomasion received a six-year sentence at the Concord, Mass., Reformatory.

Following the decision that this instance did represent misrepresentation with attempt to defraud, check was forwarded Mr. Drew promptly.

This reward is offered to anyone who gives information leading to the arrest, conviction, and imprisonment for at least thirty days of any person who defrauds or attempts to defraud an *American Agriculturist* subscriber. It is necessary that the subscriber have a yellow Service Bureau sign posted at the time the fraud is attempted.



Mr. and Mrs. Francis G. Nichols and their children of Bradford, New York.

Their son, Paul W. Nichols, was injured July 4, 1937, when the car in which he was riding collided with another car and he was rendered unconscious. His death occurred soon after, due to a fractured skull.

Lawrence Nichols, a brother, was in the same accident and received $60.00 for six weeks total disability.

Bradford, New York
November 21, 1937

Mr. E. C. Weatherby, General Agent
North American Accident Insurance Co.
Ithaca, New York

Dear Sir:

Mrs. Nichols and I are grateful for the $1,000.00 check delivered to us following the death of our son, Paul. Our other son, Lawrence, was injured in the same accident and received $60.00 under the same protection offered through the North American Accident Insurance Company.

You may feel free to use the pictures of my family and of the wrecked car in any way you wish.

Thanking you for the service, I am

Yours truly,

Francis G. Nichols

Claim No. B-82614 New York. Check No.
North American Accident Insurance Company
Home Office: 209 So. La Salle Street, Chicago
Not Valid unless Release on Back is Signed by Claimant
November 10, 1937
Pay to the order of Francis G. Nichols, Administrator of the Estate of Paul W. Nichols, deceased, $1000.00
One Thousand and No/100 - - - - -

The G.L.F. Page

"The basis of a sound business cooperative is voluntary use by fully informed patrons." . . . .

LARIATS AND BINDER TWINE

From Central America comes *sisal*—a very tough, durable fiber that is blended with manila to make cowboys' lariats and G.L.F. binder twine. The sisal gives strength and wearing quality to the twine. Other advantages of G.L.F. binder twine: No knots or lumps. Full 500 feet to the pound. Core stands up right to the end of the length.

SCHOOL DAYS

Operators of twenty G.L.F. wholesale plants and warehouses came to Ithaca this week for a three-day school session. The "students" studied such subjects as Insurance, Labor Relations, and Plant Management. Director Leigh Kirkland explained to them the part the Board of Directors plays in G.L.F., and Maurice Russell, Patrons' Committeeman from Carbondale, Pa., told them what, in his opinion, farmers expect of the G.L.F. The school was one of a series which the Exchange is running to broaden the outlook of employees and to train them for their particular jobs.

ALLIGATORS ON THE WALL

The network of cracks you sometimes see on a painted surface is known as "alligatoring." It happens when the proportion of zinc oxide in the paint is too high. Zinc oxide is added to paint to give it a hard surface that will withstand weathering. The right



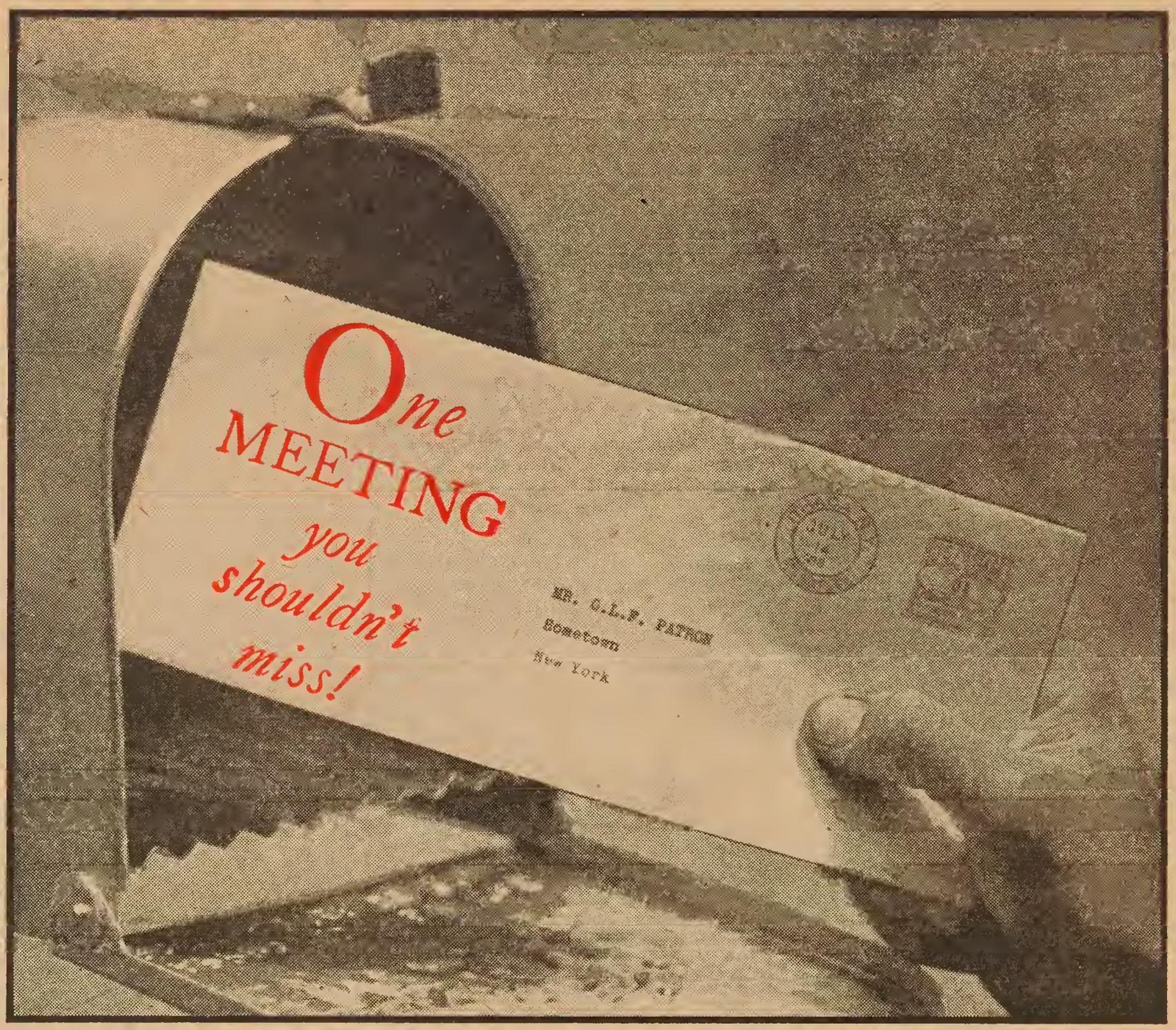
amount to put in depends on the climate where the paint is to be used. Studies at agricultural colleges have determined the right amount of zinc oxide to give an elastic film that will wear through the changing temperatures of the Northeast. College recommendations, based on these studies, are followed in mixing G.L.F. paints.

DIVIDEND DECLARED

At their last regular meeting for the fiscal year ending June 30, the G.L.F. Board of Directors authorized a patronage dividend from the past year's earnings not to exceed $300,000. The exact amount of the dividend and the commodities on which it is to be paid will be determined when the books are closed for the year.

G.L.F. Quality

COOPERATIVE
G.L.F. EXCHANGE, INC.
Ithaca, N.Y.



Through their locally elected Patrons' Committeemen, G.L.F. patrons control their cooperative. Committeemen are in close contact with both wholesale and retail operations of G.L.F. They have access to the G.L.F. management at any time.

Every fall they attend the Stockholders' Annual Meeting where they elect the G.L.F. directors.

This summer in more than 500 communities G.L.F. Patrons' Annual Meetings will be held, at which the principal business will be the election of Patrons' Committeemen. Every G.L.F. patron should make it a point to attend his local meeting and participate in the election.

Other features of the meeting will include movies, reports on the past year's operations, and entertainment. If your local meeting is not listed below, watch for your invitation and plan to attend with your family.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★

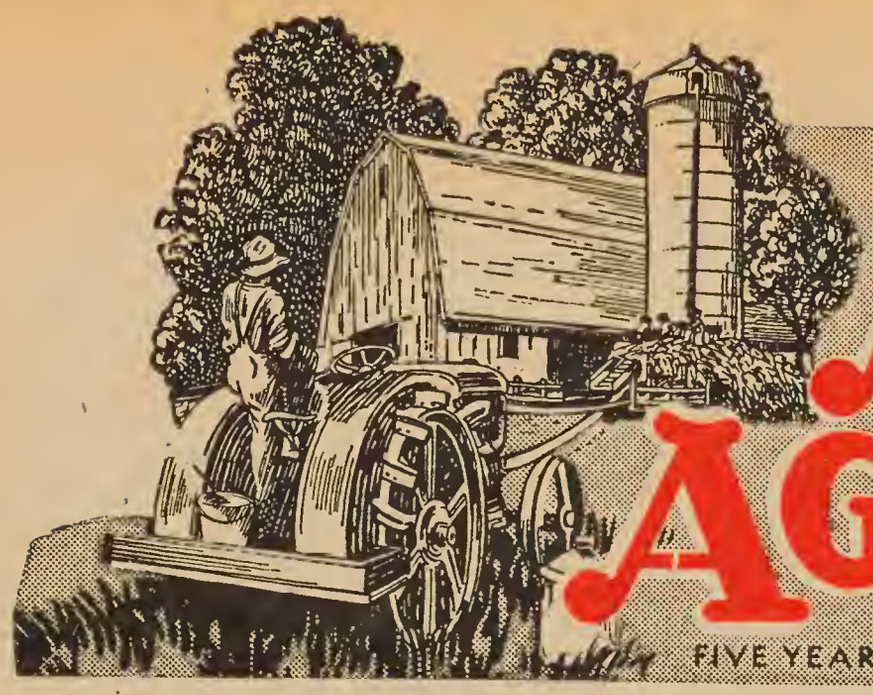


PARTIAL LIST OF MEETINGS SCHEDULED FOR JULY

DATE	TOWN	PLACE
July 15	Gilbert, Pa.	Community Hall
	King Kerry, N.Y.	H. S Auditorium
17	Alfred, N.Y.	Eggleston Park (north of Belmont)
18	Newton, N.J.	Enterprise Grange Hall
	Cuba, N.Y.	Eggleston Park
	Elmira, N.Y.	
	Catatonk, N.Y.	Community Hall
19	Greenwich, N.Y.	Cambridge Grange Hall
	Califon, N.J.	Firemen's Hall
	Aldenville, Pa.	Clinton H. S.
	Whitesville, N.Y.	Eggleston Park
20	Mansfield, Pa.	Mansfield H. S.
	West Falls, N.Y.	Orchard Park Grange Hall
	DeRuyter, N.Y.	
	No. Bennington, Vt.	White Creek Grange Hall
	Belvidere, N.J.	Firemen's Hall
21	Bartonsville, Pa.	Wesley Chapel
	Truxton, N.Y.	
	Knoxville, Pa.	High School
	Schuylerville, N.Y.	Bacon Hill Grange
July 22	Poughkeepsie, N.Y.	Baright Bros. (new warehouse)
	Milford, N.Y.	Westville Grange Hall
	Newark Valley, N.Y.	
	Clymer, N.Y.	High School
	Vestal, N.Y.	
	Clinton, N.Y.	Grange Hall
25	Edmeston, N.Y.	Grange Hall
	Greendell, N.J.	Union Church
26	Blairstown, N.J.	Hill's Amusement Hall
	Oxford, N.Y.	Grange Hall
	Greene, N.Y.	H. S. Gym.
	Candor, N.Y.	
	Spencer, N.Y.	
27	Cincinnatus, N.Y.	
	Munnsville, N.Y.	I.O.O.F. Hall
29	LaGrangeville, N.Y.	Freedom Plains Grange Hall
	McGraw, N.Y.	
	Stillwater, N.J.	P.O.S. of A. Hal
29	Sherburne, N.Y.	H. S. Auditorium
	Marathon, N.Y.	
	Guilford, N.Y.	

WATCH FOR ANNOUNCEMENT OF YOUR LOCAL G.L.F. PATRONS' MEETING

JULY 30, 1938



AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

FIVE YEARS FOR $3.00 — THREE YEARS FOR $2.00 — PUBLISHED EVERY OTHER WEEK

Save Agriculture to Save America

By FRANK GANNETT

EDITOR'S NOTE: This is a talk given by Mr. Gannett at the Fourteenth Annual Session of the American Institute of Cooperation at Moscow, Idaho.

SOME who live in cities come to believe that our national economic life centers in the offices and factories which surround them. They overlook the fact that the economic life of all cities is rooted in a background of generations during which farmers represented three-quarters of the population, and the further fact that, even today, nearly one-half of our population live on farms or in small rural communities, supported directly by the handling of products from farms, forests and mines.

Farmers have played a major part in the building of this nation. In 1790, four-fifths of the people of the United States lived on farms. The population, then but 3,930,000, was settled in a narrow band along the eastern seaboard. Thirteen colonies, composed of farmers, fought the revolution, set up our constitution and established a new form of government.

Then started the greatest pioneering trek that the white race ever engaged in. Courageous farmers settled the Eastern States, took possession of the Mississippi Valley, moved into the South and West; then the Southwest and Northwest were reduced to possession, and finally the Pacific Coast. In four generations farmers of the United States cleared the forests, built roads and schools, and opened to cultivation as much land as the white race had gained in a thousand years of previous struggle.

For more than a century agricultural products such as wheat, cotton, lard, were exported in exchange for the things America needed. Our agricultural exports paid the interest and repaid the foreign capital borrowed to build our railroads and industries. In cotton alone, since 1800, the United States has exported 500 million bales, worth 30 billion dollars; and, (*Turn to Page* 14)

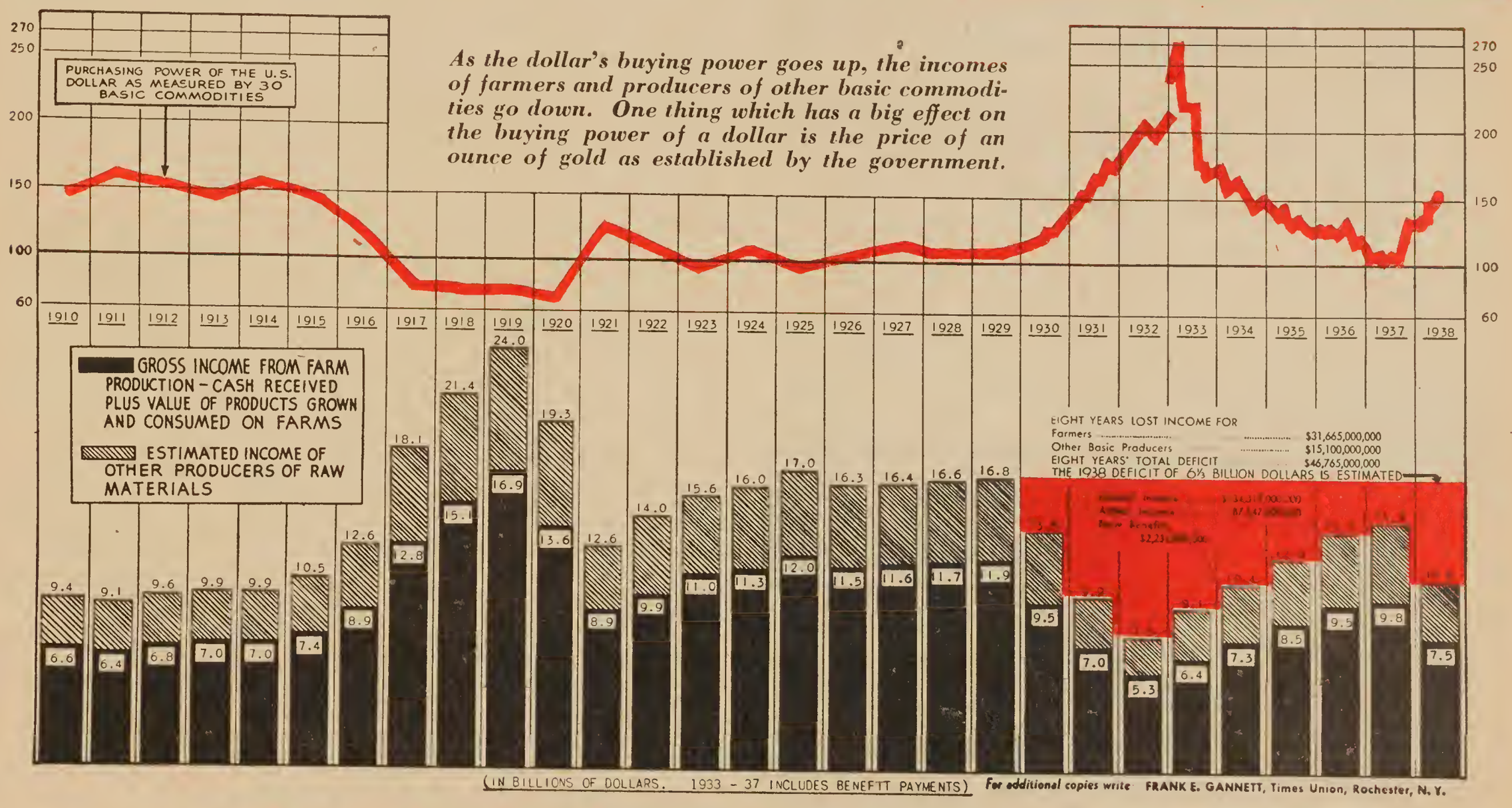
HOW THE PRICE OF GOLD AFFECTS YOUR INCOME

CHANGES in the world demand and world supply of the commodity gold alter its exchange relationship to other commodities. When gold increases in buying power, it is necessary to give more of other commodities for an ounce of gold. Then prices fall.

Between 1929 and 1933 the value of gold increased 140 per cent, causing the sharpest drop in farm prices in all countries that adhered to a fixed price of gold. Due to this monetary derangement, farmers of the United States have lost, between 1930 and 1937 inclusive, 32 billion dollars of their pre-depression average buying power. Producers of other basic commodities lost 15 billions during the same period. (Study red portion of chart.)

Farmers and producers of other basic commodities comprise approximately 55 million of our population. This reduction in income and buying power has caused urban unemployment.

The chart on this page shows how directly the buying power of the dollar controls the total income and purchasing power of farmers and producers of other basic commodities. Farm income can be restored if Congress fulfills its constitutional duty to regulate the value of money.



Who Will Run Your Business---You or the C. I. O.?—See Page 5.

GUARD GRADE and PROFIT with a McCORMICK-DEERING POTATO DIGGER



Speed and thoroughness are combined in this operation. A new McCormick-Deering 2-row Potato Digger and Farmall 30 Tractor at work.

EVERY potato grower wants his crop to grade No. 1. That's a rigid standard . . . and a rigid test for a McCormick-Deering Potato Digger.

A few cut and bruised potatoes can cut down the grade of an otherwise top-quality crop. You don't run that risk with a new McCormick-Deering. You'll harvest clean, whole potatoes that will bring you a better price.

The McCormick-Deering dealer carries a complete line of quality-built diggers in both tractor and horse-drawn models. Three power-operated diggers are available in 1 and 2-row sizes. There are seven elevator-type horse-drawn machines in the line; also two walking diggers for farms of small acreage. Take your potato harvesting problem to the McCormick-Deering dealer. He can start you on the way to harvesting a top-grade, profitable crop.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY
(INCORPORATED)
180 North Michigan Avenue Chicago, Illinois

McCORMICK-DEERING POTATO DIGGERS



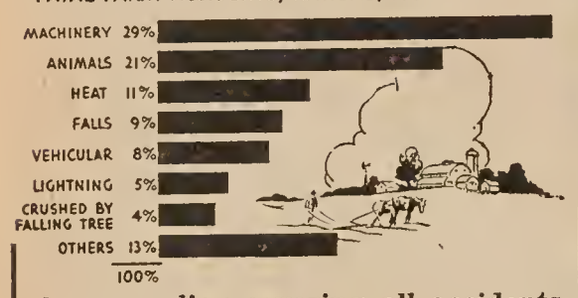
if you're moving

you will want the address on your paper changed. On a postal card or by letter write us your *old* and your new address.

CIRCULATION DEPARTMENT,
10 North Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

MACHINERY AND ANIMALS GREATEST FARM HAZARD

FATAL FARM ACCIDENTS, KANSAS, 1930-1937



A new policy covering all accidents commonly insurable can now be had as additional protection. Write for free description.

NORTH AMERICAN ACCIDENT INSURANCE CO.

E. C. Weatherby, General Agt.,
Savings Bank Bldg., Ithaca, N. Y.

Which is Best for You



Dairymen find it good business to talk silos with a CRAINE man. He sells *all* popular types. He has had a lot of experience. You and he can talk over all the differences in kinds—and settle on the one that's *best for you*. Write to have a Craine man visit you.

CRAINE, INC.
77 Pine St., Norwich, N. Y.

CRAINE SILO STORAGE
GRASS, LEGUMES, CORN

8 Silo types for all forage crops.

PARMAK Single Wire ELECTRIC FENCER

Proven By Use On Over 30,000 Farms—
Precision Built. One wire on light stakes costs only a fraction of ordinary fencing. Quickly built, inexpensive, movable fences make your farm earn more.

SENT ON 30 DAYS TRIAL
Holds stock like steel, concrete.

MODELS $12.50 UP

DEALER - AGENTS WANTED.
Sensational seller. Valuable exclusive territories open. Write.

PARKER-McCRORY MFG. CO.
54-JB, Kansas City, Mo.

Free BOOK WRITE TODAY

2 to 5 Year Service Guarantee

When writing advertisers be sure to say that you saw it in THE AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

Grange GLEANINGS By

CHARLES M. GARDNER
Editor of the National Grange Monthly and High Priest of Demeter of the National Grange.

DECISION has just been reached by the executive committee of the New York State Grange that the next annual State Grange session will be held at Jamestown, and the dates will be December 13-16. Four cities were active contenders for the session — Kingston, Schenectady, Hornell and Jamestown, and selection was difficult because all of the four offered ample facilities.

* * *

IN A RECENT nation-wide definition contest on the question, "What Is The Grange?" first prize was won by Mrs. Cora D. Tucker of Shelton, Connecticut, wife of State Master Edgar L. Tucker, and honorable mention went to Mrs. Edwin D. Patterson of Oakfield, New York.

* * *

BERWICK GRANGE in Pennsylvania is sponsoring a garden club this year, at present has 84 members enrolled, and is doing a great variety of community improvement work. One project is the placing of flowers every Saturday on the soldiers' monument in the town square, while another is attractive plantings in front of the Berwick postoffice. This Grange recently initiated a class of 30 new members and has nearly 30 more preparing for entrance.

* * *

THE SUCCESS of the annual Grange fair in New Jersey, sponsored by the Patrons of Morris county, has led to the making of more extensive plans than usual for this year's fair, whose dates are September 8, 9 and 10. Many new features will be introduced and Morris Grange, as the local host, is preparing for an attendance of at least 50,000 people during the three days. A new full time manager is in charge, Kenneth Kostenbader, who has an outstanding record as an organizer, manager and showman. This fair is located at Troy Hills, ten miles north of Newark, has doubled its attendance every year for four years, and is a great success without any of the ordinary midway carnival attractions of questionable character.

* * *

AGAIN this year singing contests by the Granges will provide a big feature at the New York State Fair at Syracuse, and once more they will be under the direction of Rev. Fred E. Dean of Greece, New York, who has made them such a success in the past. Wednesday, August 31, is Grange Day at the State Fair, with a strong speaking program, at which the morning address will be given by H. E. Babcock.

* * *

CHESHIRE GRANGE in Connecticut has started actual work on its new hall and a volunteer crew of members is holding "twilight meetings" on part of the construction work, laying out attractive grounds, etc. Cromwell Grange in the same state has just moved to larger quarters, has fitted up a kitchen and provided other equipment. It is now splendidly situated for lively work ahead. Hemlock Grange, also of Connecticut, has been making additions and improvements on its hall, one of which is the installation of a fan for the auditorium.

* * *

THE GRANGE at Dover-Foxcroft, Maine, boasts the possession of a chaplain 90 years old, still filling the position creditably and probably holding a record beyond approach in the Pine Tree State. This is Mrs. Nancy Bearce, who is a great lover of the Grange and frequently welcomed at other subordinates than her own.

* * *

THE TRAVELING flag, which is making such an interesting trip through all the Grange states and which started at Vineland, New Jersey, is still on the move. On June 29 State Master Everett W. Stone of Massachusetts and about 100 accompanying Patrons carried the flag to Kingston, New Hampshire, and at a meeting of East Rockingham Pomona presented it to State Master William J. Neal. On July 16 a large delegation of Granite State members, headed by Mr. Neal, took the flag to Bauneg-Beg Grange at North Berwick, Maine. This was the tenth state so far visited and later State Master F. Ardine Richardson and a group of Pine Tree State Patrons will carry the flag to Vermont.

* * *

ON SUNDAY, JULY 31, Lewis County Pomona with cooperating churches and organizations will hold a big vesper service at Whetstone State Park at Lowville, New York, with a good program of speaking and music at 2 P. M. Lewis County Granges are enthusiastically backing the occasion, which bids fair to bring together a large attendance from a wide area.

* * *

MASSACHUSETTS loses one of its most useful workers in the death of Mrs. Lena M. Rowe of Dedham, who for many years had been an active member of the Home and Community Service Committee of the Massachusetts State Grange. She was also for several years leader in the school garden work at Dedham, which has proved very successful.

* * *

DEPUTY YALE of Central Pomona in Connecticut recently had the misfortune to break his leg while at work on the construction of a poultry house.

Summer Noon

I thank my God for such as these:
Greening hills and quiet trees —
Dipping swallows hovering over
Flower-cups and purple clover —
Lazy sun and droning bees;
I thank my God for such as these.



"Stay on the road, will you. How d'ye expect me to milk this cow!"



Grinding hay on the farm of Felix Martuwacz of Evans Mills. Mr. Martuwacz and two boys are putting up 170 loads of about 1½ tons each.



A field of sweet clover on the farm of Amos Virkler of Lowville. It will be loaded with hay loader, and ground and blown into the mow.

BETTER ROUGHAGE *with Less Labor*

By H. L. COSLINE

A NUMBER of farmers in Jefferson and Lewis counties, N. Y., are handling roughage for their dairy cows in an exceedingly unorthodox manner. Some of them even go so far as to say that they may be crazy but they don't think so. They have tried present methods for three years, and they have no intention of changing. To say they are sold on the method is putting it mildly.

For example there is Amos Virkler of Lowville, who is growing a lot of sweet clover. He pastures it in the fall after it is seeded, and the following summer he cuts it with a grain binder, sets it up four bundles in a shock; and after it has cured about a week, he loads it with a hayloader, runs it through a grinder, and blows it into the mow. If I hadn't seen it, I would say that a hayloader wouldn't handle shocks of four bundles of sweet clover, but "seeing is believing".

Mr. Virkler and some of the other men are grinding their hay considerably greener than they did a couple of years ago. They find that it heats somewhat in the mow and comes out with a rather brown color and smelling as though molasses had been added to it. They call it "mow cured". "Give a cow her choice between that and ordinary long hay," says Mr. Virkler, "and she will always choose that which is ground."

I asked about fire danger. I was told that in that area a number of barns burned last summer, apparently from spontaneous combustion, *but no barn burned where the hay had been ground.* I use the term ground rather than chopped because all of the men with whom I talked emphasized the importance of fineness. Merely chopping it up into 2" lengths does not meet the requirements of the system they are following.

D. W. Nichols, who lives just outside of Watertown on the road to Lowville, is following a slightly different system. He is using a binder to cut alfalfa and mixed hay, but he is drawing it green and making hay silage, using phosphoric acid on some and molasses on some. I asked him if that didn't increase the labor. He said that, on the contrary, it took less work.



D. W. Nichols of Watertown and a few of his herd of 30 milking cows.

Mr. Nichols uses one team and two wagons. A daughter drives the team, and Mr. Nichols pitches on the green bundles. It is practically unnecessary to do any shifting of the bundles on the load. The load is driven to the silo, the team unhitched, and the other wagon goes back for another load. The hired man pitches off the load onto the grinder, and usually has time to go up into the silo and spread it around. Mr. Nichols has put 65 loads into one silo, and wishes he had another one. The balance of the hay he will let cure and blow into the mow, using the same machine to grind it.

Felix Martuwacz of Evans Mills also lets his hay cure in the field and blows it into the mow dry. He uses a side-delivery rake and hayloader in the field, but says that it is less work to run it through the grinder than it is to unload it the more orthodox way. With two boys, one 17 and one 12, he is putting in 170 loads of hay with two teams and a tractor. He has a farm of 330 acres, and keeps 87 head of stock. His present outfit is the third grinder he has had. The first one was involved in an accident, and the second was traded in for the one he now has because he felt the old one was not large enough to handle his work.

Mr. Martuwacz, as well as some of the other men, has not threshed oats for several years. They run the bundles through the grinder and blow the oats into the mow. He finds that mice do not work in them at all, and believes that ground sheaf oats are better feed than hay. Incidentally, several of the men reported that they are feeding 1 lb. of grain for each 6 lbs. of milk produced, about half of what they used to do when they fed long hay.

Down at Deer River, Jesse Meister has been grinding hay for four years. The first year he ground it out of the mow. Since that time he has been grinding it as it is brought in from the field. Mr. Meister puts his corn into the silo, but is quite sold on the idea that it should be cut fine. He says his silage is so fine that he can't find a whole kernel of corn. He and some of his neighbors are planning to grow flint corn, shock it, and grind stalks and ears. If the ears are mature enough, the grain can be separated out in bags. If it is immature, they plan to blow it right into the mow with the stalks.

It may be, therefore, that this year, or certainly next, a few farmers will be putting their hay into silos and their corn into the mow! Again these men say: "Some of the neighbors are convinced that we are crazy, but we don't think so."



The hay-making staff on the Meister farm at Deer River. From left to right: Adrian, Elwood, Mr. Meister, and Ernest. Donald, the fourth son, was away when the picture was taken.



Felix Martuwacz of Evans Mills inspecting some of his ground hay. This has been blown in on the barn floor. It is necessary to use caution in the amount stored unless it rests right on the ground because it takes only about a quarter of the space to store a ton as it does when the hay is put in long.

THE Editorial PAGE

BY E. R. EASTMAN

Address all mail for Editorial or Advertising departments to American Agriculturist, Savings Bank Building, Ithaca, New York.

Finished Haying June 30

IN ORDER to encourage early haying, I asked in our last issue for reports from farmers who finished early. Some very interesting letters have come in. J. A. and W. E. Gibson of Enosburg Falls, Vermont finished putting in 140 tons on June 30 and write that only six loads got wet. Among others who reported, C. T. Dickerson and son of Thompson Ridge, Orange County, New York; E. S. Mullin, Northland Farm, Adams, New York; and L. C. Williams, Rushville, Yates County, New York, all finished on July 4. Mr. Dickerson said that they put in 55 loads and "ended with ice cream as we usually do."

Mr. Mullin said he started on June 17 and finished on July 4, besides caring for 40 head of milk cows night and morning. He writes: "And when I say 'we', I mean my wife, two boys and myself. We are a young couple around 30, Gordon 11 and Paul 8. We did this haying of 130 loads ourselves, with the exception of hiring a truck with man two days. We have a barn full of the nicest clover and alfalfa you could ask for, without getting a load of it wet. We figure ourselves lucky, as it has rained practically every day for the last two weeks since we finished. . . .

"We think some of the advantages of doing haying early are that you get the very best grade of hay and you get early afterfeed. We have 25 acres of second growth clover and alfalfa which we are going to have threshed with combine for seed, which this rainy weather is helping right along."

Mr. Williams writes that years ago large and successful farmers used to commence cutting hay on July 4 when the men would all be away. "I once knew an old farmer who said hay wanted to get ripe the same as an apple. I guess he was wrong."

Edward D. Hathaway of Schuylerville, New York, writes that he started haying on June 18 and finished on July 5 with about 100 tons, 50 tons of which are alfalfa and clover.

There are a number of other letters from our readers who finished around the middle of July. Please accept my thanks to those who were kind enough to report when they finished haying, and here are congratulations to all of our readers, most of whom by this time are cleaned up on one of the biggest and most important jobs of the year.

Red Hot Kitchens

SOME of the best meals I have ever eaten were in farm homes, but I lose some of the enthusiasm when I see the lady of the house come in from a hot kitchen, especially this time of the year, and know under what difficult conditions she prepared the meal.

For a good part of the year the farm kitchen is the most comfortable and pleasantest room of the house, but that is certainly not true for most kitchens in July and August. What can be done to lighten up the work of the kitchen during the hot summer?

Now, I am just a mere man, and I have heard women make fun of men because, instead of washing dishes after every meal when Mother is away, they let them pile up until all the dishes are dirty and then clean them all up at one time. I wonder if there is not some sense in that. Instead of washing and drying each dish after every meal, why wouldn't it save work and sweat if they were just scraped and rinsed after each meal, and washed only once a day? Then, why is it necessary also to polish every dish with a cloth? Why not give it a good washing, stick it in a drying rack, pour scalding water on it, and let it dry itself? Some woman was telling me the other day that she believed in mass production, and then went on to explain that she cooked certain things in quantity enough to last for several meals. The home economics colleges recommend one-dish meals, buffet luncheons, the cooking of potatoes, onions, beets and tomatoes in their skins. The right stove makes a lot of difference and saves a lot of sweat, and is just as important as a mowing machine. (See page 20).

As I say, I am just a man, but I am sure if I had the job (thank heavens I don't) of cooking for a bunch of men in a hot kitchen, I would make a careful study of the thing to see if there were not ways by which I could take some of the grief out of it. I'll bet a lot of you women have simplified your operations in the kitchen to make the job easier in July and August. If so, I would be glad to hear from you with a letter telling how you did it. We will pay a dollar for every one we can use.

Save Agriculture and Save the Nation

SOMEONE has said that all of us are naturally mentally lazy. It is claimed that we want others to do our thinking for us, that we do not want to look at anything but pictures any more, that we want all of our reading sugar-coated and made so easy that it does not require any study, and that we will not read long articles.

Now, I do not believe these criticisms apply to farmers, but if they do, and if you never read long articles, you will not read the feature article starting on the first page in this issue, for it is about the longest article we have ever printed. However, it is one of the most interesting and important discussions that has ever appeared in our columns.

I am not going to tell you what the article is about, but I am certain that if the principles which are so logically explained in this article were applied by the U. S. Government, we would rapidly pull out of the present hard times and we would never have another depression as severe as that of recent years.

Sweet Corn July 9—Can You Beat It?

IN YEARS past I have had fun in trying to see how early I could have sweet corn from the garden, and by mentioning the subject in these columns a lot of folks all over the Northeast have been trying to get corn earlier each year.

This year my own corn does not amount to much, but I have received some interesting letters in answer to my recent question, "Who got the first sweet corn?" The winner, so far as my records go, is my friend F. A. Salisbury of Phelps, N. Y., who reports that he enjoyed his first well filled out sweet corn on July 9. For the latitude of Phelps (Ontario County) that is a remarkable record. I doubt if anyone else in the United States who lives that far north had sweet corn as early as this.

Another very interesting letter comes from D. Howard Hudson of Mattituck, Long Island, who reports good sweet corn harvested on July 12. Long Island is much earlier than up-state New York, but still July 12 is an excellent record. Who can beat these records? Here is Mr. Hudson's letter:

"I noticed in the editorial page of the *American Agriculturist* a few weeks back that you were interested in hearing from the subscribers about their very early sweet corn. I picked my first yesterday (July 12) from a one-fourth acre patch of Golden Sixty Day Make Good. To my knowledge this is the first corn of this section and I believe it to be some of the earliest in the State.

"I have this past season completed my third year in high school in the Riverhead High School, Riverhead, Long Island, where I am majoring in Vocational Agriculture. My corn is one of my projects. I have one acre in all, one-fourth in the early corn and the balance in Bantam Evergreen, a medium early corn. I dispose of it in a retail trade in a summer colony near my home.

"I look forward to a farming career and believe that I will be aided greatly in my strides for success by the very interesting and educational articles in the *American Agriculturist* which I now enjoy greatly.

"I recently won fourth prize in your Farm Machinery contest and wish to take this opportunity to thank the *American Agriculturist* for the prize bestowed upon me. I fully realize that the knowledge that I received in looking up the answers for the contest is worth far more to me than any sum of money.

Yours very truly,
(Signed) D. Howard Hudson."

Liberty, Our Sheet Anchor

"THE SHEET-ANCHOR of our 'Ship of State' is the common school. Teach, first and last, Americanism! Let no youth leave school without being thoroughly grounded in the history, principles and incalculable blessings of American liberty!"—CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW.

A friend said to me recently: "It makes me fighting mad to hear some 'Red' or some soapbox orator begin to find fault about America and to tell how much better conditions are in some foreign countries. I know better. I was born in Germany. As a young man I came to America, got a job, saved up my money and started a small business. From that business the Missus and I have raised and educated a large family, all of whom are holding responsible positions. I have been free of all government interference to make my own decisions and to suffer from my own mistakes. I know that I could not have done this in any other country in the world."

Another friend was telling me about a young foreigner who stole an automobile. Said the boy's father, "Back in my country my boy would have a better chance." "All right", said my friend, who is a responsible leader in his State, "back to your country your boy is going." And in spite of some protest the boy was deported, and the father was told in no uncertain terms that no one would shed any tears if he went right along too.

What many Americans need most right now is to realize, as Chauncey Depew so well said, "the incalculable blessings of American liberty."

Eastman's Chestnut

A DOCTOR, an engineer and a politician were arguing over who had the oldest profession. The doctor said, "Of course medicine is the oldest. Mankind has always had physicians, and they are even mentioned in the Bible."

"That is nothing", said the engineer. "The Good Book tells how the world was created out of chaos, and how could there be any order brought out of chaos without an engineer?"

"Yes", said the politician, "and who do you think created chaos?"

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WHO Will Run Your Business — YOU or the C.I.O.?

By E. R. EASTMAN



IS THE radical labor organization known as the C.I.O. going to run your farm business, or are you going to continue to run it. This was the issue on trial at Batavia, New York, on Thursday, July 21st, before the National Labor Relations Board.

I went to Batavia to listen to that trial, and I am so worried and concerned over what I heard there that I came back here to Ithaca, stopped this issue of *American Agriculturist* which was all ready to go to press, and took out the article originally planned for this page in order to get these disturbing facts to you without delay. NOT ONLY IS THE FUTURE OF AGRICULTURE BUT THAT OF AMERICA ITSELF AT STAKE. But let me tell you what happened there.

The G.L.F. Produce, Inc., a subsidiary of the Cooperative G.L.F. Exchange, acting as agent for its farmer patrons, markets farm produce such as eggs, buckwheat, wheat, and beans. At Batavia, Honeoye Falls and Phelps in Western New York, the G.L.F. has operated for several years bean plants to which farmer patrons bring their beans for sorting and preparing for market. At Batavia, 300 or 400 farmer patrons maintain the G.L.F. bean plant where 18 women, all Italians, have been employed, many of them for several years, to sort or pick out the poor beans, thus raising the quality of those that are finally marketed by the G.L.F. Produce, Inc., for its patrons.

These women have been paid 5 cents a pound for the culls which they pick from the small white beans, and 4 cents a pound for culls picked from the larger beans, like the Kidneys. The total amount of wages which the women earn depends naturally on their efficiency. The best workers have been able to make from $2.00 to $2.50 a day for an 8-hour day. The slower ones—many of whom were women well advanced in years and being given work because of their long association with the plant — made lesser amounts, but the average for an 8-hour day for all of the 18 women was $1.45 per day.

About the middle of April, two or three of the women became dissatisfied and talked the others into a strike. Immediately there appeared in Batavia a young C.I.O. organizer, knowing nothing and caring less about farming and its problems. HIS ONE DESIRE WAS TO BUILD MEMBERSHIP IN THE C.I.O. This man talked to the Italian workers and got them to sign membership application cards for the C.I.O. Then he issued an inflamatory circular, calling a public meeting in Batavia in an effort to stir up city sentiment against the farmers and their organization. The circular carried the statement, for example, that the G.L.F. was un-American in paying its workers coolie wages of 85 cents a day (when, as I have pointed out above, the average wage paid was $1.45 a day).

Several conferences were held between the G.L.F. officials and this C.I.O. organizer and his associates, and as a result the 18 women went back into the plant to work on April 26th, with the recommendation that there be another conference and an attempt made to arrive at a settlement on April 30th. Owing to the fact that one of the G.L.F. officials was unable to be present on April 30th, the G.L.F. requested the postponement for two or three days of the conference, whereupon EVERY WORKER—INSTRUCTED BY THE C.I.O.—WALKED OUT AGAIN, claiming that the agreement had been violated.

Along about this time, the farmer patrons of the plant began to take a hand in the proceedings and several open meetings were held. Then, entirely unknown to the G.L.F. officials, a closed meeting of the farmers was called, and I suppose that that meeting was one of the warmest gatherings ever held in Western New York. A RESOLUTION WAS UNANIMOUSLY PASSED, INSTRUCTING THE G.L.F. NOT TO DEAL WITH THE C.I.O. Following positive orders, backed by every farmer patron of the plant who had unpicked beans in it, the G.L.F. had no further dealings with the C.I.O., and proceeded to sell the beans, as instructed by its patrons, without picking.

Following this action, the C.I.O. complained to the National Labor Relations Board, and the Board—always in sympathy with labor—ordered the G.L.F. to appear before it for violating the Wagner Labor Act. The hearing, or trial, at Batavia which I have just attended was conducted by an Examiner representing the Labor Board. In fairness, it should be said that Mr. L. Richard Insirilo, the Examiner, was a courteous gentleman, gave everybody an opportunity to be heard, and was very fair in admitting evidence even at times when it seemed irrelevant.

The prosecution was conducted by a young lawyer employed by the Labor Board to represent the union. The labor lawyer opened the case by calling witnesses, the most important of whom was Phillip Parr, who stated in answer to questions from lawyers on both sides that he was a field organizer for the United Canning, Agricultural Packing and Allied Workers of America, and that his organization was affiliated with the C.I.O. Purpose of the organization is to organize agricultural products workers, including harvest workers, according to Mr. Parr, and to raise wages, shorten hours, and improve other conditions.

Mr. Parr, in his answers, gave the history of the trouble at Batavia which I have outlined above, but there were two or three statements made by him WHICH SHOULD HAVE THE ATTENTION OF EVERY FARMER IN AMERICA. The G.L.F. lawyer asked him, "What constitutes harvesting and processing of crops? In other words, how far back to the farm will your activities go?"

Now, every farmer knows that the processing of a good many crops takes place right in the orchard or field. The Wagner Act specifically exempts farm laborers from its provisions. But apparently the C.I.O. and the National Labor Relations Board are attempting to get around this farmer exemption to include all workers who have anything to do with the processing of farm products. ANYWAY, PARR, THE C.I.O. ORGANIZER, IN ANSWER TO A QUESTION, SAID THAT IF ANY GROUP OF FARM WORKERS IN ORCHARD OR FIELD APPEALED TO THE C.I.O., THAT ORGANIZATION WOULD AID THEM TO ORGANIZE. Now think that over, you farmers, for it is one of the most significant and dangerous statements made in modern times. It would not be so bad were it not for the fact that the Labor Board has in almost every case decided against the employer and in favor of labor. If that policy is followed, it means complete regimentation of American agriculture, it means that the farm labor both in your processing factories and in your fields and orchards can tell you what to do, when you can hire a man, what you must pay him, and that no matter how inefficient he is, YOU CANNOT FIRE HIM WITHOUT PROVING TO THE GOVERNMENT THAT IT WAS DONE FOR A JUSTIFIABLE CAUSE, NOT CONNECTED WITH UNION ACTIVITIES. Of course, every man fired will immediately charge that he was discriminated against for union activities. I am no alarmist. I still believe in our American institutions, but I am telling you, after following this labor situation for months and after what I saw at Batavia yesterday, that these statements are not over-exaggerated.

Esther R. Repicci, an intelligent young woman, one of the 18 who had been employed at the plant, was called by the labor attorney. Miss Repicci said that she had worked for the G.L.F. for 9 years, that her average wage for an 8-hour day was $1.60. She told of helping the C.I.O. man to organize the other women, of her work on the picket line at the plant during the strike, and of the various conferences with the G.L.F. officials. The G.L.F. officials showed from the payroll records that instead of making $1.60 a day, she had made an average of $2.34 for an 8-hour day this past season.

Mrs. Josephine Repicci, Esther's mother, was then called and it was shown that she had made an average in the plant of $2.29 for an 8-hour day. She stated very positively that she was satisfied with her wages and that she was opposed to the strike. It was apparent from Mrs. Repicci's testimony that she and at least some of the other women felt that the C.I.O. had been responsible for their losing the jobs which they had had for many years. As a result, her testimony favored the G.L.F. instead of the labor organization.

Most interesting was the testimony of some of the farmer patrons of the plant. Mr. T. H. Buhl brought cost account records made by the New York State College of Agriculture to show exactly what bean growers had made for recent years. Here are the figures from records which come from the best farms:

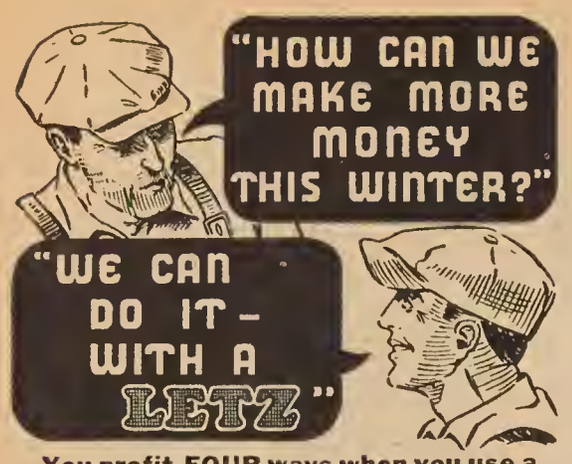
1931, lost 9c an hour growing beans
1932, lost 38c " "
1933, made 8c " "
1934, made 40c " "
1935, lost 4c " "
1936, made 46c " "
1937, will show a large loss.

That was what the farmers got. Now put against these wages for bean growers, the $2.00 to $2.50 a day received by the efficient women sorters, or even the average of $1.45 a day for all 18 of the women. You see what the farmer is up against, and why he was so emphatic that the wages of his employees could not be raised.

Other farmer witnesses besides Mr. Buhl were Roy Shepard, Morris Johnson, and Gilbert Prole. All of them described the large meetings held by the farmers after the strike began. ALL OF THEM STATED HOW EMPHATICALLY AND UNANIMOUSLY EVERY FARMER WAS AGAINST GIVING IN TO THE C.I.O. Gilbert Prole, a Master Farmer, said to me afterwards, "We farmers believe in organization. We are not opposed to workers organizing, and we are certainly not against workers receiving adequate pay. I am very sympathetic with these Italian women who through the activities of the C. I. O. have lost jobs which they have had for years. But I am against the particular kind of organization that the C. I. O. seems to sponsor and I am emphatically against any organization which ties up my business so that I cannot operate."

Mr. Prole grows, among other crops, 100 acres of peas for the canning factory. It was brought out in the testimony that these peas must be harvested at an exact time, and that that time

(*Continued on Page* 25)



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Dairymen State Why They Will Vote For the MILK MARKETING ORDER

EDITOR'S NOTE: In spite of the opposition of many of the milk dealers and of a farm paper which is always against everything, the evidence points to a very large vote in favor of the proposed Federal Milk Marketing Order. We have tried to determine how dairymen feel about this Order in many different ways. Many are enthusiastic about it. Many others, not so enthusiastic, have reached a point with ruinous milk prices where they are willing to give any sensible proposal at least a trial. In talking with many dairymen personally we have not found a single individual who has expressed himself emphatically against this plan. In all the many letters that we receive from farmers on every possible subject, we have had only two who have said they were not in favor of this Order. Below we are publishing a few letters from prominent, well-known dairymen who state why they will vote for this plan.

Only Way Out

I AM voting for the Federal Milk Marketing Order not because I believe that government control and subsidization of American agriculture is the proper permanent solution of our present farming ills but because I believe that, under current conditions, it is the best means we have of getting a living price for milk. When properly administered it will correct many of the present unfair trade practices and require every dairyman to bear his just share of the surplus.—H. N. KUTSCHBACH, *Sherburne, N. Y.*

* * *

Would Prevent Mad Scramble

AFTER much study of the effects of marketing agreements in markets where they have been in effect I am of the opinion that a Federal Milk Order would be of the greatest aid to dairymen of the New York milk shed in getting a living price for their milk. There is every reason to believe an Order would aid in getting the best possible returns when market conditions were good, and it would certainly prevent a mad scramble for markets with resulting ruinous prices such as we are having at the present time.—J. BLAKE WINTER, *Winterton, N. Y.*

* * *

All Dealers to Pay Same Price

I THINK the milk marketing order will be a good thing because all dealers will have to pay the same price for their supply of milk for fluid markets. When the price of milk is low the producer takes the loss, not the distributor. He pays the producer that much less. The dairy farmer, with the largest farm business in New York State, can not get enough out of his milk to take care of his overhead, say nothing about repairs and improvements.

If something is not done for the dairy farmer a great many farms will be abandoned because the farmer can not go on this way indefinitely. This is very evident when one rides over the State and observes the condition many farms are in.—FRED DUBOIS, *New Paltz, N. Y.*

* * *

All Agree on Principles in Order

I BELIEVE the Federal Milk Order will help to give us a living price for milk, because every committee that has been appointed to make a study of this milk problem over a period of fifteen to twenty years has brought in the same solution to the problem, the one covered by the principles contained in the Order. Those principles are: An equal share to each producer of the benefits of the fluid markets. An equal share of the burden of the surplus. What could be fairer than this? I don't think all the best minds who have made a study of this problem can be wrong.—W. A. DEAN, *Copake, N. Y.*

* * *

All On One Plan

I AM OF the opinion that the Federal Milk Order will first eliminate competition among producers for the fluid market, second all producers will be operating under one plan, something that has never before happened, third all the milk that the fluid and cream markets want can be orderly supplied at a fixed price and all other milk will be out of reach of the dealers for chiseling.

Yours for better farm prices.—WELDON P. LYNDE, *Pres., Gouverneur Co. Agr. Dairymen, Inc., Gouverneur, N. Y.*

* * *

Help Producers to Work Together

LAWS have been enacted to permit milk producers to work together and demand A LIVING PRICE FOR MILK. Any dairyman who does not vote for the proposed Federal Milk Order can blame no one but himself if the present starvation prices continue. As a milk producer and retail distributor, I urge everyone interested in the industry to work for the Order.—J. L. ATWOOD, *Plattsburg, N. Y.*

* * *

Will Prevent Price Cutting

I THINK the Federal Milk Order will help to give the dairymen a living price for milk because it provides a fair and economically sound plan for disposing of surplus milk.

Washington Releases Milk Marketing Order

Just as we go to press the revised Federal Milk Marketing Order for the New York City market is released. Officials of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration have been working on it for some time and have made some changes as a result of hearings held in the milk shed. The next issue of American Agriculturist will carry a full explanation of the complete Order in everyday language.

There is yet an opportunity to change the Order. The Department of Agriculture plans to consider proposals for changes up to August 2. Then the Order must be approved by dairymen who ship milk to New York City. It is rumored that the vote may be taken about the middle of August and if the vote is favorable that it may be put into effect about the end of August.

WATCH THE NEXT ISSUE FOR A COMPLETE EXPLANATION OF THE ORDER.

Because it gives all producers in a given zone the same price for the same quality of milk.

Because it will prevent ruinous price cutting by dealers.

Because it will help producers to work together, which is vital to our prosperity.—ERNEST M. DANN, *Hamden, N. Y.*

* * *

"I Need a Living Price for Milk"

I AM voting for the proposed Federal Milk Order because I need a living price for milk. I feel that is now the surest and nearest plan for orderly marketing of milk.

The dealers are opposing the Order which makes me feel that it is a good plan for producers.—W. W. MCNAIR, *Windsor, N. Y.*



Weeding With a Blow Torch

GEORGE W. A. GRAF, a vegetable grower of Lockport, N. Y., does his weeding with a blow torch.

He started this practice in a fit of anger and disgust one day about four years ago. His back nearly broken from bending over plant flats in his greenhouse all day, removing microscopic weeds, he gritted his teeth and went and got his blow torch.

"I'll fix these pesky weeds—I'll learn 'em!" he exclaimed. And he did.

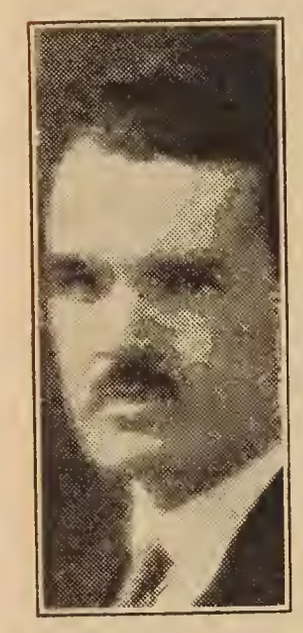
It worked out so well that he now does all his green house weeding with the blow torch. He kept it a trade secret until it leaked out recently, for he doesn't want other growers to emulate him on his "say so."

"It's rather a ticklish job and calls for a very deft hand," he confided. "You've got to scorch the weeds and miss the plants."—*LeRoy Fess.*

Notes on the STRAWBERRY SEASON

By GEORGE L. SLATE

THE STRAWBERRY season just closing has been of more than average interest. Several new varieties developed by plant breeders at the experiment stations are being tested extensively by growers in many sections and give promise of replacing the old standard varieties. Howard (Premier) long the standard variety of the northern states, is meeting stiff competition from Catskill, Dorsett and Fairfax. Catskill is outstanding in size of fruit, vigor and productiveness of the plants. Yields of 10 to 14 thousand quarts to the acre under favorable conditions are known. Catskill has been thoroughly tested and is already planted extensively in commercial areas. It is first choice for market purposes and worth a place in the home garden.



G. L. Slate

Dorsett and Fairfax are noted for their high quality and are first choice for the home garden. In the northern tier of states Dorsett is often unproductive because of sterility of the later flowers, or injury from spring frosts. Its great vigor results in overcrowded fruit rows, and if this vigor is accentuated by spring fertilization with nitrogenous materials, a very light crop may result. Fairfax in the Oswego section may replace Chesapeake, which variety is hard to grow. The berries are very firm, but dark red, almost black in color, which makes it difficult to market the variety where its high quality is not known and appreciated. It is a better yielder than Dorsett in the north.

Pathfinder, a newcomer from New Jersey, is light red, attractive, somewhat soft and very productive. It is well worthy of commercial trial. New varieties of little merit are Xtralate, New Mammoth and Goldsboro.

The red stele disease of strawberries, a root trouble, has been prevalent this year. Generally it is worst in poorly drained fields or in low spots, from which places it may spread to other parts of the field. Little is known about this disease, but it is evident that only plants from healthy fields should be set, and that poorly drained soils should be avoided. The Aberdeen and Redheart varieties are very resistant to this disease and to poor drainage, and will produce good crops when other sorts fail.

Evidence is accumulating that winter injury of the crowns of the strawberry plant is of more importance than previously believed. The crown is injured by hard freezing before the mulch is applied, and this results in partial or complete destruction of the food stored in the crown. The following spring the injured plants make poor growth and may die when the weather becomes hot. The mulch should be applied before temperatures drop below 20° F., or before November 15th in the latitude of central New York. It is hardly worthwhile to grow strawberries without mulching.



"I guess you're right, Dear. I did get the seeds for the window box and the garden mixed."

Governor Lehman to Speak at Potato Growers Field Day

By E. V. HARDENBURG

THE idea of a farmer's field day is not new but it is unique and popular. Man is by nature gregarious; nothing attracts a crowd so much as a crowd. Every summer, the Empire State Potato Field Day attracts thousands of growers and their families to witness the latest developments in New York's most important single truck crop industry. The ninth annual potato field day will, this year, be held on August 11th at Yates Farm, Orchard Park in Erie County.

Each year, this event is located on the farm of an outstanding potato grower where the acreage is not only large but where, also, the very best methods and machinery are used in production and marketing. This year will be no exception. Yates Farm, owned by Harry Yates of Buffalo, is the largest single unit farmed in western New York. It consists of 3200 acres which is exactly 5 square miles, one-half of which is devoted to crops, one-quarter to pasture and one-quarter to woodland.

Governor Lehman to Speak

Henry L. Page, county farm bureau manager for Erie County is general chairman. H. J. Evans of Georgetown and Burt Jennings of the College of Agriculture are in charge of the machinery demonstrations. One of the special features will be a horse plowing contest among local growers and a demonstration of Canadian plowing. This Canadian system is quite different from ours.

Roy Porter of Elba, president of the Club, has succeeded in getting Governor Lehman to give an address on the noon program. Governor Lehman has won a warm place in the hearts of New York farmers by his fairness, his genial nature and his fine understanding of the farmers' problems. Many will remember his attendance at the field day held at Camillus in 1934.

Demonstration Plantings

In a field set apart for the purpose, potato specialists from the College of Agriculture have made demonstration plantings to illustrate various phases of potato research now in progress. These include, potato breeding methods, the new varieties and seedlings under test, methods of cultivation, and the important potato diseases. 4-H potato club members will stage a contest in the identification of varieties and diseases. If you need a new potato planter, sprayer or digger, come and see them in operation.

Eats and drink will be available at very nominal prices, all served by local farmers' organizations. The program of events begins at 8 and closes at 5 P. M. Yates farm is on U. S. Route 20 southeast of Buffalo. For program or further information see your county agent or write to Chairman Page.

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Northeastern Slants ON THE NATIONAL NEWS

■ More Red Ink

SIX MONTHS AGO, in connection with budget estimates for Congress, President Roosevelt predicted deficit of 1 billion for fiscal year which began July 1, 1938. Now, in President's revised budget, recently published, the figure 1 is rubbed out and a 4 put in its place. Four billions in the red for current fiscal year, which at its end on June 30, 1939, will carry national debt above 40 billion mark. Pump-priming expenditures for relief and recovery are biggest single item in upping deficit.

In his message to Congress on March 10, 1933, President Roosevelt condemned the 5 billion dollar deficit which had been rolled up during 3 years of President Hoover's administration. "I point out to Congress," said President Roosevelt at that time, "the profound effect of this fact upon our national economy. It has contributed to the recent collapse of our banking structure. It has accentuated the stagnation of the economic life of our people. It has added to the ranks of the unemployed. . . . Upon the unimpaired credit of the United States Government rests the safety of deposits, the security of insurance policies, the activity of industrial enterprises, the value of our agricultural products, and the availability of employment."

In the five years which have passed since President Roosevelt spoke those words, his own Administration has incurred deficits of more than 15 billions, which added to deficit he predicts for current fiscal year will make total of more than 19 billions in 6 years. This puts Mr. Hoover's 5 billion dollar deficit in the shade, and again brings to the front the question of additional heavy tax burden that will have to be shouldered by all when day of reckoning arrives.

■ Most Traveled President

WHEN it comes to traveling, President Roosevelt can give cards and spades to all of his White House predecessors. His present trip, which began July 7, will add another 10,000 miles to the 125,000 that he has traveled since he took office in 1933 — equal to about 5½ trips around the earth.

There is hardly a State in the Union which President has not visited or at least crossed, not to mention his trips to Hawaii in 1934 and to South America in 1936. Reason for his extensive jaunts, said President last fall, is to get personally acquainted with nation as a whole in order to be better able to propose or to judge national policies. Present trip, however, has been partly used to grind the political axe by giving Presidential blessing enroute to those Senators and Representatives whom President is anxious to have renominated in party primaries.

■ Surplus Buying

FROM July 1, 1937, to May 1, 1938, Surplus Commodity Corp. purchased 957 million pounds of farm products, enough to fill 29,900 freight cars, and distributed them to the states for relief purposes. Cost totaled $21,287,000, and transportation used up another $5,438,000.

Recent survey by AAA reported unfilled need for food among people on relief and announced that within limitations of available funds purchases will be increased. Program has two purposes — to help farmers prevent effects which flooded market conditions have on prices and future supplies, and to provide emergency help for people on relief.

■ Next Year's Wheat Crop

COMBINED acreage of spring and winter wheat for harvest this summer was about 80 million. National wheat acreage allotment for 1939 as announced by AAA is 55 million acres. *SLANT:* Wonder what will grow on the other 25 million.

Reason for drastic cut is bumper U. S. crop, estimated on July 1 at 967 million bushels, a probable harvest exceeded only in 1915.

World surplus above needs is some 400 million bushels, caused partly by the carryover from last year. World supplies July 1 were almost 100 million bushels heavier than a year ago.

$100,000,000 has been allotted by Commodity Credit Corp. to make loans to farmers at average of about 60c a bushel for wheat stored on farms and therefore kept off market. Loans are available only to cooperators in agricultural conservation program. Present market price is about 70c a bushel.

On July 14, International Wheat Conference opened in London. Dr. A. G. Black, representing United States, proposed an international ever-normal granary. Secretary Wallace hopes that nations represented at conference will agree on fair distribution for exports during present crop year in order to stabilize world wheat prices.

■ Farm Credit News

CHALKING up big figures in number of farmers served, cooperative production credit associations made their 1,000,000th loan last week to a corn belt farmer of Peru, Indiana, to feed cattle and hogs.

Formed in late '33 and early '34, 535 production credit associations in first year loaned $107,000,000 to 135,400 farmers, to grow crops, buy livestock and equipment, make repairs and improvements. During 1937, loans totalled $286,500,000 to 245,700 farmers.

In Northeast nearly 60,000 production credit loans have been made for some $60,000,000 in past 5 seasons, and 34 active associations now have 13,000 members in New England, New York and New Jersey.

Diversity of northeastern agriculture is reflected in purposes for which loans are used here. Largest users are dairymen, followed by fruit, potato and tobacco growers, poultrymen and general farmers. Borrowings are for specific purposes and repayment plans for each loan are based on expected returns from crops and products. At close of June, with $12,900,000 outstanding loans, only 1.8% were behind on repayments.

Functioning as cooperative to buy credit at wholesale for their members, production credit associations urge farmers to pay cash to dealers and avoid expensive time-payments.

Thrift Societies Popular

In one month — June — 338 new cooperative thrift societies were chartered throughout U. S. as Federal Credit Unions, bringing total of such groups to 2,838 since Credit Union Act was passed in '34. New York and Pennsylvania have over 340 each. Combined number in New England, New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania is 10,064, or over ⅓ of Nation's total.

Organized to promote thrift, Credit Unions encourage small depositors and use their funds for loans to members. Interests on loans produces income for dividends on deposits. Most loans are small and all are restricted to "provident and productive" purposes.

Any seven persons may form a credit union, but groups that have "common bond" of association or occupation are encouraged. Industrial labor groups predominate, followed by school teachers and government employees. Only 76 credit unions have been formed for farmers, although credit union idea originated and has been fostered by agriculture. Charters are granted and unions are audited by Farm Credit Administration.

■ Heroes of the Air

DURING past fortnight, two sensational chapters were added to aviation history:

Luck o' the Irish

Once in a while something happens which moves whole world to simultaneous laughter and admiration. Such was Douglas Corrigan's flight last week from New York to Ireland in his 9-year-old "crate." "A curious looking affair," was what Dublin folk said when they saw his antiquated ship, minus a radio and a proper lock on the door of the cockpit.

"Where am I? I intended to fly to Los Angeles. It's all a mistake," said the young Irishman when he made his surprise landing in Ireland, without passport, landing papers, maps, or even permission from the U. S. government to make the trip. But no one took his story seriously. Corrigan, who comes from California and is a mechanic during his working hours, had been wanting to make a trip to Ireland for two years, but stopped talking about it when he found he couldn't get a government permit for his old plane, which was the only one he could afford.

So when ready to go, he took French leave, or maybe it was "Irish leave", without a word to anyone and with only $15 and a couple of chocolate bars in his pocket. Before leaving for Ireland, he had made a non-stop flight from Los Angeles to New York. Arrived there, he spent his days going over his plane carefully, and his nights sleeping hard in preparation for his unsuspected ocean trip.

His time from New York to Dublin was 28 hours and 13 minutes — not bad for an old "crate!" Our comment on this is that Mr. Corrigan of California must be one of world's crack aviators and mechanics, and we'll be hearing more about him.

Chapter Two

On July 14th, New York City gave one of its characteristic welcomes to Howard Hughes and his crew of four men, just back from their record-breaking flight around the world—from New York to New York, by way of three continents, in just 3 days, 19 hours, 8 minutes and 10 seconds. Hughes' time cut in half the record made by the late Wiley Post in 1933, who flew alone around world in 7 days, 18 hours, and 49½ minutes. When Suez Canal was opened about 70 years ago, best you could do it in then by any available means of transportation was 67 days!

Hughes's plane, unlike Corrigan's, was equipped with every modern

miracle which science has devised to safeguard flying, enabling it to fly straight to Paris from New York, high over dense clouds without once seeing waves of stormy Atlantic beneath it. Flyers had one narrow escape. Their maps showed a 6,500 ft. mountain peak in Siberia which turned out to be a half mile higher. Fortunately, Hughes was able to see its snowy peaks looming up before them in time to avoid a fatal crash.

■ *British King and Queen Visit France*

PARIS wore her gayest gown last week for visit of King George VI and Queen Elizabeth, first state visit of British sovereigns to French capital since King George V and Queen Mary were there a few months before outbreak of World War in 1914. Preparations for their visit included furnishing of royal suite in wing of Foreign Office with historic furniture and priceless paintings borrowed from French museums and valued at $2,760,000.

While British monarchs were center of round of pageantry and festivities, important French and British government officials conferred in secret on international situation, serving further notice upon Fascist countries of their intention to act together if threatened by war. President Lebrun of France, in speech at dinner for King and Queen, pointed to common love of liberty of French and British peoples and said their friendship was necessary to maintain peace. In his reply, King George declared that British-French alliance is directed against no other nation, but rather toward solution of current economic and political problems in a way which will insure peace for all nations.

■ *Truth About Nurse Practice Act*

TO CLEAR UP misunderstanding regarding New York State's new Nurse Practice Act, which became effective July 1, Mrs. Ethel Prince, president of the State Nurses Association, has issued the following statement:

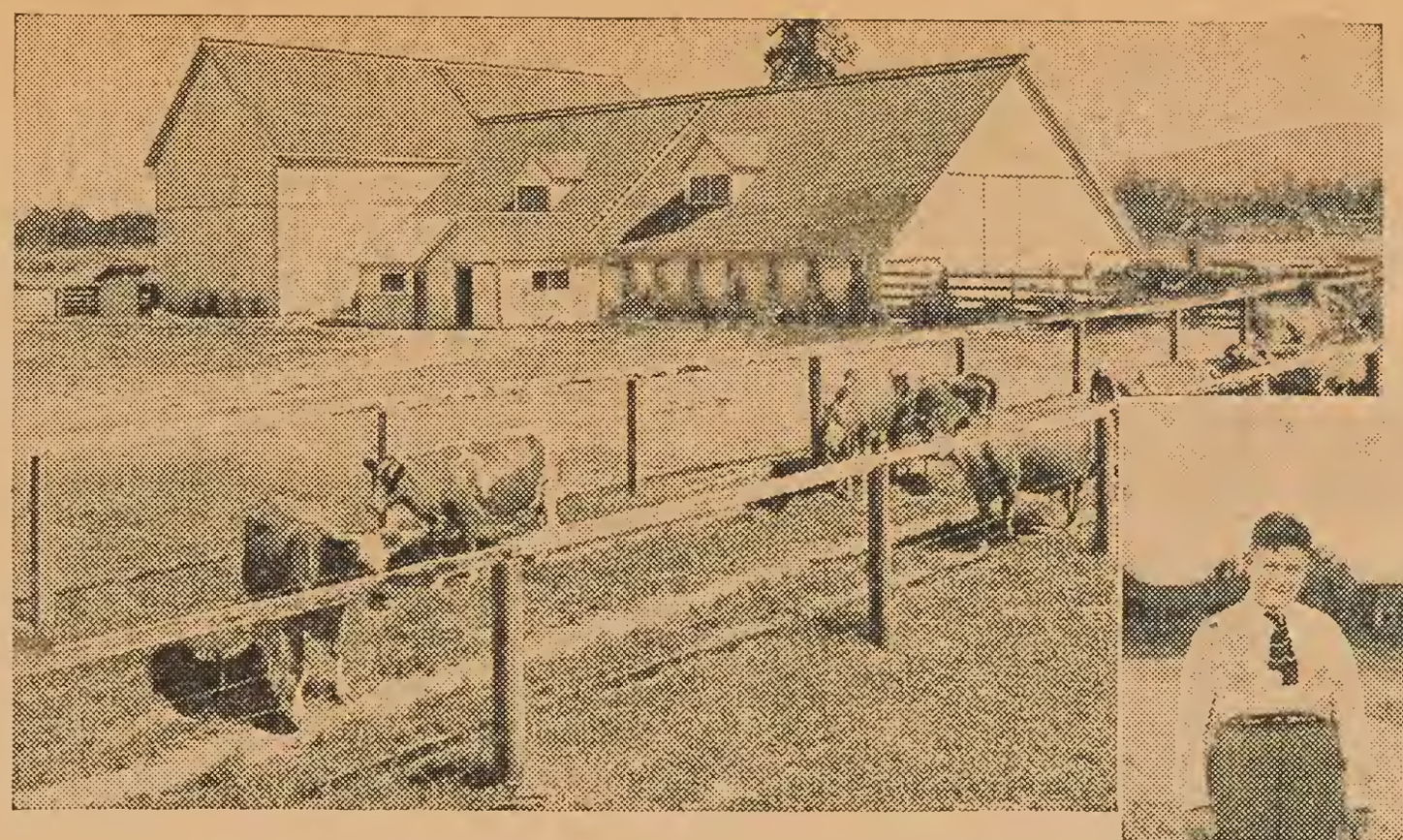
"This law requires that all persons calling themselves nurses and nursing the sick for hire must be licensed either as registered professional nurses, or as practical nurses. Applicants are allowed two years in which to secure licenses.

"A good neighbor, friend, relative, or anyone else who is kind enough to go into a home and aid during the time of illness by assisting in household duties and giving incidental care to the sick is exempt under the new law, and certainly these people are not required to be licensed as nurses; *but* they cannot call themselves nurses and offer their services for hire unless they meet the requirements of the law.

"Until July 1, 1940, practical nurses will be licensed on the basis of their experience, providing two members of the County Medical Society certify that such practice has been acceptable."

■ *Turntables for Fish*

FROM Norwich, N. Y., comes a tall fish story. Using a willow pole and five feet of chalk line, 21-year-old Edward Lange landed a 29½" brown trout weighing 9½ lbs. from a brook characterized as "a mere trickle." Claiming that fish are growing too big for streams, joking anglers propose stream improvement to enable fish to pass each other and to provide pools where they can turn around.



Mr. Grossniklaus is justly proud of his modern electrified dairy



Ernest Grossniklaus and his son, Chester, enjoy life on an electrified farm

"I get a premium of 5¢ per pound of butter fat since installing electricity"

says ERNEST R. GROSSNIKLAUS
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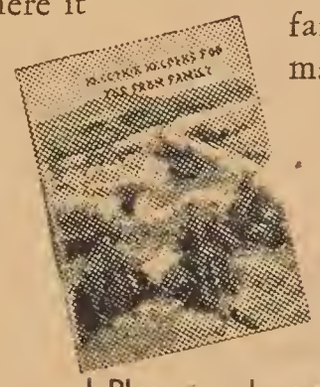
"I WOULDN'T try to run my dairy without electricity. Over a period of years since I've been using it, the bacteria count runs between 700 and 2000. The secret is clean barn conditions, but more important, plenty of scalding water to sterilize utensils and immediate cooling of the milk to 40 degrees. I say that electricity more than pays for itself by making it possible to market higher-priced products. It also saves a lot of drudgery and time and makes working conditions much more pleasant."



Mrs. Grossniklaus gets her share of benefits, too. Notice the G-E Triple-Thrift refrigerator in the dining room

MR. GROSSNIKLAUS has boosted his daily profits because he has wisely turned much of his work over to electricity. He called on the Puget Sound Power & Light Company for advice on where it would pay him the most profits. He uses a hot-water heater, milk cooler, water system, cold storage box, and miscellaneous motors in the shop and barn. In the home, Mrs. Grossniklaus gets her share of benefits from electric service with good lighting, electric cooking and refrigeration, radio, washer, and plenty of running hot water.

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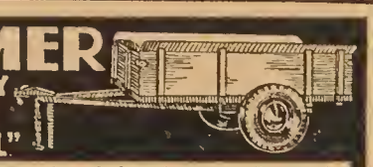
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From SKEFF'S NOTEBOOK

BY L. B. SKEFFINGTON

FOR THREE years the New York and New England Apple Institute has been doing a job of promoting apples for Northeastern growers. I went to Springfield, Mass., for the annual meeting to "feel the pulse" of the men who have been putting their money into the venture. After two days I came away satisfied that this organization has shaken down to permanency and practicability, and that it may look forward to even greater support.

The past season has been the acid test of such a venture. I can hardly recall a grower who has told me he made any money on his crop. Yet at the meeting director after director from the seven states reported good spirit among the members and a desire that the work be continued.

John Lyman of Middlefield, Conn., was re-elected president by unanimous vote, as were other officers. These include James G. Case of Sodus, N. Y., vice-president; E. Stuart Hubbard of Poughkeepsie, secretary-treasurer, and Theodore Oxholm of Esopus, N. Y., assistant treasurer. Henry S. Ortega resigned as general manager some time in advance of the meeting and work had been continued under direction of the executive committee. Directors by unanimous vote selected Thomas H. O'Neill of Rochester, N. Y., to carry on the merchandising program. Rose Turner of Poughkeepsie will continue as office secretary.

It was defined clearly that the work of the institute is in "preparing the market" for Northeastern apples. Speakers brought out that the orchard industry has gone to a lot of trouble and expense in the past in preparing its product for market, but has neglected to prepare the market for the product. Most effective work, members agreed, was accomplished through personal contact of institute representatives with the trade and consumer groups. The budget for the coming year was rearranged so that major effort will be placed in continuous year-around work of this type.

A program of activity outlined by O'Neill brought the remark from Director George A. Drew of Westford, Mass., that it was the "best presentation to come before the institute." O'Neill, at Lyman's suggestion, had made a study of all conditions affecting the apple market and outlined methods by which the institute could serve the industry. For the past year he has been manager of the institute's western division. His work on that job prompted the directors to give him charge of all field work during the coming season.

Directors elected include: Hudson Valley; Theodore Oxholm, J. Wessel Ten Broeck, E. Stuart Hubbard; Champlain Valley, Fred L. Porter; Connecticut, John Lyman, Charles B. Young; Massachusetts, John Chandler, George A. Drew, Roger E. Peck; New Hampshire, Phillip C. Heald, Roger C. Coombs; Vermont, William H. Darrow, S. V. Allen; Rhode Island, John Sussman, Howard Hathaway; Maine, Stanley L. Painter, W. J. Ricker; Western New York; James G. Case, W. B. Giddings, Rolland Reitz, W. R. Tousey, Percy A. Morgan.

* * *

Cherry Growers Fight

Sour cherry growers in Western New York at this writing are deadlocked with processors over price. Growers through a committee headed by Horace Putman of Wayne Center demanded four cents per pound. Processors offered 2½. Growers are faced with paying three-quarters of a cent per pound for picking. Growers point to crop reports indicating a much smaller crop than last year. A marketing bulletin from Cornell places production in the five eastern sour cherry states at 39 per cent below last year and 25 per cent below the five-year average. Processors have pointed to a large carryover of frozen cherries, and the growers' committee says the crop, plus storage holdings, is less than last year's consumption.

There have been reports of some canners paying three cents and Canadian buyers have taken some at 3½ cents. In several sections growers have made arrangements to process their own crops and there is strong agitation for co-operative organization.

Canadian processors are reported paying 5⅛ cents per pound to Ontario growers. A committee headed by A. E. Weirich of Adams Basin crossed the border to obtain information, and report growers and canners are pleased with the operation of a cherry marketing board set up under a provincial farm products act. This board licenses all processors and buyers for processing, and sets up a negotiating committee in conjunction with processors. Growers may deal directly with processors or through the board's marketing agency, but all payments to growers must be made through the marketing board.

Canadian tariff on cherries is remitted if they are processed in Canada and shipped to the United Kingdom, where good demand is reported.

* * *

Ask Rochester Laboratory

George A. Morse of Williamson, president of the State Horticultural Society, has requested Commissioner Noyes to establish a spray residue laboratory in Rochester. If it is not possible to open a new laboratory this year, Morse pointed out best interests of the fruit industry will be served by moving the laboratory now located in Buffalo.

There has been frequent complaint that the Buffalo laboratory is located at the extreme western edge of the fruit area. Reported delay in obtaining service or issuance of certificates resulted in a committee of growers last spring conferring with the Governor and Commissioner. In the interest of economy the committee was asked to try to find some way to solve the problem. Morse says sentiment of the industry favors removal of the laboratory to Rochester and issuance of certificates directly, instead of through Albany with consequent delays. This is said to be the practice in fruit centers in other states.

Morse said Commissioner Noyes has expressed a co-operative attitude in the matter. "We are not criticising the department," Morse said. "but we are pointing out how it can more efficiently serve the industry."

* * *

Model Electric Farm

Nelson Peet's farm in the Lake Road, Webster, is being equipped with about every electrical gadget which may be presumed to have practical use on a farm. With co-operation of the Farm and Home Bureaus, Rural Electrification committees and other interested groups, Aug. 18 has been designated as demonstration day. Peet is building a new milk house and in showing me about pointed out that even the air will be purified by a germ-killing lamp.

Milk will go directly from milking machines to a "stabilizer", which he plans to set to turn out 4 per cent milk. The machine will remove enough skim milk to deliver to the cans milk of constant butterfat percentage. I was interested in cost of operation of the electric milk plant. Peet now employs three hired men. He figures a quarter of the working day is required to handle the dairy. He figures that under the new arrangement two of the men will put in a full day in general farm work and one man will handle the milk in little more time than now required.

* * *

Growers' Tours

K. B. Lewis of Red Hook announces that the eastern tour of the State Horticultural Society will be through southern Dutchess County Aug. 4. Lunch and afternoon meeting will be at the home of Harry Downing, Millbrook. The upstate members will tour to the Vineland experiment station in Canada Aug. 10. Plan is for growers at a distance to arrive at Niagara Falls, Canada, Tuesday evening, Aug. 9. Nearby growers may cross the Lewiston bridge morning of tour. On the return trip bridge will be crossed about 5 p. m. Many of members plan to attend the field day of the Empire State Potato Club at Orchard Park, August 11.

* * *

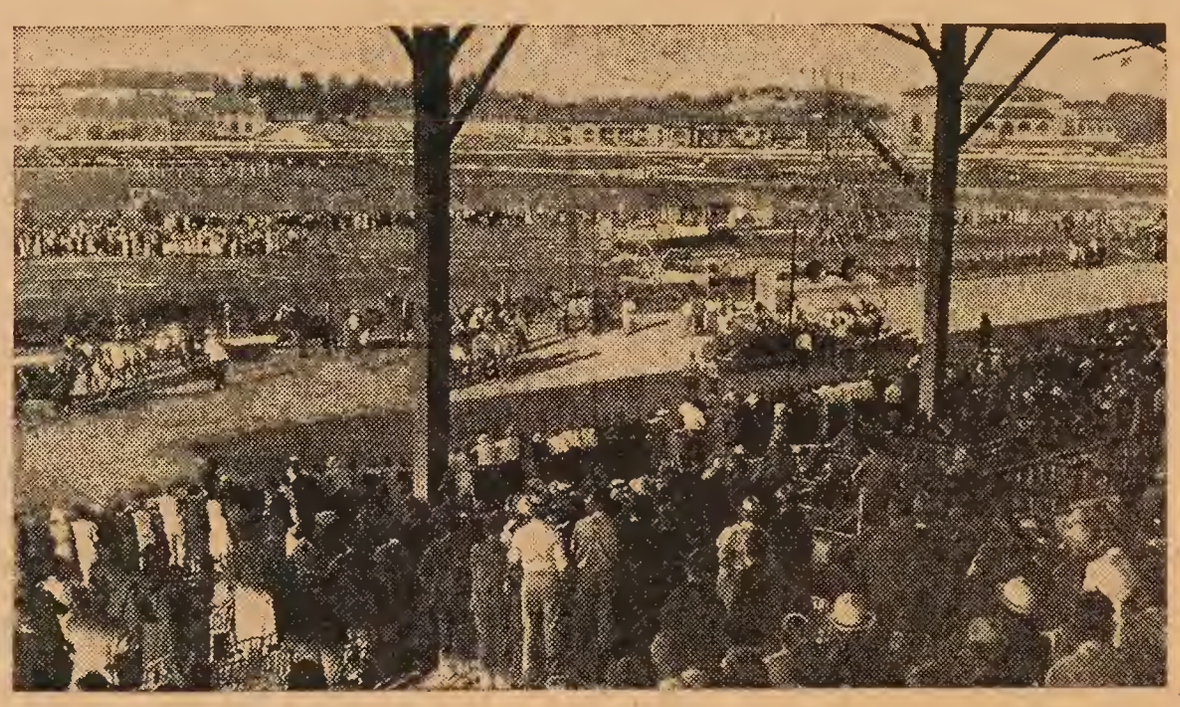
Dairy Field Day

"The long-range forecast is for fair weather on Saturday, July 30," bulletins Fred B. Morris from the state college. That is the day of the Western New York Dairy Field Day at the Genesee County Fair grounds, Batavia. Primary purpose is to help dairymen purchase better bulls than they now own, and promise is there will be plenty of young bulls on display.

* * *

Apples Move Rapidly

Report of storage holdings just received shows that a tremendous amount of apples was moved out of New York State storages during the past three months. More than three and one-half million bushels were on hand March 1, besides great amounts held in private storages. Storage holdings for July 1 had dropped to 91,000 bushels, only 40,000 bushels more than on the same date a year ago. Of course, prices were low, but one point to remember that consumers proved they liked apples.



The horse pulling contest in front of the grandstand at the New York State Fair. A dynamometer mounted on a truck can be set so that every team has to exert exactly the same pull. This year the New York State Fair runs two weeks, from August 29 to September 10. Extensive improvements have been made on the buildings and grounds, roads have been resurfaced to avoid dust, and plans are nearing completion to handle a record crowd of half a million.

More Gingerbread Contest Winners

ALTHOUGH there are no masculine winners listed this time among the following Gingerbread Contest champions, many Grange brothers did try their luck. Mrs. Ralph Young, chairman of Union Center Grange of Broome County, writes us:

"Our second prize winner was Mr. Stanley Oakes, a student at Cornell University, taking agriculture. He was only one point behind the winner, Mrs. Lee Ward. We were quite proud of having one of our young men come so near to winning first prize in a baking contest. Four of our newly initiated members entered the contest and it did create a lot of interest."

Here are the winners for this time:

COUNTY	GRANGE	WINNER
Albany	Bethlehem	Mrs. Lilla Hallenbeck
	Clarksville	Margaret L. Lounsbury
Allegany	Hallsport	Mrs. Susie Parker
Broome	Castle Creek	Mrs. Gladys M. Ross
	North Fenton	Mrs. Sam West
	Union Center	Mrs. Lee Ward
Cattaraugus	Ellicottville	Mrs. Ruth E. Brewer
	Farmersville	Doris Leonard
	Freedom	Mrs. Lois Hurlburt
	Randolph	Mrs. Carrie Hyke
Cayuga	Moravia	Mrs. Marcia Donald
	Springport	Mrs. Lewis Pelhybridge
Chautauqua	Bustl	Mrs. Alex Warner
	Ellery	Eleanore Peterson
	Ellington	Mrs. Elva Rhoades
	Frewsburg	Dessie Danielson
	Kennedy	Mrs. Archie Newton
	Sheridan	Mrs. G. Rappenhagen
	Union	Eloise E. Johnson
	Westfield	Mrs. Alice Saunders
Chemung	Big Flats	Mrs. T. H. Bennett
	Seeley Creek	Mrs. Jennie Parmerter
Clinton	Valley	Mrs. Minnie Seguin
Columbia	Austerlitz	Mrs. Laura Wall
	Claverack	Anna Rivers
	Mellenville	Mrs. Esther Cookingham
Cortland	Texas Valley	Lettie Dietrich
Delaware	Davenport	Mrs. Clark MacDonald
	Delhi	Mrs. Kenneth Adair
	Hamden	Mrs. Dorothy Worden
	Masonville	Mrs. J. F. Hager
	Pepacton	Mrs. Cora Shaw
	Sidney	Nedra Hyatt
	West Kortright	Frances M. Buel
Dutchess	Mt. Hope	Dorothy Howell
	Pawling	Mrs. John Cunningham
	Pine Plains	Mrs. Henry Pitcher
	Pleasant Valley	Kathryn Traver
	Poughkeepsie	Mrs. F. C. Rittinger
	Whaley Pond	Mrs. Minnie B. Davis
Erie	Evans	Mrs. Elsie Wilson) tie Mrs. Anna Gilbert)
	Springville	Mrs. H. P. Taylor
	Wyandale	Mrs. H. Spaulding
Franklin	Bombay	Orma M. Taper
	Burke	Mrs. G. Bombard
Fulton	Koloneka	Julia Fountain
Genesee	Bethany	Mrs. Harry Hartwig
	Corfu	Mrs. S. Steiner
	East Pembroke	Mrs. Frank Groth
	North Alexander	Mrs. M. Nonnengard
	Pavilion	Mrs. Alton MacDuffie
	Stafford	Mrs. Clara Legg
Herkimer	Russia	Mrs. Ruth Carmen
	Warren	Mrs. Jennie Wiltse
Jefferson	Indian River	Mrs. Landon Fuller
	Philadelphia	Mrs. Milton Webb
Lewis	Turin	Alice L. Barde
Madison	Chittenango	Mrs. Ruth Casler
Monroe	Mendon	Mrs. Burton Peachey
	Ogden	Mrs. Ethel Strause
Montgomery	Florida	Mrs. C. Hirschfeld
	Otsquago	Mrs. W. J. Lighthall
Niagara	Ransomville	Mrs. Roy Benedict
Oneida	Paris	Mrs. Dorothy Brockley
	Seiferts	Mrs. Albert Schultz
	Wright Settlement	Mrs. Howard Smith
Onondaga	Marcellus	Roselle Mather
	Taft Settlement	Mrs. Roy Shaver
Ontario	Bristol Valley	Mrs. Helen Gaston
	East Bloomfield	Mrs. M. L. Briggs
	Enterprise	Mrs. E. W. Dewey
	Reed Corners	Mrs. Grace Gage
Orange	Montgomery	Mrs. E. B. Hawkins
	Searsville	Mrs. McKinley
Orleans	Lyndonville	Mrs. William Rinker
	Medina	Mrs. F. L. Brace
	Transit	Mrs. Eppo Poelma
Otsego	Hinman Hollow	Mrs. W. I. Clark
	Lena	Elizabeth Fuller
	Richfield	Mrs. Agnes Bibik
	Unadilla	Mrs. Belle Ryan
	West Laurens	Mrs. Edith Brockway
Saratoga	Galway	Madeline J. Jones
	Malta Ridge	Mrs. Lester Davis
Schenectady	Scotch Church	Mrs. Edith Elder
Schoharie	Breakabeen	Edith Foland
Schuyler	North Hector	Mrs. W. Fassett, Sr.
	Searsburg	Mrs. Ida Kelley
	Tyrone	Mrs. Ruth Caywood
Steuben	North Cameron	Mrs. Don Thompson
	North Urbana	Mrs. Grace Wood
St. Lawrence	DeKalb	Mrs. E. O. Hurlbut
	Hammond	Mrs. Frank Dunham
	Heuvelton	Mrs. Ella Connolly
	Kendrew	Mrs. Flora Woodcock
	Lisbon	Mrs. Nina Sheldon
	Mt. View	Mrs. Nancy Green
	Potsdam	Katherine Sullivan
	Richville	Mrs. Leona Rickter
	Silas Wright	Mildred Taylor
	West Parishville	Mrs. Nell Snyder
Sullivan	Hortonville	Mrs. J. Bauernfeind
	Liberty	Mrs. O. D. Cooley
Tioga	Acme	Ellen Porter
	Flemingville	Mrs. Grace Mead

(*Continued on opposite page*)

Competition or Monopoly in Distributing Milk

PART III.

By LELAND SPENCER

THE important facts on this subject that have been stated in the two previous articles of this series may be summarized and restated as follows:

1. The organization of country milk plants into big chains, also the closing of many small plants the past few years have increased efficiency and reduced costs, but have left small choice of market outlets for dairymen.



Leland Spencer

2. Although most cities have 50 or more milk distributors, two or three big concerns in each market have acquired control of a large share of the milk distribution facilities, especially for the retail trade.

3. In most cities, competition among milk distributors has been restricted by agreement or by pressure exerted in various ways. For example, chain stores have been prevented from selling milk at lower prices, discounts to larger customers have been ruled out, attempts to use paper containers or gallon jugs for sale of milk at stores have been thwarted; all by the influence of certain dealers or groups of dealers who were opposed to such changes.

4. Competition in the distribution of milk is less restricted in New York City than in any other large market in the country. There seem to be two reasons for this. One is the fact that store distribution of milk has been so important in New York, with volume approximately equal to that delivered by retail routes. The other reason is that large, unevenly-shared surpluses have provided the opportunity for the many smaller dealers to buy fluid milk at cut rates.

There are many different views about this matter of competition in the distribution of milk. Nearly everyone in the business seems to think that competition should be restricted to some extent.

Competition in buying milk, sufficient to give all farmers a satisfactory choice of outlets, is impracticable because of added cost. The difficulty is overcome to a considerable extent by cooperative ownership and operation of many plants throughout the milk shed. Since only $30,000 or so is required for construction and equipment of a fluid milk plant, it might seem an easy matter for any group of producers who are oppressed, to organize a cooperative plant. But the insecurity of outlets for fluid milk in the city has been a serious obstacle. Compulsory sharing of returns for fluid sales and surplus would make it much easier to start new plants.

Price competition (that is, price cutting) in the cities is disapproved by farmers as well as by dealers. They think it brings lower returns at the farm. And their attitude is not without reason, because the consumption of milk seldom is stimulated much by lower prices. The farmers' attitude would be different, of course, if dealers were required to pay a definite price for fluid milk and absorb any losses due to price cutting.

The prevalence of monopoly practices in milk distribution in many cities, suggests that our legislation prohibiting restraints of trade is ineffective. In my opinion, it is not practicable to have as free competition in milk marketing as in many other lines of business. Even if it were accomplished, farmers and consumers would lose as result of higher marketing costs, and poorer quality and service. But trade channels should be kept open. Unreasonable prices and unfair trade practices should be prevented.

One way of handling the problem in markets where monopoly practices are troublesome is to encourage cooperative distribution by bona fide organizations of farmers or consumers. Another way is to confer upon the State Division of Milk Control, or other public agency, powers and responsibilities similar to those of the Federal Trade Commission. If the good sense of milk dealers, supplemented by such measures, does not win out, it is certain that proposals for making milk distribution a public utility, and for municipal distribution of milk, will receive much more attention than they have in the past.

June Milk Prices

For June, Sheffield Producers in the 200 mile zone received $1.38 for grade B, 3.5 milk, with the usual butterfat and freight differentials. This was 2c below the June price a year ago, and 2c below the May 1938 price.

* * *

Dairymen's League members received an average net pool return of $1.20 for 3.5 milk in the 200 mile zone, with the usual differentials. Price includes an average plus differential of 15c not including grade A premiums. The June price was 6c below the May price and 20c below June a year ago.

N. Y. State Vegetable Association Tour a Good One

When a big tour runs off without a hitch, it shows careful planning. The annual tour of the New York State Vegetable Growers' Association in Monroe County did that and we take our hats off to County Agent Granger, and particularly to Ralph Palmer who was on the job every minute.

The Irondequoit area north of Rochester grows vegetables intensively, yet you would never find it if you weren't looking for it. The area is almost surrounded by city. The first stop was at the farm of Alonzo Parr & Son, who grow 25 acres of vegetables, about 2 acres of which are under glass. One large greenhouse has no artificial heat, yet it is so managed that it is idle only 3 months out of the year. Early in the spring rhubarb is forced in this house. Then a crop of early radishes are taken off, then a crop of tomatoes, and in the fall lettuce and radishes are again grown. Mr. Parr has had some trouble with yellows on cabbage and is trying a strain resistant to this disease.

At the farm of James West & Sons we saw 26 acres of vegetables, 12 of which are being irrigated. In the packing shed carrots were being bunched and washed and other vegetables were being packed for market. This farm has been in the family since 1840 and vegetables have been grown since 1853. The younger generation are carrying on the tradition of quality vegetables.

John Oldenburg makes a specialty of growing staked tomatoes. This year he has 6,000 plants. The Comet is his favorite crop, but he is trying out quite a number of other varieties.

The crowd was much larger than had been expected, being in the neighborhood of 700, yet an excellent lunch was served at Seneca Park with a minimum of fuss. After lunch a number of short talks were given. Brevity was the watchword. These talks were amplified by an outfit carried in a car. Likewise at each stop the important points observed were discussed. In this way everyone knew what was going on and the benefits of the tour were greatly increased.

After lunch we stopped at the farm of Henry Miller at Spencerport to see 35 acres of cabbage, 25 of melons, 2 of sweet corn, and 4 of tomatoes, not to mention some fruit. As one man remarked in looking over the expanse of melons, "He ought at least to have enough for his own use."

The last stop of the day was at the Joseph Harris Seed Co. at Coldwater. Here the guests were free to hunt out the crops in which they were most interested and guides were on hand to answer questions. Modern methods of breeding crops are far different than those followed years ago, and everyone who attended secured a new appreciation of the vast amount of detail necessary to grow quality seed.

Announcement was made that refreshments would be served on the lawn. Without the slightest exaggeration the refreshments could have been called supper, and the guests were not slow in showing their appreciation.

It is difficult to see how a vegetable grower could spend a more profitable day than on a tour of this sort. Farms were picked because they had something of interest to show, and the tour was conducted in a way that made it easy to see and understand what methods each vegetable grower was following.

How Crops Are Looking

POTATOES — For the entire country there is a small decrease in potato acreage. This year the total acreage is 3,056,200 compared with 3,176,900 last year. On July 1 conditions indicated yields above the 10-year average. On the basis of how the crop looks at present, the bushel yield may be 386,660,000, compared to 393,289,000 last year and a 10-year average (1927-36) of 369,693,000.

In New York State the acreage is 218,000, compared to 227,000 a year ago; and the indicated yield is 27,250 bushels, compared to 28,375 last year. On Long Island, which is already digging, total crop is about 12 per cent below a year ago.

Eight important late potato states have an acreage 5 per cent less than last year, but an indicated yield of only 3 per cent less than last year.

WHEAT — The New York State winter wheat acreage is 13 per cent lower than a year ago. The expected crop is 6,980,000 bushels, compared with 8,184,000 bushels last year and a 10-year average of 4,273,000 bushels.

The total U. S. wheat crop is set at present at 967 million bushels, the largest since 1915 and the second largest on record. If that crop is actually harvested, the yield will be over 200 million bushels in excess of the 1928-37 average.

DRY BEANS — July 1 was a little early to get much of a line on dry beans. Some stands are thin due to seed corn maggot injury, and the Mexican bean beetle is doing some damage. New York State acreage is the same as last year, and the indicated New York yield is 1,138,000 hundred-pound bags, compared to 1,264,000 a year ago. For the entire U. S. the indicated yield is 13,559,000 bags, compared to 15,839,000 a year ago.

HAY — A big U. S. crop of hay was harvested which, for the U. S., was larger than a year ago and about 10 million tons above the 10-year average. In New York State the crop was somewhat less than a year ago but a little better than the 10-year average. There was substantially more old hay on New York farms the first of July than there was a year ago.

CABBAGE — The New York State Domestic cabbage acreage is about 500 acres more than last year, but considerably less than the 10-year average. On the other hand, in 10 important late cabbage growing states acreage was somewhat above last year. The condition of the New York crop on July 1 was better than a year ago and above average. (The above figures and estimates do not include Danish cabbage.)



WGY Farm PROGRAMS

MONDAY, AUGUST 1
12:35—"Land Misuse as a Cause of Rural Slums." Joseph T. Elvove.
12:45—(Parents' Court) "The Nervous Child." Dr. J. Allan Hicks.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 2
12:35—"A New Home for Your Pullets." H. T. Huckle.
12:45—"Home Canned Foods are Still the Best." Emma Renaud.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 3
12:35—"Recent Thinking on Hay Chopping."
12:45—(Countryside Talk) Jared Van Wagenen, Jr.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 4
12:35—"Keeping Cows Contented When the Grass is Short," C. M. Austin.
12:45—"An Annual Program for a Local F. F. A. Chapter."

FRIDAY, AUGUST 5
12:35—"Between You and Me," H. R. Waugh.
12:45—(Women's Corner) Mable Milhan.
8:30—WGY Farm Forum.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 6
12:35—(WGY 4-H Fellowship) "The 4-H Family", Jeanne Brown, 4-H Club Member, Hampden Co., and G. O. Oleson, Mass., State College.
12:45—"A Good Policy for Farmers", (Albany Pomona Grange).

MONDAY, AUGUST 8
12:35—"The Farm Garden in August," Dr. Arthur J. Pratt.
12:45—"Recreational Changes in New York State," Dr. A. C. Flick.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 9
12:35—"Poultry Raising on the General Farm," R. G. Grieg.
12:45—"Porch Parties", Margaret Gillies.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 10
12:35—"Wiring—What Difference Does It Make?"
12:45—(Countryside Talk) (To be announced).

THURSDAY, AUGUST 11
12:35—"Is Your Farm Up to Par?" James A. McKee.
12:45—"Protecting Connecticut Valley Soils." John A. Brennaman

FRIDAY, AUGUST 12
12:35—"Fair Time Is Here Again," Paul Smith.
12:45—(Women's Corner) Estelle Jones.
8:30—WGY Farm Forum.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 13
12:35—(WGY 4-H Fellowship) "Dramatics in My 4-H Program," 4-H Club Member, Greene Co., N. Y.
12:45—"The Conservation of Farm Buildings," Harold Clark.

Gingerbread Contest Winners

(*Continued from opposite page*)

COUNTY	GRANGE	WINNER
Tompkins	Dryden	Mrs. Arlene Cole
	North Lansing	Mrs. Lena Swartwood
	Speedsville	Mrs. Frank Townsend
	West Groton	Mary H. Halsey
Ulster	Asbury	Marion A. Hoff
	Highland	Mrs. Lucy Craig
	Patroon	Mrs. A. L. Sahler
Washington	Argyle	Mrs. John Kinney
	Hartford	Mrs. Rose Wooddell
	Salem Union	Mrs. Ernest Cleveland
Wayne	Macedon	Edith Allen
	Marion	Mrs. Millie Sweeley
	Walworth	Mrs. Evelyn Beadle
Wyoming	Attica	Ruth Gassman
Yates	Crystal Valley	Mrs. R. D. Hathaway

Over 69¢ of the consumer's Butter $ goes to the Farmer who sells CREAM!

At current prices more than 69% of the price of a pound of butter goes to the farmer who sells the cream from which the butter is made. He derives additional income from the sale of Calves, Pigs and Chickens raised on the skim milk.

Government officials and farm papers advocate Diversified Farming for greater income. Sell your cream and feed the skim to stock as the best method of diversification. Very few farm products net the producer as large a part of the consumer's dollar as does cream.

For better results from farming and greater independence and security **SHIP YOUR CREAM TO FAIRMONT.** No contract required. Prompt payment for each shipment at top market price.

THE FAIRMONT CREAMERY CO., Inc.
Buffalo, N. Y. Established 1884

EVERY FARMER WILL A LIVING



VOTE FOR:
PRICE *for* MILK

and Nothing Can Block Our Path

All over the Metropolitan Milk Shed dairy farmers are selling their milk at a loss. Dairy farm families are suffering because of the low prices. Everywhere farmers are asking, "How much longer must we suffer because of the delays and schemes of dealers? Let everyone understand that the farmers of this state are demanding that they be given State and Federal help to get A LIVING PRICE FOR THEIR MILK."

EVERY FARMER
Wants to Vote For:

A plan which will let the farmers say what price they will get for their milk.

EVERY FARMER
Wants to Vote For:

A plan which will keep surplus out of the hands of dealers who would use this cheaper milk to break markets.

EVERY FARMER
Wants to Vote For:

A plan which will make it possible for dairy farmers to WORK together for their common good. The Federal Government has urged the development of cooperative association. WE WILL NOT ALLOW DEALERS OR THEIR "STOOGES" TO DIVIDE US.

EVERY FARMER
Wants to Vote For:

A plan which gives every dairy farm family a chance for a decent living.

These are the demands that are in the heart of every dairy farmer. These are the things we demanded at every hearing held in the State. These are the things for which we have been fighting for years. And NO dealer propaganda—No dealer promise—No dealer scheming—can keep us from winning this fight. LET'S GET CONTROL OF OUR MILK BUSINESS.

WARNING

Again let us warn every Dairy Farmer to WATCH for "wolves in sheep clothing."

THIS ADVERTISEMENT IS PUBLISHED BY THE THOUSANDS OF FARMERS WHO THROUGH THEIR CO-OPERATIVES CONSTITUTE THE METROPOLITAN MILK PRODUCERS BARGAINING AGENCY

Save Agriculture to Save America

(*Continued from Page* 1)

since 1852, exports of 10¼ billion bushels of wheat have represented 12 billion dollars. No branch of industry has figures to compare with these returns for single commodities.

The freight paid on farm products moving to our cities and to export markets made it possible to build in the United States the world's most efficient transportation system, with 40 per cent of the world's railway mileage.

American industry was built up on the shoulders of the American farmer. Mass production, which makes American industry the most efficient in the world, depends to a large extent and in many lines on the breadth of our farm markets. Nevertheless, through most of the nation's history, the farmer has had to sell his products in world markets without tariff protection, while the tariff wall shut off the inflow of cheap manufactured goods from abroad. The farmer, compelled to pay higher prices for machinery and goods, thus subsidized the development of United States industry.

The first great industrial development in the United States was the manufacture of agricultural implements. More new inventions and improvements in agricultural implements were made in 100 years in the United States than in 5000 years—yes, since the dawn of the first day in Europe. Selling to a vast domestic farm market, the United States implement industry expanded into every market of the world. But it was the broad domestic markets supplied by American farmers that supported this world-wide development, until our vast diversity of manufactures spread into all the markets of the world.

America from an Airplane

IT WOULD promote sounder thinking by those who attempt to discuss the nation's economic problems if they would first try to see the country as a whole by an airplane tour. Looking from an airplane traveling across the country, as I frequently do, cities disappear into insignificant spots. One gains the deep impression that this is a vast land of farms from sea to sea. One flies over the great cities in a few minutes, but it takes many hours to cover the country in between.

Born myself on a farm in central New York, I know childhood and youth in a farm home, and what work on a farm means. Today as I drive through the country, I am often appalled by the change that seems to be taking place. The farmer is not as prosperous as he formerly was. One does not see new fences, newly-painted buildings, newly-erected silos, and other marks of prosperity and high activity as formerly.

What has raised this havoc with the farmer's income? Not laziness, not thriftlessness. Reviewing the history of the successive waves of bankruptcy which have engulfed American agriculture, we see that each has been caused by a collapse of commodity prices. Ruin has swept the countryside and driven our farm boys and girls to seek a less attractive livelihood in the city because land was bought and houses and barns were built with wheat at a dollar or a dollar and a quarter a bushel, and those debts had to be paid with wheat at 50 cents.

We have built fences and silos with butter at fifty cents a pound and had to pay off the debt with 20-cent butter.

Farm communities have issued bonds to build roads and schools on 12-cent hogs and had to pay with hogs at three or four cents.

Almost every generation of farmers has had to battle with this devastating disease of price fluctuation, more to be dreaded than any pest or plague or holocaust of tornado or flood or drought.

"Supply and Demand" Not the Answer

THE economic medicine men used to tell us that such evident fluctuation in prices was due solely to the "inexorable law of supply and demand." They said we grew too much wheat — or somebody in Russia or Argentina did. They said nature gave us too much cotton. They said we erred in judgment and planted too much corn. They said there were too many heifer calves, therefore butter was cheap. The farmer, they said, should use better judgment. That was all the sympathy he got!

Of course the element of supply of each product and the demand for it did enter the economic equation. But there was another factor — an all-important factor — beyond the farmer's reach and calculation. It took an agricultural economist to make that factor clear. To that man, all agriculture, everywhere, owes a debt of gratitude and appreciation. Let us all pay tribute to the memory of Dr. George F. Warren. Not only Cornell University, of which I am a Trustee, but every farmer lost in his recent passing a beloved and honored friend.

Time will give to George Warren from all informed classes of society the acclaim which agriculture bestows upon him. His discoveries in the field of agricultural and monetary economics offer a sound solution to agriculture for its greatest problem; it is also a solution that will benefit the whole nation — finance, industry, commerce and labor. George Warren put his finger on the very keystone of a free economic order.

Dr. Warren dug out, during years of painstaking research, statistical proof that the average price of farmers' products fluctuates as the value of gold fluctuates, and that when we use a certain sized lump of gold as a measure of value, there must follow years of booms and depressions in the farmers' income to the extent that this little lump of gold fluctuates in value.

Gold Changes in Value

THE gold standard has been used for relatively a short time. Innumerable other commodities besides gold have been used as money, and none has been found satisfactory. Whenever the commodity that happens to be used as money increases or decreases in supply, or when the demand for it increases or decreases, its value changes and prices of other commodities and things, measured in that money-commodity, go up or down.

The monetary history of nations is the story of chaotic change from one money-commodity to another in a blind fumbling for something that has stable value. This search has always failed. It is doomed forever to fail — because no single commodity can be stable in its purchasing power over other commodities. The law of supply and demand acts relentlessly upon the commodity that we choose to use as money, as it does upon all other commodities.

For example, when copper was used as money, and large new supplies of it were found, if the amount of copper that made a piece of money was not changed, the number of coins which had to be given for cattle and grain and other things, increased. People did not say "copper has gone down in value." The money illusion caused them to say "prices have gone up."

As civilization progressed, money came to consist largely of pieces of paper, each a promise to pay a certain amount of the money-commodity. Gold or silver was left in storage with the government, or with the goldsmith, who became the banker. So long as the people have confidence that they can change their piece of paper into the amount of gold or silver that it calls for, the piece of paper has its value fixed by the amount of gold or silver that it specifies.

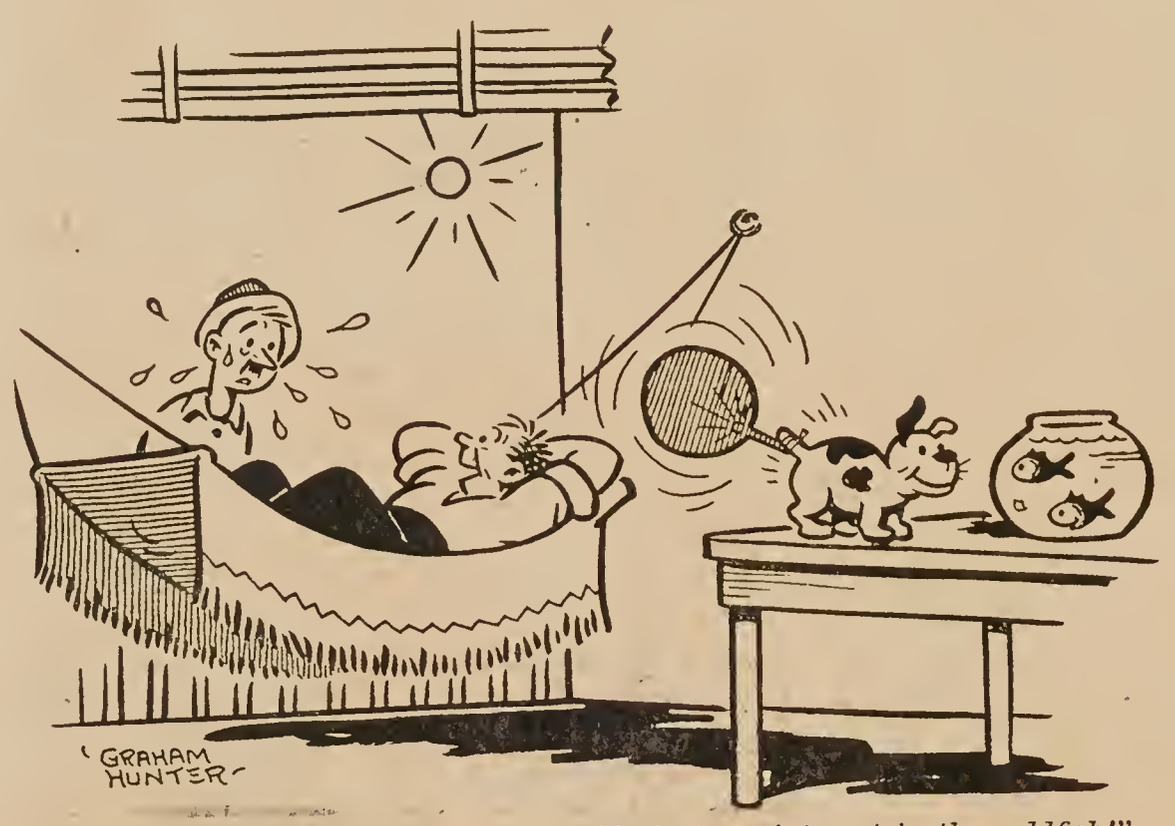
If gold, through scarcity or high demand, increases in buying power, the paper money goes up in buying power. If, through decrease in demand or increase in supply the value of the commodity gold falls, the buying power of the paper money falls proportionately. So long as we keep our dollar equivalent to a fixed weight of gold, world supply and world demand, which determine the value of the commodity gold, also determine the buying power in the U. S. dollar.

A Poor Yardstick

NO ONE commodity, not even gold, is a good measure of value, because the demand for it and the supply of it always vary and consequently its purchasing power is subject to wide variations. Through the century from 1816 to the outbreak of the World War, gold was relatively the most stable of all commodities and the best single commodity to use as a measure of value, but even so, it was a very poor one.

Between 1839 and 1848 the supply of gold lagged far behind the demand for it. The value of gold rose 44 per cent. Prices of other things fell. Products which brought American farmers $1 in 1838 brought only 72 cents ten years later. The world was plunged into a depression and widespread unemployment resulted.

> *"We have built fences and silos with butter at 50c a pound, and we have had to pay off the debt with 20c butter."*
>
> * * *
>
> *"On a yardstick basis the value of gold was equivalent to 22" in 1920, 38½" in 1929, 61" in 1931, 84" in 1933. Imagine a merchant compelled to use such a yardstick."*
>
> * * *
>
> *"Mrs. Kelly thought all the boys in the regiment were out of step but her son Pat. So it was with commodity prices. Gold was out of step, not all of the other commodities."*
>
> * * *
>
> *"No one commodity—not even gold—is a good measure of value because the demand for it and the supply of it always vary.***"*



"I don't seem to mind the heat since Fido took an interest in the goldfish!"

Capitalist society was so weakened by that depression that Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels evolved their communistic philosophy which alarms us today. In 1849 something happened that Karl Marx did not foresee. Gold was discovered in California in such quantities as the world had never known before — a billion and a half dollars' worth in two years. Then came the big gold discoveries in Australia, flooding the London market. By 1853, gold had become so plentiful that it lost value; people had to give more gold for other commodities; prices of other things rose. Farm products worth 83 cents in 1853 brought 95 cents two years later. As prices rose, business again became profitable, enterprise expanded, employment increased and an era of prosperity set in.

So the Communist dream of revolution in Europe was dissipated — by release from deflation. Karl Marx told his followers to disband. Marx wrote his friend and financial "angel", Engels, that the rising price level was so revitalizing capitalism that a Communist revolution would be impossible for two generations.

If those who today give lip-service to the capitalist system of free enterprise wish to save that system, why do they not take this leaf out of the book of Karl Marx? For Marx understood how deflation, boring from within, can eat away the foundation of the enterprise system and destroy the democratic institutions that are built upon it.

Again, between 1873 and 1894, world gold production lagged behind the demand for gold. In those years the value of gold rose 84 per cent. Wheat fell from $1.24 to 57 cents; corn from 60 cents to 25; cotton from 22 cents to 6. Unemployment, bankruptcies, foreclosures and general distress nearly elected Bryan to the Presidency.

Rising Prices Defeat Communism

BUT IN the midst of Bryan's campaigning for economic relief, the value of gold began to fall and prices began to rise, just as in Karl Marx's time. The Edison cyanide process made possible the working of lower grade ore deposits. The Transvaal discoveries brought into production the greatest new deposits of gold of modern times. Once more the world was released from depression by the accident of gold becoming plentiful. Wheat rose from 57 cents to $1.11, corn from 25 cents to 71, cotton from 6 cents to 15. Immediately debts became easier to pay, farmers were able to buy from urban industry, unemployment disappeared. The Marxist calculation that Communism would be generated through prolonged economic distress

was again upset.

The World War introduced new variables into the economic equation. The old gold standard, with its relative stability of value, broke down when the century of British peace ended in 1914. The allied nations ceased internally using gold for money and began to export their gold to buy food and munitions. In other words, they went off the gold standard. The demand for gold was temporarily lessened because of the suspension, internally, of the monetary use of gold. The value of gold therefore fell, and prices of other things rose.

Since 1914 we have been living in a world of major war preparations. Gold has new uses — for war chests and for private hoarding as a storehouse of wealth. Fear of war, panic, sudden war hoarding or dehoarding bring violent and sudden changes in its value. In this post-war period, gold, formerly relatively stable, has become the most unstable of commodities.

Between 1914 and 1937, gold has varied more than 400 per cent in its exchange value for other commodities. Its unprecedented increase in value of 150 per cent in four years, between 1929 and 1933, brought on the worst depression modern society has ever known — worse in the United States than in any other nation because the United States was one of the last nations to leave the gold standard.

Hoarding Increases Demand for Gold

ONLY a small portion of mankind believes in stocks, bonds and paper investments. So nations and individuals, fearful of war, since 1929 have rushed to store their wealth in gold so that they might have something in a future emergency which everybody would accept. But when you are told that gold is the only stable measure of value, just consider it for what it is —a rubber yardstick; a collapsible bushel measure! On a "yardstick" basis, the value of gold was equivalent to 22 inches in 1920; 38½ inches in 1929; 61 inches in 1931, 84 inches in 1933! Imagine a merchant compelled to use such a yardstick. We were on a fixed gold standard between 1929 and 1933.

That is how "honest" and "sound" our gold money has been! That is the variable measure which has ruined agriculture and brought wreckage to finance and stagnation and unemployment to industry and labor.

From 1923 to 1929, the gross farm national income had averaged 12 billion dollars a year. In 1930 it had dropped to 9½ billions; in 1931 to 7 billions; in 1932 to 5⅓ billions. From 1929 to 1937 inclusive, the farmers of the United States, because of depressed prices, received 32 billion dollars less than their average pre-depression income. Producers of other basic commodities lost 15 billion dollars more in this period, making a total destruction of income and buying power of 47 billion dollars. Just think of this terrific blow to America's prosperity. All this happened simply because the United States refused to heed the fact that gold had become an unstable measure of value, sensitive to panic and war hoarding in Europe.

With the farmer's gross income at 5⅓ billion dollars in 1932, we find after deducting taxes, interest and other charges, his entire income in cash and in goods produced and consumed on the farm, amounted to only $204 per year for each worker gainfully employed in agriculture in the United States, or 65 cents per day. This allowed nothing for a return on the 50 billions of capital invested in farms.

Low Farm Prices Close Factories

WITH this great shrinkage in the income of producers of basic commodities, it was impossible for this half of our population to buy from urban industry as it had been doing before the depression. Farmers could not buy autos, clothing, paint, fencing or farm implements, and factory workers were laid off from lack of orders. It has been calculated that with each billion dollars of buying power lost to the farmer, there follows a secondary destruction of buying power of a billion and a half more. Thus a great plague of unemployment came over the land.

"Between April and July 1933, the United States price of gold rose from $20.67 an ounce to about $30 an ounce. Farm and other commodity prices increased an average of 50 per cent."

* * *

"Between 1914 and 1937, gold has varied more than 400% in its exchange value."

* * *

"We must be free from the gold fetish and this habit-thinking which fails to understand the effect of gold on prices."

The problem that faced us in 1933—and that faces us again today—is how to restore normal balance between agriculture and industry. There are two ways this can be done.

One is the "orthodox" way, which does not search out the cause of a price collapse, but accepts it as something inevitable. The "orthodox" way is to "let nature take its course," let unemployment, bankruptcy and economic disorganization continue until the prices of all other things have been pulled down to the lowered prices of basic products.

Farm Costs Never Go Down

IN OUR modern society this process of deflation is almost impossible. Wages, fixed charges and taxes have been set inflexibly at high levels. Deflation to lower levels involves not only general bankruptcy for individuals and institutions, but also repudiation by government. Deflation involves the loss to millions of their homes and farms. Debtors become unable to pay. Banks and insurance companies become insolvent. Continued unemployment creates such a relief load that the government debt rises until it becomes impossible to collect enough from impoverished taxpayers to pay the debt. Then comes repudiation or printing press inflation. Every one knows that printing press inflation wipes out everything and is one of the worse scourges that can befall society.

The other method is to restore balance between the income and buying power of the raw material producing half of our population and the other half by restoring to a normal level the prices they receive. How can this be accomplished? It has been accomplished by other nations.

Three years ago I flew to Buenos Aires, stopping in Brazil. There I learned how Brazilian farmers were increasing their cotton production eightfold in three years, while in the United States we were plowing under cotton and paying farmers to grow less cotton. In the Argentine, I found great prosperity. Farmers were receiving in Argentine currency, with which they paid their taxes, interest and debt, and bought their supplies, prices practically as high as during the pre-depression period. In Buenos Aires, new buildings were being erected at an unprecedented rate. There was confidence in the future and there was no unemployment. Those conditions still prevail there.

Monetary Control Works

THE depression of '29 hit the Argentine so hard that the government was overthrown. Government bonds fell to a small percentage of their face value. This was all because the price of commodities produced in the Argentine had collapsed, as they had throughout the world when measured by a single commodity, gold.

The farmers of the world, whether in Australia, America, or Argentina, exchange their staple products in the world markets for the same amount of gold. The Argentine financial leaders, recognizing the cause of the collapse in prices, advised their government to increase the number of Argentine pesos into which that gold could be converted. That is, the Argentine price of gold was raised, or, in other words, the gold content of the Argentine peso was reduced. Thus the farmer in the Argentine continued to receive high prices, in pesos, for his products; he could pay his debts and taxes, and have high purchasing power for the things he needed.

These far-sighted Argentine financiers recognized it was more important to maintain the commodity price level within the Argentine republic than to worry about the amount of gold their commodities would exchange for in world markets. They knew that they couldn't help it if the world would give them only an ounce of gold where it previously had given them two, but they could call that ounce of gold twice as many pesos as before, and still have the same domestic price level that their farmers previously had enjoyed.

If This is "Tinkering" Let's Have it!

TRUE, this is what is unjustly called "currency tinkering!" It was what is unfairly called "devaluation!" It was everything that our "orthodox" economists and financiers have misunderstood and denounced as "unthinkable" in the United States. Yet it saved the Argentine people. It made their country so safe for democracy and private enterprise that radicalism scarcely can raise a whisper there. It has made Argentine a refuge today for North American capital.

Every nation with prosperous agriculture — and there are many of them today — has found the solution of its price-level problem through correcting the maladjustment in its monetary system. George Warren and the farm leaders who followed his research at Cornell University recognized this fact long ago. Had their voices been heard and heeded in Washington, the calamities of the past eight years could have been largely if not altogether avoided. This seems to be a reasonable assertion in light of the experience of other nations which adopted that course early in the world depression.

That course was followed by Australia, Brazil, and the other sterling bloc countries. These nations realized that all raw materials, products of farm, forest and mine, were exchanging for fewer and fewer ounces of gold, although their relation to each other in value had been practically constant. Only when they were measured against gold had they become less valuable.

These products had not really become less valuable, but gold, the yardstick, had stretched. You remember how Mrs. Kelly thought all the boys in the regiment were out of step except her son Pat. So it was with these commodity prices. Gold was out of step, not all the other commodities.

You will recall too, how our ancestors thought the sun rose in the east, crossed the heavens and set in the west, while the earth stood still. We now know that the reverse is true—that the earth moves from west to east and makes it appear that the sun traverses

(*Continued on Page* 24)

Breakfast in Vermont

By ROBERT VERMONT GEBLER.

Bed ain't no place to linger
When the dawnin' tints the hills,
'En you hear the last good mornin'
Of the far off whip-poor-wills,
'En there's somethin' sort o' coaxin'
In the sweetness o' the air
Thet mixes with the odors
Thet come floatin' up the stair.

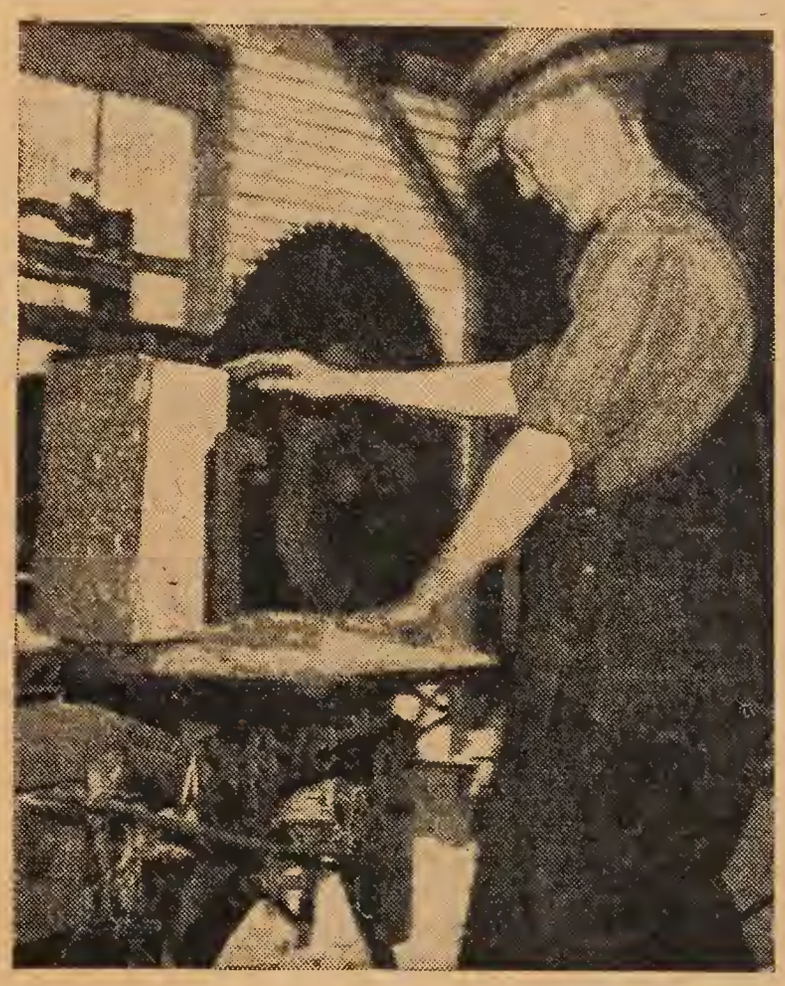
Bed is just a place for dreamin',
'En the dawn is dreams-come-true,
So you sigh, perhaps, then brace yourself
Fer the work you've got to do.
'En you don yer clothes the quicker,
Wash yer hands, and bresh yer hair,
As you rise to greet the odors
Thet come floatin' up the stair.

Oh, those early mornin' odors,
'En the feelin's thet they raise,
There's a heap o' fun just livin'
Kin to nature all yer days.
'En so you breathe the deeper
As the dawn smells in the air
Seem to rest a benediction
To those odors on the stair.

White Pine Shingles

We venture a guess that the majority of our younger readers have never seen a machine of this sort. With it J. Sloat Welles of Big Flats, Chemung County, N. Y., is sawing white pine shingles. The saw is operated by an electric motor, and once started, it is automatic. The one tending it merely removes each shingle as sawed and squares up the butt on a little machine at his right. The machine is arranged so that where one shingle has the butt on the bottom of the block, the next one is sawed with the butt at the top.

Mr. Welles bought this outfit second-hand several years ago, and has been doing a considerable amount of custom sawing of shingles for his neighbors.



Northeast Markets for Northeast Producers

For Sale: HOLSTEIN BULLS

One born Mar. 7, 1937; Sire Femco Golden Ormsby No. 641132.
One born Jan. 2, 1937; Sire King Bessie Ormsby Pietertje 79th — No. 520107.
Both T.B. and Blood Negative. First check for $100.00 buys either of these bulls.

LOCUS STOCK FARM
C. L. BANKS, Prop.
New Berlin, New York

For Sale -- 20 Registered Holstein Heifers

to freshen in Aug., Sept., and October. Twenty cows and heifers to freshen soon. Five young bulls ready for service. A few heifer and bull calves. Herd Sire King Bessie Ormsby Pietertje 59th, No. 669548, whose dam is a 1032 lb. Sr. three-year-old and whose sire is King Bessie Ormsby Pietertje, twice all-American winner.
L. J. Lonergan, Homer, N. Y.

FOR SALE Holstein Baby Bulls
AT "SACRIFICE PRICES"
Sired by "Admiral Fobes." The famous Son of "Lashbrook Pearl Ormsby". Record 971.40 fat 1 year, ave. per cent fat 3.9. Herd T.B. Accredited. State and Federal Tested for Bang.
F. C. WHITNEY
Ilion, New York

Orchard Hill Stock Farm
Home of
CARNATION INKA INVINCIBLE
Young son of Sir Inka May from a daughter of Matador Segis Ormsby. Herd average: Milk 13,977 lbs., Butterfat 482.7, 3.5 test.
BULL CALVES FROM SOME OF OUR BEST COWS
Write to
Marcy Klock, R.D. 2, Fort Plain, N. Y.

Cows For Sale
T.B TESTED HOLSTEIN AND GUERNSEYS IN CARLOAD LOTS.
NINETY DAY RETEST GUARANTEED
E. C. TALBOT
Leonardsville, New York

ALLBRIGHT BROTHERS
OWNERS OF
High Producing Holsteins
HERD SIRE: PRINCE POSCH PONTIAC DE KOL
Newfield, New York

SPRING FARM
GUERNSEYS FOR SALE
BULL CALVES FROM 3 TO 6 MONTHS — FROM A.R. SIRE AND DAMS.
Apply to:
THOMAS JOHNSON, *Mgr.*
Tilly Foster, New York

Tarbell Farms Guernseys
Accredited—330 Head—Negative
HERD SIRES:
May Royal's Holliston. 69 A.R. daughters. 20 on test.
Foremost Peacemaker — 3 daughters on test. A son of Langwater Valor.
Foremost Combination. A grandson of Langwater Valor and Mixter Faithful. 7 nearest dams with 12 records (8 in immature classes) average 693 lbs. fat.
If you want a herd sire or some really promising heifers, write or come and see us. We have a choice lot of youngsters by the above sires and out of high producing A.R. dams.
TARBELL FARMS, SMITHVILLE FLATS NEW YORK.

GUERNSEY *Service Bull*
3 year old to rent for keeping. Must have bull pen with exercise yard. Dam has 3 records averaging 13,000 lbs. milk with 770 lbs. fat.
H. C. TRIPP
Dryden, New York

WHEN CORRESPONDING WITH ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION
American Agriculturist



Here are five excellent rams. Any one of them is a good buy, but the fellow who comes first will have first choice.

Buy Early and Get Better Rams

By JOHN P. WILLMAN,
Cornell University.

TOO OFTEN the ram is bought only a week or two before the beginning of the breeding season. When this is done the ram does not have an opportunity to become acquainted with his new owner or surroundings before he must be put to work. In addition the breeder who puts off buying a ram until the last minute is forced to take what is left. The buyers who start out early to look for a ram have a larger offering of rams from which to select. "Buy early and get better rams" could well be the motto of more Empire State flock owners.

In too many cases the ram buyer will select a big sheep that is "priced right" without giving due consideration to the needs of his flock. He should know where his ewes are weak and make an effort to select a ram that will overcome these weaknesses. Not only should the ewe flock be considered but also the kind of pasture on which they graze. It is more difficult for a small ewe to produce a fat lamb at weaning time if her lamb is sired by a big ram than if the same ewe had been bred to a smaller, more compact ram.

Purebred rams have the ability to sire more uniform lambs than grade or scrub rams. Often a well chosen purebred ram will pay back in the increased value of his first lamb crop more than his cost above that of a grade or scrub.

There are several defects you need to avoid in the selection of the ram. The most common of these defects are weak back, narrow chest, peaked rump, shallow body, long neck, and long or crooked legs. It pays to avoid the purchase of overly fat rams and also rams with only one testicle or rams with unusually small testicles. A ram having only one testicle in his scrotum may sire a number of lambs like himself. Very fat rams or those with very small testicles are often uncertain breeders.

Even though the lamb crop is by far the most valuable product from a flock of ewes, it pays also to pay strict attention to the wool they produce. Pick a ram who is a heavy shearer of good quality wool that is uniform in quality, dense, and of sufficient length. Avoid a ram with gray fleece or a fleece that contains dark fibers if the lambs are to be saved for replacements.

The breed of ram to select presents another problem, especially for the owner of grade or scrub ewes. Too many flock owners change breeds of rams every few years and as a consequence their ewe flocks and lamb crops lack uniformity. It pays to decide upon a breed and then work toward a definite goal. The person who often changes breeds of rams usually makes very little improvement in his flock.

DOWN THE Alley



By J. F. "Doc" ROBERTS

WHILE the advance in Wall Street has been getting all the ballyhoo, have you noticed your livestock prices? Twelve-dollar cattle, with hogs, lambs and calves all hitting ten dollars and better, shows a sizeable advance in every class. Just as with stocks and bonds, you hear all sorts of explanations for this advance—that livestock is in strong hands, that plenty of feed tends to hold it back, etc. But probably the real reasons come from the fact that all conditions show improvement, and also that there is no livestock surplus in sight. Then, of course, world prices are in a position for a steady advance. All livestock replacements are going to be in demand with so much available feed this season. This is bringing about a situation which occurs only occasionally: right now is a good time both to buy and sell livestock. This may sound contradictory, but really is not. Probably the thing to do is to sell anything that is well grown, and which has already shown a good gain in flesh and weight, and, at the same time, to buy most anything that will grow and show a gain. Above everything else, I think we are approaching a time when you should not be caught without plenty of livestock around the farm, for even at present prices you cannot afford to sell rough feeds and grain except through livestock.

Pastures have been better everywhere than I have about ever seen, with more clover than for years, which only means that so far this season all classes of livestock have done wonderfully well on pasture. But very soon now these pastures, particularly in the Northeast, are going to lose a large part of their nutritional value, and unless grain is fed, livestock will lose the bloom which it now has. The beauty of this situation is that with present livestock prices against present grain prices, you can afford to feed grain along with the pasture and thus save any setback to your livestock.

I have visited a good many small farm markets in the last few weeks and could not help but be impressed by the fact that the farmer not only definitely wants, but is getting, his products sold nearer home. The trend in the last ten years has all been toward more and nearer markets. Whether or not this is a good movement for producers, I will not attempt to say here, but it is very definitely raising food prices in the large cities because it is raising costs of buying and distribution to the large food interests. On the other hand, it is tending to lower distribution costs in rural areas. The small packing house, the small food processors and distributors tend to have an advantage through this change in local areas and a disadvantage in the large cities. I am wondering if this marketing change isn't largely responsible for the rapid development of the family refrigerated locker system? And I am also wondering what part it is playing in the very rapid growth of suburban areas around large cities, particularly the "little farm" consisting of an acre or two. Any change in the marketing of farm products is very definitely something to think about.

RIVER VIEW DAIRY FARM
MONTGOMERY, N. Y.
Pure Bred Jersey Calves. Herd T. B. Accredited, Blood-tested for Bangs Disease. D.H.I.A. Record for 1937—Milk, 7158; Fat-385, 5.3%. W. S. ROWE
Montgomery, New York.

PURE BRED AND GRADE JERSEYS
FRESH, CLOSE-UP AND DUE IN FALL.
HIGH CLASS COWS PRICED TO SELL.
ACCREDITED — BANGS TESTED.
J. K. KEITH
PHONE 722-F-3
Country Club Road, Oneonta, N. Y.

Registered JERSEY BULL CALVES
FROM EXCELLENT PRODUCING DAMS. BEST BREEDING LINES. FARMERS' PRICES.
JOHN W. PEELLE
Rock Stream, New York

THE SISSON JERSEY HERD
48 years constructive breeding, offers solid grey yearling bull, ready for service, by Silver Medal Sire and tested dam. He has two Silver Medal Sisters now and another on test, all 6% testers.
PRICE — $100. SPEAK QUICKLY.
GEO. W. SISSON, JR.
POTSDAM, NEW YORK

Jerseys WITH 30 YEARS OF CONSTRUCTIVE BREEDING WITH PROVEN SIRES! LARGE, VIGOROUS INDIVIDUALS. AVERAGE OVER 6% TEST, THAT HAVE ALWAYS BEEN FREE FROM T.B. AND BANGS DISEASE.
ACCREDITED AND APPROVED.
E. A. Beckwith & Son, Ludlowville, N.Y.

JOCEDA Farm JERSEYS
Bull Calves and Junior Yearlings at farmers' prices. Backed by production as proven by D.H.I.A. record of 43.8 lbs. fat average for 40 cows in April, 1938.
P. D. VAN MATER MARLBORO, N. J.

Oakhurst Farm Ayrshires
8 Choice early fall calving cows.
10 Heifers due in July and August — Bred for high production and fit to win in big company.
6 Heifers due in September and October.
1 Good bull fit for service and a few bull and heifer calves.
Guy D. Power & Son West Genesee Road AUBURN, N. Y.

Ayrshires
Correct type and bred for production.
VALMOUNT FARM
H. J. TEETZ, Esperance, N. Y.

20 Registered Ayrshire Cows
Grades and Purebred, ready for summer milk. Fine lot of new milch cows and springers. Herd accredited, negative to blood test. Prices set to sell. Truck delivery.
CASS DAIRY FARM ATHOL, MASS.

Stock For Sale This Fall?
Plan Now to Place Your Advertisement In these Columns.

Northeast Markets for Northeast Producers

YOUNG AYRSHIRE BULL CALVES

Also two ready for service.

Sons of King Henry Star 35805, 3rd highest proven Ayrshire sire in N. Y. S. according to D.H.I.A. Admitted to the Advanced Registry July 6, 1936. His first ten daughters on mature equivalent average 11,474 lbs. M., 4.51%, 518.4 lbs. F. These bulls are from cows with D.H.I.A. and H.T. Records. Calves are well grown and good type.

Arnold Bros. ***Canandaigua, N. Y.***

WE OFFER

CHOICE BROWN SWISS BULLS

CALVES AND YEARLINGS

AND A FEW SELECTED FEMALES.

TB ACCREDITED AND APPROVED—BLOOD EST'

D. N. BOICE

Hilltop Farm, Churchville, N. Y.

MILKING SHORTHORNS

Five Milking, Four Heifers from 4 mo. to 15 mo. One bull, 3 yr. old, good enough to head any herd. One bull calf. All blood tested.

John Christy & Charley Palmer

Write either party.

Oxford, New York

FUERST STOCK FARM

Breeders of

Aberdeen-Angus Cattle and Percheron Horses

Correspondence and Inspection Invited

Myron M. Fuerst

Pine Plains, Dutchess Co., N. Y.

COWS FOR SALE

Carefully selected milk producers. T.B. tested. Willing to blood test. Car of early fall heifers, big, breedy, milky. Two cars fancy August and September cows. 80 cows and heifers milking now. Holsteins, Guernseys, Jerseys, Ayrshires. Several negative Guernseys on hand.

Oswald J. Ward & Son,

Candor, N. Y. Phone 3-H or 3-Y

POLLED HEREFORDS For Sale

6 Reg. Yearling Bulls
2 Reg. Yearling Heifers

Herd T.B. Accredited and State Approved Bengs Free. Come and see these reasonably priced cattle. Or write for Sale List.

NO YOUNG CALVES FOR SALE.

THE GAGE STOCK FARMS
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PERCHERONS

Proven Young Stallions — Mares.

Best of breeding. Carnot blood predominating. World's Fair Premier Percheron Exhibitor. Prices very modest. Write:

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PONIES For Children

ALL COLORS AND SIZES. MARES, FOALS, STALLIONS, GELDINGS, COLTS, FILLIES.

Write — Telephone — Call.

F. REXFORD

Earlville, New York

KEYSTONE

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LIVESTOCK Sales Events

Cattle Sales

July 26	Fifth Annual Corriedale Sheep Sale, 12:30 P. M., Woodbine Farms, Gambier, Ohio.
Aug. 1	New York Jersey Cattle Club Sale, Meredith, N. Y.
Aug. 3	Finger Lakes Ayrshire Sale, Fairgrounds, Cortland, N. Y.
Sept. 24	Second Douglaston Manor Farm Guernsey Sale at the Farm, Pulaski, N. Y.
Sept. 27	Vermont Jersey Cattle Club Sale, Hartland Fairgrounds, Hartland.
Sept. 30	Dutchess County Guernsey Consignment Sale, Rhinebeck, N. Y., the last of September.
Sept. 30	Sale of sixty Sunny Ridge Farms Guernseys at the farm, Chadds Ford Junction, Pa.
Oct. 1	Pennsylvania Guernseys at auction, Doylestown, Pa.
Oct. 3	Hilltop-Rockingham Guernsey Sale, Suffield, Conn.
Oct. 4	Vermont Ayrshire Club Sale, Rutland.
Oct. 26	Allegany-Steuben Ayrshire Club Sale, Hornell, N. Y.

Coming Events

July 29-30	Annual Livestock Judging Contest and Tour for High School Vocational Agricultural Departments in New York State, sponsored by State School of Agriculture at Delhi, N. Y. L. O. Taylor, Animal Husbandry Department.
July 30	Vegetable Growers' Field Day, Experimental Farm, N. Coventry, Conn.
July 30	Annual Western New York Dairy Field Day, Batavia.
July 31-Aug. 6	Rural Youth Conference, Conn. State College, Storrs.
Aug. 1	Annual Field Day of the New York State Jersey Cattle Club, Meridale Farms.
Aug. 4	Frederick County Field Day, Sigler's Woods, Middletown, Md.
Aug. 6	New England Brown Swiss Breeders' Picnic, at Geo. H. Brow & Son, Slocum, R. I.
Aug. 9	Joint Field Day of New Jersey & New England Holstein Breeders' Association, Sussex, N. J.
Aug. 10	Pennsylvania State Holstein Field Day, Lauxmont Farms, Wrightsville, Pa.
Aug. 11	Vermont State Guernsey Breeders' Field Day, at Fra-Mar Farm, owned by Mr. and Mrs. Frank Dunn, Rutland.
Aug. 16-19	Middle-Atlantic State Grange Lecturers. Cornell.
Aug. 17	Middlesex County, Mass., Guernsey Breeders' Association Field Day, Mainstone Farm, Wayland.
Aug. 17	First Annual Field Day at Geneva Experiment Station, New York.
Aug. 24	New Hampshire Guernsey Field Day at Rosewald Farm owned by William Neidner, Hillsboro.
Aug. 27	Maine Guernsey Field Day at Thirlstane Ranch, Inc., Bar Harbor, Maine.
Aug. 29-Sept. 1	1938 Convention of Vegetable Growers Association of America, Detroit, Mich.
Aug. 29-Sept. 10	New York State Fair at Syracuse.
Sept. 13-17	Westchester County Flower Show, White Plains, N. Y.
Sept. 18-24	Eastern States Exposition, Springfield, Mass.
Sept. 25-Oct. 1	New Jersey State Fair, Trenton, N. J.
Oct. 8-15	Columbus, Ohio, National Dairy Show.
Oct. 14-18	4th NEPPCD Exposition, Commerce Hall of Port of Authority Bldg., 8th Ave. and 15th St., New York City.

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Hartwick, New York.

NEARBY MARKETS *for* NEARBY POULTRYMEN

The Fresh Egg Situation

By CLEVELAND GILCREAST

EGG PRICES in New England seem to run to extremes, often going too low and sometimes too high. Last February, for example, large eggs were quoted as low as 23c per dozen in Boston, although they later recovered to a spring average of about 25c to 26c. As this is being written the egg supply has suddenly decreased, and egg prices in Boston have made one of the most rapid advances in recent years, going from 33c to 41c in eight days, or an average of a cent a day.



Cleveland Gilcreast

Such a rapid increase in price is fine for poultry producers right now, but it may work to their detriment in the long run. Last week fresh eggs in the stores were retailing about 41c to 43c per dozen, while this week's prices will probably average nearer 50c to 52c. The average housewife knows nothing about the costs of producing eggs, and when she sees that prices have advanced this much in a week, she is certain to think that we poultrymen must be making a lot of money. Rapid increases in prices always cut down the demand for eggs at retail, and this year is no exception. The wholesale price has been up to 41c for only three days now, and already retailers are reporting decreasing sales of nearby Large eggs.

While such rapid increases in price may be unhealthy, there seems to be little which we in New England can do to remedy the situation. The large number of vacationists who come into New England every year during July and August causes a great increase in the demand for fresh eggs. At the same time warm weather such as we have been experiencing lately naturally cuts down egg production. Buyers who attend our local egg auctions are in need of additional supplies of eggs, and in order to obtain them must bid prices higher. The large terminal markets follow the price rise at the Auction, and before we know it eggs in New England are higher than in any other section of the country. Top grades in New York, for example, are quoted only 33c to 35c today, while top grades on the New England auctions will bring 42c to 44c.

Poultrymen in northern New England are especially fortunate because they are in the only large brown egg market in the country. When the demand for good quality eggs in New York or Philadelphia exceeds the supply, dealers there can often substitute the finest grades of western eggs, or more often eggs from the Pacific Coast. Because of this possibility of substitution, eggs in those markets rise less rapidly than they do in Boston. There is no source, however, where brown shelled eggs of this fine quality can be obtained in any volume except from New England producers. When a sudden increase in demand meets a decrease in supply, higher prices are certain to result.

Before the days when commercial egg production became so wide-spread in New England, there were times when it was practically impossible to obtain any large supply of native eggs on the market, and most stores depended almost entirely on western and storage eggs. Such developments as the fresh egg laws and more recently the New England FRESH EGG Institute have done much to bring about a demand for native eggs during every month of the year.

Some figures recently published by the New York State College of Agriculture show that before the war egg prices during some months of the year rose 60% above average and fell during other months as much as 35% below average. During the last few years, prices have been somewhat more regular, going only 40% above the average and 25% below. Extremely high prices at one time of year often lead to extremely low ones at others. Moreover, while prices may be at their peak for a few weeks or a month, they may stay at around the bottom for three or four months.

With new people going into the poultry business in New England every year and with present flock owners always increasing their production, it seems certain that the volume of New England eggs will increase rather than decrease. One way to insure steady consumption for this increasing supply of eggs is through having prices vary with the seasons as little as possible. It would be fine if consumers could become accustomed to paying from 40c to 50c for large native eggs all during the year. This would give us a wholesale price of from 30c to 40c, which at present costs would be profitable for the average poultryman.

With AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST ADVERTISERS

Everyone is interested in what the neighbors are doing, particularly when those neighbors have done an outstanding job. If you would enjoy reading the experiences of 26 "neighbors", drop a post card to Frank Starbird, *Firestone Tire & Rubber Co., Akron, Ohio,* and ask him for a copy of the booklet "Twenty-Six Interviews with Champion Farmers." These interviews were originally given over the radio and made such a hit that they have been reprinted in booklet form.

* * *

The Portland Cement Association, 33 West Grand Avenue, Chicago, Ill., have received so many questions about storing grain on the farm that they have published a new booklet entitled "Concrete Grain Storages for the Farm." The booklet is well illustrated and gives definite directions for construction. You can get a copy by dropping a post card to the above address.

* * *

There recently has been developed a method of partially filling tractor tires with water to increase traction. During cold weather calcium chloride can be added as an anti-freeze. You can get definite instructions on how to proceed by dropping a post card to the *Solvay Sales Corp., 40 Rector St., New York City,* asking them for a copy of the folder entitled "Weighting Tractor Tires with Solvay Calcium Chloride."

* * *

Of particular interest to teachers of vocational agriculture in high schools is a new 64-page farm fence handbook printed by the Agricultural Extension Bureau of *Republic Steel Corp.,* 7850 South Chicago Ave., Chicago, Ill. It is well illustrated, and contains a chapter on fencing which gives detailed instructions for the proper erection of woven wire fences.

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As you drive from Concord to Laconia this is how Leonard Hill's farm looks to you. Hill says that at night a photograph from this spot would show the henhouse windows shining with light — he figures that light meant about $600 to him in increased production last year.

Using Electricity on a New Hampshire Poultry Farm

By FRANCIS E. ROBINSON

A LITTLE LESS than two years ago Leonard Hill, Loudon, N. H., poultryman, got high line electric service for his farm with the aid of the Farm Bureau and the cooperation of his neighbors. The other day he figured out what this new convenience had cost him the first year and he found that it returned a profit. In his words:

"The production showed an increase of 16.2 eggs per bird over the previous year. Figure those eggs at 2 cents each, for an added income of 33 cents per bird or $495 for the entire flock of 1500 birds."

When he got electricity Leonard also got an electric incubator. A few more scratches of his pencil showed that that purchase helped increase the efficiency of his plant also. His hatches averaged 5% better than those from the old machine, and the cash value of this increased efficiency he figures at more than $100.

He hastens to point out that these figures are not net profits, for the electric current used came to a considerable amount, but, as he modestly puts it, "a nice income increase was shown at the year's end."

A glance around the Hill farm shows that the profits are not due solely to electricity. Hill learned the poultry business as a boy in 4-H club work and he still is enthusiastic about it. The result is efficiency in operation and a continual search for new ideas which will increase that efficiency.

When I visited the Hill farm a few days ago I found that its operator can use his hands as well as his head. He took me into a small workshop where an electric bench saw, band saw, planer and lathe were set up. Wood working with this equipment is Mr. Hill's hobby. With it he mixes business and pleasure. He has used the machinery to manufacture some lumber from the Hill woodlot into battery brooders of a design which he developed himself A partially completed one stood in the shop when I was there, and he told me that others he had built had already shown themselves to be very useful.

Pointing to other electrical equipment as we toured the farm he said, "Electrification is a good word for our present situation. We have two water pumps, hot and cold running water; two electric refrigerators, two radios, electric toasters, percolators, corn poppers, flat iron, mixers, washing machine — all the gadgets which put the farm wife on an equal footing with her city cousin. All these things cost plenty of hard earned cash, but they are worth while for they make that 'more abundant life' we hear so much about."



Leonard Hill, having just finished chores, stops in the doorway of one of his henhouses to look around a minute before going over to his shop for a few minutes of relaxation with his new electric woodworking equipment.

This isn't the Hill's first experience with electricity. They had a home electric light plant for ten years, but something seemed to be wrong with it many times — one time with disastrous results. It was used to furnish light for the hen houses one winter and worked well for about three months, but then it broke down. It took two weeks to get the parts with which to repair it that time. During the two weeks every layer went into a false molt and the Hills decided never to use the plant to light the houses again.

But, now that high line electricity is available, Leonard says: "If you should visit our home of an evening, you would find that our particular corner of town has been made a brighter, happier, better place in which to live. You would see the henhouse windows shining with light, the incubator fairly bursting with downy baby chicks, and once inside the house you would see our faces covered with good broad grins."

NEARBY MARKETS *for* NEARBY POULTRYMEN

The Harvest Is Ripe

By L. E. WEAVER

IT WAS Professor H. E. Botsford, I believe, who once figured a poultryman's income something like this:

"It takes all the earnings of the average flock up to July 1 to pay the flock's bills for the full year. The owner's profit for the year is what he gets out of the flock after that date. A good manager in a good year and with a good-sized flock of well-bred birds can reap an abundant harvest. In a poor year (high feed prices and low egg prices) he will make enough to keep him going. On the other side of the picture is the man who has less experience or less ability, or for other reasons makes the wrong moves. More often he fails to make the right moves, or doesn't make them on time. He has difficulty in breaking even in a good year, and folds up entirely in the year of adversity."



L. E. Weaver

It looks as though the next few months should be good ones for the man who can keep the eggs coming. Bill Myers told me years ago that on his poultry plant they got more eggs in November than in April. I expect they still do it. I know dozens of other poultrymen who do. That is extremely good business because an egg in November is usually worth two April eggs. The trick in getting high fall egg production, as everyone knows, is to keep the old birds laying late into the fall and have the pullets start laying early. They should all be going strong through September, October and November. An exception is, if you want to hatch early chicks from the old birds, that you will have to throw them out of production by November 1.

Just what to do with the laying pullets while the old birds are still occupying the laying pens is a problem that can be solved. I will discuss that in a later issue. At present, the real job is to see that nothing is allowed to break up the regular routine of egg-laying in the old hens' pens. It is always much easier to keep them going than to get them started again after they have slowed down.

The Mighty Mite

Ed Babcock makes deals with his boys. I have made a deal with my 13-year-old nephew, Ivan Lee Weaver. He has taken over the three small lots of hens that we still have. The Leghorns and the White Rocks are in the big poultry house. The fall-hatched New Hampshires are still in the pen where they were raised, over the garage. The other day Ivan asked, "Do lice ever get on the eggs, and can you see them crawling around?" "Horrors," said I. "That sounds like red mites." "But these are little tiny *gray* things," said Ivan. So I told him that after they had been on the hens all night they would be red all right and plenty large enough to be seen easily. Saturday afternoon we went to work with some Carbolineum. We still have to paint the wall where the metal nests hang. We did get the roosts fixed so that I imagine the pullets rested with more comfort than they had for some time.

I think I never saw so many mites packed into so little space. The under side of the roosts themselves did not show many, but the cross-pieces that support the roosts rest on some one-gallon tin cans turned upside down on the floor. (I should explain that these low roosts seem to be the best method of teaching New Hampshires to roost.) In the darkness beneath those tin cans the mites were about a half inch deep. George, who has been looking after the hens until very recently, can't understand how so many mites got there so quickly. He has examined the under side of the roosts frequently and never saw a sign of one. All of which goes to show that you have to *hunt* for them and do it often.

Naturally, such a situation is most embarassing to me. In Onondaga County last week I examined the roosts of several 4-H poultry project members and found no mites. Partially to excuse myself I want to add that you will not find mites in our regular poultry quarters. We painted the roosts last fall with Carbolineum. No hens had been kept in our present "mitey" quarters for a number of years, and I just didn't think of the danger in time to head it off.

I am surprised the way these pullets have stood up under the combined effects of heat in the daytime and swarms of mites at night. From an average of about 95 eggs a day, they have recently dropped to about 75. There is no evidence of molting, and I am hoping to get them back up very soon.

Aids for Hot Days

To date the nights have been cool for the most part. That may explain the fact that the hot days have not shown any serious effects on the birds. With windows open at opposite sides in the pens, there is usually a movement of air. That seems to help even though it may be warm air. I expect there will still be some extremely hot days, and I am instructing Ivan to throw a few pails of water on the walls at such times. That helps a lot by cooling the air.

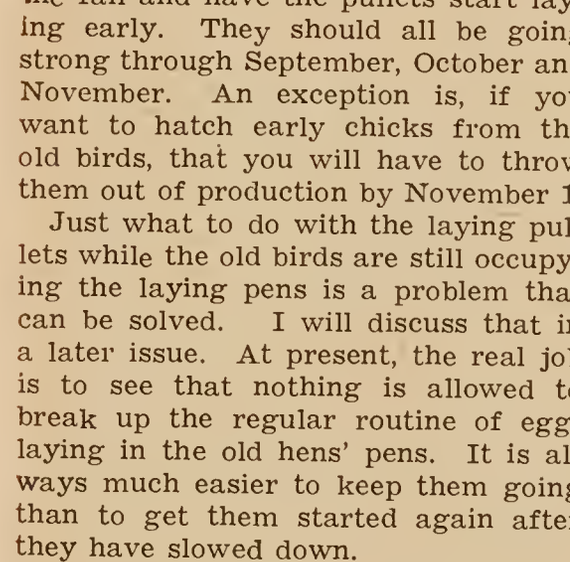
Wet Mash Helps Production

Our Leghorns have always had wet mash once a day. Until recently the White Rocks had never tasted it. They lived all winter on the Massachusetts plan described by Professor Klein on this page in the last issue. From now on we are missing no bets. All the birds will get wet mash, but not too much. We can't afford to have sour feed lying around.

Culling and Lights

I figure that, at this season, if a hen quits laying, she is through. There is no use in buying any more feed for her. The longer she is kept the less she will bring because live poultry prices are always going down at this time of the year. Therefore, culling of non-producers is an essential part of good management at all times, but particularly just now.

It seems early to speak of lights, but since the last week in June the days have been growing shorter. By the last week in September, days and nights will be of equal length. If you are going to give the hens a 14-hour day, you will have to start using lights by the first of September at least. Probably the stimulation that comes from the use of light has more to do than any other factor in holding the birds in production. That is true of the old birds and equally true of early-hatched pullets.



"Look the other way, Emma! You know you have a weak heart!"

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LARGE TYPE ENGLISH LEGHORNS	$6.00	$30.00	$60.00	$11.00	$3.00
BAR. & WH. ROCKS, S. C. REDS, WYAND.	7.00	35.00	70.00	8.50	7.00
NEW HAMPSHIRE REDS	7.50	37.50	75.00	9.00	7.50
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Those marked Pullets and Cockerels are priced per hundred. All Breeders Blood Tested for B.W.D. by stained Antigen method. 100% live del. guar. WE PAY POSTAGE. Immediate shipments.
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Barred and White Rocks	7.00	35.00	70.
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H. Mix $5.50; Leghorn Cockerels $3.-100. From 2 and 3 year Free range breeders. Blood Tested. Stoney Run Hatchery, H. M. Leister, Box B, McAlisterville, Pa.

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WILLIAM S. MAPES, Box A, Middletown, New York

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No order accepted for less than 25 chicks. Started chicks shipped express collect. Day-old chicks postpaid. Cash or C.O.D. 100% live del. Order NOW.
All Breeders Bloodtested.

	Day Old	14 Days
White Leghorns	7½c	11½c
Bar. & Wh. Rocks, R. I. Reds, Rock-horns (cross), Red-Rock Cross	8c	12½c
New Hampshire Reds	9c	13c
Mixed and Assorted	7c	10c

Positively no sexing. Not a single pullet removed. All AA grade chicks. No culls.
BROOKSIDE POULTRY FARM,
E. C. Brown, Prop., Dept. D, Sergeantsville, N. J.

Chester Valley Chix
VIM-VIGOR-VITALITY
Electric Hatched. Cash or C.O.D. 100% live delivery.

	100	500	1000
Large Type English Sexed Wh. Leghorn Pullets (95% guar.)	$10.50	$52.50	$105.00
Large Type English Wh. Leghorns	6.00	30.00	60.00
Barred & Wh. Rocks, R. I. Reds	6.50	32.50	65.00
New Hampshire Reds	7.00	35.00	70.00

Eng. Leghorn Cockerels $3.-100; Heavy Mix $5.50-100. All our Breeders are Blood Tested. Post Paid. Order direct or write for Catalog.
CHESTER VALLEY HATCHERY,
Box A, McAlisterville, Pa.

Maple Lawn Chicks
100% live del. Postpaid.

	100	500	1000
Wh. & Br. Eng. Sexed Leg. Pullets	$12.50	$60.00	$120.
New Hampshire Red Pullets	9.50	47.50	95.
Br. & Wh. Rocks, W. Wyand. Pullets	8.50	42.50	85.
Brown and White Leghorns	6.50	32.50	65.
R. I. Red, Rocks, Wyand. Cross, Bl. Min.	7.00	35.00	70.
Anconas, Buff Rks, W. Min., N. H. Reds	8.00	40.00	80.

Day Old Leghorn Cockerels $3.-100; Heavy Cockerels $6.50-100; H. Mix $6.-100; L. Mix $5.50. Breeders Blood Tested.
Maple Lawn Poultry Farm, Box A, McAlisterville, Pa.

CLEAR SPRING CHICKS

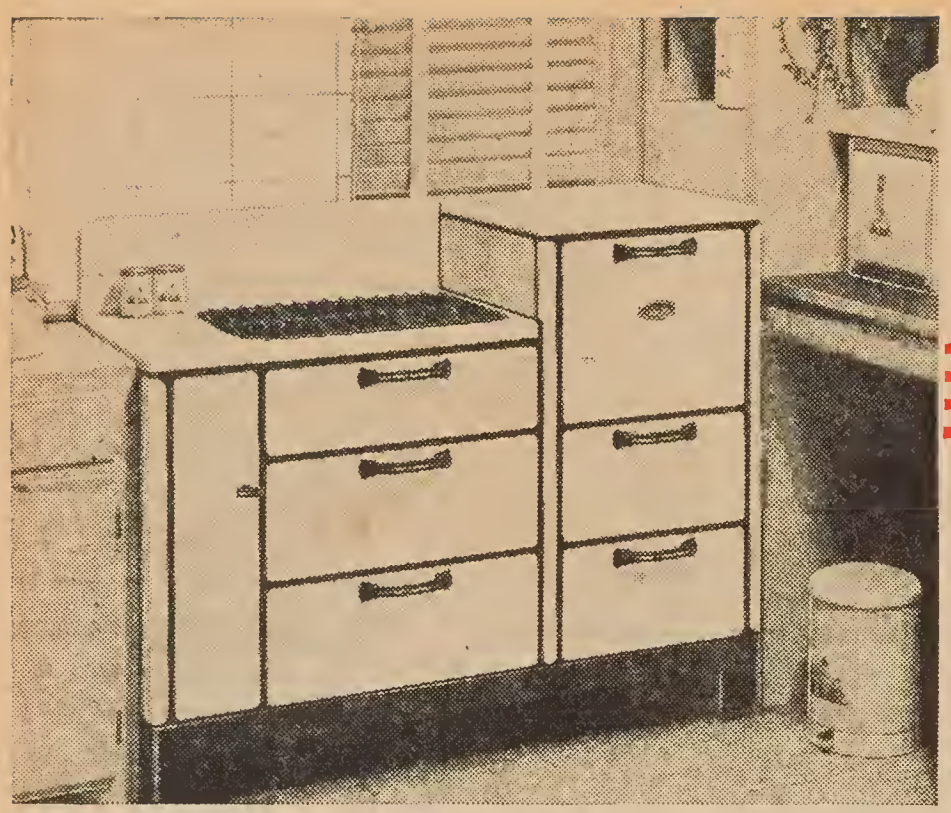
Large Type English Sex Leghorn Pullets (95%)	100	500	1000
	$11.00	$55.00	$110.00
Large Type English Leghorns	6.00	30.00	60.00
Day Old Leghorn Cockerels	3.00	15.00	30.00
Barred & Wh. Rocks, R. I. Reds	6.50	32.50	65.00
N. H. Reds & Red-Rocks Cross	7.00	35.00	70.00
White & Black Minorcas	7.00	35.00	70.00

Heavy Mix $5.50-100. All Breeders Bloodtested. 100% live del. P. Paid. Cash or C.O.D. It will pay you to get our Free Catalog telling of our 28 yrs. Breeding Experience.
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Day old chicks for July and August del. $6.-100. Sexed Pullet Chicks $12.-100, 95% accuracy guar. Get our free Cat. Day old Cockerels $3.-100. Post Pd. 4 week old pullets 30c ea. C. M. SHELLENBERGER'S POULTRY FARM, Box 37, RICHFIELD, PA.

CHICKS: Catalog Free — CHERRY HILL POULTRY FARM, McALISTERVILLE, PA.

TURKEYS
3,000 HARDY BRONZE POULTS WEEKLY. BABY BEEF TYPE. Outstanding quality. Livability. Blood-tested. HIGHLAND FARM, Sellersville, Pennsylvania.



Left—"Nesco" oil range, made by National Enameling and Stamping Co. This attractive model has a right-hand oven which is slightly raised above the cooking surface.

Right—Broiler and oven shelves that pull out easily and won't tip are among the joys of modern ranges. Electric range pictured here is one of a dozen models made by Westinghouse.



Modern Ranges *For Farm Kitchens*

By MABEL HEBEL

DID YOU see the page of illustrations of modern mechanical refrigerators in our last issue? Here are their twin sisters—kitchen ranges using various types of fuel, electricity, gas, oil, and coal and wood in combination with gas or electricity, proving again that no matter what type of fuel you use you can have modern equipment in your kitchen.

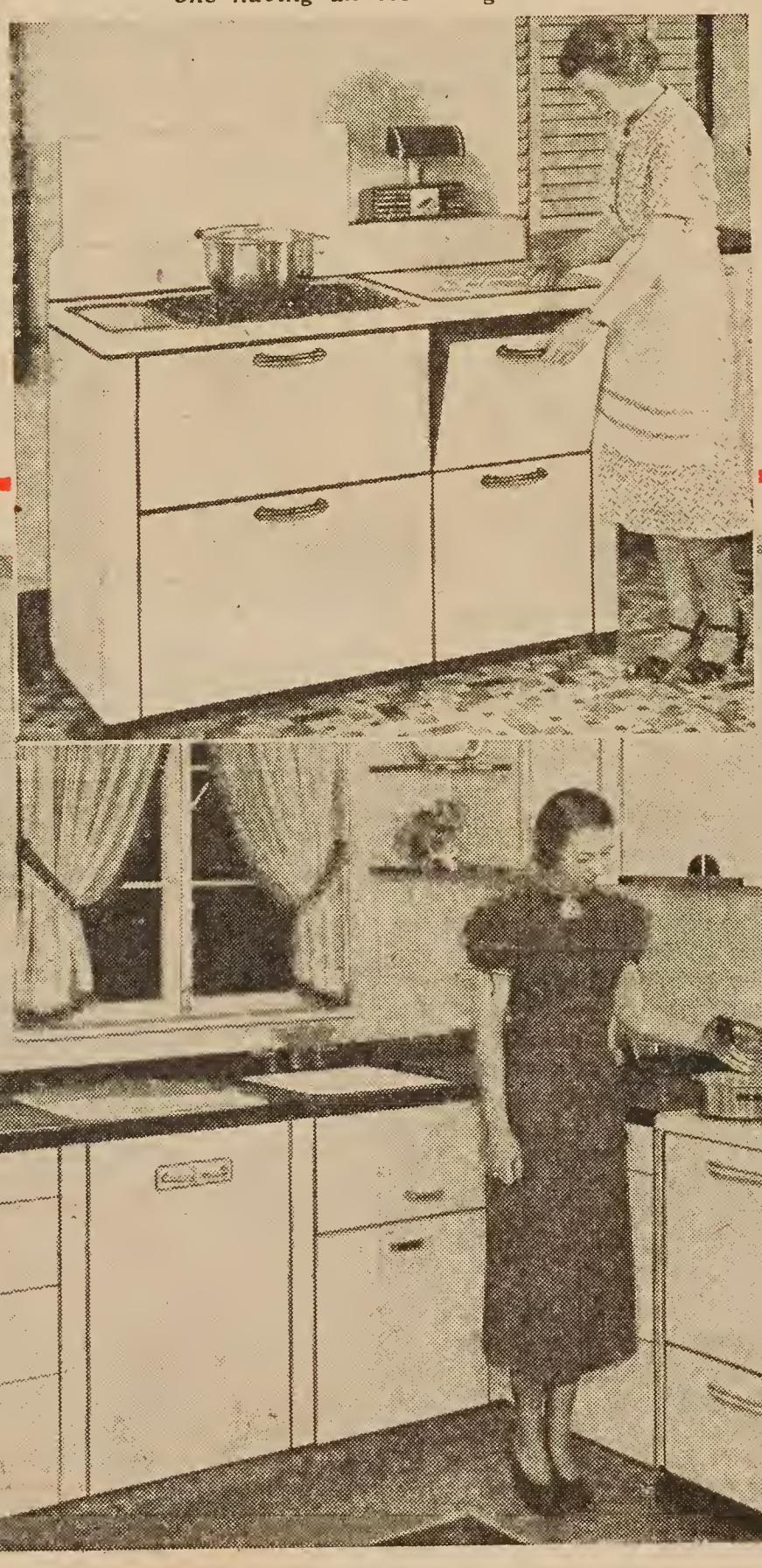
I have never heard the name of the man (or maybe it was a woman) who first thought of turning ugly ducklings of kitchens into swans, but I think whoever it was should have a medal pinned on him as a benefactor of womankind. Stoves, for instance, were merely black, useful objects for so long that it must have taken considerable imagination to conceive of them as they are today—shining white or tinted, easy to keep spotless, and some of them almost human in the way they can take care of food while the cook's back is turned.

Nearly all makes of ranges are designed now in several models, making it possible to have either a "table top" stove, or one with oven located above the cooking surface. If the oven is high, it should be placed at right or left according to the location of the window, so as not to obstruct light from the cooking units.

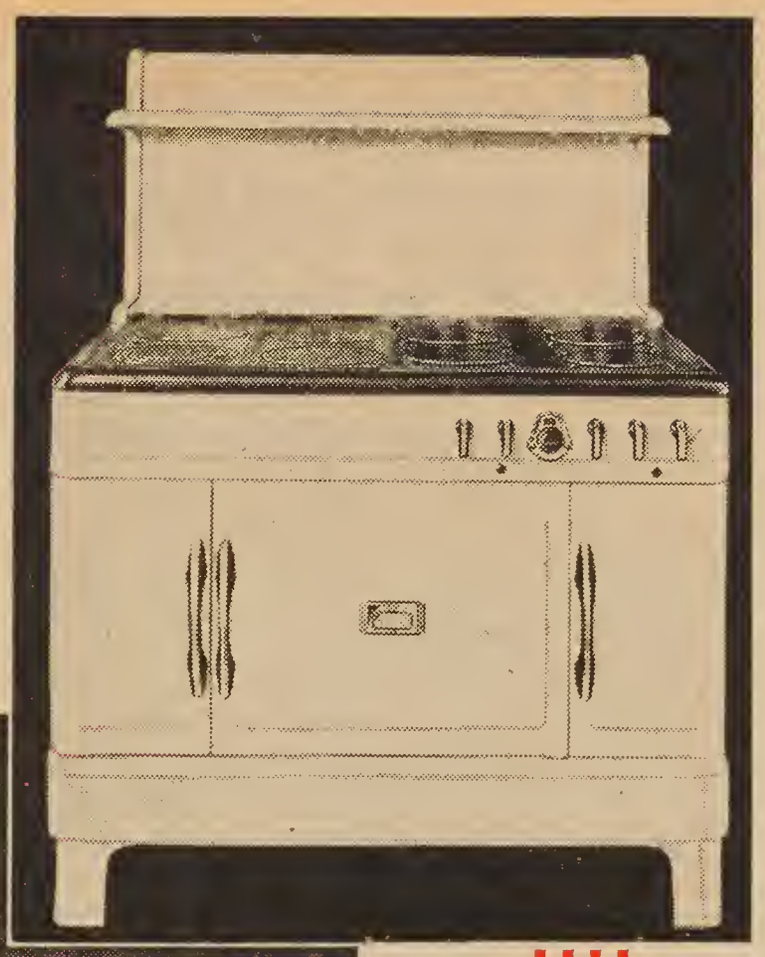
A well-insulated oven is a very important consideration in buying a range; also, a temperature control for the oven is a great convenience and a blessing particularly for young, inexperienced cooks. The lining of the oven needs to be rust resisting, easy to clean, and with rounded corners if possible. Other desirable features of modern ovens are adjustable racks which won't tip when loaded and pulled out for inspection, an oven vent which does not discharge against the wall, and a smokeless broiler.

As with all large pieces of equipment, a range should be of standard size and make, as this makes it easier to get replacements later if needed. And there must be enough cooking space or spaces on top of the stove and a large enough oven to make meal preparation quick and easy. Small ovens are more economical than large ones, but the size you choose should depend upon the number and size of dishes you may wish to bake at one time. And don't forget those Thanksgiving and Christmas turkeys that will want to crowd in a little later on.

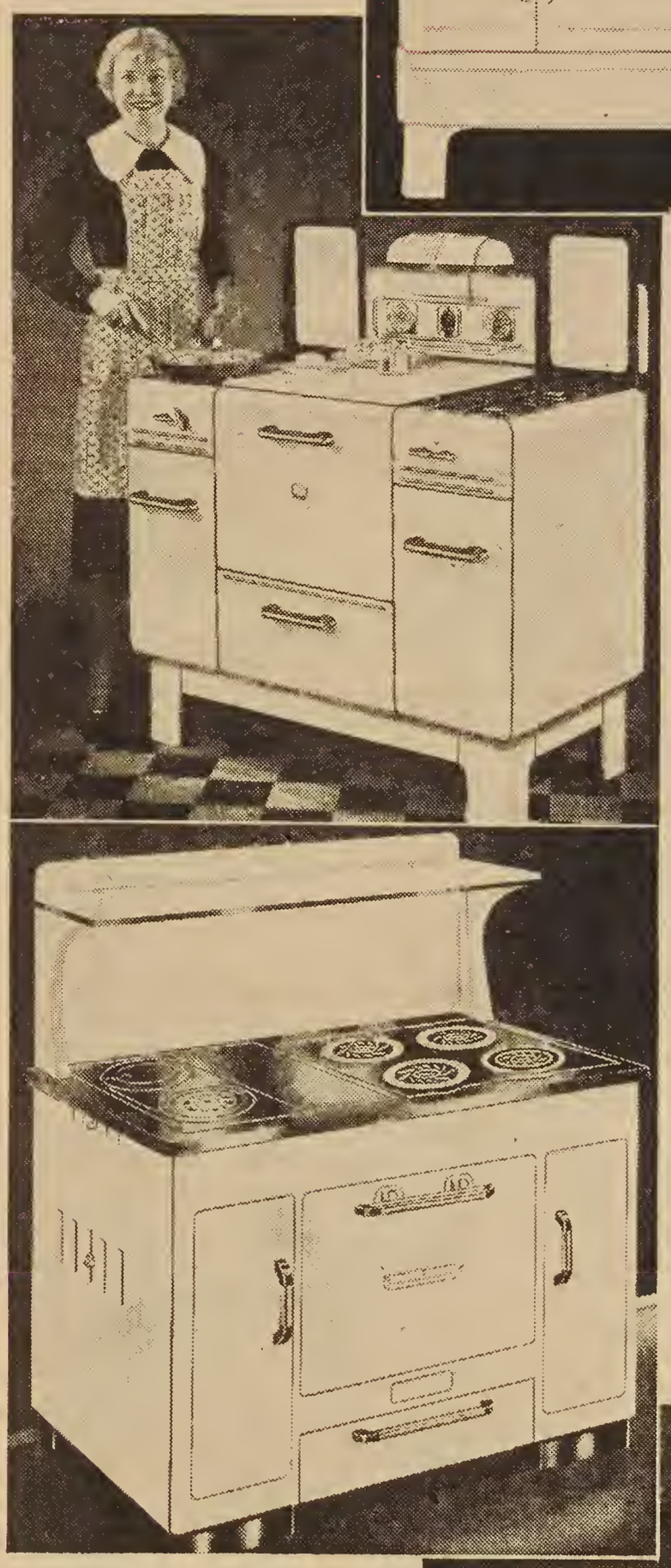
Below—This gleaming white "table top" oil range is a far cry from the old-fashioned oil stove of some years ago. Made by Perfection Stove Company. This company also makes other models, including one having an elbow-high oven.



"Come into the kitchen," seems to say this cheerful, spacious kitchen, especially designed by General Electric Institute for country homes. Besides equipment shown in picture, kitchen has room for a laundry center in one corner, and also for a "dining center" in front of a large double window which is opposite the electric range. Range is one of General Electric's newest models, modern and efficient in every respect.



Andes Range and Furnace Corporation are the makers of this modern combination coal and gas range. Uses manufactured gas, natural gas, or any kind of bottled gas.



Left — Florence gas range, with "balanced cooking top", made by Florence Stove Company. This company also makes modern oil ranges and a combination oil and gas range.

Left — A combination coal, wood and electric range made by Kalamazoo Stove and Furnace Company. This type of range is proving especially satisfactory in farm kitchens which must be heated in winter by the range. Kalamazoo Company is also the maker of modern ranges using gas, oil, coal and wood, or combination of gas, coal and wood.



Frigidaire electric range, complete with modern cooking conveniences, is made by General Motors Sales Corporation. This model shows a well cooker (left hand unit at back) in which a whole meal may be cooked at one time.

Today in Aunt Janet's Garden

Move Bulbs and Iris

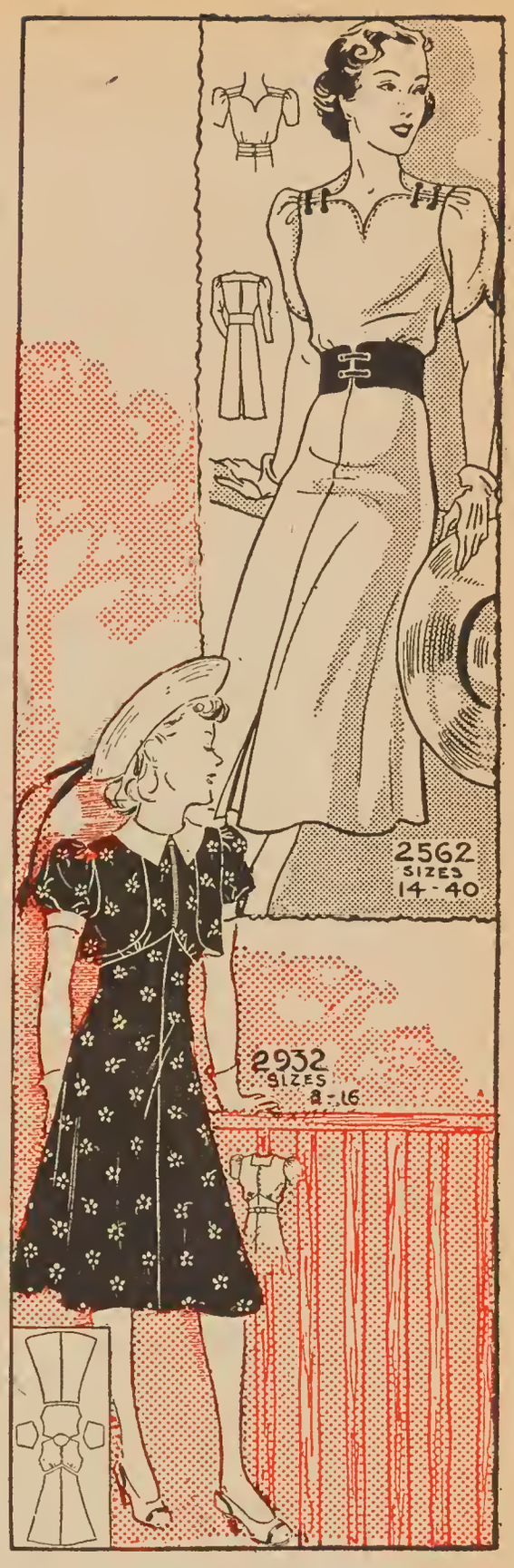
IT STILL is not too late to move spring flowering bulbs if they need it. The old idea that they can be put in a place and stay there for years, is largely responsible for the small blooms that we see on many of the old clumps. My neighbor, who grows bulbs for forcing and for sale, gives them field cultivation in rows and lifts them every year. When I get my stock from him, the flowers are fine and large the first year, but my program does not include lifting all bulbs every year; and unless I adopt the same program as he follows, I shall have to be content to see these fine flowers decrease in size, but probably increase in number. Perhaps I do not feed them as well as he does either.

Another idea which fairly recent experiments have changed is that the narcissi, which include trumpet daffodils and jonquils, can be planted any time before the ground freezes. It is true that they will make some sort of growth, but they will not do their best. They need plenty of time and fertilizer to establish a good system of feeding roots before cold weather if they are really to thrive. It is not too early to place bulb orders now, at least before August 15th, in order to get the stock on hand and into the ground in late August or early September. This applies also to Madonna lilies and those which have its same habits, namely testaceum or Nankeen and chalcedonicum. These lilies send up a rosette of leaves in the fall; this serves as a sort of protection over the winter.

If you are ordering new iris or dividing your old ones, do not delay that longer. Now is a good time as iris has a resting stage after blooming. Really, August 1st is as late as the roots should be divided, because late transplanting is usually the cause of failure to bloom next spring. This applies particularly to the bearded iris; the later blooming varieties, Japanese and Siberian, can be handled a little later.

Perennial Oriental poppies can be moved at this season without damage and roots divided if you wish. Last year I lifted several of mine and as long as there is a bit of root left in the ground, I shall be getting little plants. And don't forget dahlias. I gave up growing them myself because we are too close to potatoes. But if you are successful in growing them, you can get much finer blooms by disbudding all but one terminal bud on a stem. Five or six good branches to a plant will be ideal for the ordinary dahlia, but if you are growing for a show, leave only one or two branches to the plant. As soon as the flower is well formed, let a new shoot start at the bottom to replace the one already blooming. In this way there will be a continuous supply of bloom.





Avoid *that Wilted Look*

BEING charming in spite of the heat takes some thought as to clothes. It may be easy to look cool, just by choosing cool colors, but to feel cool is a matter of weave as well as of the fiber from which the fabric is woven. Loose, open weave permits body heat to escape; furthermore smooth fibers instead of fuzzy ones conduct away the heat more readily.

DRESS PATTERN No. 2562 has a cool neckline and interesting "laced" touches; these may be omitted if one chooses, however. Cotton lace, sharkskin weave cotton, linen or peasant pique print are some suggestions for this very smart outfit. Pattern may be had in sizes 14, 16, 18, 20 years, 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust. Size 16 requires 3⅜ yards of 39-inch material.

DRESS PATTERN NO. 2932 provides for either a square neck or collar, and also has a bolero pattern which may be useful with other outfits. This is a style which adapts itself to sheer or sturdy materials, in fact, would be good for school in early fall, if pique or similar stuff is used; silk or lace would put it in the dress-up class. Pattern sizes are 8, 10, 12, 14 and 16 years. Size 8 requires 1⅞ yards of 39-inch material with ½ yard of 39-inch contrasting.

TO ORDER: Write name, address and pattern size and number clearly and enclose 15c in stamps. Address Pattern Department, *American Agriculturist,* 10 North Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, New York. Add 12c for a copy of our Summer Fashion Magazine.

The Old Squire's Great-Grandson

PART III
THEODORA'S PINK LETTER

By C. A. STEPHENS

THOSE two years, after Halstead had left us, had brought changes at the Old Squire's. Addison was now studying under Professor Agassiz at Cambridge, and Theodora was attending the final term of her two years' course at the Kent's Hill Seminary. Ellen and I were at home, for the time being, alone with the Old Squire and grandmother. Halstead, like little Wealthy, who had died, was coming to be merely a memory.

Then one Thursday evening there came a letter for "Fedora" (for that was the way it was spelled), a letter in a queer pink envelope, addressed too in a hand that was peculiar. The postmark was not wholly distinct, but seemed to be "Neu", and then another word that looked like "Braunfels", followed by "Tex."

Grandmother's curiosity, or else a presentiment, overcome her proper scruples; she opened the letter. For a moment she seemed unable to speak. "This is about Halstead", she then said in a voice that trembled.

Ellen dropped her paper, and I jumped from my chair. The Old Squire too started up.

"Is that letter from Halstead?" cried Ellen.

"It is about him, I'm sure, for I see Halstead's name in it," faltered grandmother. "I think a woman wrote it."

"But look at the signature," the Old Squire exclaimed.

"I can't make that out either," said grandmother.

"Do let me see!" Ellen exclaimed.

"Yes, child, see if you can read it," grandmother replied.

Ellen scanned the letter. "'Couzzin Fedora,'" she spelled out. "That is the way it begins, so it must be from some relative of ours." But the next words that she deciphered seemed to contradict this surmise. "'Neffer haf I seen you and am stranger. Harlstad haf neffer tell me only little. He neffer say what for he left his home. But often now I think it not right when you not hear for such long time.'"

"Dear me, dear me!" grandmother exclaimed. "Who is it that's writing this?"

Ellen looked for the name at the end. "'Hilda Frederica.' Sounds like Dutch. Do you suppose she has thoughts of marrying Halstead?"

"Poor Halstead", grandmother sighed.

"I imagine it is quite likely to be 'poor' Hilda Frederica", said I—and the Old Squire smiled.

"She is writing to us because she thinks we ought to hear from him," he said. "That sounds as if she had a good heart. But go on!"

Ellen resumed, but what followed puzzled us completely.

"'You know Harlstad not haf the mind that stand in the same place very still. Tomorrow he not be like today. Yesterday he go one way fast, today not the same mind.'"

"No doubt that is Halstead!" I exclaimed.

"'So I haf often to change my thought quick, what to do next. Soon he dislike some work and haf no patience. So I say, "Harlstad, you go on far ride, ober long roads for some orders, and I keep on the work cutting the letters with my chizzel alone.'"

"Now what can that mean?" Ellen stopped to ask. "'Chizzel,' 'letters'?"

We had to give it up.

"'Next week he came back with the good heart and robb the stones hard.'"

"'Robb the stones hard!' What on earth can that mean?" grandmother exclaimed.

Ellen spelled it over again; but we could make nothing of it.

"'So we live that time, and next week I say, 'Harlstad, you go to San Antonio and haul the stones that haf come from Vermont.'"

"Vermont! Stones from Vermont!" cried the Old Squire. "What can she mean?"

"'Harlstad go very lame with the cane. Often he not very strong for work. When first him I saw, I think him *todt,* he haf fall so deep. But my modder and I feed him and nurse him to some more strength. Long time he haf no heart. Then my modder say, "Harlstad, I gif you money to go home." But he say, "Never shall I go home." So I haf gewritten at last, when Harlstad not see me; but I not know what you may feel to me, or whether I do right.'

"And that is all", added Ellen, drawing a long breath. "All but the name, 'Hilda Frederica Hauschild', at the bottom."

By this time the Old Squire was silently walking the floor. "Whatever she is, that is the letter of a good girl," said he.

"But I cannot understand it," exclaimed grandmother, wiping her eyes. "How came he to be so sick and lame?"

"Oh, but I should like to see him again!" Ellen cried suddenly.

"So should I," grandmother added fervently. "He had as tender a heart as ever a boy had!"

"What will Doad say?" Ellen queried. "This is her letter, too."

"And what will Addison say?" I exclaimed. "We must let him know."

A family council was clearly in order. Accordingly a letter was sent the next morning to Addison, bidding him come home over Sunday; and, as it was but thirty-three miles from the old farm to the Kent's Hill Seminary, I drove over to get Theodora the following afternoon.

She was surprised to see me. "Is anything wrong at home?" were her first words. "But I guess not by the looks of your face," she added.

"No!" I cried. "But we've heard news! You can't guess from whom!"

She looked at me strangely, her face changing color. "Not from Halstead?" she asked, suddenly divining it.

"Yes, from Halstead!" I shouted.

Theodora turned quite pale. "Good news or bad?" she asked anxiously.

"Well, he is alive," I replied. "And well, I think."

Theodora's face was a study. "Did he write to tell us that?" she asked.

"No, he didn't write," said I. "But 'Hilda Frederica' did. She is our new 'couzzin,' or going to be, Ellen thinks. It all came in a pink letter and, by the way, it is your pink letter, but grandmother opened it. Here it is."

Theodora pounced on the letter and was still reading it and puzzling over some of the sentences all the way home the next forenoon.

During the following week Theodora wrote a long, cordial letter in reply, sending kind regards to Halstead, with no reference whatever to the past. For lack of a more definite address, the letter was directed to "Neu Braunfels." It came back a month later from the dead-letter office in Washington, stamped "unclaimed."

Several months passed, Addison meanwhile had gone from Cambridge to Yale University. Theodora too had finished her course at the Seminary and was considering whether or not to accept a position as teacher in a proposed new school for Indian girls, far out in what was still Dakota Territory. And then another pink letter came.

This time it was grandmother's pink letter, instead of Theodora's, and it was postmarked San Marcos, Texas, instead of Neu Braunfels. On being opened, however, it was found to contain merely a photograph of Halstead. Evidently it had been sent by the kind and constant "Hilda Frederica", who had received no answer to her former letter to us. This last missive wrought deeply on grandmother's feelings again, as well as Theodora's, and set the Old Squire—who had not been very well that spring—earnestly pondering how we could best recover our lost kinsman.

Theodora and he were also having many long talks together concerning the Indian school, whether it was best for her to go so far from home into a new country. The work of educating Indian girls in the Northwest had from the first appealed very strongly to Theodora. The great distance from home and the privations and hardships certain to attend the effort led us all to dissuade her; but she held to her purpose.

That spring I was trying—with many small worries—to manage the old farm alone and did not know all that was planned in the house. One day the Old Squire joined me out in the east field and after looking round awhile said, "I have been disgracefully lazy this season. Everything has been put on your shoulders, and you've done finely. But my conscience begins to prick me a little; I am going to take hold again and give you a breathing spell.

"Theodora is going to leave us," he continued rather sadly. "I hardly know how we shall get on without her; but she thinks it is her duty to go. We have been talking it over for some time. I don't like to have her take such a journey alone, so I want you to go with her; and I want you both to go round, by the southern route, through Texas, and see Halstead, if you can find him, and see what we ought to do for him.

"We did pretty well with our lumber last winter, you know," the Old Squire added. "So I guess we can afford it. I want you both to see Halstead and learn what he is doing and with whom he is living. I will take hold again while you are gone, and if I find I cannot manage I will write to you for advice." His eyes twinkled.

Of course I was glad enough to have a fine long trip out into the great world, though I had no very strong desire to see Halstead. Small-minded as it sounds, I had never quite got over those disagreements of our boyhood. But if the head of the family said go, and provided the funds for the trip, I was more than willing to set off; and set off we did four days later, the Old Squire intrusting the sum of three hundred dollars to us, in addition to expenses, to be used in Halstead's behalf, if we deemed it advisable. If we found him an invalid, I was to fetch him home.

It was the first time that either Theodora or I had been farther south than Philadelphia. We spent one day in Washington, half a day at Richmond, thence journeyed on southward

The Song of the Lazy Farmer



MIRANDY'S all excited, she has put a brand-new shirt on me, and made me wash behind my ears, because this ev'ning, it appears the preacher's comin' out to call. You'd think the heavens sure would fall the way she's scrubbed and cleaned the place, till you can almost see your face the way it shines so spick and span; that preacher must be quite a man to call for all this splurge and fuss when he comes out to dine with us. There's two fat chickens in the pot, when he has et, as like as not, his mind won't he on higher things, but on his stomachache, by jings.

At any rate, I allus feel, salvation after a full meal is easier on mortal man, I'll try to stand it if I can. But when that minister begins to lecture me about my sins and name the things I shouldn't do, I know I'll feel when he is thru that I have led a wicked life, and if it wasn't for my wife my future would be black indeed. My virtues all have gone to seed, I'm lucky to be out of jail, on Sunday morning oft I fail to show up at the preachin' place, that's why I lack so much in grace. I try to treat my neighbor's right, but often stay too late at night at Deacon Jones' harness store a-swappin' yarns, so more and more Mirandy's give up hope for me, she thinks I'm wicked as can be. Yet when I climb the golden stair and meet St. Peter waitin' there, perhaps he'll say, "How do you do, old feller, I like fishin' too."

The Amateur Poet's Corner

Because of the number of contributions, we do not return poems not published. Keep a copy of your poem.

The limit in length is sixteen (16) lines, and poem must be original and written by an amateur. $2.00 will be paid to the author of each one printed. Check will be mailed on or about first day of month following publication.

Send poems to Poetry Editor, *American Agriculturist,* P. O. Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y.

Into the Wind

Sheltered coves are homelike,
Full of calm and still;
But I cannot feel the tempests,
That blow beyond the hill.

So let me loose my moorings
And try my strength at last;
Let me leave these trappings
That have held me here so fast.

Perhaps the wind may calm me,
Perhaps the world will teach
That a little place of shelter
Is best of all to reach.

—*Ellen Stearns,*
Florence, Vermont.

to New Orleans, where we spent another day, sight-seeing, and finally reached San Antonio, Texas, eleven days from home. From San Antonio we went by the mail stage up to the pretty German town of Neu Braunfels, and there the quest for Halstead began. The signature to Theodora's pink letter had been merely Hilda Frederica Hauschild, and we had been unable to guess as to her vocation. Yet somewhere at or between Neu Braunfels and San Marcos we hoped to find her.

At Neu Braunfels we inquired in vain and at San Marcos were equally unsuccessful. There were Hildas and Fredericas by the dozen; but none of them proved to be the one we sought. We first made sure that the Hauschilds did not reside in the place, and then, during the next two days, we drove out along the roads, leading into San Marcos making inquiries as we went.

About noon of the second day we came to a pretty white cottage among peach and plum trees, the low veranda in front overrun by a crimson-rambler rose; and on the portico, right under the drooping festoons of roses, stood a fair, middle-aged woman in a blue gown. I didn't notice her, myself, but Theodora saw her, and some intuition prompted her to cry, "Pull up! Pull up! I do believe this is the place!"

Almost before we came to a halt Theodora was out and hastening back to the cottage. When I reached it, after hitching to a way-side tree, she was at the cottage steps, where a much younger woman had appeared, little more than a girl, indeed, with fresh prepossessing face and abundant flaxen hair. In her hand was an odd little mallet; and she too had on a blue frock, protected by a great white apron.

"Do pardon me", Theodora was saying as I approached, "but is your name Hauschild, and is there a young man here you call Halstead?"

"Ja", the elder woman said, smiling; but the girl in the door behind her suddenly dropped the little mallet, and her blue eyes opened wide.

"We are his cousins from Maine," Theodora began to explain, but had scarcely spoken when the younger woman cried, "Oh it is that you are Fedora! I knew you as soon as you I saw!"

"And you are Hilda Frederica?" Theodora asked.

"Yes, yes", and then the two grasped each other's hands and after a look in each other's eyes, kissed quite as if they had been long-parted friends, instead of strangers who hardly knew each other's names!

The elder woman's greeting was scarcely less cordial than her daughter's; and then Theodora introduced me as another cousin from Maine.

"And Halstead?" we both asked. "Is he here?"

"He haf drive to San Marcos this day," Hilda Frederica replied. "He will return by early the afternoon."

They pressed us to remain, so heartily, so much as a matter of course, that we were glad to do so; nor shall I soon forget the gentle, unaffected kindness of those newly made friends. They made their pretty little cottage so wholly free to us that cousin Theodora and I felt at home in it from the first moment we entered the door.

Afterwards they showed us Hilda Frederica's workroom and the tools of her craft, along with a specimen of her recent work, and some new slabs of Parian marble that had lately come from overseas. It was our first understanding of what the quaint word "stones" meant, as used in her letter to Theodora.

Quite as a matter of course, the mother of Hilda set lunch for us under the shaded porch, overhung by that wonderful crimson-rambler rose; and then, as we "broke bread together" for the first time, she and her daughter told us about Halstead and how he was first brought to their cottage after his fall from the church steeple; also of his lameness. Of the care they had been obliged to give him and other troubles he had made, they said little, Hilda merely remarking gently that "Harlstad haf the mind that change soon. But he haf the goot heart, at sometimes," she continued with an honesty that made me laugh, while Theodora blushed. "And now he do much the better", she added.

As it came time for Halstead to return from San Marcos, Hilda and Theodora planned a surprise for him by having us sit out of sight in the "stones room" till after he entered the house.

Presently we saw him approaching and, peeping from the window, had a good view of him as he drove past the cottage to the little barn in the back yard. He had changed considerably and had now a faint little black mustache that emphasized his dark complexion and black hair. Much as he had suffered too, he had grown handsome.

Erelong he came in, walking with his cane. "Whose little white-eyed pony and buggy is that in our barn?" were his first words—and how familiar his voice sounded!

Hilda laughed. "Neffer could you guess whose!" she replied.

"Who's here?" he cried, after a moment's silence.

Without replying Hilda brought him to the "stones room", where Theodora and I stood just inside the open door. He saw us then and started violently.

"O Halstead, I am so glad to see you again!" exclaimed Theodora and, rushing forward, grasped his hand while I chimed in with, "How d'ye do, Halse? I'm glad to see you!"

He turned very red, staring first at one then at the other of us. "Where—where did you come from?" he cried, quite roughly, then as suddenly broke down and, dropping into a chair, put both hands to his face and sobbed convulsively.

Theodora sought to calm him, but it nettled me, as it always had, to see him behave so weakly. Hilda, however, had flown instantly to his side, with a piteous glance; and something in the gentle hand she laid on his shoulder made me think of what Ellen had said, at home, when she had first read that pink letter. Theodora glanced at me eloquently. The same thought, I fancy, had come to us both, that honest little Hilda's affection might do more for our errant cousin than all the efforts of our family at home. (*To be Continued*)

"I can't understand your Mother cutting your allowance unless she's trying to break us up."—JUDGE.



YOUR PAGE

While we cannot possibly print all letters received, your comments and opinions are appreciated. Naturally the editors reserve the right to disagree with sentiments expressed here.

Would Limit Size of Trucks

OUR PUBLIC highways were hard surfaced so we could drive autos in comfort at any time.

The consumption of gas and oil in this country will exhaust our natural supplies of petroleum in about 20 years.

In view of the above, and of our mounting traffic mortality, should not the Federal government set a limit to the size of *trucks,* say, to 4 tons capacity?

The gradual reduction of the use of these monster trucks would certainly give the small truck owner a better chance, would increase railroad freight traffic and help solve the troubles of the railroads, and possibly reduce mortality.—*J. G. D., Pennsylvania.*

* * *

"What I Learned in 1937"

HEARING so much about alfalfa-molasses silage in the spring of 1937, I thought I would try it myself. We put up a snow fence silo about 16 feet high, as I did not wish to cover the corn silage in the bottom of my tile silo nor to interfere with the room for the regular corn silage crop. First crop alfalfa was used. We loaded it with the hay loader right from the swath and never picked up a stone. I believe as much or more silage can be harvested from an acre of alfalfa as from an acre of good corn and with less labor. I admit it was some trouble to distribute the molasses evenly on the alfalfa as it went into the cutter.

The real test came when we began feeding it. We began feeding about 17 milking cows corn silage while on sweet clover pasture about July 4th. As the sweet clover was getting a little tough, the cows ate the corn silage well and kept up on production. About August 15th we turned them into new seeding sweet clover which was a large growth. They continued to eat the corn silage well and began to gain a little on production. Then the corn silage was gone and we began on the alfalfa silage. Here is where our trouble began, as they did not like it and most of them would eat very little of it. Of course, they began to drop on their production although there was plenty of tender sweet clover yet on the new seeding. As they got more used to it they would eat more of it, but continued to shrink on milk production. My conclusion is that a cow does not want all legume roughage.

I think if I had common grass pasture perhaps the alfalfa silage would be o.k., but with alfalfa hay or sweet clover pasture, give me good mature corn silage. I wish I could work out a plan so I could use alfalfa silage, as a silo can be filled with much less labor in harvesting and growing the crop than with corn. It can be harvested early in the season before danger of frost and bad weather. Has anyone tried using alfalfa silage in place of alfalfa hay and with corn silage, say two feeds of corn silage and one or two feeds of alfalfa silage per day, with no dry hay at all?

The snow fence silo, lined with strong reinforced tar paper and carefully set up, makes a good substitute, but I would build a good silo if the use of alfalfa silage proves valuable. As yet I would not think of filling my regular silo with alfalfa and using no corn at all.—*M. C., New York.*

* * *

Still Remembers Their Woodchuck Dinner

EVER SINCE I read your article "Did You Ever Eat a Woodchuck?" I've had it in my mind to write you of something that happened over 50 years ago. One October morning in the 80's, a neighbor's dog brought in a plump young woodchuck. Father had heard of their being eaten and decided to try it out for himself. He skinned the animal and dressed it carefully, cutting away the glands under each foreleg. He then cut it up and placed it in salted water over night. Pot-roasting seemed the most feasible way to cook it, and Mother started it early the next morning over the wood fire in the kitchen stove, so it might cook slowly and be more tender.

Just before dinner, Mother espied a familiar horse and buggy coming down the crossroad and realized that a friend from the village was fulfilling her promise to bring the new Methodist minister's wife to meet Mother and spend the day. Mother hurried into the house to smooth her hair and slip on a clean dress before greeting them at the door.

Well, there they were, and there was the woodchuck cooking for dinner! A hasty but anxious consultation in the kitchen resulted in following Father's suggestion to go ahead with the dinner as planned. Mother put on a fresh tablecloth and the best dishes and silver, and dinner progressed pleasantly. The pot-roast was tender and tasty and delicately browned. The guests ate all the meat on their plates, but were not urged to have any more, for fear ——!

The new minister's wife proved to be a most friendly, human person, and finally Mother screwed up courage to ask if they had enjoyed their meat. Both declared it to be delicious. Mother's friend asked, "Was it lamb?" When Mother said, "No", and hesitated, the minister's wife asked, "Was it woodchuck? I ate some once." So the secret was out.

That was a long time ago. If we can catch a fat woodchuck that lives in the next field, I intend trying my hand at him.—*Mrs. W. W. M., New York.*

* * *

Thanks!

I ALWAYS read the editorial page of *American Agriculturist,* including Eastman's Chestnut, with a great deal of satisfaction. *Kernels, Screenings and Chaff* by H. E. Babcock is a worthy contribution to your paper, and C. A. Stephens' stories are typical of farm life. Your magazine is a great asset to American agriculture.

Permit me to tell this "Chestnut" of my own, which I thought you might enjoy: When I was a young man, we had a fellow working on the farm, and one Friday when the women folks had a picked-up dinner composed mostly of warmed over coffee, celery and some shrimps, he looked at me over the table and said: "I drank your dish water, ate your bouquets, but I'll be darned if I'll eat these bugs!"—*C. H. M., New Hampshire.*

Save Agriculture to Save America

(*Continued from Page* 15)

the heavens. So it is with prices. It is not the value of all commodities that rises and falls, but the rising or falling of the value of gold that creates a price illusion.

These wise nations, correctly diagnosing the situation, lessened the amount of gold in their currencies. As a result, their depression was cut short and agricultural prosperity was restored almost overnight.

Bankers Predicted Disaster

IN SEPTEMBER, 1931, the gold standard came to an end in Great Britain. The habit-thinking bankers predicted disaster, but to their astonishment, commodity prices stopped falling, business and employment improved with the departure from gold. The MacMillan Committee, appointed to study the cause and cure of the world depression, made its report in June, 1931. The next year, the monetary policy report of the Ottawa Conference became the blueprint of what has been called the "money revolution." The foundations of a new currency were outlined. The Ottawa Conference recognized that world recovery depended upon restoring profitable prices for farmers and other producers of raw materials. Monetary policy, it said, must be directed toward that end.

Great Britain then proceeded, under a managed currency policy, to restore commodity prices. Business activity, employment and prosperity returned to the score of nations which linked their currencies to the managed pound sterling.

Meanwhile, the United States and six countries of the European gold bloc clung desperately, for many months, to the fixed price for gold. They went deeper and deeper into depression, toward the breakdown of the system of private enterprise, toward social chaos and collectivism.

When the American people could endure this deflation no longer, they changed their government. Before Mr. Roosevelt could take office, the deflation that had almost ruined American agriculture had destroyed the value of the assets of banks so completely that banks closed, and if the situation had not been partially corrected, insurance companies and other credit institutions would have been insolvent.

Once we were off the gold standard, the dollar price of gold began to rise and, step by step, commodity prices rose. Between April and July 1933, the U. S. price of gold rose from $20.67 to about $30 an ounce. Farm and other commodity prices increased on the average 50 per cent. Within a few months cotton rose from 5 cents a pound to 12, wheat from 32 cents to 71, corn from 19 to 37, hogs from $2.94 a hundred weight to $3.88, wool from 9 cents to 27. Industry was stimulated. Three millions of unemployed went back to work. In a nine-month period, the price of gold was increased 69 per cent. The average price of farm and other basic commodities rose 67 per cent. But the cost of living rose only 3 per cent.

Not Difficult to Understand

BUT during this period there was no adequate understanding of price relationships. Few understood the reason for differences between prices of raw materials and prices of finished goods. The prices of most of the things that enter into the cost of living are "sticky" or inflexible—such as interest rates, taxes, freight rates, railroad fares, telephone and telegraph, gas and electric rates, most labor and service charges. The initial cost of raw materials is generally a small part of the price to consumers of finished goods, and therefore an increase in raw material prices only slightly affects the cost of living. Not understanding these facts, our government adopted two mistaken policies from which we are suffering today.

One mistaken policy was NRA, based on the fallacy that the loss of purchasing power originated in urban industry, and that the way to cure it was to raise wages, shorten hours, restrict production and increase the prices of manufactured goods.

The other mistaken policy ignored the fact that the collapse of farm prices was due to monetary causes. So the government set out to increase farm prices by a policy of scarcity and non-production, coupled with subsidies from the taxpayers to make up some of the deficiency in farm income. How inadequate is this scarcity remedy is shown by the fact that our farmers have lost 32 billion dollars in income in eight years, while the total subsidies and benefits have amounted to 2¼ billions. This year there will be another deficit of 4½ billions in farm income. It is evident, therefore, that government subsidies will not make up for the loss of income to the farmer because of a faulty monetary system.

Farmers' income must be restored to normal if this country is to prosper. The remedy must be sound. The taxpayers of the United States cannot stand the burden of making up the deficit in farm incomes by subsidies, nor can the United States Treasury face mounting debt much longer. The remedy must be economically sound and politically acceptable.

Increasing Farm Income

LET US get firmly in our minds these two most important facts:

Since the outbreak of the World War, gold has been used on an unprecedented scale as a storehouse of value, in war chests and by private investors fearful of the future. This has created erratic and unforeseeable sources of demand for gold.

Second, and partly in consequence of the foregoing, gold since 1929 has become highly unstable and has increased in value so greatly that a cross-section of 40 of the world's most important commodities, weighted according to their importance and averaged for seven countries, which exchanged for 100 ounces of gold in 1926 now exchange for only 43 ounces. In other words, this cross-section of farm and other world commodities that exchanged in 1926 for one ounce of gold exchange now for only 43/100ths of an ounce of gold. If the U. S. price of gold were still $20.67 an ounce, the farmer would now receive only $8.88 for this cross-section of commodities which brought $20.67 in 1920 — because these commodities, the world over, exchange now for as little gold as they did in 1932. If the U. S. price of gold were still $20.67 an ounce, farm income would be approximately 5⅓ billion dollars. Because we raised the price of gold to $35, the 43/100ths of an ounce is worth about $15, and farm income hovers around 8 billion dollars.

We know that raising the price of gold from $20.67 to $35 has raised farm income from 5⅓ billion dollars to 8 billion dollars. If we raised the U. S. price of gold to $52, farm income would be 12 billion dollars. That is exactly what five sterling area agricultural nations have done.

> *"It is evident that government subsidies will not make up for the loss of income to the farmers because of the faulty monetary system."*
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> *"The price of gold in the United States is too low compared to other countries which are enjoying more prosperity than we are."*
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> *"If 25 per cent of our gainfully employed * * * are to continue to have their income reduced, as now to only 9 per cent of the national income, disintegration lies ahead."*
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> * * *
>
> *"Farmers' income must be restored to normal if this country is to prosper."*

The price of gold in the United States is too low compared with other countries which are enjoying more prosperity than we are. Against the United States price of gold of.....$35.00 an oz.
the price in Denmark is....$42.17
in New Zealand $42.37
in Australia $42.79
in Argentina $56.64
in Brazil $71.52

The average price of gold in these countries is $51.10 against the United States price of $35.00.

The farmers of these nations selling cotton, wheat, wool in Liverpool get exactly the same amount of gold for their products as our farmers received. But when they take their ounces of gold home, it converts into 40 per cent more money in their domestic currencies, in which they pay taxes, debts, and wages, than our farmers receive in dollars. This is the reason why they are increasing production and taking foreign markets while American agriculture is being crowded out of the world markets. This is the reason why they can buy the products of industry, and industry in their respective countries can give much higher employment, while farmers and other basic producers in the United States, deprived of about ⅓ of their normal income, are unable to buy, and industry is unable to sell and give full employment.

Congress Can Regulate Money

CONGRESS by its failure to live up to its constitutional duty to regulate the value of money has made since 1929 a levy of 32 billion dollars on the farmers of the United States, and by the end of this year will increase that levy to 36 billion dollars. Think of it! In nine years the farmers of the United States have had taken from them as much of their legitimate pre-depression income as the total present United States debt!

Nothing is so important to our society as the restoration of this lost buying power. Farmers would once more be restored to prosperity. For the same labor, for the same production, the farmers of the United States, whom you represent, would have four billion dollars more of income—50 per cent more of annual income and buying power. Other basic producers of metals, and forest products—lumber, zinc, copper, lead, etc.—would receive an additional two billion dollars. These six billion dollars of added buying power would enable industry to give employment. Once more we would have as many jobs as there are willing workers. Once more farm homes would have income enough to erect silos, paint buildings and fences, keep farms equipped with modern machinery. Once more farming areas could sustain churches, schools and a social life that would enable farm homes to give adequate training to country children from whom must spring the major portion



Porcupine Milk

I HAVE been a reader of your paper for a long time and I notice you often print odd bits of news.

I have, perhaps, as unique an occupation as any one in the United States at present: that of milking a porcupine twice a day. This may not be a news item but it has attracted so much attention locally that I thought I'd write you the facts. I own and operate a Marine Museum and Zoo in connection with my gas station here in Bainbridge. The porcupine was caught in a fox trap the latter part of January, 1938, one foot badly injured. On May 12 she gave birth to a very large baby porcupine which was fully developed, weighing 1½ lbs., born in reverse and was dead. I was unable to get a little kitten to put in the cage, so when the milk started I began to massage. The second time I did this the porcupine became very docile and comes to the edge of the cage, sits up on her haunches, takes my hand in her paw and presses it tightly up against her for me to draw the milk. She gives about 3 ounces and it is very sweet in taste.

I sent some of her milk to the tester of the Dairymen's League, and have just received the report on the test. It tested 31 per cent butterfat. The sample submitted was 6 full milkings, so it was a complete sample. Wish I could cross with a Holstein to increase volume of milk. I'd have some dairy! —*Ralph B. Cass, Bainbridge, N. Y.*

of our urban population two and three generations hence.

At stake in this issue of restoring farmers' and basic producers' income is the preservation of our constitutional system of free enterprise. The farmer's fight is not just for the selfish interests of his own class. The welfare of our society depends upon it.

Farm Youth to the City

THE farming population of the United States has supplied industry and urban life with something even more important than food and fibres and a market for industrial products. Washington, Jefferson, and Lincoln were farm boys. One-half of all our Presidents were reared on farms. Ever since the founding of this country, an endless stream of young men and young women has poured from the farms into the cities. The magnitude of this contribution in man-power, to the ranks of labor, to industrial leadership, to the professions, is too little appreciated.

Between 1900 and 1930, 40 per cent of the entire youth that started to work in stores, and offices and factories came from farms, reared and educated at the expense of farm parents, and ready to begin their life's work, free of expense to the cities.

The net migration from farms during the 1920-30 decade was 6,300,000. If it cost only $150 a year to rear a farm child to the age of fifteen, this migration, during a single decade, represented a contribution from the farm to the city of approximately 14 billion dollars.

The full significance of this population becomes apparent only after we look into the future. In our large cities ten adults are leaving only seven children. If the urban birthrate falls no further, in a single century the population of our larger cities will drop to one-third if there is no immigration from the outside.

On the other hand, ten persons on the farms of the United States are rearing fourteen children. Birthrates everywhere will probably decline further, but present ratios indicate that each thousand of our farm population will supply to the population of the nation a century hence, three to seven times as many individuals as a thousand now living in our cities.

These figures are established in long-time trends. It is an inescapable fact that during the generation ahead our farm people must supply an increasing percentage of urban workers of every class. Not immigration from abroad, but migration from our farms to our cities will make the future of America.

A Fair Chance for Everybody

WHAT America's future shall be will depend largely on the economic status of American agriculture in our lifetime. If 25 per cent of our gainfully employed, contributing the unpaid labor of millions of women and children and 50 billions of capital, are to continue to have their income reduced, as now, to only 9 per cent of the national income, disintegration lies ahead. With agriculture so impoverished by an uncorrected monetary force, the physical, intellectual and moral quality of that new bloodstream from farm to city must deteriorate as it becomes increasingly difficult to maintain schools, churches and social standards in rural areas. Whether the youth who migrate to the cities shall be educated, grounded in American ideals and prepared for life's work, or shall be ignorant, unskilled, discouraged, and fertile soil for alien "isms", must necessarily depend in large part on the restoration of a just price level for our rural population. There is no time to delay. Congress can do this in one day.

In order to restore equality of opportunity to agriculture, farmers must organize. They have, if they will but exert it, the political power to break through the habit-thinking and resistance of international finance and to get justice for themselves and their children. They need but to organize in a non-partisan bloc and put every candidate on record as to his readiness to have Congress discharge its constitutional duties to regulate the value of money so as to restore a just price level.

This is an election year. Now is the time to act and assure that Congress shall not default as it has since 1929. No legislative body in the world has a more positive mandate and duty with reference to money than our Constitution gives to the Congress. No legislative body in the world has defaulted so seriously as the United States Congress in the performance of this constitutional duty.

Needed—A Monetary Authority

TO BRING prosperity to the farmer and to the country as a whole, we not only should have a higher price for gold, in line with the price of gold in other agricultural countries, but we should set up a Monetary Authority of highest standing, comparable to that of the Supreme Court, free from pressure, political or financial. Under mandate from the Congress, such a Monetary Authority should have constant control over our monetary affairs so that we could have a dollar of constant purchasing power. Then these periods of great depressions and great booms, which rock the world, might be avoided. We must be freed from the gold fetish and this habit-thinking that fails to understand the effect of gold on prices. We should benefit by the experience of Great Britain and the sterling bloc countries and protect ourselves, as we can do, against both inflation and deflation.

Governments of Europe were overthrown and dictators rose to power because of intolerable economic conditions. Our government will not be safe, our sacred institutions will not be preserved unless we end these depressions and promote permanent prosperity. We must save agriculture if we are to save America.

Of course there are other factors that are important. We must have confidence in government, a sound and safe banking system, cooperation between labor and capital, less burdensome taxation and full play for free enterprise, opportunity for all to produce and to profit according to their effort and ability.

But, first of all, we must have a sound monetary system that will prevent these disastrous fluctuations in prices of farmers' and miners' products and give stability to our measure of values. When we have a dollar that, over a long period of years, will have approximately the same purchasing power, we shall then have a dollar that will be fair to debtor and creditor. It will be an honest dollar, something we must have more than anything else. With it, in this land of great wealth and resources, the richest in the world, we should be able to abolish poverty, low wages and unemployment, and make this nation what it should be—the happiest, most prosperous that the world has ever seen.



"You're lucky you got hit last night. There isn't a bed available this morning."—JUDGE.

Who Will Run Your Business—You or the C. I. O.

(*Continued from Page* 5)

cannot vary even a day or two without loss. Every grower for the canning factory signs a contract, including a clause that the canner is not responsible in case of a strike. Any worker in a shoe shop or in other industry could strike and the shoes and the leather would not deteriorate; but if workers in a farm processing plant like a cannery go on strike, immediate and tremendous loss would then be suffered by the farmers. In the case of Mr. Prole's peas, that would have meant $8,000 loss this year and would have been ruinous. No wonder that two farmers said to me personally at this hearing: "IF THIS THING CONTINUES, I AM GOING TO SELL MY FARM AND GET OUT OF BUSINESS."

This case at Batavia would not be quite so serious in itself were it not just another example OF A DEFINITE TREND OF A POLICY OF THE NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD TO WORK WITH THE C. I. O. TO REGIMENT AMERICAN AGRICULTURE.

Out in California, the Labor Board has ruled that citrus fruit farming is industrial, rather than agricultural, and therefore comes under the Wagner Act so that the producers cannot control their own workers. Even though much of the packing of fruit is done right out in the orchards by farm labor, the National Labor Relations Board says that unless everything having to do with the crop is done and paid for by the owner right on the premises, it is industrial labor and subject to the Wagner Act.

The Examiner stated that the decision in the Batavia case will be made later. In spite of the fact that the defendants presented a one hundred per cent case, the decision undoubtedly will be against the farmers, judging by past decisions of the Labor Board. If so, the case can still be appealed to the courts, and this is just another reason why we Americans must be careful to keep our courts free of politics.

Possibly the most disturbing fact about the work of this LABOR BOARD IS THAT IT SEEMS TO ASSUME THAT LABOR IS ALWAYS RIGHT, EMPLOYERS ALWAYS WRONG. This attitude is not only grossly unfair but if continued it will ruin the American business system, for no employer will dare invest capital in an enterprise over which he has no control. The closing down on farmers by labor shows farmers what business men have been up against for some time. Down in Maryland there is a small manufacturer of shoes who distributed to his employees copies of a speech made in Congress by Representative Hoffman of Michigan, attacking the C. I. O. The Labor Board immediately ruled that the manufacturer had violated the Wagner Act and committed a crime, for the Wagner Act provides that it is "unfair labor practice for an employer to interfere or coerce employees" in the exercise of the rights of self-organization and collective bargaining.

Down in Hershey, Pennsylvania, employees of a milk chocolate plant went on a sit-down strike, thereby forcing dairymen out of a market for a perishable product. You may recall what happened. The dairymen visited that plant with clubs, cleaned out the strikers, and reopened the plant. It has been running ever since.

Just the other day, 500 farmers delivering milk to a plant at Richland Center, Wisconsin, came to town in a bunch, forced 7 employee agitators of the milk plant to quit, and made 15 others sign this pledge:

> "I hereby agree not to join any organization bordering on or pertaining to labor unions."

After this, the Wisconsin regional director for the National Labor Relations Board said, "WE WILL NOT BE BUFFALOED BY A BUNCH OF FARMERS," and pointed out a section of the Wagner Act which makes interference with National Labor Relations Board a penal offense. Nevertheless, it will be hard to send 500 farmers to jail.

I seem to recall reading about another uprising of farmers somewhere back in April 1775 at places in Massachusetts called Lexington and Concord. I am not suggesting, of course, that this situation has gotten to this stage but it has possibilities. The American farmer is quiet and peace loving, but he can be aroused and he has been known to guard his home and his business, and he will do it again. I believe in organization for farmers and workers. I have a lot of respect for and sympathy with the real farmer hired man or for any other man who works hard for little; but many of the present day radical labor organization practices are dangerous, bad for everyone including the workers themselves, and must be checked.

Kernels, Screenings *and* Chaff

By H. E. BABCOCK

Winter Barley Yield

AT LAST, our winter barley is harvested and I can report the yields for what they are worth to readers of this page.

TON TO ACRE

On our two fields where we consider the land good enough to grow between twenty-five and thirty bushels of wheat to the acre, we got yields of winter barley of just a little over a ton to the acre. We are going to call it exactly a ton to allow for its high moisture content when we weighed it up. On two fields where the land is pretty poor — I don't think it would make twenty bushels of wheat to the acre — we got 1500 and 1800 pounds of winter barley to the acre.

CONCLUSIONS

I think we can safely summarize our conclusions about winter barley as follows:

1. Any winter grain crop which will produce a ton or better of grain to the acre here in the Northeast has promise.

2. The best time to sow winter barley, according to our experience, is about a week before the normal time to sow wheat in the section. It is more dangerous to sow winter barley too early than too late. The only field in which we had any winter-killing to speak of was the one which we put in on August 20 and which made a very rank growth last fall.

3. Of the three strains we tested, the so-called Polish barley would seem to be the safest bet. This barley, however, has a very weak straw and long, wickedly barbed awns.

Side by side with it, a smooth-awned strain we had shipped up from Virginia yielded exactly as well and stood up much better.

Much to our surprise, the awnless strain which looked very thin on the ground and which apparently winter-killed a little, yielded very well. It made about 1800 pounds of grain to the acre.

FUTURE PLANS

We believe, as a result of this year's experience, it will be worth while for us to put in a piece of between twelve and fifteen acres of winter barley again. On this piece we shall sow the Polish barley, the smooth-awned, and the awnless strains from Virginia. In this way we hope to make another rough comparative test of the winter hardiness and producing ability of these three strains.

EARLY FEED

One valuable point about winter barley which is worth noting is that it is the earliest grain that can be matured here in the Northeast. Ground into grist, we have been feeding it at Sunnygables since July 10, and it is making a very welcome saving on our feed bills. We are feeding it straight with skim milk to our hogs and practically straight to a bunch of steers which are still running at pasture, but which we want to get on feed soon. We have also started feeding it to our spring lambs with the idea of getting them in shape for market a little earlier than they could possibly make it on our present dried-out pastures.

* * *

Letters About Barley

Several readers of this page have written me about our experience with winter barley and as I am closing the subject for the present I am taking the liberty of passing on some of the comments I have received through the mail.

H. B. Blough, Manager, Ellerslie-On-Niagara Farms, Youngstown, N. Y., writes:

"In a recent issue of the *American Agriculturist* I read your account of the different varieties of winter barley which you have been trying out on your farm under different conditions and I would be pleased to know which variety you consider most adaptable to New York State conditions. We have grown this crop the last two years, have just cut our '38 crop with a combine. I am a little disappointed in the variety we have on account of its weak straw, but it has proved to be winter hardy under our conditions.

From M. S. Baker, Churchville, N. Y.:

"We have followed with interest your regularly conducted page in the *American Agriculturist,* with particular emphasis on your observations of winter barley.

"Last fall we purchased two bushels of awned winter barley. Due to delay in shipment this seed was not planted until October 17. Last fall and early this spring it was barely discernible. We considered it a failure. On July 15 we combined this piece of barley, getting 23 bags (around 50 bushels—we have not weighed it up yet) from about 15/16 of an acre."

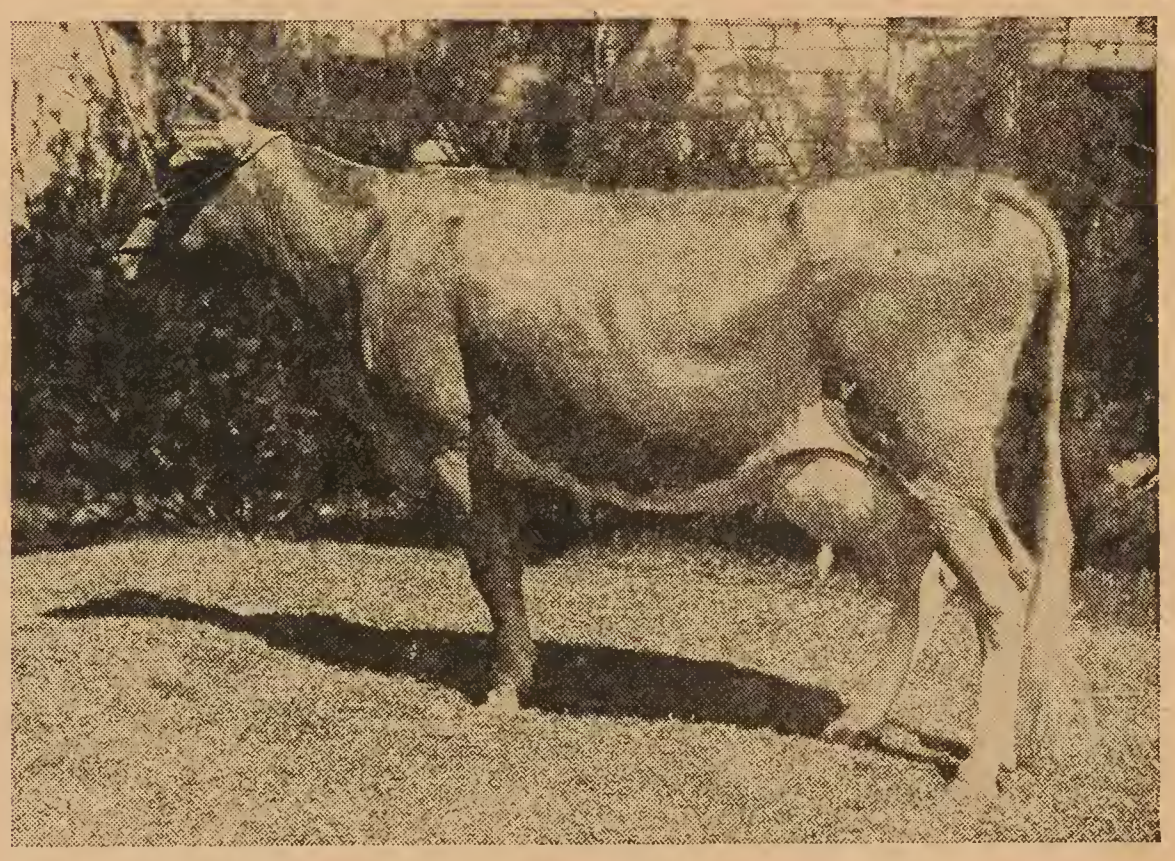
From Leslie T. Wells, Riverhead, N.Y.:

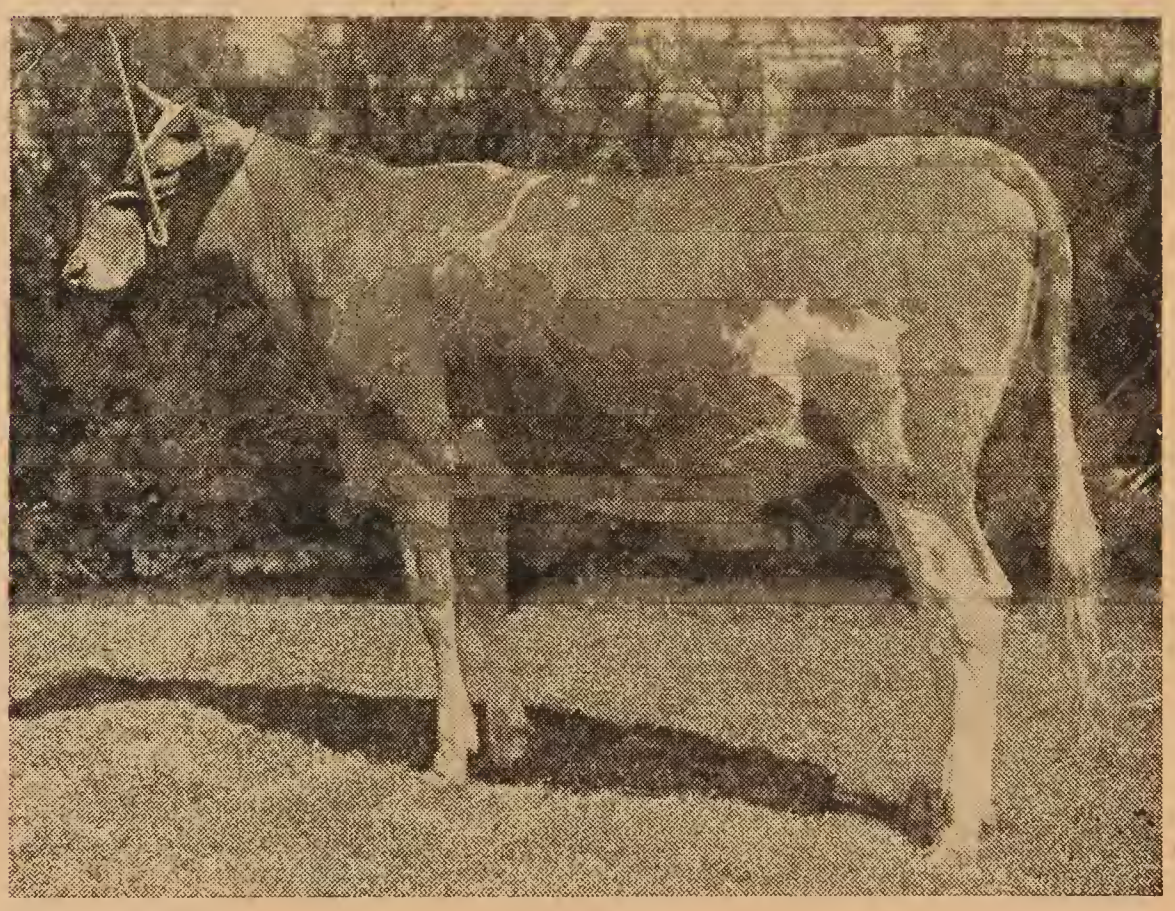
"We harvested our winter barley with a combine on the second of July. Yield was about forty bushels per acre. It had been dead ripe for a week, during which we had five inches of rainfall. The rain, added to the weak straw, left the crop 100 per cent broken down. A considerable number of the heads dropped off the straw and were, of course, lost. Otherwise, the combine did an excellent job.

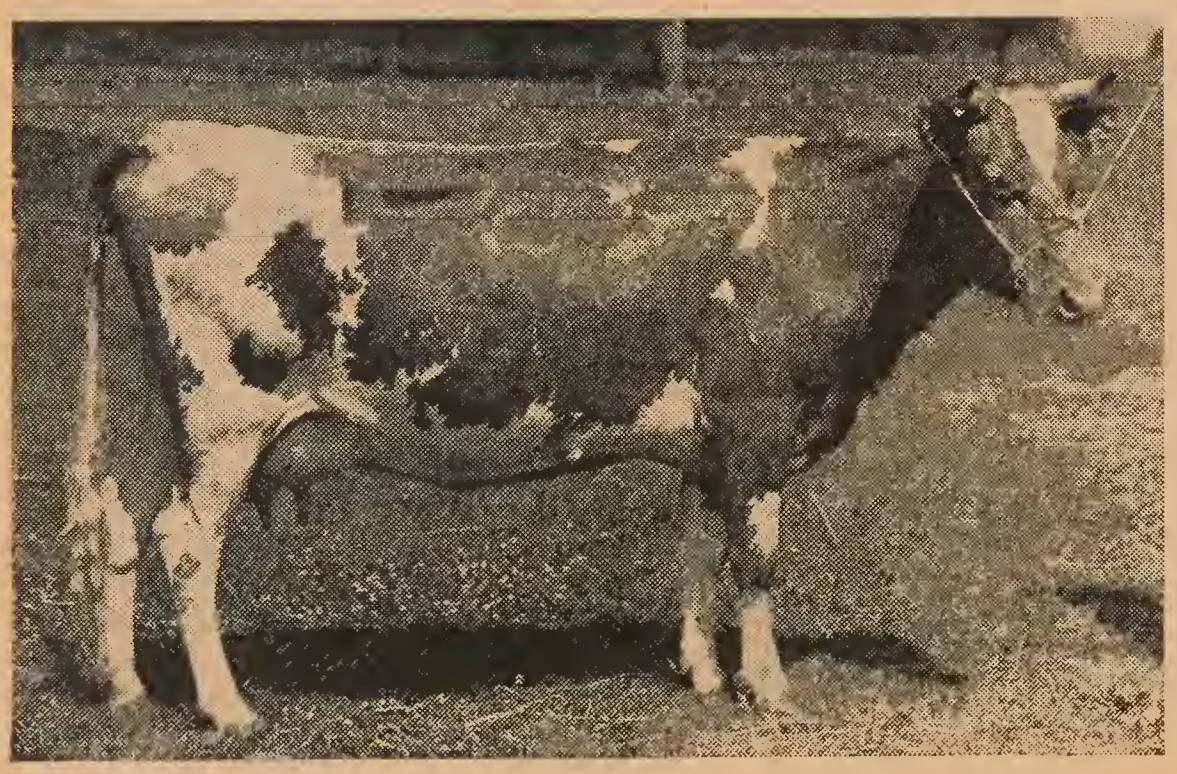
"The advantage of winter barley for Long Island is that it matures fully three weeks ahead of any other grain and is therefore preferable in a double cropping system, or a cover cropping practice which will give an extra green manure crop."



At Sunnygables we have a continuing interest in the family of Guernsey cows shown on this page. The cow at the top is Ruth of Coy Glen Farm, which we sold to Cornell University in 1932. In the University herd she made a record of 14,611 lbs. of milk and 766.7 lbs. of fat in Class BB. Just below is Cornell Ultra Rose, the calf she was carrying at the time of the sale. This cow is now in her fourth lactation period in the University herd and in 232 days she made 11,340 lbs. of milk and 614 lbs. of butterfat.







These two heifers are Roselyn and Rosemary, daughters of Cornell Ultra Rose, and therefore granddaughters of Ruth of Coy Glen Farm. They look as though they would make creditable production records. None of the cows in the group is refined enough to meet present day styles in Guernsey cows, but they are strong, useful animals which give a lot of golden yellow Guernsey milk. Back of them I can remember three generations of just as useful animals. In fact, none of the animals pictured, in my opinion, is a better cow than old Co-ed of Ithaca, the foundation cow of the line. In our new herd at Sunnygables we are building on the blood of this cow and planning again to breed big, useful Guernseys which will give a lot of yellow milk, even if they don't test much over 4 per cent or aren't consistent show ring winners.



Protective SERVICE BUREAU

MEMBER AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST PROTECTIVE SERVICE

Conducted by H. L. COSLINE

Use Your Own Judgment

IN THE July 16 issue we promised to tell more about the Transamerican Advertising Distributors of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, a company sending out letters asking for $5.00 and indicating that profitable employment will be the result. Careful reading of the letter discloses no definite promise of employment or earnings; no representation is made as to the nature or value of the so-called bond, and no indication is given as to how the $5.00 is to be used. This company is not listed in the telephone directory or city directory. The telephone number is also the number of the Merchandise Mart which is operated by William J. Cressy from the same street address, advertising for women to address and mail advertising material, and asking applicants to send $3.00. This scheme also used the name United States Distributing Company and submitted advertisements to newspapers under the name of Midwest Advertising Agency. M. Robertson who signs the letters from Transamerican evidently is Mrs. Cressy. Cressy's "Flying Intelligence Service" about which we have told you before, was stopped by U. S. postal fraud order Feb. 26, 1938. For a time, Cressy was associated with W. B. Momsen in the operation of a mail enterprise under the name of Associated Adjusters, stopped by postal fraud order April 13, 1938.

* * *

Arrested for Cattle Rustling

Sheriff Millspaw of Schoharie County, and Sergeant Frank Zeh, Corporal McDowell, Albert Clough and J. V. Minnicki of the State Police, acted promptly to clean up a cattle rustling case recently. Men arrested were Harold Martin and Gustave Probst who are awaiting the action of the December Grand Jury. They are charged with second degree grand larceny and the theft of six cattle within seven days. Those losing cows were Peter Radliff, Frank Burnap, and Charles PeRue.

* * *

Clever!

"I was a sap, and I am willing to tell about it so someone else may be warned. A vacuum cleaner salesman from Syracuse called on me. The price was $77, and after I had refused to buy, he told me about a South American trip that the company was to give him if he had made at least a sale a day. He hadn't made one that day, so he agreed to give me his commission and take $67. Then in some way he managed to switch the contracts, and I signed the $77 one.

"When I wrote him about it, his reply was very insolent. He said I had signed a contract and that was all there was to it. I paid the money, but he is back in this neighborhood with the same line of talk, and I dislike to see others have the same experience I did."

We have reported this case to the manufacturer. We doubt if he will like this selling method and we hope to have something further to report.

* * *

Indicted

Harry O'Boyle of Scranton, Pa., recently withdrew a plea of not guilty and entered a plea of guilty to an indictment charging him with second degree grand larceny in Tioga County, N. Y. The charge was that on May 4, 1934, he received 100 shares of stock worth $7 a share from a Spencer merchant which he was to exchange for other securities. It is alleged that he disposed of the stock but failed to invest the proceeds in other stock.

* * *

Investigate First

My boy heard about a Refrigeration and Air Conditioning School over the radio and sent a card. Later a representative of the school came here. He signed for the course, and I signed the application too. He has paid in $70.00, and the total is $215. He works hard on the farm and finds he hasn't the time to study. He wants to stop the course but they tell him he has to pay the full tuition anyway. Can they make him pay it?

The answer is yes. You signed a binding contract, and if they want to sue they are within their legal right to collect. On the other hand it appears from experience we have had, that schools seldom sue for the balance due. Of course we have no way of knowing whether or not the school will sue in this case, but we doubt it. This is a situation that comes up over and over. That is why we urge subscribers, in our Service Bureau columns, first to investigate the reliability of the school and then be sure that they can finish the course. Incidentally, this school is reliable.

* * *

For Subscribers

Frequently, requests for assistance come from those who are not subscribers to *American Agriculturist*. While we are anxious to be of assistance, we do not consider a call for help from a non-subscriber quite fair. It means we have so much less time to work on claims for subscribers. Therefore, we suggest that you attach an address label from *American Agriculturist* to your request for service. Any member of a subscriber's family is entitled to all the service we can give. When you write to the Service Bureau for information, please enclose a self-addressed, stamped envelope for reply.

* * *

Overworking the Sympathy Appeal

A young man called at my home in Massachusetts getting subscriptions for magazines that would give him a certain number of points in 4-H Club work and entitle him to a scholarship. Does the 4-H sponsor such a thing?

The Massachusetts State Club Leader reports that he has no knowledge of any young man travelling about for the purpose of gaining a 4-H scholarship from selling subscriptions to magazines, and furthermore, he knows nothing of any such scholarship. In my opinion, an appeal to the buyer's sympathy is a poor way to make a sale.

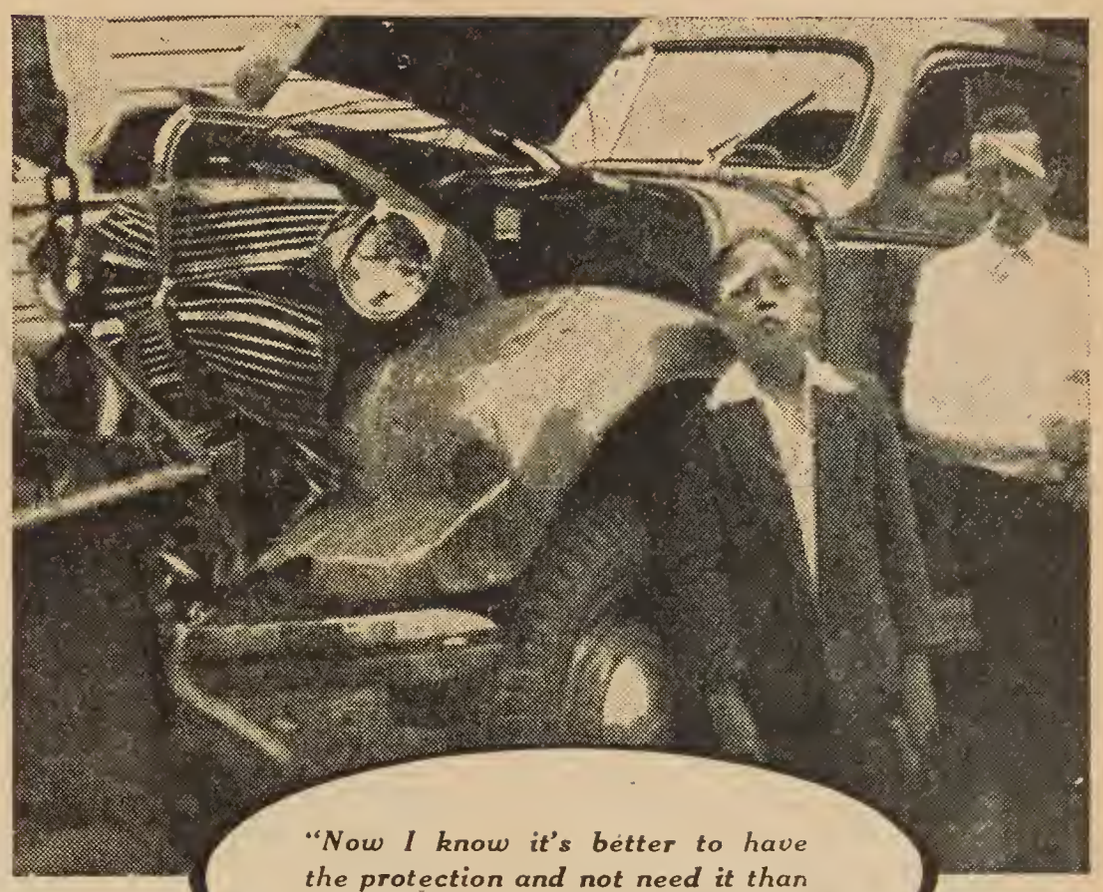
* * *

A Maine subscriber wishes to hire a middle-aged lady who wants a good home and who likes children. Wages will be small. If interested, write to Box A, *American Agriculturist,* Ithaca, New York.

Recent Claims Settled by the Service Bureau

NEW YORK	
B. L. Madden, Ithaca (part settlement on a hay claim)	$12.50
Mrs. Fred Andrews, Corning (adjustment on claim)	50.60
C. B. O'Dell, Erieville (balance of returns on milk shipped)	16.28
Hugh H. Green, Wolcott (part payment on account)	12.75
J. P. Hollenbeck, Hoffmans (adjustment on claim)	70.49
Robert E. Hayes, N. Pitcher (refund on order chicks)	10.00
Roy S. Mains, Sidney Ctr. (adjustment on order chicks)	10.00
Joseph Hunt, Cazenovia (refund on freight order)	4.38
John Matejka, Erin (returns on case of eggs)	6.00
W. I. Hallenbeck, Hoffmans (balance on hay claim)	56.10
Ben J. Weaver, Hemlock (refund on a mail order)	6.50
Paul K. Rice, Trumansburg (payment on order cockerels)	78.00
Frederick F. Weeks, Hubbardsville (adjustment on order chicks)	1.00
Mrs. Sylvia Ensign, Stillwater (adjustment on purchase)	3.50
MAINE	
Mrs. C. R. Palmer, Dexter (refund on mail order)	1.00
K. S. Mosher, E. Wilton (refund on baby chick order)	1.00
Basil N. Drew, Thorndike (partial payment for seed beans)	36.00
VERMONT	
A. J. Schillhammer, Jericho (adjustment on order chicks)	3.00
CONNECTICUT	
Max Garbeck, Hebron (refund on a mail order)	4.13
NEW HAMPSHIRE	
E. F. Hammond, Plymouth (part payment of claim for eggs sold)	45.70
TOTAL	$428.93

Don't Let This Happen to You



"Now I know it's better to have the protection and not need it than it is to need it and not have it."

Randolph, N.Y.
July 6, 1938

Mr. E. C. Weatherby
North American Accident Ins. Co.
Ithaca, New York

Dear Mr. Weatherby:

I was injured in an automobile accident in 1927 and at that time I was carrying your protection. My right arm was broken. I was disabled for thirteen weeks and received a check from you for $130.00.

Last Friday I was in another accident while riding in my car. My right arm is broken again. Saturday morning your representative called on me, asking if he could help me in filing claim again.

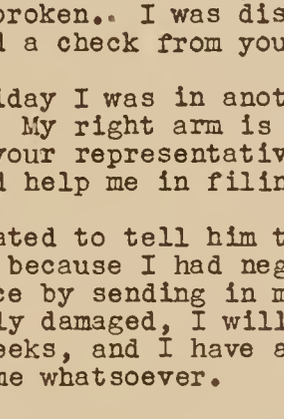
How I hated to tell him that he could not help me this time because I had neglected to keep my protection in force by sending in my dollar each year. Now my car is badly damaged, I will be unable to work for a number of weeks, and I have all these bills to meet with no income whatsoever.

I am sending you pictures of myself and my wrecked car with the idea you can use these in any way you may wish to encourage others to keep this very worthwhile service in force.

Very truly yours

Edwin L. Spence, Jr.

$563,042.28 has been paid



to 8,134 policyholders

North American Accident Ins. Co.

N. A. ASSOCIATES, Inc., Agents

10 No. Cherry Street Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

The G.L.F. Page

"The basis of a sound business cooperative is voluntary use by fully informed patrons." . . . .

MAKING TIRES WEAR LONGER

United Cooperatives, who supply the Unico tire to G.L.F. Service Agencies, list these six ways to get full mileage out of your tires.

1. Keep the proper air pressure in them.
2. Do not overload your car or truck.
3. Do not drive at excessive speeds.



4. For trucks especially, be sure to use proper size rim.
5. Rim spacing is important on dual mountings. Tires must be far enough apart to avoid touching at the point where they meet the road.
6. Never put two tires that differ more than ½ inch in diameter on the same whee'

A YELLOW ROCKET YEAR

"Every year farmers are alarmed, and justly so, by the sudden appearance of some troublesome weed which seems to spring up spontaneously as it were," says Professor M. T. Munn, head of the seed testing laboratory at the Geneva Experiment Station. "This year is no exception, for it is a 'yellow rocket' year."

In some sections this weed is being confused with mustard, explains Professor Munn, who points out that yellow rocket is easily distinguished from wild mustard by the large tufts of leaves at the base of the plant not found in the mustards. Also, the yellow flowers shoot up directly, resembling a yellow sky rocket, thus giving the weed its common name. It is also known as "winter cress" and "spring mustard."

"An examination of the samples of grass and clover seed submitted to the seed testing laboratory either do not show any yellow rocket seed contamination, or else the amount of weed seed present is not sufficient to account for the profuse growth of the weed reported from many sections of the State," says Professor Munn. "Yellow rocket is a biennial and a profuse seed producer, and if allowed to go to seed will be spread far and wide. Farmers would do well to prevent weeds from going to seed on their land by cutting them while in bloom. This is especially recommended for yellow rocket control."

Two World's Records at Cathedral Farms





CHAMPIONS BOTH — Cathedral Rosalie 334299 (above) and Cathedral Dorothy's Lass 368252 (below) These big, beautiful Guernseys have recently brought home two World's Records to their owner and breeder, H. H. Buckley of Cathedral Farms, Oneonta, N.Y.

First Guernsey ever to produce 1200 pounds of fat, Cathedral Rosalie set a new record in Class A by producing 23,714.5 pounds of milk testing 5.1%, the equivalent of 1,213.1 pounds of butterfat.

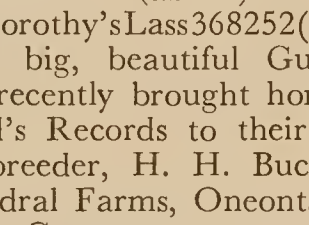
Cathedral Dorothy's Lass took first place in Class BB, second in Class B, and broke the World's Record for butterfat production in all double-letter classes with 1,043.3 pounds. Her 18,814.8 pounds of milk tested 5.55%.

All credit to H. H. Buckley, who bred these two great cows and many other class leaders. Mr. Buckley's test cows are fed G.L.F. Super Exchange Dairy.

★ ★ ★

SUMMER SLUMP?

A cow usually reaches the peak of production six to eight weeks after calving. Then she begins to drop off. The drop varies with the individual, but the average is about



2% a week. When cows are first turned out on flush green pasture, production spurts for a short period; then the drop begins again.

This is the "summer slump" in milk production. It can't be prevented, but it can be kept at a minimum by proper feeding.

Cows producing 15 pounds of milk or more should receive some grain straight through the summer.

Where milk prices are low, the temptation is to cut out grain feeding. But cutting out grain speeds up the drop in production, and once the cow goes down she won't come back up again.

A sounder plan is to feed a more economical grain mixture, such as 20% Summer Dairy or 20% Cow Feed. These are good feeds, well balanced and high in T.D.N., but low in cost. 20% Cow Feed contains molasses; 20% Summer Dairy does not.

ICE SAVES FARMER'S BACK



Truman Billings, G.L.F. Milk Cooler man, tells how one farmer solved the problem of lowering his new cooler into his old pit. He put three big cakes of ice in the pit and slid the cooler onto the ice. The ice melted, and by morning the cooler was sitting snugly in the bottom of the pit.

If you don't already have a pit, however, Truman suggests building steps up to the cooler rather than sinking it into the ground. Reason: Electric coolers deteriorate more rapidly in pits than they do at ground level.

THE SEED OUTLOOK

Hot off the wire from Buffalo comes this up-to-the-minute summary of the seed situation, as it looks to A. L. Bibbins:

Alsike Clover. Acreage in Midwest much larger than last year; most of it cut—some threshed, yielding one to four bushels per acre. Much lower prices than last year. Northwest alsike seed crop larger than last year and may be one of the best on record.

Ontario has good prospects—may have 6,000,000 pounds to export; England and Europe are interested. There is a $4.00 cwt. duty on Canadian seed, which, with the comparatively low prices existing here, puts a barrier against Canadian seed coming this way when and if Europe will take an appreciable quantity of it.

Red Clover. Mammoth clover is not selling well. Second cutting o medium red in shape, and with satisfactory weather from now on can make a good seed crop on the large acreage. Conditions fine in Michigan, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, and the Northwest. It is too early to tell much about price except that it should be less than last year.

Timothy. Due to rains, the seed crop is about two weeks later than usual. Some fields are quite weedy, other sections clean, heads uniformly long Crops should be as large as last year. There is considerable carry-over seed from the 1935, 1936, 1937 crops which must be watched because of low germination.

Alfalfa. First cutting of hardy alfalfa will produce very little seed. There is a big second seed crop acreage, and with favorable weather conditions a fine quality, heavy yielding seed crop could be made at prices much lower than last year.

G.L.F. Quality

COOPERATIVE
G.L.F. EXCHANGE, INC.
Ithaca, N.Y

AUGUST 13, 1938

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

FIVE YEARS FOR $3.00 — THREE YEARS FOR $2.00 — PUBLISHED EVERY OTHER WEEK





Wheat

by ROMEYN BERRY

"Through the good offices of this beneficent machine, what was a field of waving grain at breakfast time had become a bin of golden wheat at night."

THIS year we harvested our wheat with a neighbor's combine. Through the good offices of this beneficent machine, what was a field of waving grain at breakfast time had become a bin of golden wheat at night. I went out to look at it again after supper, felt of it, rubbed it, ran my arms down into it up to the elbows and dealt with half-formed thoughts about it that I soon recognized as three sizes too big for me—like a 7⅜ hat on a 6¾ head.

At present or probable prices I don't think we'll make a nickle on our wheat this year. But the very next day Elmer and the team were out there on the north lot and had started plowing for the next year's crop. There wasn't a moment's hesitation on that point—it wasn't even discussed. For though gold may still be the universal standard of value, wheat has been through the centuries—and will be—the basis of the world's tangible wealth. That concept is bred into the bones of white men (in contrast to the tawny eaters of rice) and leads them instinctively, deaf to the clamor of economists, to plant wheat in the last patch of ground where wheat will grow. You've got to recognize the existence of the wheat urge, even here in a land where flocks and herds predominate and men think less of wheat and more in terms of grass and milk in the manner of Abraham, of Isaac and of Jacob.

Our wheat operation is a small one to be sure and when one reads the figures of the crop report presaging a tidal wave of wheat sweeping down from the Dakotas, our little bin at Stoneposts seems a puny thing. And yet our one small bin—when you figure it out on the barn door with a bit of pencil—could, all by itself and without help from any other source, sustain life in everybody on our farm to the next harvest and with a surplus over. I'm not saying that we wouldn't get sick of it before spring, or that a glass of milk wouldn't be relished, or we wouldn't try our best to shoot some rabbits or wouldn't welcome the first of the spring greens to vary the dull monotony of wheat alone; but, put to it, wheat alone would do the business.

Wheat, too, can be eaten at once with the most primitive of preparation and does not have to be put through a cow, a chicken or a sheep before it comes to table. I know because it is recorded that the pioneers who opened up our country—the new lands on the sunset side of the Catskills—took little with them when they journeyed west save a gun and an axe and a little seed wheat. In those days when a man came into the dark country with nothing but a gun, he was just out for a walk; but when he came with an axe and seed wheat he had come to stay and to possess the land and the very panthers sensed it. He'd eat a little wheat and plant a little wheat and if he survived the winter, he was a fixture and then when the next folks came along he'd sell them seed wheat and run for Justice of the Peace. That's the way he got started. He couldn't have done it on anything as bulky as potatoes, clover, hay or apples.

This yellow wheat in our barn has been a long time getting there and perhaps we feel a special, sentimental attachment to it by reason of that fact—like a child that was hard to raise but eventually achieved a marked success. It isn't like one of those quick things you plant in June and gather in September. That wheat went through the winter with us. There were lots of cold nights when I'd bank the fires and scrape the frost off the window so I could see the thermome- (*Turn to Page* 14)

Milk Order Vote to be August 20 — See Page 8 — Watch for Special Issue of American Agriculturist Next Week.

PROFITS

Come home to Roost... when you cut these Costs!



EVERY successful farmer knows it's not only what he *sells* and the *price* he gets that determines his profits. It's also what he doesn't *spend* . . . it's what he saves in day-by-day expense. Operating and maintenance costs may mean the difference between profit and loss.

That is why profit-minded farmers are so wise in the way they protect their trucks, their tractors, cars and farm machinery. They don't take chances with fuels and lubricants. Unnecessary repair bills and poor mileage on gasoline can wipe out all the profits on poultry.

For low-cost operation, generations of farmers have preferred the products of the world's leading petroleum organization. The Esso sign is *your* guarantee of dependable fuels and lubricants, of long-lasting tires and batteries, of useful motoring accessories. Let your nearby Esso dealer help *you* save money.



• • •

• ESSO MARKETERS •

COLONIAL BEACON OIL CO., INC.

Vitamins in LIVESTOCK FEEDING

By L. A. Maynard *



This sow's ration lacked vitamin A. Day before picture was taken she aborted the 9 dead pigs shown at right. For two weeks she had been unable to stand, had frequent spasms, and showed no mammary gland development.



—Photos, courtesy Kansas Agri. Expt. Station.

IT IS NOT surprising that many regard this subject of vitamins as a rather hopeless puzzle. Even the expert gets a headache at times in trying to keep up with all of the new discoveries. Fortunately, from the standpoint of animal feeding, we don't need to bother our heads about many of these things that are puzzling the expert. Our immediate interest lies in the facts which have been shown to have direct application in feeding practice. I am going to try to summarize these facts in this article.

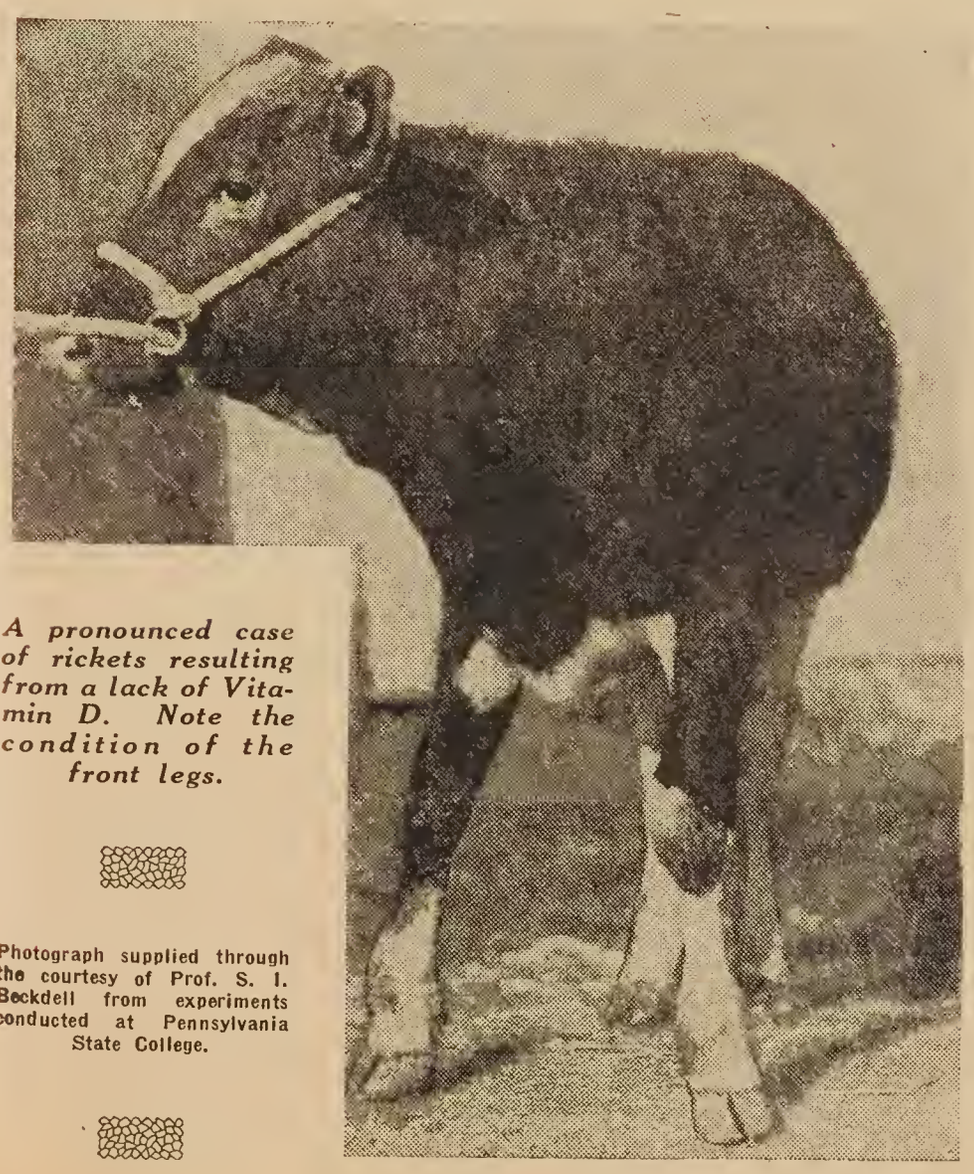
A definitely recognized vitamin is one that has been proved to be an essential constituent of the diet of one or more species. It is important to bear in mind that all which are known are not required by all species. There is no justification for feeding a given vitamin to a cow simply because it has been shown essential for a rat or chick. The needs of each class of animals must be specifically determined. Thus in feeding any farm animal, the first question which occurs regarding a specific vitamin is whether it is actually needed in the ration of the particular animal. If this is the case, the further question arises as to whether the vitamin is likely to be deficient in the rations commonly fed. The vitamin becomes of practical importance only if the answer is "yes" to both these questions. Judged on this basis, so far as we know at present the only vitamins requiring attention in the practical feeding of farm animals, other than poultry, are A and D.

Vitamin A Needed by all Farm Animals

A deficiency of vitamin A is one of the causes of slow growth and general unthriftiness. Various internal troubles result which in their advanced stages cause very evident external symptoms. "Night blindness" (inability to see in a dim light) is an early indication in cattle even as it is in man. In pigs, stiffness, a wobbly gait, and spasms are characteristic symptoms. Vitamin A is absolutely essential for reproduction. This is true for both sexes. In the male a deficiency of the vitamin causes a breakdown of the testes and thus a loss of fertility. In cows, ewes and sows, the deficiency results in a failure to come in heat regularly and thus in delayed breeding. If the animal does become bred, death of the fetus and an abortion may occur. Any young which are born alive are likely to be weak. It has been clearly shown that a lack of the vitamin will cause these troubles in cows which are negative to the blood test for infectious abortion. The first result of a deficiency of vitamin A in the ration of the lactating animal is a lower content of the vitamin in the milk. If the deficiency is severe and prolonged, the health of the animal suffers and her milk yield drops.

The stockman may not be able to recognize definitely that his animals are suffering from a lack of vitamin A from their appearance or behavior alone. But he can judge whether or not they are getting enough of the vitamin by considering the nature of his ration. The principal source of the factor is the leafy green roughages. It actually occurs in the form of carotene, a pigment which is converted into the vitamin in the body. Green growing grass is very rich in carotene, but dried-up grass contains little or none. The legume hays which have been cured so as to preserve their leaves and green color are also rich, and early cut, properly cured timothy is a fair source. Silage is also a substantial source of vitamin A, and silages made by molasses or acid addition are richer than those made in the ordinary way. With the exception of yellow corn, the common grains and their by-products contain little or none of the vitamin.

Cattle and sheep which are on good pasture or are receiving green leafy roughage never suffer from a lack of the vitamin. Depending on its age, the growing dairy calf will receive ample vitamin A from a daily feeding of 0.5 to 2 pounds of bright green legume hay. When the hog's ration consists principally of yellow corn, its needs for vitamin A are probably taken care of adequately, but this is not true where other concentrates are used. The inclusion of 5 per cent of green leafy alfalfa in the winter ration of hogs is the simplest way of making sure that the vitamin A needs are met. Of course, the factor is supplied in abundance by leafy forage crops.



A pronounced case of rickets resulting from a lack of Vitamin D. Note the condition of the front legs.

Photograph supplied through the courtesy of Prof. S. I. Beckdell from experiments conducted at Pennsylvania State College.

Vitamin D Helps Calcium and Phosphorus Nutrition

Vitamin D aids in the assimilation of the bone forming minerals, calcium and phosphorus, and thus prevents rickets. The vitamin is essential for this purpose in the rations of growing calves, lambs, foals, and pigs. In severe rickets, the leg bones become crooked and sometimes break. An earlier and less severe symptom in calves is a tendency to stand with the back humped. The hocks are frequently swollen. It should be remembered that the vitamin is only one of the factors involved in normal bone development, for rickets can result from a lack of one of the minerals just as well as from a lack of the factor aiding their assimilation.

It is readily understood that vitamin D plays a more evident role during growth than later when bone formation has been completed. During milk secretion, however, an active assimilation of calcium and phosphorus is required because of the large amounts of these minerals which go into the milk. Thus when high producing cows are fed for a long time on rations very low in vitamin D, serious results may occur.

Animals which are out in the sunlight never suffer from a lack of vitamin D because the factor is formed in the body when the sunlight shines on the skin. Sunlight through window glass is ineffective. Thus a practical problem arises only when animals are housed inside, and thus generally in winter. Letting the animals outside on good days during the winter months may not suffice because of the number of cloudy days and the lower effectiveness of light at this time of year. The only common feeds which are rich in vitamin D are the sun-cured leafy roughages. The factor is formed in the hay during the curing process under the action of the sun by the same process which causes (*Turn to Page* **16**)

***Dr. Maynard of Cornell has earned an enviable reputation as an authority on vitamins.**

THE Editorial PAGE

BY E. R. EASTMAN

Address all mail for Editorial or Advertising departments to American Agriculturist, Savings Bank Building, Ithaca, New York.

Tribute to the North Country

UNLESS they have been there, few realize what a great farm empire makes up that section of northern New York which we call the North Country. Comprising several counties, any one of which is larger than some states, the North Country stretches on and on from the Adirondacks and an indeterminate boundary on the South to the St. Lawrence on the North. With thousands of acres of rolling, easily worked, fertile land and excellent pastures, the North Country is probably the greatest dairy section in the world. Cheese factories once dotted the land, and cheese was made of a quality never exceeded in any other section. With the enlargement of the market for fluid milk the cheese factories disappeared, and many think that their going was a distinct loss. Certainly North Country folks have been through plenty of trouble with their fluid milk market in recent years.

However, one cannot ride through this splendid farm country and see the fertile land, the large dairy barns, and the great herds of fine cattle, and especially one cannot know the North Country farm folks without being sure that this section must come back into its own again before long.

Rural Churches That Live and Serve

SUNDAY, July 31, I went up to Theresa in the North Country to attend Grange Sunday under the leadership of Reverend U. B. Grant of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Grant had spent a large amount of time and energy in organizing this meeting, with the result that the church was crowded to the doors. Hundreds of Grangers were in attendance, representing granges from five different counties. Attractive indeed was the long line of milk queens, all dressed in white and each representing a subordinate grange. They were seated at a table in front of the pulpit, on which was displayed a bottle of milk so representative of the North Country's greatest industry. Decorating the platform also were the products of the farms and fields, making one realize, as he sat in that peaceful atmosphere, how closely the farm and nature are tied to real religion.

Right along the same line Reverend A. Ritchie Low, Pastor of The United Church of Johnson, Vermont, writes me:

"In our community we are trying out a new type of religious meeting. Instead of having the service in the church we go out where the folk live and hold what we call neighborhood get-togethers in a large meadow. We use for pews long planks placed on top of sap buckets. In the center is a large, cozy, outdoor fire. Meeting begins about 8 p. m. and lasts about an hour. There is a fifteen minute hymn sing, using the old-time favorite hymns, there are poems read, music, duets, etc. Then there is a ten-minute talk. The program is gotten up by the people themselves, and they like it, for young and old come. At the close we roast hot 'dogs and marshmallows over the open fire during what we call the social hour. This gives the young people a chance to do something, and at the same time gives the old folks an opportunity to sit and visit. This is our third year, and each one has been better than the former."

If I were to make one suggestion on how to restore the rural church to the great place it had in rural life in the past, I should say have more Grange Sundays and Milk Sundays, and do every other thing possible to bring the church closer to the farm and home and to everyday life. For religion is not a matter of one day in a week—it is a seven-day necessity—and the church or pastor who understands some of the economic and everyday problems of farm people will be the one who can bring the most spiritual help to them.

Combines Reduce Harvest Expense

"Grain combines are making a great hit in Jersey this year. Hundreds, if not thousands of acres are being harvested by these units. Looks like another bad job has been discarded in the march of progress even though we are in a depression. With low price wheat the combine raised the price on my farm, through lower cost of harvesting, by 20 cents per bushel. It cost $5 an acre to harvest with a combine and $10 with a binder, thresher and crew of workers."—A. K.

THE SAME story about the increasing number of combines and their efficiency goes for most of the rest of the Northeast. Especially grateful are farm women where these machines are used, for it relieves them of the hot and tiresome job of cooking for a lot of hungry threshers.

But I heard one man say that he would not hire or use a combine again. The reason was that he did not wait until his grain was just right to harvest with a combine, and that is extremely important. The grain must be dry enough to store immediately after being combined, and a farmer must surely wait for this condition. One should wait on an average 7 days for wheat, oats and barley, to use a combine, beyond the time when it can be cut with a binder. For buckwheat the time ranges from one to two weeks, while for white beans and soy beans it is necessary to wait until all the pods are ripe. The reason for this is that the grain combined too soon will heat and spoil in the bins. Better watch those bins pretty closely. Better still, keep your grain in bags for a while with plenty of ventilation.

Early Sweet Corn and Early Hay

INTERESTING letters continue to come in from *American Agriculturist* friends giving dates when farmers finished haying and when they had their first sweet corn. I wish there were room to publish them all. A long ride across country the last days of July showed that there was still considerable hay uncut. Of course it has lost much of its value.

Our early sweet corn contest certainly stirred up a lot of interest. My friend George M. More, of Cooperstown, writes: "We had our first mess on July 31. I see by the *A. A.* that you have heard from several others who have already picked and eaten this delicious fruit of the earth. We have everything from the garden, and an abundance so that some neighbors who are not so fortunate are happy to share with us. And that's the best part of raising the stuff. In fact, what good are the things which we cannot share with others?"

H. W. Bermender, Manager of the Mid-Hudson G. L. F. Produce Auction of Highland, New York, says: "On July 10, one of our patrons, Jacob Parnett of Kingston, N. Y., sold through the Mid-Hudson Coop. G. L. F. Produce Auction, Highland, N. Y., 48 bags of 50 ears each of Seneca 60 at 85 cents per bag or $1.70 per hundred ears. I believe this to be the first sweet corn from this section to go on any commercial market. This corn was well filled and ready for the market. Is this a record?"

Fair Time Again

WHAT, Fair time again? Is it possible that another summer is so far gone? Well, anyway, there are compensations.

Fair time always brings memories of picnic lunches with fat young roosters fried just right and accompanied by those other good eats that Mother knew so well how to cook. Times change, and I no longer carry my lunch to the Fair, but I still like to go to them.

Fortunately all of the good things that the old county fairs used to have plus many more can now be seen at the great State expositions, like the New York State Fair at Syracuse running for two full weeks beginning Monday, August 29; the New England States Exposition at Springfield from September 18 to 24; and the New Jersey State Fair at Trenton starting October 1.

I feel sorry for the fellow who says, "Well, if you've seen the fair once there's no use going again." He just doesn't know what he is talking about, for these big State Fairs are growing better every year. For the man or woman who wants to improve the farm and the home there is something to be seen and studied every moment. More important still, the Fair gives the opportunity to meet old friends again and have that visit you have been putting off for a year.

Look for our next issue, which will contain many interesting things about both the New York and the Eastern States Expositions. Read it. Then plan to take at least a day or two off, to go to the Fair and have the little vacation which you deserve.

Eastman's Chestnut

MRS. H. A. BURNHAM of Norwich, Vermont, sends me the following story which ought to ring the bell of laughter from one end of the Northeast to the other.

In the middle 1800's there lived in a small town in Vermont a man who was a profound scholar, but an extremely impractical farmer. John, we will call him, loved all his animals and made classical friends of them.

His wife, Patience—well named his neighbors said—often went into the fields to remind John that the ploughing would progress faster if he should walk behind the plow and drive the oxen instead of standing in front of them giving them, with many gesticulations, the Twenty-third Psalm in the original.

One spring Patience suggested that they ought to have a pig. She carefully refrained from any suggestion that such an animal might furnish food for the family, knowing that such a suggestion would be most repulsive to John.

John demurred, feeling that a pig might not appreciate the classics so thoroughly as the horses and cows appeared to. But Patience was insistent and finally a pig was soon curling its tail and grunting appreciatively when an oration of Demosthenes was accompanied by a sufficient supply of food.

Came Fall, and Patience said one day, "John, the pig must be killed."

In horror John recoiled. "Kill the pig? 'Thou shalt not kill!'"

Day after day Patience spoke gently of the contemplated slaughter. Suddenly she was called to the home of a relative where she was obliged to remain for several days. Upon her return she again mentioned the fate of the porker.

With trembling voice her husband replied, "Speak no more of it, my dear, the pig is dead and buried!"

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Juvenile Grange BUILDS *for the Future*

By E. R. EASTMAN

THE GRANGE was the first organization to recognize the importance of the home and the close connection of the home with the farm business and farm life. Right from its start, when women were encouraged to join the Order on exactly the same basis as men, the part women play in the success and happiness of agriculture was emphasized by the Grange.

On that same principle of recognizing the home and of building foundations for the future, fifty years ago, in 1888, the Juvenile Grange was organized to give boys and girls five years of age and older the benefit that comes from working shoulder to shoulder in this splendid organization. Since that time the juvenile organization has increased until there are now throughout America more than 1200 juvenile branches, with a membership of approximately 35,000 and increasing rapidly. More than half of the 35 organized Grange states have instituted new juvenile branches since January 1. One of the chief reasons why Juvenile Granges have grown so rapidly in recent years is because of the efficient work of the National Juvenile Superintendent, Mrs. Susan W. Freestone, of Interlaken, New York, and her associates in this work in the National, State, Pomona and subordinate organizations.

The Juvenile grange is organized on almost exactly the same plan as is the Subordinate Grange. In addition to the boy and girl officers similar to those in the Subordinate Grange, there is also a matron or patron selected by the subordinate grange, who has general supervision over the Juvenile Grange, assisting the officers in caring, for the welfare and comfort of the members.

To organize a Juvenile Grange it is necessary to have at least thirteen children, four of whom must be girls. Each Juvenile Grange must be established within the jurisdiction of a Subordinate Grange, whose duty it is to provide a suitable meeting place and such equipment as may be necessary. When a Juvenile Grange is organized, a charter fee of $5, with the application blanks, is forwarded to the Secretary of the National Grange, who will forward manuals, secretary's record book, and such other material as is needed by the Juvenile Grange in its work. A small fee is required of each juvenile member.

What can the Juvenile Grange do that will be helpful and interesting to young people? Like the Subordinate Grange, it has a beautiful ritual that cannot fail to impress the young mind with the beauties of country life and the fine purposes and ideals of Grange work. The goal of the Juvenile Grange is well expressed in this ideal laid down by one of the founders: "Preparation in happy childhood for intelligent manhood and womanhood." The Juvenile Grange gives young people the ability and habit of working together. It gives its members self-confidence, cultivates leadership, develops self-government, inculcates truth and morality. It strengthens the best community influences, and puts the children in training for effective, capable parts in the larger Grange and other associations of the neighborhood. It also helps to keep parents attending Grange regularly and brings in new members.

Juvenile Granges all over the country have had a lot of fun and profit in carrying on a great many interesting and valuable projects, such as cake baking contests, reading circles, book reports, music festivals, plays, sewing clubs, canning clubs, home-made toys, doll dressing, basketry, weaving, collections of flowers, woods, seeds and butterflies, bird study, reforestation, editing and printing a Grange paper, orchestras, harmonica bands, spelling matches, debates, essays, recitations, original stories, health programs, poster contests, dialogues, pageants, and Grange fairs. In fact, there is almost no end to what a properly organized, live Juvenile Grange can do, especially if it has proper support and help from the mother Grange, the Subordinate.

Each year at the *American Agriculturist* Master Farmer and 4-A Banquet eight of the finest boys and girls in New York State stand up to receive the award given by *American Agriculturist* and presented personally by the Governor of the State. Grangers and farmers everywhere have a right to be proud of the two Juvenile Grange members who each year receive this award. Those juvenile Grangers are living examples of the good that a Juvenile Grange can do, and of the influence it has upon boys and girls. Here is the personal record of one of these young grangers who received the award in 1934:

In 1929 the members of the Lisbon Grange in St. Lawrence County, decided to organize a juvenile grange, at which time Franklyn Sheldon, then 9 years old, became a charter member. Though young, he was elected as assistant steward and was advanced to overseer the next year, and then to master. Afterwards he was given the responsible position of secretary and treasurer. During the years of his Grange membership Franklyn helped in a number of outside activities of his Grange. He made a booklet on the life of George Washington as an exhibit when the New York State Grange met at Albany. He helped in planting an elm tree in memory of George Washington on Memorial Day, and in other ways did his part in making the work of the Lisbon Juvenile Grange so effective that New York State Grange officials ranked it as an honor grange.

Franklyn was an all-around boy. He helped milk and did other chores night and morning, enjoyed athletics, was secretary and treasurer of his Sunday school class, a church usher, was active in 4-H club work, and looked ahead to securing an agricultural education in order to return to the farm as a dairyman.

Franklyn's case is an illustration of the real value of the training which our rural young people are receiving in organizations like the Juvenile Grange, the 4-H clubs, the Future Farmers, and the Scouts. Not only are they getting technical training on how to make a living in country life, but what is more important, these organizations are teaching them that when they are properly prepared for it, farming is one of the greatest and finest occupations of man.

Sometimes I feel that we of this generation are not handing on untarnished to our successors the splendid heritage which our fathers handed to us. It seems sometimes that we have slipped a lot in maintaining the splendid principles and ideals on which this civilization and especially this America of ours were built. Therefore, we fathers and mothers have the great responsibility to take hold of and use anything and everything that will help our children live better and more useful lives. In the words of L. J. Taber, greatest of all National Grange Masters:

"This old world needs the vision and the hope of youth, it needs their assistance and their cooperation. Above all, it needs their efforts to assist in building a better world out of the confusion, the chaos and the hatreds that face us. Those now on the stage of action must all too soon hand over to younger minds and hearts the problems and tasks of the present and future. . . .

"Just now we hear too much about rights and privileges, and not enough about duties and responsibilities. Young people do have a right to gainful employment, to a sense of security, to an opportunity to show their ability and their talents. But, on the other hand, they have both the duty and the solemn responsibility of having the courage, the patience and the faith to help parents and society in correcting past mistakes and building a better world. Where can there be a finer field to bring this about or to develop these very opportunities than in Grange activity."

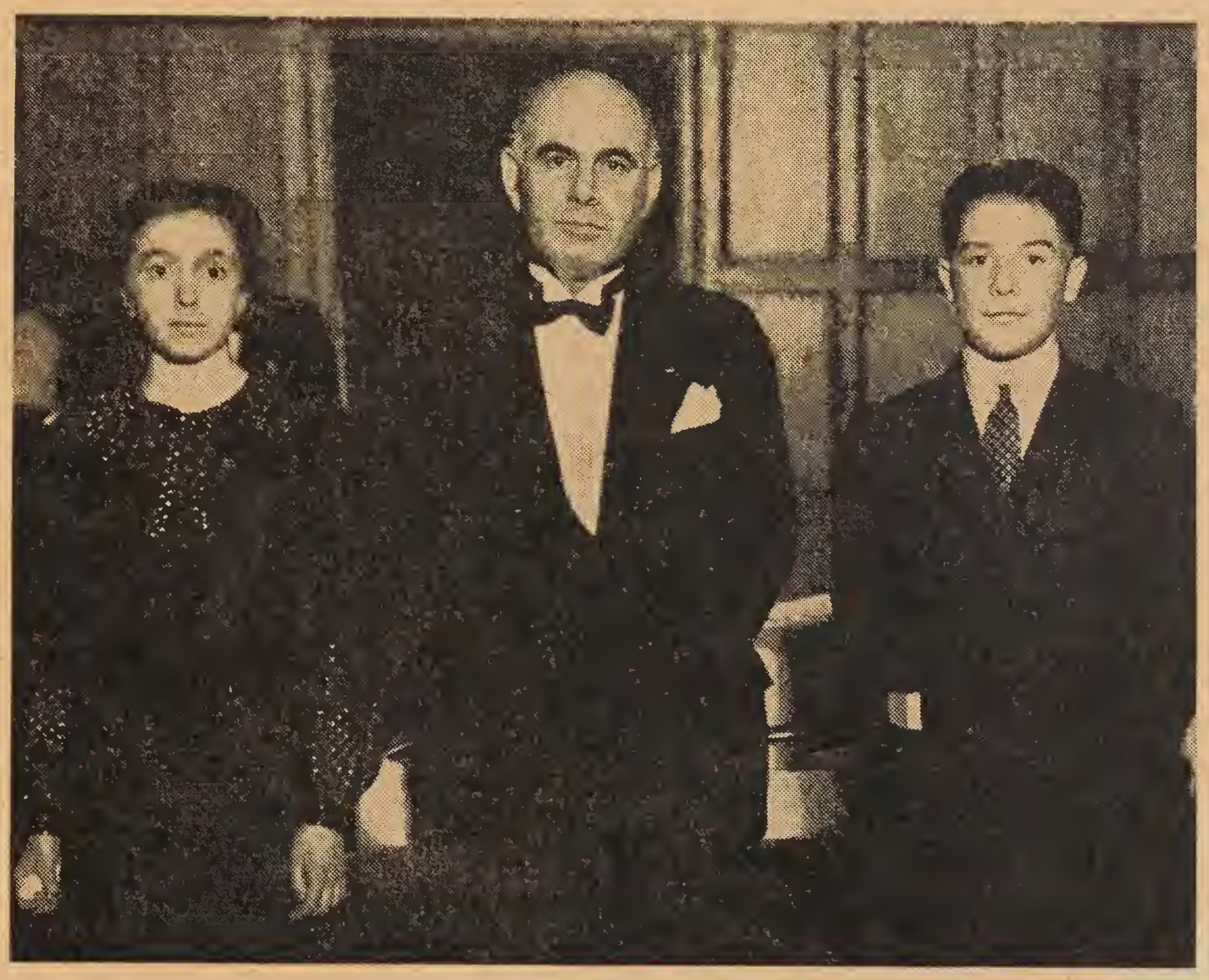
So, may I urge upon all Grange folks, if your Subordinate Grange has not already organized a Juvenile Grange, that you give immediate consideration to this important

(*Turn to Page* 21)

This Young Man . . .



William Bice ***of Edmeston, N. Y.*** **is only eleven years old; nevertheless he won the American Agrieulturist Gingerbread Baking Contest in the Edmeston Grange. The Juvenile Grange, of whieh William is a member, joined with the Subordinate Grange in the contest. William is some boy. He runs one unit of a milking machine, strips cows after it, raises sheep, is a 4-H member and an honor student in the sixth grade. On the night of the gingerbread eontest he did his regular work on the farm, and after that made and baked his gingerbread and brought it to the grange on time. He then spoke in the W. C. T. U. speaking eontest and won the prize for that on the very same evening.**



Governor Herbert H. Lehman with Juvenile Grangers Dorothy Kleis of Hamburg, New York, and Arthur Emmich of Norwich, New York. These young people won the 4-A award in 1935 for outstanding achievement in Juvenile Grange work and they were presented the 4-A medal personally by Governor Lehman at the Master Farmer dinner. They are splendid examples of what Grange training can do for young people.



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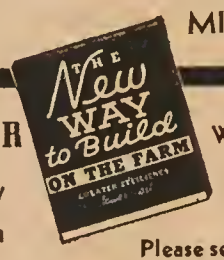
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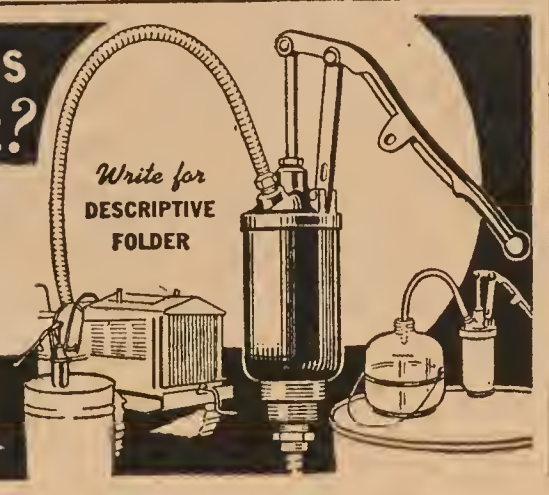


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This field of Polish winter barley went down rather badly. Yet a combine handled it without much loss. This lack of stiffness in the straw seems to be one of the main shortcomings of the crop at present.

Shall We Grow WINTER BARLEY?

A CONSIDERABLE number of farmers, particularly in western New York, are interested in the possibilities of winter barley. There are a number of reasons for this. For example, there is the wheat reduction program. If the AAA attempts to reduce the 1939 wheat acreage by around 25 per cent, it is probable that the interest in winter barley as a possible substitute on winter wheat ground will increase. Another reason for the interest is just ordinary every-day curiosity. We are always looking for something new, the danger being that in looking for something different, we may emphasize its good points and overlook its shortcomings.

Some farmers have had good success with winter barley and are quite enthusiastic about it. On the other hand, there are a good many questions still to be answered, and until they are answered, the safe course for anyone who is interested to follow is to try out the crop on a small scale for a couple of years to see how it works on his land and under local conditions.

The logical place for winter barley is to replace wheat in the ration. It really is not a competitor for oats or spring barley. Therefore, if you do not grow winter wheat, it is unlikely that winter barley is a crop for you. If you do grow winter wheat and depend on it as a cash crop, it is again probable that you will not be particularly interested in growing winter barley. The big cash market for spring barley is for malting, and the report is that winter barley is not satisfactory for this purpose. Therefore, the chief use of winter barley would be for feed.

Here another point comes in. There may be a tendency to compare winter barley with wheat on a bushel basis, forgetting that barley weighs 48 lbs. to the bushel and wheat 60 lbs. Here are some interesting figures from Morrison's "Feeds & Feedings" on barley, winter wheat, and oats:

	Weight per. Bu.	Nutrients per 100 lbs. Digestible Protein	Total Digestible Nutrients
Barley	48	9.3	78.7
Winter Wheat	60	11.3	83.6
Oats	32	9.4	71.5

The analyses for barley were not made on winter barley, and some reports indicate that winter barley contains somewhat less protein than does spring barley.

From the information we have about growing this crop, it appears that winter barley needs a well-drained, light sandy or gravelly loam. It is sowed on approximately the same date as winter wheat, but it matures a week or two earlier than winter wheat. For that reason it may make a better nurse crop than winter wheat as it is removed and gives the new seeding undisputed possession of the field at an earlier date. Here again experience will tell the real story. The possibility that winter barley may make a very heavy growth may overbalance the advantage of getting it off the field earlier. The rate of planting varies from 1½ to 2½ bushels to the acre, but in a good growing year, it appears that 1½ bushels of seed is enough to give a good stand.

One disadvantage of Polish winter barley, which is the variety which has been most commonly grown is that its straw lacks stiffness. This is shown in the picture accompanying this story, but it appears that a combine will handle it satisfactorily even though it does lodge.

It has been estimated that in order to compete with winter wheat on a profitable basis, it would be necessary to grow winter barley crops yielding from 50 to 55 bushels to the acre. With that yield winter barley might be as profitable as winter wheat yielding 30 bushels to the acre. Winter barley has yielded that heavy and in some cases more. The whole question, apparently, is whether or not over a period of years you can grow more feed per acre by growing winter barley than you can by growing winter wheat.

The Cornell Experiment Station plans to run tests on a number of strains of winter barley to determine winter hardiness. Until these tests are completed, it would seem wise to grow the Polish strain inasmuch as this variety has demonstrated its ability to withstand usual winter conditions in western New York.

To sum up the whole situation, good conservative advice would seem to be this: Try out a small acreage if you are interested in the crop, plant it on good, well-drained soil, and don't jump at conclusions on the basis of two years' experience. Because the crop is new, you may find seed offered you at an exorbitant price. Of course, it won't break anyone to buy a bushel or two for experimental purposes, even if it does cost somewhat more than seed wheat. Don't, however, grow a big acreage with the thought that you can sell the crop for seed at an exorbitant price. If winter barley proves to be adapted over any considerable area so that the acreage of the crop increases, it certainly won't be long until winter barley seed can be bought at approximately the same price as seed for any other cereal crop.



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I DARE YOU!

MY CALENDAR is a most interesting thing. As I look at the last two weeks in August, for instance, I see not fourteen numbers, but fourteen wonderful, unused days —two full weeks of glorious opportunity.

There are certain things I know I must do in these two weeks if I am to grow. So I play a little game with my calendar.

MONDAY: For instance, under Monday's date I'm going to write a large letter "S." That means I'm going to start the week right. I'll jump out of bed early, eager for the Opportunity Day ahead. I'll stretch my arms and legs, put my head in a basin of cold water, and wash the corners of my mouth UP. Then I'll try on this first day of my "Calendar Game" to do everything as nearly perfect as I can.

TUESDAY: I'm making a note to call on a neighbor who is terribly discouraged. I hope to put a little cheer into his heart.

WEDNESDAY: I'm going to make some little repairs around the house that I have put off so long.

THURSDAY: Half the week gone. I must speed up.

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY: No special notations, but I won't let these two days slip by without doing something significant.

SUNDAY: I'll read the farm and religious papers that have accumulated during the month.

■ ■ ■ ■

MAKE YOUR CALENDAR represent an ambitious program. You can if you will. After all, if you are going to make your life really count, you must have a program.

At the close of each day I am going to grade myself. If I measured up to my best, I'll write 100 per cent for that day, but I'll be absolutely fair.

If I have fudged and done my job only half-heartedly and accomplished only half my program, I must grade myself 50 per cent—half a man!

■ ■ ■ ■

RECENTLY I suggested my Calendar Game to a friend. He hadn't been making the progress he thought he should make. He agreed to try the Calendar Game for a full month. "Was my face red when I looked over my calendar at the end of the month," he said. "According to my own estimate, I had only one 100 per cent day when I honestly felt I had measured up to my best. Believe me, I'm going to play the game again to see how many 'hundred per-centers' I can honestly crack out."

■ ■ ■ ■

YOU Daring readers of this column! Let me suggest that you play this fascinating Calendar Game with me. Make a trial of two weeks. Maybe other members of your family would join you in this Calendar Game for two weeks. It would be wonderful training for your growing boys and girls to look inside themselves and make a record of their achievements for two weeks.

I'll be interested in how you mark your calendars. If the game brings you a little more adventure in living Daringly, write me and I'll send you one of my books that will whet your ambition a little more. Or I'll agree to send a book to the one member of your family who wins the best grade on his "self examination" calendar. I have an eager desire to help all who DARE.

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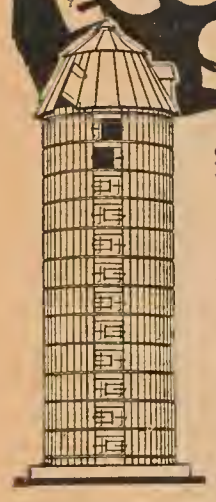
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■ *Wanted: More Taxpayers*

RECENTLY Under-Secretary Roswell Magill, Treasury tax expert, said that government is considering extending income tax to take in all who earn more than $800 a year (present exemption for single persons is $1,000) and to married couples with more than $2,000 (instead of $2,500 as now).

Statistics show that one out of every twenty-five Americans of voting age forks over a personal income tax payment to Federal government. What statistics don't show, however, is that *every* American pays a tidy sum to government in "hidden" taxes, on such things as radio sets, cameras, sport goods, jewelry, phonograph records, motor cars, lubricating oils, gasoline, matches, tooth paste, shaving cream, chewing gum, etc., not to mention Federal taxes on phone calls, theatre tickets, stock transactions, tax on property transfers, etc.

SLANT: If all of these indirect taxes were turned into direct personal income taxes payable by every one, a lot more people would take a greater interest in balancing the Federal budget, cutting down government expenses, and would demand fewer costly favors from government.

■ *Rain Deluges Northeast*

LAST MONTH, rain which reached cloudburst proportions in some places drenched Atlantic Coast States from Maine to Texas. Curiously enough, almost drought conditions prevailed in nearby inland areas, such as central New York. Damage to crops in New England, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Delaware is estimated to run into millions of dollars. Connecticut valley tobacco crop alone suffered loss of $1,000,000, according to Dr. E. O. Street, plant expert at State's experimental farm.

Harder hit even than farmers were summer resort folks. As flood waters rose, and camps and hotels were either inundated or made uncomfortably damp, summer visitors packed their bags and fled.

Among numerous accidents which flood caused was strange case of a 17-year-old girl, Angelina Bengevenga. A flooded street at Plainfield, N. J., concealed an open sewer inlet from which the cover had been forced by pressure of the water. Picking her way across the flooded street, the girl fell through the open manhole and her dead body was carried through the sewer for several hundred feet.

■ *Milk Sales Increasing*

A TOTAL of more than two hundred thousand chain and independent food stores joined to make National Milk Month this summer one of largest cooperative dairy sales campaigns ever staged. Campaign was successful. Milk sales from these stores exceeded sales for same period for 1937 by from 20 to 35 per cent. President Hult of National Dairy Council, said: "History of American business is filled with thrilling stories of unique merchandising achievement, but never before have so many agencies united to promote the use of a single food."

SLANT: Dairymen are encouraged by this fine cooperation of chain and independent stores. Encouraged also are they by gradual increase in consumption of milk in the United States. Per capita consumption in 1937 was .83 pints per day, compared to about one-half that amount in England and still less in France and Germany. American consumers, which includes farmers, have a long ways to go, however, to catch up with dairy products consumption in some countries. Per capita consumption in Sweden for example is 1.5 pints per day; in Switzerland it is a whole quart. Europeans also are large consumers of cheese. The Swiss and Swedes are noted as a healthy people.

■ *Farm Credit News*

Oldest Farm Co-ops

OLDEST farmers' cooperatives in Northeast are mutual insurance companies. Of 209 in New England, New York and New Jersey, 180 were set up in 1800's, according to survey of all farm co-ops just released by Springfield Bank for Cooperatives.

Limited in most cases to small areas, insurance mutuals provide farm fire protection at low rates and with minimum of red tape. First mutuals in U. S. were started here over 100 years ago. Nine have alrcady passed the century mark or are just at it. Granddaddy of all such companies is onc in New Jersey formed about 1825. In decade from 1830 to 1840, New Jersey farmers set up two more, New Hampshire organized one, Connecticut two, Pennsylvania two, and Virginia one.

From 1850 to 1900, over three-quarters of the Northeast's mutuals that specialize in farm fire insurance were formed. Only 39 of the 209 came in after 1900.

Marketing and purchasing co-ops are youngsters in comparison. Of 496 reported by survey as actively operating in 1936, only 18 were 35 years old. From 1917 to 1920—World War period —118 were organized. During past decade of depression, 275 more sprouted.

■ *Farm Prices Starting Upward*

ANNOUNCEMENT by Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture, states that, except for grains, local market prices of all farm products advanced about three per cent between mid-June and mid-July. Farm price level on July 15 was 95 per cent of pre-war level. Level a year ago was 125 per cent of that of pre-war. Meat prices led the price advance during past month.

■ *Surplus for Relief*

DURING first half 1938 Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation spent $54,000,000 in buying crop surpluses which were used for relief purposes. More than 40 different farm commodities were purchased, among which were 4,300,000 bushels white potatoes, 21,500,000 pounds dried skim milk, 15,000,000 pounds butter, 3,400,000 pounds domestic cheese, about 40,000,000 pounds whole wheat cereal, 73,000,000 pounds ricc, 1,700,000 pounds potato flour, 2,400,000 pounds wheat flour. Other commodities distributed in large amounts were dried bcans and peas, cabbage, dried peaches, prunes, apples, eggs and fresh apples.

SLANT: Good work.

■ *Railroads Move Crops*

SETTING new records are railroads in moving great grain crop of the West to markets. In one week 9,714 cars of wheat were moved over the western roads. More than 32,000,000 bushels of wheat were received week ending July 8 at mid-west markets.

SLANT: Railroads need this business and farmers need railroads.

■ *Hot Spots Abroad*

HERE is glimpse of fortnight's international happcnings in trouble zones:

CHINA

New sore spot has appeared in China. Soviet Russians and Japanese troops locked horns on border of Manchukuo in fight for control of Changkufeng, claimed by both of them. Russians seized the hill and began fortifying it last month. In fight to regain it, Japanese lost 400 dead and wounded, according to report from Russians. Whether this is beginning of large-scale Russian-Japanese war, none can say as yet.

Chinese are fighting desperately to prevent taking of Hankow by Japanese, around which is now being staged one of biggest battles of Chinese-Japanese war. Late report states that Chinese

Milk Order Vote on August 20

The Milk Marketing Order for the New York City market has been signed by Secretary Wallace, and dairymen supplying that market will vote on it Saturday, August 20. If a majority of two-thirds favors the Order it will become effective at an early date. The Order is designed to prevent price cutting by unscrupulous dealers, give each producer his share of the Metropolitan market and return to dairymen a LIVING PRICE FOR MILK.

Let nothing prevent you from voting. Some cooperatives have already taken action to vote as a unit. If you are not a member of such a cooperative, watch for the announcement of the polling place in your area and VOTE. Nothing can be more important to you on that date.

The vote on the Order is so important that we are breaking a precedent of long standing and will publish a special issue of *American Agriculturist* which you will receive next week. It will contain a full explanation of the final Order, a copy of which will be in your hands by that time. ***Watch for your copy of the Order and reserve judgment on it until you have read next week's special issue of American Agriculturist.***

have cut Yangtse River dikes in order to halt Japanese.

ITALY

Italy has taken leaf from Germany's book and is beginning to squeeze her Jewish population, although number of Jews there is very small — less than 50,000.

SPAIN

Government forces recently sprung surprise offensive on Spanish Rebel army in Ebro River sector. They have recaptured considerable ground lost in earlier battles. Rebels have been forced to rush reinforcements from other fronts.

CZECHSLOVAKIA

Great Britain has sent one of her peacemakers to Prague, Czechoslovakia, to try to patch up dangerous quarrel between that country and Germany. Question is how much independence Czechs should grant to Sudeten Germans within their borders in order to keep Germany from annexing their country as she did Austria recently. Situation there holds germ of another World War, especially now that possibility of Russian-Japanese war looms up. With Russia's back turned, many believe that Germany would seize opportunity to snatch Czechoslovakia, which would start things going on big scale in Europe.

Good Books to Read

County Fair, *Phil Stong*

Eighty photographs of county fairs, with all the noises, sights and smells — bumpkins and barkers, prize pies and squashes, wheel games, trotting horses, bulls and pigs, crazy quilts and lost children. Josephine von Miklos is responsible for all except 16 of the photographs. The remaining 16 are the results of a nation-wide contest, prizes for which went to Michigan, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York and Massachusetts.—*Stackpole Sons, New York, N. Y.* $2.00.

Soilless Growth of Plants, *Ellis and Swaney*

A presentation of the fascinating art of growing plants without soil by the use of nutrient solutions. Accounts are given of operations being carried on now, instructions are given for the preparation of nutrient formulas, and directions are included for trying out the experiments. It is fascinating enough to make any plant lover want to try it out on at least a small scale.—*Reinhold Publishing Corporation, New York, N. Y.* $2.75.

Good Movies to See

Yellow Jack

Stirring story of the peace-time bravery of five volunteers who insured success to Major Walter Reid's war against yellow fever in Cuba in 1900. Sincere and human characterizations are given by the entire cast, with plenty of comedy relief by Buddy Ebsen and Andy Devine.

Blockade

A production which presents in a moving manner the tragic plight of the Spanish people today. A lovely spy, rebelling against the duties assigned to her, finds romance with a young farmer who has become a soldier to defend the peaceful valley that is his home. Henry Fonda, Madeleine Carroll.

Cocoanut Grove

Gay, refreshing musical with the thread of the plot carried skilfully through many clever specialty numbers and catchy tunes. A determined, penniless orchestra leader (Fred McMurray) persuades his musicians to hitchhike to California for an audition at the famous Cocoanut Grove. Their long trek is eventful, romantic, and climaxed with success.

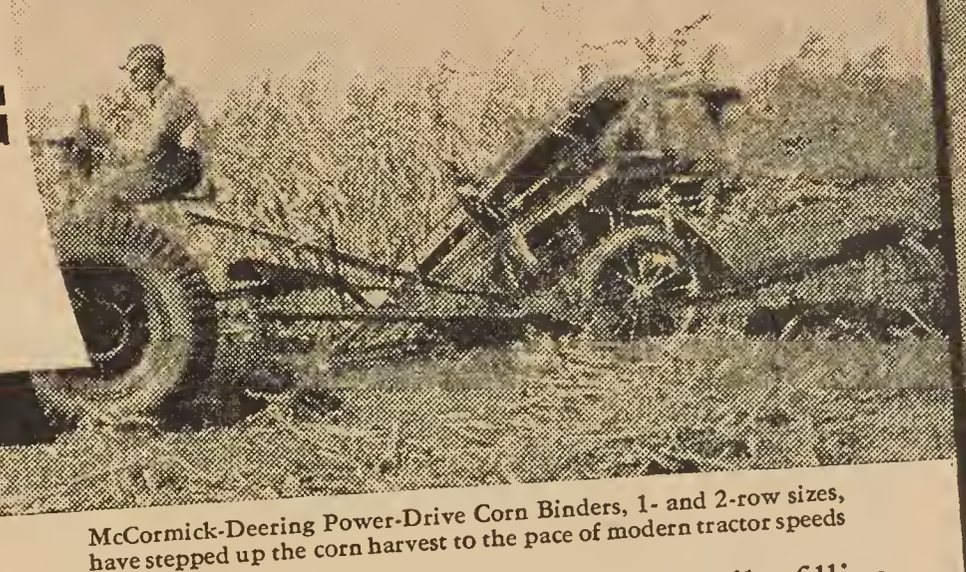
Moonlight Sonata

Paderewski's playing of "The Moonlight Sonata" materially affects the lives and happiness of a young couple. The story is a little trite, but is compensated for by the opportunity given to hear the master musician, and to watch the technique of his playing.

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BELOW: The New McCormick-Deering No. 10 Ensilage Cutter, capacity 8 to 12 tons an hour.



BELOW: A fast, economical way to make silage—"combining" it in the field with the McCormick-Deering Ensilage Harvester.



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In addition to the famous McCormick-Deering Corn Binder for horse use, he has the most modern of corn binders—the 1- and 2-row Power-Drive Binders which are operated through the power take-off of the tractor.

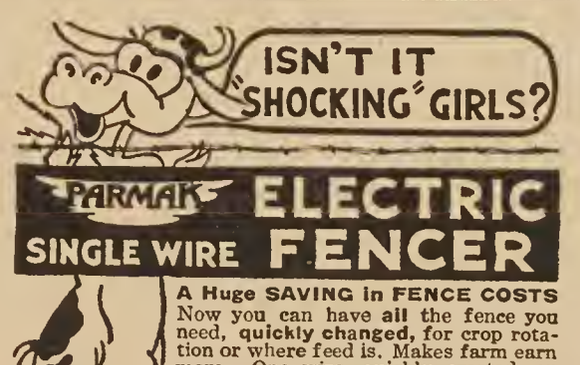
He also has a full line of McCormick-Deering Ensilage Cutters, ranging in capacity from 3 to 25 tons an hour. Included in the line this year is the New No. 10—capacity 8 to 12 tons an hour—the right size to be operated efficiently by a small tractor.

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Triple vaccination 50 cents each if desired.
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R. AUSTIN BACKUS,
Sales Manager, Mexico, N. Y.



From SKEFF'S NOTEBOOK

By L. B. SKEFFINGTON

THE NORTHEAST will have its own uniform apple box, if the combined influence of the various state growers' organization and allied interests can make it stick. The Northeastern Apple Box Conference is distributing its recommendations, from Virginia northward. The box adopted is a bushel and a fifth by cubic measure, or the equivalent of a bulged packed bushel basket.

Voluntary standardization is to be attempted. In some states the box will be made legal, but for the most part the sentiment seems to be to keep it on a voluntary basis at least for another year or two. This would afford time and opportunity for further trial and for any modifications that might appear necessary.

The conference was set up primarily by the growers' organizations, although official agencies, shippers, receivers, box manufacturers and others have been invited to participate in sessions.

Box Recommendations

Because the matter has been shaping for several years and is considered of utmost importance, the recommendations of the conference are quoted:

1 — That the area represented voluntarily adopt an apple box holding approximately 1 1/5 bushel and that the dimensions be 17x14x11 inches inside measurements, except where refrigerator car loading demands variation from such dimensions, in which case a box 16x13 5/8x12 inches should be used.

2 — That it is the opinion of this group that this box should never be packed with a bulge.

3 — That this box should be called the "Approved Eastern Apple Box."

4 — That a report of this meeting be sent to the secretary of each horticultural society in the territory, and that such societies make every effort to persuade growers to use this box.

"The 17x14x11 box was adopted because of increased evidence that (1) It holds, jumbled and without a bulge, the fruit from a well packed bushel basket, with which package it must compete in the market; (2) It has been accepted widely and is well known in the larger markets; (3) Largely because of this, smaller packages are coming to be penalized more than the lesser amount of apples in them would warrant."

Too Many Boxes

The apple market has been confused by too many boxes, not only of varying shapes but also ranging in size from an even bushel to one and one-fourth bushel.

As is well known, the bushel basket has been on the way out, losing favor almost as rapidly is the faced package. Particularly since boxes came into general use they have been finding their way into retail store displays. Where a package is faced, complaint is that after the face is taken off the remainder of the pack may be less attractive. Retailers would rather have the entire contents of the box of uniform quality and appearance, so that there is no tendency on part of customers to balk at taking apples from the lower part of the box.

* * *

Cherries Move Slowly

Most of Western New York's sour cherries went to processors at 2½ cents per pound, in spite of agitation and meetings at which growers demanded higher prices. In view of the large carryover of frozen stock, processors took the stand that the market was too uncertain. There has been some talk among growers of organizing a sales co-operative. This has been aired annually for several years.

Likewise there is suggestion that the growers set up a committee, somewhat like the old Joint Fruit Committee, to study cost of production and processing and to make some recommendations for the future. Many growers tell me that when the price is less than three cents per pound, they cannot break even. A few others say they can get by at 2½ cents. Most of them admit their greatest handicap is the uncertainty from year to year. Yet over the week-end I visited with a grower who is getting out of the apple business and increasing his plantings of sour cherries and peaches. He figures they are more likely to make him a profit, and much cheaper to raise and handle.

* * *

The Trade Mark Law

There is divided sentiment about the state's new branding or trade mark law for farm products. George A. Morse, president of the State Horticultural Society, declined the invitation of the State Bureau of Markets to appoint a committee on the subject. Webster J. Birdsall, bureau director, notified him it was "imperative that final details be settled at once." Morse replied that the society has not favored a state brand for fruit. Therefore, he was unwilling to take responsibility of naming a committee until members had opportunity to take action.

There is divided interest among growers in the brand or label plan. Best opinion I can get is that many persons would like to see it tried out or demonstrated in a small way. It is believed a small operation would afford an opportunity to gain experience and avoid pitfalls. Most fruit growers I meet are skeptical that, at the present stage, they can gain anything from using a state brand. Apple growers appear to be more interested in seeing the New York and New England Apple Institute carry on and extend its good work. They feel that the other plan might have a tendency to double cost or duplicate work without extra benefits.

* * *

To Study Potato Sales

Will, or do, consumers buy potatoes by grade? That is what the Potato Improvement Committee of the Empire State Potato Club and the State Farm Bureau Federation want to know. An attempt is to be made to offer spuds of various grades competitively in a number of stores in upstate cities. There has been a good deal of discussion as to why or how retail potato sales are influenced. Studies of Paul Findlen of the state college in Rochester and Cleveland show consumer income as a decided factor in influencing purchases.

What the committee wants to find out now is just what to recommend to growers in the way of grading and packaging. Some growers and shippers have found the answer through their own efforts, but most of these handle limited quantities. Specifically, the average good grower wants to know what he should do about cleaning, grading and packing. It is hoped the experiment will throw some light on the subject.

* * *

Dairy Day a Success

Western New York's second annual Dairy Day at the Batavia Fair Ground drew 1,500 persons. Of the 70 bulls offered for private sale, about 20 changed hands and it is expected that additional sales will be made during the next few weeks. John L. Moran of Avon won first place in 4-H cattle judging and Harold Lindquist of Randolph took the Future Farmer title.

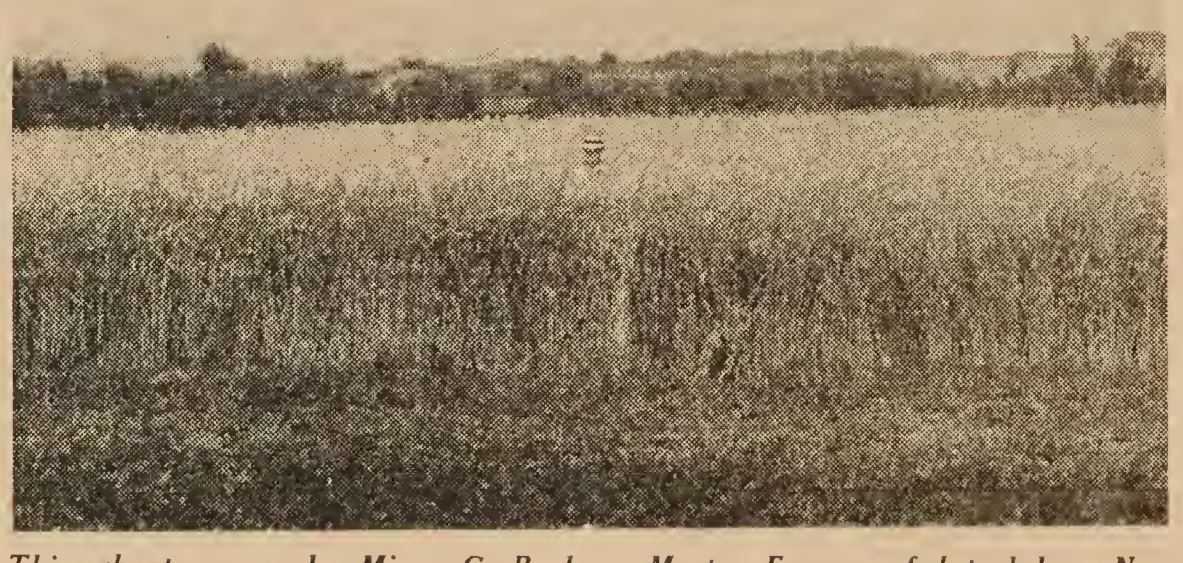
Clifford Robinson of Belmont and William Kaegebein of Grand Island shared honors in the cow-calling contest. Runners-up were B. J. Chittenden, Lancaster, president of the Niagara Frontier Milk Producers' Bargaining Agency; Charles Abbey, Cattaraugus County, and Prof. W. T. Crandall, Cornell University.

Vegetable Shows

Premium lists for the farm produce departments of the State Fair and the Monroe County Fair are at hand. Naturally, State Fair offers a much longer list with more liberal premiums. Also, its variety list is a bit more up to date than Rochester.

Some of these days, vegetable growers will wake up to the value of exhibitions as a means of promoting knowledge and sales of vegetables; as a means of recognizing and getting better varieties and strains; and as a stepping stone toward better culture.

The managers of the vegetable shows do extremely well considering their very limited clientele. More actual commercial and home growers need to get into the game.—*Paul Work.*



This wheat, grown by Minor C. Brokaw, Master Farmer of Interlaken, New York, produced 64 bushels to the acre. Note that it covers Mr. Brokaw to the shoulders as he stands erect in it. He said that if we published the yield he would have the reputation of being a first-class liar. This splendid yield was made possible by using the new Yorkwin wheat. It was planted following alfalfa, using two bushels of seed and 200 pounds of 2-12-4 fertilizer per acre.

WGY Farm PROGRAMS

MONDAY, AUGUST 15
12:35—"Future Types of Farming in New York State," Dr. R. S. Beck.
12:45—"Rural Education in the News," Francis E. Griffin.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 16
12:35—"The Right Apple for the Right Use," E. G. Brougham.
12:45—"Cooking for a Large Family," Dorothy Verdin.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 17
12:35—"A Formula for Silo Filling."
12:45—(Countryside Talk), "Borrowers," Prof. Bristow Adams.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 18
12:35—"Dollars and Sense," A. J. Packard, Pres., Vt. State Farm Bureau Federation.
12:45—"Farm Credit," Pete Ham and Cliff Hall.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 19
12:35—"Farm Produce Prices and Why," H. D. Phillips.
12:45—(Women's Corner), Marjorie E. Luce.
8:30—WGY Farm Forum.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 20
12:35—(WGY 4-H Fellowship), "Livestock in Eastern New York," 4-H Club Member, Dutchess Co., New York.
12:45—"An Alien Problem," (Schenectady Pomona Grange).

MONDAY, AUGUST 22
12:35—"Lowdown Silage Racks," Prof. B. A. Jennings.
12:45—"WGY Farm Paper of the Air Book Review," Fred W. Crumb.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 23
12:35—"How to Pick a Good Cow," C. M. Slack.
12:45—"Keeping Hot Water on Tap," Dorothy Verdin.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 24
12:35—"Making Money by the Side of the Road."
12:45—(Countryside Talk), "Land Fever," Ray F. Pollard.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 25
12:35—"Why Some Farmers Get Ahead," S. W. Colby.
12:45—"Highways and Their Importance to Farmers," Chester H. Gray.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 26
12:35—"Your State Department of Agriculture at Work," Emerson Markham.
12:45—(Women's Corner), Aldene Langford.
8:30—WGY Farm Forum.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 27
12:35—(WGY 4-H Fellowship), "Ten Years in Club Work," Reginald Richardson, 4-H Club Member, Laneville Co., Vt.

POMONA Gingerbread Contests *Start This Month*

ALTHOUGH the majority of Pomona gingerbread contests will be held in September and October, at least two counties plan to have theirs early this month—Schenectady and Tioga. In the meantime, reports from Subordinate Granges continue to pour in, accompanied by interesting letters from chairmen in charge of contests. Writes Mrs. Rutherford Pingrey, of Gansevoort Grange, Saratoga County:

"On one of the hottest evenings of the summer, Gansevoort Grange held its gingerbread contest. Seven ladies and one man entered gingerbread in the contest, but the man's gingerbread was disqualified because he tried to make it too good and added raisins. The judges decided that was contrary to the rules and did not judge it. Later in the evening, however, his gingerbread and that of the other contestants were all rejudged by Grange members and guests when it came time for refreshments, but as each person said his or her serving was the best no decision could be reached. However, the gingerbread with raisins won special praise!"

Here are more names of Subordinate Grange winners:

COUNTY	GRANGE	WINNER
Allegany	Caneadea	Mrs. Corinne Nicholson
Chautauqua	Chautauqua	Mrs. Ruth Weise
Chemung	Veteran	Mrs. Chas. MacDougal
Chenango	Coventry	Mrs. Nellie Johnson
Columbia	Hillsdale	Mrs. Theo. Prior
	West Ghent	Viola Closson
Delaware	Franklin	Mrs. James Simmons
	Walton	Mrs. W. D. Shaver
Dutchess	Chapel Corners	Mrs. Edgar Stratton
Erie	Holland	Mrs. Myrtie Losel
	Lawtons	Ethel Britting
Essex	Ethan Allen	Mrs. Fred McMurtry
Jefferson	Natural Bridge	Mrs. Arlina Reynolds
	Lorraine	Jennie Leepy
	Union	Mrs. Hilda Wilson
Montgomery	Rural Grove	Mrs. Fred Smith
Onondaga	Geddes	Mrs. Elliott Baker
Orange	Goshen	Mrs. Wm. Lattimere
Oswego	Sandy Creek	Mrs. Esther Hotaling
Otsego	Otego	Marion Mead
Putnam	Patterson	Mrs. Harriet Ferris
Saratoga	Bemis Heights	Mrs. Mary Britten
	Gansevoort	Mrs. Ralph Streeter
	Greenfield	Ruth Rhodes
	Saratoga	Mrs. Chas. Hagadorn
Schenectady	Gifford	Mrs. Anna Leininger
Schoharie	Gallupville	Mrs. Robert Shultes
	Ramona	Winifred Harris
Schuyler	Olive Branch	Estella Dilmore
	Reading	Mrs. H. O. Howard
Steuben	Howard	Mrs. Mildred Miller
	Neils Creek	Mrs. Linda Preston
Tioga	Tioga	Mrs. Almee Terwilliger
Ulster	Milton-on-Hudson	Mrs. H. C. Vandervoort
Wayne	North Rose	Mrs. R. L. Oaks
Yates	Benton	Mrs. Ruth Newcomb

State Fair Horseshoe Pitching Tournament

A number of counties have already had their elimination contests to determine the men who will represent them in the Farm Bureau-*American Agriculturist* Horseshoe Pitching Tournament at the Fair. Following are a list of contestants already received:

Herbert Hitchcock, Odessa, Schuyler County; John Moore, Canton, St. Lawrence County; De Forest Brain, Randolph, Cattaraugus County; Leonard Ackerman, Constableville, Lewis County.

Milk Distribution--A Public Utility ?

PART I.

By LELAND SPENCER

IT HAS been proposed at various times and places in the past few years that the milk business should be made a public utility. Recently this idea was presented at the State Constitutional Convention in Albany. It is sponsored by the American Labor Party and other groups composed chiefly or wholly of city people.



Leland Spencer

This article will deal with two aspects of this subject. We shall consider first what is meant by the term "public utility" as applied to milk, and then discuss some differences between the milk business and existing utilities, which would necessarily affect the methods and problems of regulation.

If there has been any clear statement of what is intended by making the milk business a public utility, it has not come to my attention. Probably those who favor the idea have in mind that some branch of the State Government would be given powers and responsibilities with respect to milk distribution, similar to those which have been given to the Public Service Commission with respect to businesses already classed as public utilities. These include gas and electric companies, telephone companies, railroad, bus, and trolley lines.

What, then, are the powers and responsibilities of the State Public Service Commissions? From my limited knowledge of the subject, I would say that the main jobs of these commissions are the following:

1. To fix the rates to be charged consumers for goods (gas, electricity, etc.) and services. These rates are based mainly upon the cost of service, the regulated companies being allowed a "fair return" on "prudent investment." The commission prescribes detailed methods of accounting, and requires approval of all changes in capital structure, etc.

2. To regulate the services supplied to the public. For example, a railroad is not permitted to discontinue service at an unprofitable station until the petition has been approved by the commission.

3. To grant the privilege to certain individuals or companies of performing specified services in certain areas. For example, a person who wishes to start a bus line between two towns must apply to the commission and show that the service is needed, also that the public in that area is not already adequately served.

If we compare the business of milk distribution with existing utilities, several differences are readily observed. For example, goods or services sold by gas and electric companies, bus lines, etc., are mostly *produced* by these companies. Sometimes gas or electric current is purchased, but the problem of regulating the prices or rates on purchased items is a minor one.

In contrast to this, milk dealers are supplied by numerous farmers, with varying costs of production. Obviously it would be necessary for the milk utility commission to fix the prices paid farmers for milk, as well as the prices charged consumers. Such a commission, in its rate making, would have (to try) to please not only the consumers and the regulated companies, but also the farmers. It is safe to say the difficulty of regulating prices so as to please the producers would not be the least of the troubles of the commission.

Another important difference between the milk business and existing utilities is that the former is run by many competing companies, while the latter are full-fledged monopolies. Certainly it would be a different and more complicated problem to regulate rates and services in a competitive business as compared with an enterprise under a single management. It is an open question whether milk distribution could be continued on a competitive basis under a public utility type of regulation. I personally doubt that it could be.

The goods and services offered to consumers by existing utilities can be regulated precisely according to the demand at the stipulated rates. The problem of adjusting the milk supply to the sales of fluid milk and cream is another matter entirely. Present difficulties along this line surely would be magnified many times by the inflexible price program of any utility commission. It is difficult to see how regulation of farm sales of milk by assignment of quotas to all producers could be avoided.

Some difficulties have arisen in regulating present utilities as result of conflict between State and Federal authority, but on the whole this matter seems to have been worked out rather well. The milk industry of New York State presents a more complicated problem as regards the intermingling of interstate and intra-state commerce in milk. The fact that New York City draws its milk supply from several states makes the problem of price regulation far more difficult. Only by very close cooperation between Federal and State authorities can it be handled with any chance of success.

How Vegetables Are Looking

AS I LAY out these notes, I have before me, perhaps, 75 mimeographed sheets from the Bureau of Agricultural Economics in Washington all offering estimates on acreage, yields and production of vegetable crops. Included are many pages of news statements about weather and crop conditions. Then, there are Cornell University summaries and reports from the state department at Albany.

Nobody figures that these estimates are final. Nevertheless, the material is very useful and yet countless growers neglect it completely.

POTATOES

The late potato situation shows no very great change from last year as regards acreage or prospective production. 1937 was a big crop year.

The prospects for the 18 surplus late states point to about 272,000,000 bushels against 281,000,000 bushels in 1937. Three eastern states — Maine, New York and Pennsylvania, — show little change at 100,000,000 bushels versus 102,000,000.

Don't forget, however, that nobody knows what the crop is going to be and a large amount of weather has still to pass over these potato fields with important influence upon disease and yields.

LETTUCE

Lettuce acreage in New York still declines;—2400 acres this year against 3700 last, and a 5-year average of 5,000. Imperial 44 is doing well and commercial shipments of Iceberg types are gaining. Total late lettuce acreage for the whole country is 24,000 versus 30,000 acres a year ago and the crop is expected to be only 72% of last year. That should help the late price situation which was about $1.27 per Western crate last year against $1.65 for the 5-year average.

Late tomato acreage still climbs in this state and the shipping crop is important with 8,500 acres in 1938, 7,200 in 1937 and a 10-year average of 4,600. New York is now the leading state with ¼ of the late tomatoes. Other leading states are Indiana, Northern California and Maine. Last year this crop brought $1,100,000 cash income to the state.

CANNING CROPS

Tomato acreage for cannery in the United States has dropped from 473,000 acres last year to 400,000 this year but is still 3% above the seven year average.

Cannery *sweet corn* acreage is 27% under last year at 335,000 acres and is about even with the 7-year average. New York shows a slight decline to 23,000 acres which is well above the 7-year average.

Contrasted with sweet corn and tomatoes, the area of cannery *snap beans* has been climbing fast—124,000 tons against last year's record crop of 105,000 tons and a 10-year average of 70,000 tons. New York grows 8,650 acres and nearly 15,000 tons.

Cabbage acreage shows little change in either Danish or domestic. There is some increase in Michigan, Ohio and Indiana. The July condition in New York is reported as better than last year and better than average.

Late *onion* acreage is 5% over 1937 and 4% over the 10-year average. A recent trend in planting has been reversed as there is no increase in the Eastern group and an 11% increase in the central late states. Michigan still climbs with 11,000 acres this year against a 10-year average of 7,600. Ohio and Indiana are not nearly so important as formerly. Orange County onions have suffered some from flood damage.—*P. Work.*

Too Many FARMERS SELL FLUID MILK!

That is the cause of extremely low prices for milk, regardless of the many theories advanced.

As long as too many farmers try to share in the limited market for milk the price will be low for all.

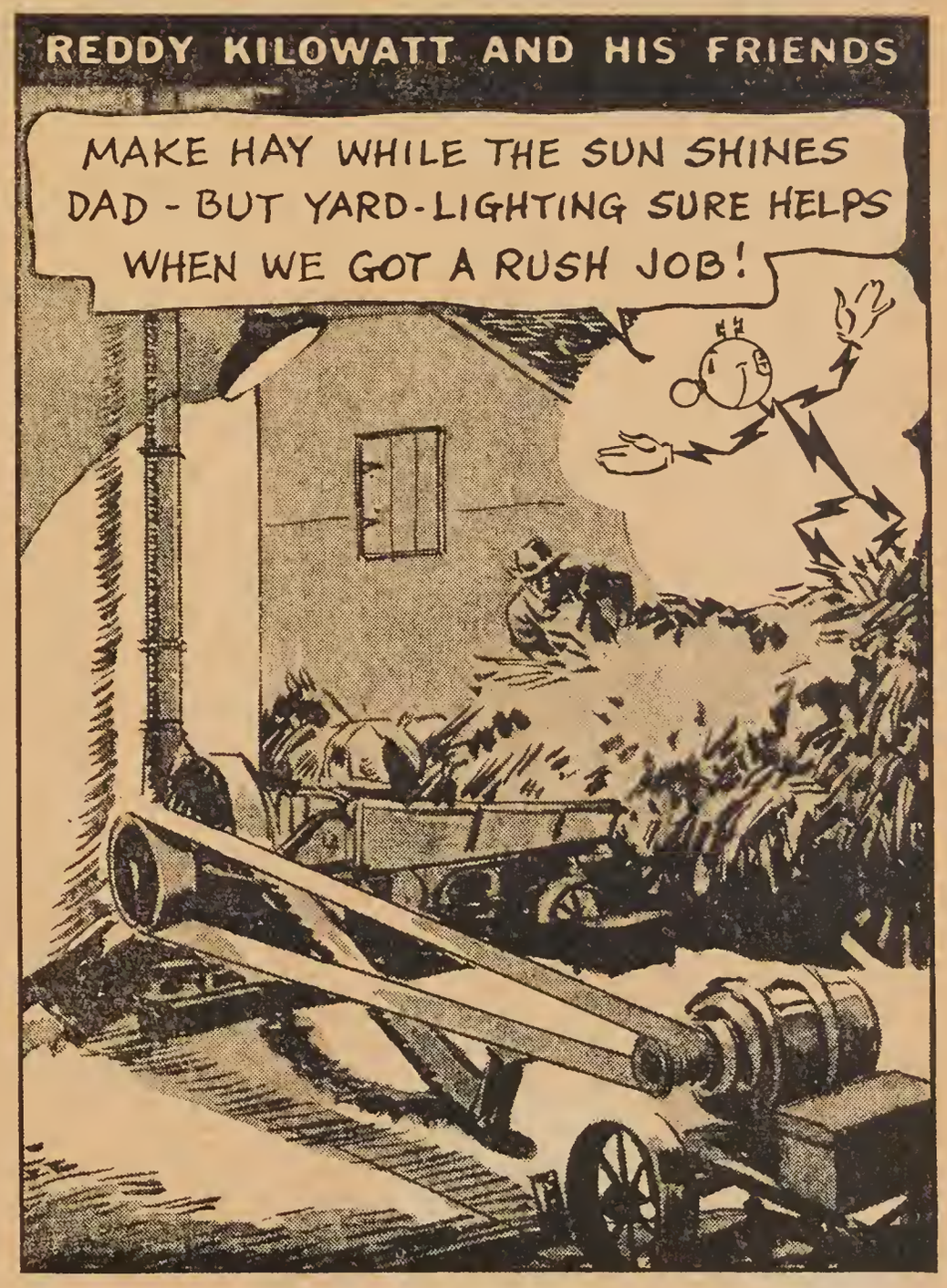
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SELL CREAM and feed the skimmilk to Calves, Hogs and Chickens which bring comparatively high prices.

We guarantee a cash market for your cream the year round. Payment made promptly for each shipment at top market price.

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NIAGARA, LOCKPORT & ONTARIO POWER CO.

NIAGARA HUDSON

Farmers want to say

HERE'S THEIR PRICE

A LIVING



what they shall get

PRICE *for* MILK

WHO WILL HAVE THE RIGHT TO SAY WHAT PRICE THE FARMER IS TO GET FOR HIS MILK?

WHO WILL HAVE CONTROL OF THE SURPLUS MILK IN THE FUTURE?

Those are the two questions that will be answered when the vote is taken on the proposed Federal and State order. And it is because the Dealers want to keep the control of milk and milk prices to farmers that they are fighting this order so hard.

When the order was first proposed many dealers scoffed at the idea that farmers would stick together. Today these same dealers are desperate. Today they offer a SOP to farmers in the form of TEMPORARILY higher prices. But today the farmers are not going to be fooled. For now the farmers are demanding a *PERMANENT* LIVING PRICE FOR THEIR MILK.

Today these same dealers are desperate, for they see that their long held advantage is about to be taken away from them. So they plead, "We want to meet with you producers and NEGOTIATE some higher prices; or, we will post our prices ahead of time." They think farmers have forgotten that only a few months ago they refused to discuss higher prices BECAUSE THEY THOUGHT THEY HAD THE FARMERS DIVIDED.

Today these same dealers are making frantic efforts to stir up strife. They try to divide farmers by telling some of them that they should get more for their milk than their neighbors.

Today in desperation over the threatened loss of their advantage they hope to divide farmers by pitting nearby producers against producers more distant from market.

Today the countryside is full of dealer and broker "STOOGES" who are spending money freely—"STOOGES" who are kept active by promises of jobs and money.

It's the old, old game of playing both ends against the middle. But this time it won't work. Farmers are demanding that they have the right to say what price they are to be paid for their milk—and that is to be A LIVING PRICE.

THIS ADVERTISEMENT IS PUBLISHED BY THE THOUSANDS OF FARMERS WHO THROUGH THEIR CO-OPERATIVES CONSTITUTE THE METROPOLITAN MILK PRODUCERS BARGAINING AGENCY

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ABSORBINE

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Post Your Farm

every forty (40) rods with our "No Trespassing" signs, printed to comply in every way with the law and on heavy fabric that will withstand wind and weather. For prices write to

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10 N. Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

NEARBY MARKETS *for* NEARBY POULTRYMEN

Wayne County Eggs

By J. C. HUTTAR

AS I HAVE been spending quite a little of my time lately out in the country where the market eggs get their start, I have been impressed with the keen interest egg producers show in better marketing. Many have said to me, "Don't you think there's something more we can do to put our Nearby egg on top in the market?"



J. C. Huttar

Yes, I do. In fact I'm sure it's going to be done. When poultry raisers themselves take so much interest in better marketing, something is bound to pop.

And it has.

Wayne County, New York

When I was a poultry instructor at Cornell, I used to spend the summers going out culling poultry flocks. The way it worked was something like this: The County Farm Bureau offered this culling service to its members. Sometime in the spring or early summer, poultrymen who wanted it sent in cards telling how many birds they had. The Farm Bureau manager then worked out a day-by-day schedule, figuring about 800 birds a day. He then applied to the State College at Ithaca for a trained culler for the required number of days. As soon as he was told the dates he could have, he informed each poultryman when the culler would be at his farm. A small per bird charge was made to pay the culler's expenses.

In this way I got around to about 20 counties of New York State, and in seven summers I handled pretty close to 300,000 hens. I worked in Wayne County six out of the seven summers. I handled as high as 40,000 hens in this county in one summer. I consider Wayne one of the most progressive Farm Bureau and poultry counties in the State.

Ground Work

Wayne County employs an assistant County Agent in the person of Earl Mortimer, who spends a large share of his time on poultry problems. Earl has such progressive poultrymen as Farley Porter, Elmer Stone, Abram Moll, George Simonds, Frank Beneway and many others to work with.

Together with the extension poultrymen of the College of Agriculture, better-egg programs have been in progress for the past five or six years. Professor Hurd has probably been the most active of the College staff in this work. He, together with Professor Botsford and Professor Weaver, started scoring farms on the basis of the way they handle their market eggs.

The next step was to candle eggs on the farm and follow them to the market in New York City. This checked on the effect of transportation, as the eggs were again candled in New York.

This, I have always thought, is some of the most valuable work ever done by the College for New York poultrymen.

The Farm Bureau in Wayne County also has a very active Poultry Committee. It is headed by Master Farmer Frank Beneway of Ontario, N. Y. Last spring this Poultry Committee decided to put their egg quality work to practical use. They set up a Farm Bureau project called the Wayne County Egg Label project. They elected three of their number (Abram Moll, Elmer Stone, and Farley Porter) as the Egg Label Committee.

With the information of Hurd, Botsford and Weaver's work at hand, the best quality egg producers were selected. An attractive Wayne County egg label was designed and printed. This label just covers the end of an egg case and one is used on each end. The committee is charged with authority to determine who may or may not use the label. It also has the responsibility of selecting the marketing agent for the Wayne County eggs.

For the first year, the Cooperative G.L.F. Egg Marketing Service in New York City was selected to launch this project with New York's egg buyers. The marketing agent has to agree to pay an agreed premium for these "Label" eggs and must inspect all shipments for quality. It must report to the Egg Label Committee if any producer's eggs fall below the high standard of quality set for Wayne County eggs. The Committee then investigates conditions on the farm. If it finds that the producer has slipped somewhere, it advises him to correct conditions. If he doesn't improve, the use of the Label may temporarily or permanently be taken from him.

A Good Foundation

I call this an important step forward in Nearby Egg marketing for these reasons:

1. The selection of producers on the basis of known facts on their egg quality.
2. Control of high standard on both ends of the marketing line.
3. Higher returns to producers for their efforts.

When a new producer wants to use the label, his premises are first inspected. Then he must send trial shipments until the Committee is satisfied that he will be a credit to Wayne County's reputation. He must then sign an agreement with the Committee that he will continue to care for his eggs in the right way. Then he gets the labels.

The first eggs arrived in New York in the end of March. Now there are 25 Label users who ship about 135 cases of eggs a week. Buyers are aware of this fine product in New York. Demand has exceeded supply almost from the beginning, but it will not be allowed to expand too quickly.

I think Wayne County has something. Space doesn't permit more now. But later I'll report further and include some pictures. Other counties are interested and we may see more high quality projects launched by Farm Bureaus.

Measuring a Farm Business

No. 7. Better Productio.. Pays.

EDITOR'S NOTE: This is the seventh of a series of nine articles on measuring farm business. The information on which these articles are based was given the writer by members of the Department of Agricultural Economics & Farm Management at Cornell University.

MOST FARMS that are profitable grow crops from 25 per cent to 50 per cent better than the average for the state, have hens that produce around 150 eggs per hen per year, or keep cows that produce 7,000 lbs. or more of milk per cow per year. That not only increases the size of a man's business, but increases the returns. A cow has to eat a certain amount of food just to keep moving, and it is just about as much work to keep a poor one, which occupies just as much room, as it is to keep a good one that produces twice as much. The same thing applies to hens; and of course it is just as much work to plow and cultivate a poor acre of land as it is a good one.

While it costs more to cultivate a crop four times than it does not to cultivate at all, leaving minor considerations aside and perhaps with a few exceptions it is true that a heavy crop of corn, potatoes, apples or whatever you grow costs less to produce per unit when the yield is high than it does when the yield is low. How to get this high production is another story entirely. We won't go into that here.

—*H. L. Cosline.*

Wheat

(*Continued from Page* 1.)

ter—and then having seen it and whistled in astonishment I'd be mighty thankful I didn't have to go out again and that the wheat had a good foot of snow on top of it. And in the spring, of course, it was the first green thing and one could see a harvest coming along before anything else had been planted.

I suppose that wheat was the first thing planted on what is now our farm, after it had been cleared by Jeptha Lee, a soldier of the Revolution (his portrait discloses him to have worn circular, brass earrings and "barn-door" pants), and there is a tradition that he carried his whole first crop to the mill slung across his shoulder and in nine trips. Since that time there have been few years, if any, when our land has not produced at least a little wheat and I think we'll continue to raise a little every year as a symbol and a ceremony even though the vastness of the western crop puts prices to a point where eastern competition becomes a futile thing.

But there was one year, by George, (and we're still talking about it down at the store), when the wheat raised on our farm brought $2.30 a bushel. That was the summer when all on the same day Vicksburg surrendered and the Army of the Potomac prevailed at Gettysburg just at the time the wheat was turning from yellow to golden brown. In that year the Dakotas were producing buffalo robes exclusively and the East was still the wheat country that it had been when Washington's army was fed from the valleys of the Mohawk and Schoharie. I don't know, but I suspect, that in the winter of 1863—4 little boys hereabouts ate corn bread and rye bread pretty much, because we've always been a patriotic people out our way and with a war going on I don't believe we would have fed much wheat to little boys at $2.30 a bushel.

This year, as I said, we cut our wheat with a combine and had the threshed grain in the barn the same day we started. That was sensible under our conditions but just the same there was something lacking in the harvest. It was too quick. A wheat harvest should not be turned out like a Ford car—with a whirr and a whoosh. I missed the deliberate, revolving arms of the reaper, the orderly ranks of the shocks on the stubble, and later on I'm going to miss the arrival of the threshing machine and the day when the women run themselves ragged preparing a dinner that the threshers will talk about all across the town to the hot anger of all other women.

But sentiment and tradition must always yield to scientific progress, and goodness knows I'd rather harvest with a combine—however drab—than carry our little wheat crop to the mill slung across my shoulders in the way old Jeptha Lee took his.

NEARBY MARKETS *for* NEARBY POULTRYMEN

Cooling Rooms for Eggs

By L. E. WEAVER

RECENTLY I have seen on three farms rooms specially built to cool and hold eggs. Each was different in design yet all had the same basic ideas. The purpose was to cool the eggs quickly and then hold them at a low temperature where humidity is high. The rooms were built large enough to hold a supply of cases so that the eggs can be shipped in pre-cooled cases. In every instance an electric fan or blower was used in connection with a supply of cold water. In every instance the room was thoroughly insulated against outside temperature.



L. E. Weaver

Mr. C. E. Lindsey at New Berlin was about 6 years ahead of the rest of us in this idea of special equipment for cooling eggs. He has a deep well in the cellar of his residence. He found an apparatus designed for circulating air in a battery room. He installed this over the well with the air intake pipe running down close to the surface of the water. When the motor is turned on the cold moist air is drawn from the depths of the well and blown over the wire baskets of eggs on shelves along the side of the room.

Wallace Rich at Hobart has built his new egg room against a bank so that it is banked with earth on three sides. The roof is of concrete and covered with earth. The room is divided by a partition. A discarded incubator cabinet is built into the partition. The baskets of eggs are brought in and placed in the cabinet, and the fan turned on. Cooled, moist air from the back room is driven through the cabinet, around and through the wire baskets. As the heat is removed from the eggs it is carried into the front room and can not get back to mix with the cool air of the rear room. After a period of cooling the fans are stopped and the cabinet doors closed.

Mr. V. C. McGregor and sons of Maine in Broome County have built their egg room on the ground level. The walls are concrete and the ceiling is packed with glass wool. Well-water with a temperature of 52° put under pressure by an electric pump is sprayed into the air in one corner of the room and a big electric fan circulates the air. First it is driven through the fine spray and then around the room.

I confidently expect to see more and more of these water-cooled egg rooms with fan-driven air circulation installed on poultry farms. I expect also to see a steady increase in the proportion of Northeastern eggs that make the "Fancy" grade on the markets.

* * *

Naked Chicks

Did you ever see chicks that were as destitute of any covering as newly-hatched robins? They are not a very handsome sight, but they are interesting because they are so out-of-the-ordinary.

At the State Fair, in the Cornell exhibit, a number of "naked" chicks will be on display. They are as healthy and vigorous apparently as any normal chicks. As they grow older the feathers gradually appear and slowly cover the bird. At maturity they look a great deal like any fowl, but a second glance will reveal the fact that they are minus any wing feathers or tail feathers. One or two of the adult birds will be in the State Fair exhibit. One difficulty with such an exhibit is that it can be so easily misinterpreted. So I am writing this to inform our readers in advance that the Poultry Department is *not* trying to introduce a new breed of poultry. There are too many breeds now. The only economic advantage that these birds possess, that I can see, is their inability to fly. You can yard them with a 12-inch fence, and they won't be so apt to knock your hat off or put your eyes out when you are handling them.

On the other hand, they possess some rather serious disadvantages. They must have special low roosts. Lacking the usual protection, they require more heat for a longer time as chicks, and even as adults they are not well provided with protection against cold. The most serious fault, however, is that the naked condition is due to a gene that is partially lethal.

"Lethal" Means "Death-Dealing"

A "lethal" blow is one that kills. A lethal dose of poison is one from which there is no recovery. So a lethal gene is one that kills the chicks while they are still in the shell. This "naked" gene allows a few of them to survive, so it is a semi-lethal gene. Only about 30% of the naked chicks actually are hatched. At least a half-dozen completely lethal genes have been discovered in poultry. They probably account for many of the unhatched eggs found on the incubator trays after every hatch. Not many people understand this, or know that there are such things as lethal genes. To call attention to these facts is one purpose of the exhibit. To show how to increase the hatches by eliminating lethal genes from the breeding flocks is another reason for the exhibit.



"A fine friend you are! Leaving me with people who believe in spanking children!"

Nakedness is Sex-Linked

The original naked chick, from which all the present ones have descended, was brought to the College by one of our prominent poultrymen. I could mention his name, but I am afraid some one might think that something is wrong with his stock. As a matter of fact, he never finds them in his hatches any more. It turned out to be a female. As a mature hen she was mated with a normal male and produced a number of chicks. None of them were naked. However, her son mated with normal females produced both naked and normal chicks. The normal chicks outnumbered the naked ones, but when the unhatched eggs were opened most of them were found to contain naked chicks. Thus the lethal effect of the gene was discovered. Counting both the living and dead naked chicks they equaled the normal ones in number. Thus a further discovery was made. This gene was behaving the same as others that were "sex-linked." That term is well known, but not always well understood. At the State Fair a chart will show the matings that have been made through three generations to produce a true-breeding line of "naked" stock. It will also show how "sex-linkage" operates.

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New Hampshire Reds	7.00	35.00	70.00

Eng. Leghorn Cockerels $3.-100; Heavy Mix $5.50-100. All our Breeders are Blood Tested. Post Paid. Order direct or write for Catalog.
CHESTER VALLEY HATCHERY,
Box A, McAlisterville, Pa.

Maple Lawn Chicks

100% live del. Postpaid.	100	500	1000
Wh. & Br. Eng. Sexed Leg. Pullets	$12.50	$60.00	$120.
New Hampshire Red Pullets	9.50	47.50	95.
Br. & Wh. Rocks, W. Wyand. Pullets	8.50	42.50	85.
Brown and White Leghorns	6.50	32.50	65.
R. I. Red, Rocks, Wyand. Cross, Bl. Min.	7.00	35.00	70.
Anconas, Buff Rks, W. Min., N. H. Reds	8.00	40.00	80.

Day Old Leghorn Cockerels $3.-100; Heavy Cockerels $6.50-100; H. Mix $6.-100; L. Mix $5.50. Breeders Blood Tested.
Maple Lawn Poultry Farm, Box A, McAlisterville, Pa.

CLEAR SPRING CHICKS

Large Type English Sex Leghorn Pullets (95%)	100	500	1000
	$10.50	$50.00	$100.00
Large Type English Leghorns	6.00	30.00	60.00
Barred & Wh. Rocks, R. I. Reds	6.50	32.50	65.00
N. H. Reds	7.00	35.00	70.00

Heavy Mix $5.50-100; Leghorn Cockerels $6-100. All Breeders Bloodtested. 100% live del. P. Paid. Cash or C.O.D. Write for prices—Sept., Oct. & Nov. Delivery.
CLEAR SPRING HATCHERY,
F. B. LEISTER, Owner, Box 51, McAlisterville, Pa.

CAN SHIP AT ONCE — STONEY RUN English Leghorns — CASH OR C.O.D.

100% live del. P. P.	100	500	1000
English Leghorn Pullets (90% guar.	$11.00	$55.00	$110.
S. C. Eng. Wh. Leghorns	6.00	30.00	60.
Barred and White Rocks	6.50	32.50	65.
N. H. Reds - Black Minorcas	7.00	35.00	70.

H. Mix $5.50; Leghorn Cockerels $3.-100. From 2 and 3 year Free range breeders. Blood Tested. Stoney Run Hatchery, H. M. Leister, Box B, McAlisterville, Pa.

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MAPES POULTRY FARM
Reserve summer and fall chicks NOW.
Sturdy New Hampshires, Leghorns, Barred Rocks—from Certified Bloodtested breeders. Also Rock-Red Crossbred chicks for profitable broilers. Get folder and prices NOW.
WILLIAM S. MAPES, Box A, Middletown, New York

Northeast Markets for Northeast Producers

For Sale: HOLSTEIN BULLS

One born Mar. 7, 1937; Sire Femco Golden Ormsby No. 641132.
One born Jan. 2, 1937; Sire King Bessie Ormsby Pietertje 79th — No. 520107.
Both T.B. and Blood Negative. First check for $100.00 buys either of these bulls.

LOCUS STOCK FARM
C. L. BANKS, Prop.
New Berlin New York

For Sale -- 20 Registered
Holstein Heifers

to freshen in Aug., Sept., and October. Twenty cows and heifers to freshen soon. Five young bulls ready for service. A few heifer and bull calves. Herd Sire King Bessie Ormsby Pietertje 59th, No. 669548, whose dam is a 1032 lb. Sr. three-year-old and whose sire is King Bessie Ormsby Pietertje, twice all-American winner.
L. J. Lonergan Homer, N. Y.

FOR SALE —
Young Holstein Herd

Accredited — Hi-grade — Blood tested.
7 two-year-old heifers due to freshen this fall.
8 yearling heifers unbred.
1 yearling registered Holstein bull.
Forrest N. Pratt GREENWICH, NEW YORK

Orchard Hill Stock Farm
Home of
CARNATION INKA INVINCIBLE
Young son of Sir Inka May from a daughter of Matador Segis Ormsby. Herd average: Milk 13,977 lbs., Butterfat 482.7, 3.5 test.
BULL CALVES FROM SOME OF OUR BEST COWS.
Write to
Marcy Klock, R.D. 2, Fort Plain, N. Y.

"Ferdinand"

BORN JULY 6, 1938.
His Dam and Granddam formerly class leaders. Maternal brother a show winner. Dam has Jr. 2 yr. old record of 694 lb. fat; Class AA record of 888 lb. fat. Now milking over 60 lbs. daily. Granddam has 565 lbs. fat Cl.G.; 742 lbs. fat Class EE; 734 lbs. fat Cl.C. "Ferdinand" traces four times to Bell Buoys Violet with four large records including 958 lbs. fat at 12½ yrs. age., World record. A real Bull at a Reasonable Price. Other good ones up to 8 months age. Pedigrees on request.

Forge Hill Guernseys
CHAS. A. SLATER, Mgr.,
R.D. No. 2, NEWBURGH, N. Y.

SPRING FARM
GUERNSEYS
FOR SALE
BULL CALVES FROM 3 TO 6 MONTHS — FROM A.R. SIRE AND DAMS.
Apply to:
THOMAS JOHNSON, *Mgr.*
Tilly Foster, New York

Tarbell Farms **Guernseys**

Accredited—330 Head—Negative
HERO SIRES:
May Royal's Holliston. 69 A.R. daughters. 20 on test.
Foremost Peacemaker — 3 daughters on test. A son of Langwater Valor.
Foremost Combination. A grandson of Langwater Valor and Mixter Faithful. 7 nearest dams with 12 records (8 in immature classes) average 693 lbs. fat.
If you want a herd sire or some really promising heifers, write or come and see us. We have a choice lot of youngsters by the above sires and out of high producing A.R. dams.
TARBELL FARMS, SMITHVILLE FLATS, NEW YORK.

GUERNSEYS
Breeding from some of the best in Guernseys for twenty-five years. Some of our critics say we have the best Guernsey herd in Washington County. We can share a few fall cows and a heifer or two, priced moderately.
Visitors welcome — come and see us.
BERT TEFFT & SON
GREENWICH, NEW YORK

Cows For Sale
T.B. TESTED HOLSTEIN AND GUERNSEYS IN CARLOAD LOTS.
NINETY DAY RETEST GUARANTEED.
E. C. TALBOT
Leonardsville. New York

Stock For Sale This Fall?
Plan Now to Place
Your Advertisement
In these Columns.



This may not be the most beautiful cow in the world, but she is mighty durable. She was born in 1913, and had her 23rd calf last February. During 1937 she produced 42 lbs. of milk a day for 90 consecutive days. She is owned by William Franklin, Poolville, N. Y.



By J. F. "Doc" ROBERTS

LIVESTOCK feeding and livestock raising are really two distinct operations. Breeding and raising is largely a means of marketing pasture, while feeding is a means of marketing hays, storage crops or grain. No one should go into handling breeding stock as a short-time proposition here in the Northeast. Let the range country do that. Here, we are in a position to get the highest price in the United States for our meat animals and therefore we should never market them until they are mature and fleshy enough to meet our consumer demand.

With all the rough feed and grains harvested in the Northeast this year, many farmers are going to have to make decisions that would bother any industrial board of directors. That is why a good farmer must be a good business man. Here are just a few of the problems which must be figured out:

First, he must decide whether he wants to increase his breeding and raising, or whether he wants to go into the market for feeders. With all the feed that he has, and with most of it selling at prices which would show him a loss, if he can sell it at all, he is almost forced to increase his livestock operation, either one way or the other.

Secondly, he must decide from the kind of feed that he has just what type of livestock is best suited to that feed. For example, the lamb feeder knows that if he buys Texas lambs, he is buying essentially a consumer of rough feeds, that he cannot get this lamb to take much more than a pound of grain a day, that it will be a slow growing and fattening operation; whereas if he buys a Northwest lamb, he is buying essentially a grain lamb, one that will eat two pounds or better of grain per day, consume a good deal less roughage, and his operation will be much faster. This is essentially true with cattle, his decision then being whether he should buy a choice animal which will be a heavy grain consumer, or an animal lacking quality, which will use up a great deal more of his rough feeds. Hogs have been very good property in the Northeast for the last two years or so. They will probably continue to be for some time, but the farmer is faced in his hog operation with the fact that it is essentially a breeding, and therefore long-term operation, and of course this also applies to horses. I would not advise any producer to get into the horse "game" except as a breeder for his own power requirements. Heifers will mature faster than steers, but there is a very grave question whether more heifers should be produced in the Northeast for milk purposes, although there still is plenty of room for expansion in heifers for meat purposes.

The time that the finished animal will reach the market can never be lost sight of, whether feeding or raising. One of the perplexing questions this year is whether to buy replacements now at prices which are probably lower than they will be later, or whether to wait until later and have them ready at a time when fat stock will undoubtedly be bringing more.

These are just a few of the problems facing our livestock men. The really sensible thing for both our feeders and livestock raisers to do through these perplexing times is to refuse to speculate, but still have faith that good fat animals will bring more than light, thin ones.

Vitamins in Livestock Feeding

(*Continued from Page* 3)

its formation in the skin exposed to sunlight. Late cut, stemmy hay, lacking in leaves and color, will contain little or none of the vitamin whether it is legume or non-legume.

An adequate amount of vitamin D is very important in the ration of calves. Milk, whole or skim, will not take care of their needs, but sun-cured hay will do it if liberally fed. The calves should have the best quality of hay in the barn. If even this is poor, they should receive a cod liver oil concentrate or some other special supplement containing the vitamin. The needs of hogs not out in the sunlight can be met by including 5 per cent of chopped, sun-cured alfalfa in their ration.

Other Vitamins

Vitamin E is a factor which has been found essential for reproduction in the rat and chick. There is no convincing evidence at the present time that attention need be given to this vitamin in selecting rations for farm animals. If they actually require it, they should generally receive an ample supply from their usual rations, for various grains and their by-products are good sources and so are pasture grass and leafy roughage.

There are several other vitamins which have been found necessary for rats and chicks but there is no evidence at present which warrants giving attention to them in feeding farm animals. This is also true for certain fatty acids found essential for rats which have been improperly called "vitamin F".

MERIDALE FARMS
LABOR DAY SALE
Monday, Sept. 5th
40 HEAD OF VERY HIGH GRADE COMMERCIAL JERSEYS.
Cattle that will pay for themselves from the pail.
20 Heavy Springers
10 Cows in Milk
10 Heifers bred to freshen this fall
4 Proven Bulls
Herd Accredited for T.B. for many years. Under State and Federal Supervision for Bangs.
MERIDALE FARMS
DELAWARE CO. MEREDITH, N. Y.

RIVER VIEW DAIRY FARM
MONTGOMERY, N. Y.
Pure Bred Jersey Calves. Herd T. B. Accredited, Blood-tested for Bangs Disease. D.H.I.A. Record for 1937—Milk, 7158; Fat-385, 5.3%. W. S. ROWE
Montgomery, New York.

PURE BRED AND GRADE **JERSEYS**
FRESH, CLOSE-UP AND DUE IN FALL.
HIGH CLASS COWS PRICED TO SELL.
ACCREDITED — BANGS TESTED.
J. K. KEITH
PHONE 722-F-3
Country Club Road, Oneonta, N. Y.

Registered JERSEY BULL CALVES
FROM EXCELLENT PRODUCING DAMS. BEST BREEDING LINES. FARMERS' PRICES.
JOHN W. PEELLE
Rock Stream, New York

THE SISSON JERSEY HERD
48 years constructive breeding, offers solid grey yearling bull, ready for service, by Silver Medal Sire and tested dam. He has two Silver Medal Sisters now and another on test, all 6% testers.
PRICE — $100. SPEAK QUICKLY.
GEO. W. SISSON, JR.
POTSDAM, NEW YORK

Jerseys WITH 30 YEARS OF CONSTRUCTIVE BREEDING WITH PROVEN SIRES! LARGE, VIGOROUS INDIVIDUALS, AVERAGE OVER 6% TEST, THAT HAVE ALWAYS BEEN FREE FROM T.B. AND BANGS DISEASE.
ACCREDITED AND APPROVED.
E. A. Beckwith & Son, Ludlowville, N. Y.

JOCEDA Farm JERSEYS
Bull Calves and Junior Yearlings at farmers' prices. Backed by production as proven by D.H.I.A. record of 43.8 lbs. fat average for 40 cows in April, 1938.
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Oakhurst Farm Ayrshires
8 Choice early fall calving cows.
10 Heifers due in July and August — Bred for high production and fit to win in big company.
6 Heifers due in September and October.
1 Good bull fit for service and a few bull and heifer calves.
Guy D. Power & Son West Genesee Road AUBURN, N. Y.

Ayrshires
Correct type and bred for production.
VALMOUNT FARM
H. J. TEETZ, Esperance, N. Y.

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American Agriculturist

Northeast Markets for Northeast Producers

20 Registered Ayrshire Cows

Grades and Purebred, ready for summer milk. Fine lot of new milch cows and springers. Herd accredited, negative to blood test. Prices set to sell. Truck delivery.

CASS DAIRY FARM ATHOL, MASS.

Registered AYRSHIRES

CALVES, YEARLINGS, AND COWS.
From an accredited and approved herd. O.H.I.A. records on all cows.

PINE GROVE FARM
Mrs. Lottie A. Marks,
DEPOSIT, NEW YORK

YOUNG AYRSHIRE BULL CALVES

Also two ready for service.

Sons of King Henry Star 35805, 3rd highest proven Ayrshire sire in N. Y. S. according to O.H.I.A. Admitted to the Advanced Registry July 6, 1936. His first ten daughters on mature equivalent average 11,474 lbs. M., 4.51%, 518.4 lbs. F. These bulls are from cows with O.H.I.A. and H.T. Records. Calves are well grown and good type.

Arnold Bros.* *Canandaigua, N. Y.

COWS FOR SALE

Carefully selected milk producers. T.B. tested. Willing to blood test. Car of early fall heifers, big, breedy, milky. Two cars fancy August and September cows. 80 cows and heifers milking now. Holsteins, Guernseys, Jerseys, Ayrshires. Several negative Guernseys on hand.

Oswald J. Ward & Son,
Candor, N. Y. Phone 3-H or 3-Y.

WE OFFER
CHOICE BROWN **SWISS BULLS**
CALVES AND YEARLINGS
AND A FEW SELECTED FEMALES.
TB ACCREDITED AND APPROVED—BLOODTESTED
D. N. BOICE
Hilltop Farm, Churchville, N. Y.

MILKING SHORTHORNS

Five Milking, Four Heifers from 4 mo. to 15 mo. One bull, 3 yr. old, good enough to head any herd. One bull calf. All blood tested.

John Christy & Charley Palmer
Write either party.
Oxford, New York

FUERST STOCK FARM

Offers

15 Aberdeen-Angus Cows
with big, lusty calves at foot. A splendid foundation group of commercial cattle attractively priced.

Myron M. Fuerst
Pine Plains, Dutchess Co., N. Y.

POLLED HEREFORDS For Sale

6 Reg. Yearling Bulls
2 Reg. Yearling Heifers
Herd T.B. Accredited and State Approved Bangs Free. Come and see these reasonably priced cattle. Or write for Sale List.
NO YOUNG CALVES FOR SALE.
THE GAGE STOCK FARMS
Delanson, N. Y.

PERCHERONS

Proven Young Stallions — Mares.
Best of breeding. Carnot blood predominating. World's Fair Premier Percheron Exhibitor. Prices very modest. Write:

Tom Corwin Farm, Wellston, Ohio

PONIES For Children

ALL COLORS AND SIZES. MARES, FOALS, STALLIONS, GELDINGS, COLTS, FILLIES.
Write — Telephone — Call.
F. REXFORD
Earlville, New York

Selling Something?

See What These Pages Can Do to Help You.

LIVESTOCK Sales Events

Cattle Sales

Sept. 24	Second Douglaston Manor Farm Guernsey Sale at the Farm, Pulaski, N. Y.
Sept. 27	Vermont Jersey Cattle Club Sale, Hartland Fairgrounds, Hartland.
Sept. 30	Dutchess County Guernsey Consignment Sale, Rhinebeck, N. Y., the last of September.
Sept. 30	Sale of sixty Sunny Ridge Farms Guernseys at the farm, Chadds Ford Junction, Pa.
Oct. 1	Pennsylvania Guernseys at auction, Doylestown, Pa.
Oct. 3	Hilltop-Rockingham Guernsey Sale, Suffield, Conn.
Oct. 4	Vermont Ayrshire Club Sale, Rutland.
Oct. 26	Allegany-Steuben Ayrshire Club Sale, Hornell, N. Y.

Coming Events

Aug. 16-19	Middle-Atlantic State Grange Lecturers, Cornell.
Aug. 17	Middlesex County, Mass., Guernsey Breeders' Association Field Day, Mainstone Farm, Wayland.
Aug. 17	First Annual Field Day at Geneva Experiment Station, New York.
Aug. 24	New Hampshire Guernsey Field Day at Rosewald Farm owned by William Neidner, Hillsboro.
Aug. 27	Maine Guernsey Field Day at Thirlstane Ranch, Inc., Bar Harbor, Maine.
Aug. 29-Sept. 1	1938 Convention of Vegetable Growers Association of America, Detroit, Mich.
Aug. 29-Sept. 10	New York State Fair at Syracuse.
Sept. 13-17	Westchester County Flower Show, White Plains, N. Y.
Sept. 18-24	Eastern States Exposition, Springfield, Mass.
Sept. 25-Oct. 1	New Jersey State Fair, Trenton, N. J.
Oct. 8-15	Columbus, Ohio, National Dairy Show.
Oct. 14-18	4th NEPPCO Exposition, Commerce Hall of Port of Authority Bldg., 8th Ave. and 15th St., New York City.

Spotted Poland Chinas

Best Breeding Type.



THREE BROOD SOWS.

May: Gilts and Boars $12.00 up
June: Boars - - $10.00 up

M. G. ADAMS
KENWOOD, ONEIDA, N. Y.

KEYSTONE
Registered Berkshires

Country's best breeding stock. Penna. State College and Cornell strains. 6-8 week boar and sow pigs, and older stock. Write

THE KEYSTONE FARMS
RICHFIELD, PENNSYLVANIA

BIG TYPE PEDIGREED CHESTER WHITES

Service Boars, Bred Sows, Pigs.
PURE WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS.
C. E. CASSEL,
Hershey, Pennsylvania.

REGISTERED
DUROC JERSEY BOARS

(SPRING PIGS)
Dam: Cornell's Super Chiefess.
Sire: Cornell's Improver.

DR. A. J. FALLON
AUBURN, NEW YORK

DUTCH HILL :: SHROPSHIRES

Thoroughbred Yearling and two year old rams for sale at reasonable prices; also a few breeding ewes.

George C. Sprague
Danby, DUTCH HILL FARM, Vermont

International Champion Dorset Ram 1937

BREEDING STOCK OF ALL AGES FOR SALE.
JEROME E. WRIGHT
Cambridge, Tel. 84, New York

MINKS

At $35.00 *each for pure bred pedigreed Easterns, from registered stock. Dark, silky and prolific.*

NEWPORT MINKS
Newport, N. Y.

Jonsown Collie Kennels

(Reg. No. 2926)
REGISTERED COLLIES - Puppies, Brood Matrons
3 Males at Stud — White, Tricolor, Sable & White.
Pictures on request.
R. F. D. No. 4, Brandon, Vt.

Honey

60 lbs. best clover....$5.40
60 lbs. amber..... 4.20
Above not prepaid.

10 lbs. clover post paid, $1.60. Satisfaction guaranteed. Honey is the health sweet. Nature's best.

F. W. Lesser, Fayetteville, N. Y.

Post Paid PURE **Clover Honey**

Fancy — 4 boxes $1.00; No. 1 — 5 boxes $1.00; Extract — 5 lb. pail $.80.
Pure Maple Syrup, 5 lb. container, $1.15.

MAPLE GROVE FARMS
Heuvelton, Phone 7F5, New York

Certified Yorkwin Wheat

A NEW VARIETY OF HEAVIEST YIELDING WHITE WHEAT FOR EASTERN CONDITIONS.
Send for price list.

HARWOOD MARTIN
Honeoye Falls, New York

YORKWIN SEED WHEAT

HIGH YIELDING — NEW VARIETY — COLLEGE INSPECTED
Write for prices.

APPLETON BROS.
CANANDAIGUA, NEW YORK

Certified Yorkwin wheat; registered Aberdeen-Angus beef cattle, accredited and blood tested; registered Dorset sheep, registered Shropshire sheep.

JAMES S. MORSE
Levanna, New York

Yorkwin Seed Wheat

Lowest price quoted on application.
Order early. Prompt Shipment.
College inspected seed.

Jerry A. Smith & Sons
Ludlowville, New York

Polish Winter Barley

for seed. Price $1.50 per bu.

C. E. WILBUR
KING FERRY, NEW YORK
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PEDIGREED LEGHORNS

New York State's largest U.S.R.O.P. Breeding Farm.

We wish to extend to the people interested in better poultry a cordial invitation to visit our Poultry Breeding Plant at any time during the summer.

We have for sale 2500 Pure Hanson Pullets 10-20 weeks old.

Eli H. Bodine, Box 28, Chemung, N. Y.

The Rogers Farms

S. C. W. Leghorn and New Hampshire Pullets
BERGEN, N. Y.

TAYLOR'S Pedigreed White Leghorn Farm

R.O.P. records at New York official laying test.
92% livability average for 6 years. 3-100% livability pens out of 4 during past 2 years. Yearly egg production for 6 years average 64% (lowest pen, 57% and highest, 68%.) A record for uniform egg production.
30 years experience breeding White Leghorns. (3 generations).
Now booking orders for pullets and cockerels.
New York State Tube Agglutination blood tested. We solicit your investigation and reservations for your season's requirements.

DEROY TAYLOR, NEWARK, WAYNE COUNTY, N. Y.

Pineview Hatchery

PULLORUM FREE STATE TESTED **Barred Rocks**
CROSSES — N. H. REDS
HATCHING EGGS—PULLETS—COCKERELS
DUANE YOUNG, Mgr. **EXETER, N. H.**

RICHQUALITY Certified Leghorns

ESTABLISHED IN 1911



WALLACE H. RICH

Largest Certified Flock in New York State

Real production poultry — Write us your needs.
RICH POULTRY FARM, Box A, Hobart, N. Y.

Hobart Poultry Farm LEGHORNS

LARGE BIRDS — CHALK WHITE EGGS
A FEW PULLETS FOR SALE.
WALTER S. RICH, HOBART, N. Y.

Content Farms

TRAP-NESTED PROGENY TESTED
S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS

Our birds are dependable high producers of large chalk-white eggs. Every male from 250 to over 300 egg dams. Entire flock pullorum clean tube test. Free illustrated catalog.

Content Farms, Box 90, Cambridge, N.Y.

N. Y. State CERTIFIED S.C.W. LEGHORNS

25 yrs. breeding for type and production and egg size and quality.
17 yrs. all breeders N. Y. State Officially Certified.
8 yrs. used only high record pedigreed males.
Entire flock ALWAYS 100% clean on blood test for B.W.D. (tube test).

KUTSCHBACH & SON, Sherburne, N.Y.

KAUDER'S PEDIGREED LEGHORNS



Send for Cockerel Prices
Order now for earliest delivery.

A CLEAN SWEEP
Life-Time Pen Records

Vineland Hen Contest. Proven High Speed production combined with Long Laying Life. World Champion Pens, 2-year old Hens; 3-year old Hens; 4-year old Hens. Winner, "HEN OF THE YEAR" Trophy, 1937 for best all-around Quality Hen, Neppco Exposition.

DIRECT BREEDING of my Vineland World Record Layers. Sired by Proven Males from: 270 to 348 EGG HENS

Send for 8-Page Folder, Today.

Irving Kauder Box 106 New Paltz, N. Y.

LARGE LAYING LEGHORNS

BETTER BUILT BY BALANCED BREEDING

Young Males from Progeny Tested U. S. R.O.P. Stock.
Range Reared Pullets—8-20 weeks old.

JAMES E. RICE & SONS
Box A - Trumansburg, N. Y.

Hartwick QUALITY **Pedigree S. C. W. *Leghorns***

Bred from strong, healthy, high producing hens that lay large pure white eggs.

PULLETS AND BREEDING STOCK FOR SALE.
All birds are B.W.O. tested and reactors removed.

HARTWICK HATCHERY, Inc.
Hartwick, New York.

Relishes, Pickles, Jellies and Jams

by MRS. GRACE WATKINS HUCKETT

THE EASIEST way that I know of to add extra interest to a meal is to put on the table an especially good relish, or a new kind of pickle, or one of those shimmering, colorful jellies that every one goes for. These little extras rate so high in favor with most families that it is too bad to hoard them just for "company" dinners. Also, the farm abounds in the "makings" for them and cellar shelves can be stocked up with a variety of these good things without great expense other than effort.

Let's start with the pickles. Fruits are usually pickled in a sweet vinegar syrup, vegetables in sour or medium sweet syrup. If time is rushing, the vegetables may be cured in brine for a few weeks and then put into the vinegar syrup. Too long a stay in brine gives them an unattractive color. A soaking overnight, or even for five or six hours, tends to crisp vegetables which otherwise would be soft if put directly into the vinegar mixture.

SWEET PICKLE SYRUP

1 quart vinegar
4 cups brown sugar
½ oz. stick cinnamon
½ oz. whole cloves

Bring all to boil and pour immediately over pared and chopped or sliced ingredients. Let stand 24 hours, drain off, boil again and pour over. Let stand another 24 hours and repeat the process. This time pack while hot into sterile jars and seal. Suitable for peaches, pears, plums, etc.

SOUR PICKLE SYRUP

To crisp vegetables which are to be pickled immediately, let stand overnight in brine, allowing ¼ cup salt to one quart water. The brine is drained off and the following cooked syrup poured over the pickles unless otherwise specified. Cabbage, pepper, celery, onion, green tomato, stuffed mango, etc., may be pickled in it:

2 quarts vinegar
1 cup sugar
1 tablespoon whole cloves
1 tablespoon celery seed
1 tablespoon peppercorns
1 tablespoon mustard seed

Tie spices in cheesecloth bag and leave in until the mixture boils; remove the bag and pour syrup over the crisped, drained vegetables; seal in sterile jars.

FOR CURING CUCUMBERS

This recipe is repeated for your convenience, as it has proved such a favorite with readers. Cucumbers after curing may be eaten directly from this pickle or kept in it for later use in mustard or other pickles.

1 gallon vinegar
1 cup dry mustard
1 cup salt
1 cup sugar

Stir ingredients until dissolved. Drop in cucumbers each day as gathered. Keep covered.

MIXED PICKLES

2 large heads cauliflower, broken into flowerets
1 gallon green tomatoes, chopped
6 large onions, sliced
2 cups snap beans, cut in one-inch lengths
6 green peppers, sliced
6 cucumbers, sliced

Let stand 24 hours in brine, allowing 1 cup salt to 5 cups water. Drain well. Make a pickling solution of

1 pint vinegar
1 pound sugar
1 teaspoon cloves
1 teaspoon cinnamon
1 teaspoon allspice
1 teaspoon mace

Small red peppers may be added if desired.

Boil the syrup 5 minutes, pour over vegetables, mix well and let stand several hours. Bring all to boil, cook 30 minutes and seal in sterile jars.



Vegetables are full of pickling possibilities! Cauliflower, onions, cucumbers, tomatoes—see how many more you can add to this list.

BREAD AND BUTTER PICKLE

6 quarts cucumbers, sliced ¼ inch thick
1 quart onions, sliced
9 cups water
1 cup salt

Make a brine of the salt and water and soak the vegetables in it for 3 hours. Then make a syrup of the following ingredients, drop in the vegetables and simmer just until thoroughly heated; seal in sterile jars:

5 cups sugar
6 cups vinegar
1 tbsp. turmeric powder
1 teaspoon mustard seed
1 teaspoon celery seed

If vinegar is very strong, add an extra cup of sugar.

PICKLED WALNUTS

Pick walnuts when young and tender enough to pierce with a pin; they should also be uniform in size. Scald thoroughly, rub off outside skin and put into strong brine for six days, changing it every day. Keep nuts completely covered. On seventh day drain well, wipe, and pierce several times with a darning needle. For each 100 nuts allow:

1 oz. black pepper
1 oz. ginger root
½ oz. cloves
½ oz. mace
½ oz. nutmeg
2 tbsps. mustard seed

Mix spices and sprinkle over layers of nuts as they are packed in sterile jars. Pour over them 1 gallon of vinegar which has been boiled 5 minutes. They should be ready to use in about a month, an expensive delicacy if you had to buy it!

As for jellies and jams, here are some points to remember: crush grapes, currants and berries and cook in their own juice; cover less juicy fruits such as apples and quinces with water, allowing about a pint of water per pound of fruit; cores and skins of apples are rich in pectin and should not be discarded; long cooking darkens jelly and destroys flavor; let juice drip naturally, as squeezing makes it cloudy; slightly underripe fruit has more pectin than fully ripe; fruit juice requires pectin, sugar and acid in order to "jell"; some fruits are naturally richer in pectin and require sugar in proportion.

There are ways of testing for pectin content, by adding a spoonful of juice to a spoonful of alcohol to see if it forms a jelly-like mass; by flowing the juice through a specially marked glass tube and timing the flow; or by boiling a little of the juice and sugar to see if it will "jell".

Commercial pectins now on the market, in liquid or powdered form, take out the guesswork as to whether the jam or jelly will be firm enough when done. Reliable recipes which have been worked out in the manufacturer's laboratories come with the bottle or package of commercial pectin, and should be followed accurately.

Make jelly in small lots, six to eight cups of juice, and use a large kettle to avoid boiling over. To make a perfect seal of the paraffin, loosen the jelly about one-fourth inch from the top with a sharp knife dipped in hot paraffin, then rotate the glass so that the melted paraffin flows into this space.

Amount of sugar required varies with amount of pectin, salt and acid present in the fruit. As a rule two-thirds as much sugar as juice by measure is a good proportion. Boil until it sheets from a spoon or becomes firm quickly when put on a cold plate. When testing with a candy thermometer allow for slight variations due to the kind of fruit used, ripeness, etc. Blackberry jelly should test from 221-222 degrees F.; crabapple 222-224; currant 218-220; grape 220-222; quince-and-apple 219-221 degrees F.

In jams, conserves and marmalades where the fruit is crushed in cooking, the same principles apply as to jelly in that they should cook as short a time as possible for sake of flavor and color. If glasses and paraffin are used, the mixture should answer the jelly test. If sealed in jars, jams might be cooked slightly less.

For berry jams, except strawberries, wash and crush berries, add cold water to about one-fourth the depth of fruit, boil 5 minutes, measure, add two-thirds as much sugar as fruit by measure and cook until it responds to the jelly test. Remove from heat, let stand a few minutes to stiffen slightly and prevent berries from floating. Pour into clean, hot glasses and when cold cover with hot paraffin.

DAMSON PLUM JAM

Cook 4 qts. plums in 1 quart water until tender. Cool and remove seeds. Measure, add two-thirds as much sugar and proceed as for berry jam.

GRAPE JAM

Wash grapes, remove stems, press pulp from skins. Cook pulp, put through sieve to remove seeds. Add skins to pulp, measure, add two-thirds as much sugar. Cook until skins are tender and proceed as for berry jam.



Combine COMFORT *with* Good Looks

COOL cottons in the pretty dots, flower or leafy designs which abound in the shops these days are attractive for all ages, the only difference being that small people call for small designs. Dimities, crinkled organdies, swisses, cotton lace and rayon voile are some of the hot weather fabrics delightfully cool and fresh looking.

PLAY CLOTHES OUTFIT PATTERN NO. 2102 just above covers the outdoor wardrobe needs of an active youngster, besides allowing all sorts of nice color combinations. This one pattern includes suspender overalls, shorts and jacket and is designed for 2, 4, 6, and 8 years. Size 4 requires ⅞ yard of 39-inch material for playsuit; 1¼ yards of 39-inch material with 2¼ yards of binding for jacket; 1½ yards of 39-inch material for overalls.

DRESS PATTERN NO. 2109 is a design which flatters the young figure and is very, very kind to the not-so-slim one. It comes in sizes 16, 18, 20 years, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46 and 48 inches bust. For the 36-inch size 3⅜ yards of 39-inch material and 2¼ yards of ruffling are needed. Sleeves cut in one with the shoulders (see small diagram).

TO ORDER: Write name, address and pattern size and number clearly and enclose 15c in stamps. Address Pattern Department, *American Agriculturist,* 10 North Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, New York. Add 12c for a copy of our Summer Fashion Magazine.



"Patience, Mabel. I'll be with you in a moment."

Aunt Janet's Favorite Recipe

PRESSED CHICKEN

THE good old "company" dish of pressed chicken is just as good and useful as ever for the main dish of a meal, for party refreshments, or for a mere hostess saver when she wants to put something good before her guests without getting all hot and bothered with last minute cooking.

It may be as simple or as elaborate as the fancy of the cook dictates. Also it lends itself to combinations of two or more meats, a great convenience at times! Veal or fresh pork, equal in quantity to the amount of chicken may be used quite satisfactorily.

Stew a 4-pound hen until tender, putting into the kettle slices of onion, celery leaves, dried or fresh, and other seasonings your family enjoys. Salt and pepper to taste. Remove meat from bones, cut into ¼ inch dice. To each 2 cups of meat allow 2 cups diced celery, 1½ tablespoons lemon juice and 1 teaspoon onion juice. Mix these well and barely moisten with chicken stock which has been boiled down until thick.

Pack firmly into a mold—a bread pan will do nicely—which has been lined with sliced hard-cooked eggs, chopped green peppers and pimientoes, or with slices of cooked beets cut in crescents, stars or other fancy shapes. Weight down the mixture and keep in a cold place until firm enough to turn out and be sliced.

Today in Aunt Janet's Garden

Next Spring is Not Far Away

IT SEEMS that I no more than get the kinks out of my back from the spring's gardening when I have to get things going for next year's bloom—that is, if I grow the plants myself and do not depend upon getting them from someone else. I always get some from nurserymen, but I never want to miss the thrill of growing some myself.

Pansies, English daisies and forget-me-nots particularly belong in the group which need starting now, although the job could wait until September. Larger plants which will stand winter better come from the earlier planting, however.

Start in a well prepared seed bed, cover with burlap or newspaper until sprouts show, then keep slightly shaded and moist enough for the plants to thrive, but *not* wet. In late September or October transplant into their next year's blooming place, and, beyond ordinary garden care that is all there is to it. The pansies and forget-me-nots are hardy under normal conditions, but the English daisies are better if carried through in a coldframe.

Another thing I must do to keep that old favorite delphinium of mine coming along is to gather its seeds as soon as ripe and treat in the same manner as the pansy seed. Delphinium loses its germinating powers quickly unless protected in airtight containers and therefore is best planted as soon as it matures. Unless seed is to be saved for planting, faded flowers should be kept cut from all perennials. Then strength goes into the plant instead of being wasted.

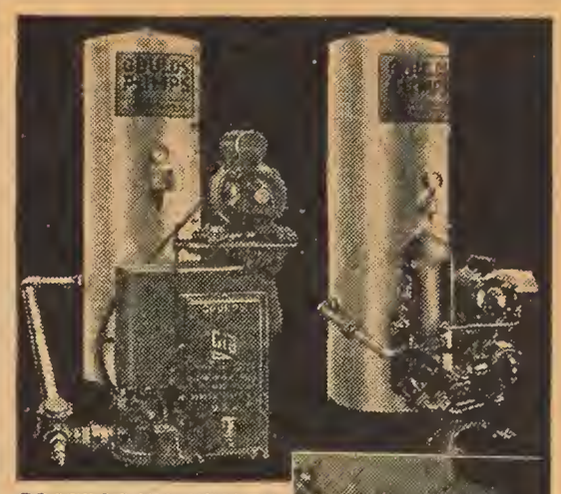
This year's crop of delphinium seed is already on the market, and those who want some of the wonderful new shades ought to get seed in right away. I marvel at what the hybridists are doing and got a real thrill this June from the two fine delphiniums, Pacific strain, which I grew last year from seed developed in our own country. England, as you doubtless know has always been our chief source of choice delphiniums, but we now have as fine as any.

Help Needed for Young Doctors

This note is printed here in the hope that a graduate of Cornell or some other friend of the University with money may be able to help those great institutions, the New York Hospital and its adjoining and affiliated institution, Cornell University Medical College.

Established since New York City was a community of only 20,000 people, the New York Hospital has rendered aid to the maimed and sick all down through the years, and has fought a war on disease only limited by its financial resources. Because it now requires from six to eight years of medical education and training for a young doctor to begin his practice, and an expense larger than the cost of a good farm, it is becoming increasingly difficult for young men to become doctors. Endowments are needed to enable the Cornell Medical College and the New York Hospital to establish graduate fellowships to help young graduate doctors of brilliant promise who lack funds for post-graduate work. The New York Hospital itself is in grave need of additional endowments to continue the splendid fight for humanity that it has maintained for so long.

If interested, or if you know of anyone who might be, in helping this great work for humanity, write to Henry G. Barbey, The Society of the New York Hospital, 525 East 68th Street, New York City.



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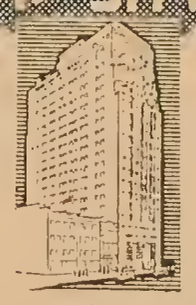
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The Old Squire's Great-Grandson

IV. A NEW FACE.

By C. A. STEPHENS

AS THE Old Squire had entrusted the sum of three hundred dollars to Theodora and myself to be used if needed, we asked Mrs. Hauschild how long Halstead had been helpless and how much trouble he had caused. Both she and her daughter were very loath to speak of this at first, exclaiming repeatedly that they would accept no money!

Bit by bit, however, we drew from them certain facts of their curious experience with our young kinsman. After his first helpless winter they had begun to take thought as to what he might do to aid them in earning a living. It occurred to them that he might be able to cultivate a small field of canaigre root, then beginning to be raised in Texas for tanning leather. Very gently the subject was broached to him, and, as Halstead assented, an acre of land was prepared and the canaigre planted. Thereafter for an hour at a time, as he felt able to work, it was to be his task to tend this crop, without interference from anyone. A hoe was bought with which he was to "hill" the plants and weed the field.

But canaigre is a kind of dock, and there is also a weed in that region which resembles it. After Halstead had been cultivating his field about a month it was discovered that he had cut up the canaigre and "hilled" the weeds, thereby hopelessly ruining the prospects of a crop for that season!

Thereafter they set him to riding their mule and cultivating the cotton until he mistreated the creature and was kicked by it and made an invalid once more for two months.

Mrs. Hauschild still held to her homely confidence that "efferrypody iss goot for somedings" if only it can be discovered.

A small mill for extracting the oil from cotton seed had been started about five miles from their place; and, as it was really necessary that Halstead should do somethnig in self-support, an easy job was found for him at this new mill. Hilda was to carry him to his work with Grutch, the mule, every Monday morning and bring him home Saturday night. He remained there a week and three days, then came hobbling home afoot on Thursday night—discharged. He had begun to complain that the work was too hard, and that he was doing more than his share. Then the owner of the mill had told him to take what was due him and go home.

During the winter that followed he was of little, if any, service to the Hauschilds. He was painfully lame; and Mrs. Hauschild dared not trust him to tend Grutch at the barn, lest there might be further doctor's bills. Yet we could not learn that one impatient word was ever said to him.

The bees had laid in great stores of honey for two years, and this was followed by a prolific swarming year when they multiplied rapidly. Several of Hilda's fifteen hives sent forth young swarms in one summer, which had all to be hived. A sharp eye had to be kept on them to prevent the young broods from flying away to the forest; the thrifty women attempted to have Halstead watch the bees and assist in hiving the swarms. He was also set to hoe in little patches of buckwheat and alfalfa about the apiary.

Anyone who had previously known Halstead, as we did, would have hesitated to send him near a beehive! He was one of those persons whom for some reason bees are prone to attack. At the Old Squire's he could scarcely enter the garden, where the bee shed was, without getting stung; and the first time he attempted to assist Hilda in hiving a swarm, first one, then another, and then a dozen or more bees darted at his face. Afterward Halstead could not work within fifty yards of the row of hives without trouble. The plan of making a bee farmer of him had therefore to be given up.

After this last failure the Hauschilds were at their wits' end for months, yet they appear never to have quite lost their calm faith that he might be found good for something.

Hilda was taken ill with measles and convalesced somewhat slowly. Just previously she had finished a job of marble work for a settler's family, fifteen miles out of San Marcos. The stones were for their only son, who had been drowned in the Colorado River, and they desired them set on the anniversary of his birth. Not to disappoint the customer, Hilda hired a kind old black horse of a neighbor and sent Halstead to deliver the gravestones.

He returned the next day at noon, in a fine mood. On his way he had exhibited Hilda's beautiful handiwork at a number of places and obtained two orders for stones. What was better still, he appeared animated by a new idea that he could assist Hilda to polish marble and learn to cut it.

It was the first helpful effort in which they had ever seen him evince the least interest. Hitherto he had been *"dumm"* when work was mentioned. Both Hilda and her mother gave ear in pleased astonishment.

They baked him a special cake that night and praised his act heartily. A long dormant ambition to be of some use in the world stirred in him. He asked permission to go out again to obtain orders; and a little later the kind old horse was purchased for him to drive.

Curious indeed and far borne are the influences of ancestral traits and occupations. Looking the matter up of late, I find that on the Spanish side of Halstead's Cuban descent there were two noted sculptors in the Caranza family. Can this new interest that he took be traced to some inherited liking for marble or some hereditary aptitude for marble work?

There had waked in Halstead the first real interest of aptitude that he had ever felt for anything like work, the first prompting to industry, the first stir of an ambition to accomplish something in the world.

Pleasanter days now dawned at the Hauschild cottage. From the outset of this, his new departure, Halstead showed a certain befitting tact in soliciting orders for marble work and adopted a properly serious mode of address. Under Hilda's good-humored instruction he learned to cut inscriptions in both varieties of marble in which she worked.

Theodora and I listened to the story in wonder and thankfulness: thankfulness not unmixed with self-reproach that at home we had so far fallen short of the patience and tact evinced by these kindly Saxon hearts. We had done what we could,—so we had thought,—but they had done better and had succeeded where we had failed.

While I was caring for our little mustang the next morning Halstead came to the barn and asked me how we had learned where he was.

"Oh, a little bird brought us the news," I replied, not caring to betray Hilda's secret letters. "Didn't you want us to know?" He did not reply; and then I explained that Theodora was on her way to Dakota and that we had come round through Texas to make him a visit. "The Old Squire wanted very much to hear from you," I added. "So did gram and Ellen; and Theodora always hoped that you would come back."

He noticed that I did not mention Addison and said, "I suppose Ad wouldn't speak to me if he met me."

"Not so bad as that! But you know he has pretty strict notions of what is right. He will be as glad as anyone to know that you are succeeding out here in Texas, and you don't know, Halse, how it will please the Old Squire and gram."

We remained another day; and then Theodora astonished me by announcing, "I am going to stay here in Texas a year."

"What! Give up Dakota?" I exclaimed.

"For a year," she replied. "I believe I ought to stay here awhile. Halstead is doing well now, but you know how suddenly he changes, and how hard it always was for him to hold to one thing long. I'm afraid one of his 'bad moods' will come on and spoil everything. Perhaps if I am here I can help to keep him steady." She thought she might secure a position as a teacher at San Marcos, or at Neu Braunfels.

So on the fourth morning I bade her farewell, handed over the Old Squire's money to her, to be used at her discretion, and set off alone on my long journey home. I found it almost as hard to say good-by to Halse as to her. Hilda and her mother too had come to seem like warm friends.

Nine days later I was at home again with my cheering news about Halstead. Within a short time a letter arrived from Theodora saying that she had been offered a position as instructor in a school at Austin, thirty miles from San Marcos, and that this circumstance would enable her to spend her Saturday afternoons and Sundays with Halstead.

Throughout the summer no week passed without its letter from Texas. In September Halstead himself—at Theodora's suggestion, perhaps—sent grandmother a letter full of affection, confiding a secret to her that the dear old lady kept with true New England fidelity. Halstead was still doing well, Theodora's letters assured us; and she also hinted at certain things in a special letter to Ellen.

In the week before Thanksgiving we were formally notified of a wedding at the Hauschild cottage. Hilda and Halstead were married, and presents, congratulations and good wishes passed. Grandmother longed exceedingly to be there and see her new granddaughter, but distance forbade. The Old Squire sent a substantial gift in token of the family appreciation of what had been done for Halstead.

After Theodora's departure for Dakota letters came regularly from Hilda. From them we continued aware that Halstead—though still Halstead, at times—was doing reasonably well. Journeying to take orders for marble work, with occasional hours of using the chisel and mallet himself, offered

The Song of the Lazy Farmer



IT SURE beats all what man can do, of Nature's secrets just a few there are that's left for him to seek, for he has learned to probe and peak. He's learned just what's inside a plant that makes it grow, and why it can't stand frost and bugs, and what it takes to cure it of its pains and aches and make it hardy, tough and strong so it will live and not go wrong. He takes each gene and chromosome and puts 'em in a diff'rent home, combines 'em in another way and doubles up the yield o' hay. If we should want more vitamins, he puts 'em in his breeding lines, and if we want more yield and size, he tells us to cross-pollinize.

Take hybrid corn, for instance, why you hardly can believe your eye, old-fashioned corn is out of date, they fuss around with strains and mate until they git a streamlined plant, so strong that wind and 'hoppers can't have no effect on what you git if you just plant a field to it. Them Mayas, back in days of yore, thought corn was corn; it ain't no more, for now it's got a pedigree, its uncles and its aunts by gee, have got their records in a book, and them there scientists have took the characters from here and there, combined 'em in the proper share; there ain't no guesswork any more in corn, for scientific lore has given us just what we need to fill the crib, to sell or feed!

The Amateur Poet's Corner

Because of the number of contributions, we do not return poems not published. Keep a copy of your poem.

The limit in length is sixteen (16) lines, and poem must be original and written by an amateur. $2.00 will be paid to the author of each one printed. Check will be mailed on or about first day of month following publication.

Send poems to Poetry Editor, *American Agriculturist*, P. O. Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y.

Washing

Since over a tub I must bow
To scrub our coarse white garments clean,
Deep thanks I render Thee that Thou
Gave me an eye for beauty keen.

For I can see our garments plain
Adorned with foaming bubble lace,
And like the rainbow after rain
On each can irridescence trace.

And when in Thine own wind and sun
They hang in fluttering ranks and fair,
I thank Thee most, when all is done,
For little garments dancing there.

—*Mrs. Maud C. Burt,*
R. 5, Potsdam, N. Y.

that variety of occupation congenial to his love of change.

Some years went by, and when at length a little new face—an infant Halstead—made its appearance at the rose-embowered cottage still another phase of Halstead's disposition disclosed itself. Hitherto he had seemed to have no special fondness for small children and disliked their outcries. But from the first moment of little Halsy's birth, he became the most doting of young fathers! He could scarcely bear to have the child out of his sight. If he were at the stable and heard the baby cry, in he would come, limping with his cane, full of solicitude. For hours he sat talking of the child's future, and of what great things he meant to do for him when they got rich in the marble business.

The youngster was not in the least like Halstead. Not only had he inherited his mother's light hair, blue eyes, rose-pink complexion and calm temper, but he had other characteristics still more unlike his father—characteristics that raised quite a happy commotion among us at the old farm in Maine when Hilda sent the little fellow's first ambrotype picture to grandmother.

No sooner had grandmother put on her glasses, opened her letter and inspected that ambrotype than she cried out, "How much he looks like Joseph!"

And he did, even at less than two years old. We all saw the resemblance to the Old Squire, saw it at a glance: nose, eyes, brow—a faithful little reincarnation! Grandmother sat and doted on that picture; Ellen too hung round, laughing and peeping at it over grandmother's shoulder. "Oh, but he is such a dear little fellow!" they cried. "And he's my great-grandson!" grandmother added solemnly. "Joseph, the Lord has spared us to live to be great-grandparents!"

"And only think of it!" Ellen cried mischievously to me. "You're an uncle-cousin now, and I'm an aunty-cousin!"

In the sitting-room that evening I surprised the Old Squire covertly inspecting that little ambrotype with an odd, fond look in his own blue eyes.

They had named him Joseph Halstead, Theodora wrote; and it is at this point that my story of the Old Squire's great-grandson in Texas be-

I may add here too that as the months passed we learned that still another name had been added to little Halstead's burden of patronimics. It was but natural, I suppose, that his mother's mother should desire to have the child's maternal ancestry represented as well as the paternal side. Out of deference to her wishes the Christian name of the boy's Saxon grandfather, August, was added to his name, making it Joseph August Halstead. As a matter of fact, Mrs. Hauschild often called the boy August, or Gussy. But Hilda and Theodora called him Halsy. *(To be continued)*

Grange GLEANINGS By

CHARLES M. GARDNER
Editor of the National Grange Monthly and High Priest of Demeter of the National Grange.

VERMONT has just organized its largest subordinate Grange unit in a long time, and the new Grange is located at Swanton in Franklin County, and starts with 73 charter members on the roll and with the likelihood of many new initiates between now and the close of the year. State Master Henry A. Stoddard of Bellows Falls was the organizer, and visiting delegations came from a wide area to see the new subordinate get going.

* * *

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE of the Vermont State Grange have located the next annual session of the State Grange at Brattleboro, and the dates will be October 18, 19 and 20. Fully a dozen states are now holding their annual Grange sessions in October—changing from the more wintry months of December and January as formerly held.

* * *

IN CONNECTICUT an amateur prize speaking contest among the Granges is in progress, which is attracting lots of interest among the young people. The competition starts in subordinate Granges, next up to the Pomona districts, where suitable prizes will be awarded, and several of the winners on the latter occasions will be permitted to go to the session of the Connecticut State Grange next January and repeat their speaking there.

* * *

TWO NEW GRANGE halls dedicated within a month is the contribution to Grange progress offered by the Patrons of Maine. One of the new homes is located at Farmington and the other at Sidney, and on both occasions a distinguished list of speakers contributed to the day's exercises; these including former Governor Louis J. Brann. Since January 1st, 15 Juvenile Granges have been organized in the Pine Tree State and at least five more are confidently predicted before the end of the year.

* * *

IN MASSACHUSETTS the Grange is taking a strong stand in the statewide referendum concerning the continuance of pari-mutuel gambling on the race tracks of the state. The referendum will be taken on the county basis, and while the majority of the Massachusetts counties are certain to repudiate pari-mutuel betting, a hard fight is on in Hampden, Bristol and Suffolk counties, in each of which expensive race tracks have been built and pari-mutuel betting flourishes to the tune of millions of dollars. The Granges have adopted strong resolutions, appointed committees of workers and will give wide publicity to the issue, determined if possible to drive the pari-mutuel evil out of the state.

* * *

THE SYMPATHY of Rhode Island Patrons goes out to former State Master and Mrs. J. Curtis Hopkins of Chepachet in the tragic death of their 28 years old son, who was severely burned by a gasoline explosion while he was working in the barn, with death resulting a few hours later. The barn and entire contents were totally destroyed.

* * *

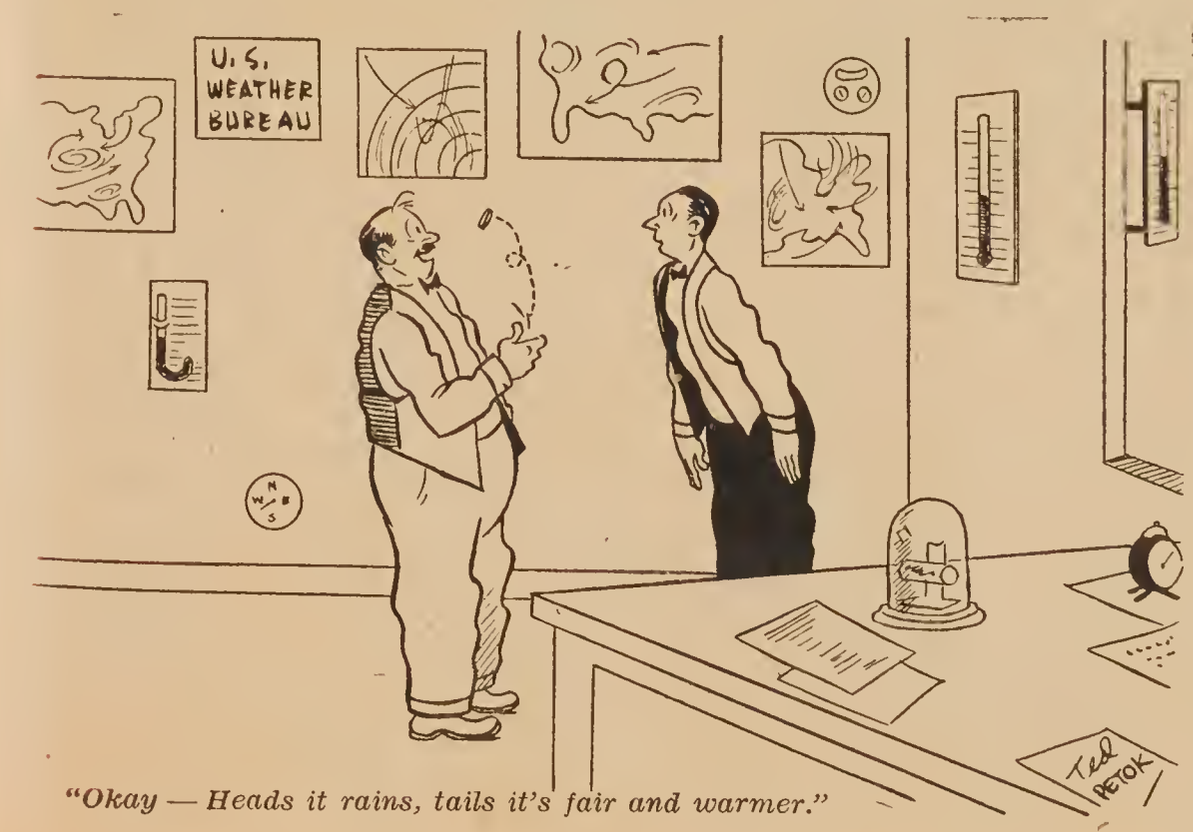
NEW ENGLAND loses its oldest Grange member, in point of connection with the Order, in the death of Fayette Richardson of St. Johnsbury, Vermont, 87 years old. The first subordinate Grange organized in the New England area was Green Mountain, No. 1, at St. Johnsbury on July 4, 1871, and Mr. Richardson, then a young man of twenty, was one of the first in the community to sign the charter roll. He was the last survivor of the charter group, and has long been honored by his New England associates for his unusual life record, covering 67 years of continuous Grange activity. He attended a meeting of his subordinate Grange only a few days before his death.

* * *

MERRIMAC COUNTY POMONA, one of the lively district Grange organizations in New Hampshire, has set its membership goal for the year as 1,000 dues-paid members before December 31st, and has already reached 974; this total including 76 new members who have been received into the Pomona since the beginning of 1938. The present degree of enthusiasm indicates that these enthusiastic Patrons will go far beyond the coveted goal.

* * *

TWO GREAT gatherings of Grange workers are scheduled for the near future: The Middle Atlantic States Lecturers' conference at Cornell in Ithaca, New York, August 16-19; and the New England Lecturers' conference at the University of Maine, Orono, August 22-26. Instructive programs have been prepared for both events and attendance will probably exceed in both cases all previous records.



"Okay — Heads it rains, tails it's fair and warmer."

Juvenile Grange Builds for the Future

(Continued from Page 5)

responsibility. If your Subordinate has organized a Juvenile Grange, are you all doing your individual parts to support it? For full details on how to organize a Juvenile Grange write to Mrs. Freestone, National Superintendent, at Interlaken, New York, or write your State Juvenile Superintendent, who in New York State is Mrs. Beatrice M. Kidd, State Juvenile Superintendent, Dansville, New York.

SUMMER NOON

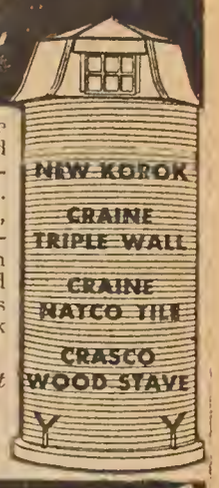
We regret that the author's name was omitted from the poem "Summer Noon", which appeared on page 2 of the last issue. The poem was written by Miss Alice Whitehead, 518 Eleanor St., Kalamazoo, Michigan.

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Grass and legume silage is adding *security* and *economy* in many a dairyman's feeding program. Mr. Harry F. Frazier, Trenton, N. J., says — "We are able to cut down on high protein feed and substitute less costly feeds without cutting the milk flow or butterfat."

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8 Silo types for all forage crops.

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New Model $15.00
AND UP
Spark plug type, shock adjustable from 20 to 80 times per minute. Saves battery (2 year service guarantee). Also 6 Volt Field Model in weather proof box. 110 volt automatic discharge, the only safe way.
E. J. Parker Company
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Folks like to stay at The Syracuse because it's homey . . . in atmosphere and service. The rooms are modern and comfortable, the food tasty. 600 rooms from $3.00.

Fay B. Mareness, Mgr.

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FARMS FOR SALE

Money-Making 150 Acres
Operating dairy farm, 19 cattle, horses, poultry, machinery, crops included; mile to busy village, good 11-room house, Grade-A 60-ft. barn, silo; $4600, easy terms; page 37 Free Catalog of 2000 Bargains.
STROUT REALTY, 255-R, 4th Ave., New York City.



A WATCHDOG Every 40 Rods

That is what our "No Trespassing" signs are. When a fellow sees one of them he knows he's in the wrong if he's caught — so he thinks twice before he barges in.

Post Your Farm
with our *"NO TRESPASSING"* signs
to keep off those fellows who make a nuisance of themselves. Our signs are printed on heavy fabric that withstands wind and weather, are easy to see and read, and meet legal requirements. Write us for prices in large or small quantities.

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST
10 N. Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

When writing advertisers be sure to say that you saw it in THE AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

Kernels, Screenings *and* Chaff

By H. E. BABCOCK

IT'S QUITE a while since I have attempted any observations on the economic condition of agriculture here in the Northeast. I presume that I have unconsciously reflected the shock of Dr. Warren's death by never feeling in the mood when I got around to writing this page to discuss such subjects.

Perhaps I have just been missing the stimulus of his companionship and thinking. More probably I have hesitated to think ideas through to conclusions because I have been subconsciously aware that Dr. Warren is no longer here to check over my deductions with me.

A Critical Situation

However reluctant I am to get back into the discussion, *the terribly serious business outlook for Northeastern agriculture compels me to think and write about it.*

I am going to begin by making two or three flat statements of what seems to me to be facts: (1) Agriculture cannot pay its taxes, meet its interest charges, and furnish those engaged in it with even a tolerable standard of living at the present level for agricultural commodities. (2) The attempts of the present administration to improve the economic condition of farmers have not worked out, except as temporary relief measures. (3) *Prices in gold for farm products and the rate of business activity in this country are as low as they were in 1932.* Currency prices are higher because of the devaluation of the dollar in 1933. This devaluation, therefore, is the only thing which keeps farmers from being just as bad off as they were in 1932.

Furthermore, the advantage in the farm price level which was gained by devaluation is now materially cut down by the increase in taxes and by the higher cost of the labor which goes into everything a farmer has to buy.

Dr. Warren's Theory

Since the death of Dr. Warren, little has been heard about his theory that when a country is on a gold standard *as we are* and the value of gold rises in the world, the prices of basic commodities in the country on the gold standard fall proportionately. *Yet in my opinion there was never a time when the facts so justified the position he took.*

I do not need to tell you farmers what you are getting for milk and eggs and wheat and fruits and vegetables. In gold it's the lowest price farmers have ever had to take in this country, while in the SYRACUSE POST STANDARD of August third which I have before me I read the report of a dispatch from London which says—"Gold demand boosts price to high mark. . . . Fear is producing instant demand for gold coins."

Conclusion

This country cannot continue to pay its taxes and carry its debts on the present price level. This is particularly true of the people engaged in agriculture. The policies of the Administration mostly tend to handicap and burden business. The world-wide demand for gold is continually pushing its value higher and therefore increasing the purchasing power of our gold standard dollar, which reduces the prices of basic commodities in this country. *Unless something alters the above set of circumstances, further devaluation of our dollar is inevitable.*

* * *





(Above) Using our self-dumping trailer for drawing hay. This trailer is adapted for use with both our truck and our tractor. (At left): Backing a trailer load of hay in on a barn floor. The procedure is for one man with a girl to drive the tractor to load and haul the hay to the barn where another crew of a man and one or two youthful helpers sets the hay fork, elevates the hay into the mow and mows it away. (Below): Having dumped the trailer load of hay on the barn floor (at night or when it is going to rain two loads can be dumped on each barn floor), the man on the tractor is on his way back to the hay field where he will pick up his driver and put on another load of hay.

Combining Grain

We've just finished harvesting approximately 3500 bushels of grain. We used a combine on our level fields even though they were small, and a reaper and binder on our really hilly fields. It worked out that we cut approximately 40% of our grain with the reaper and binder and harvested the balance with the combine. This gave us a good opportunity to compare the two methods of cutting and threshing grain.

So far as the thoroughness of the job of saving the grain was concerned, we cannot see that there is anything to choose between the two methods.

When it comes to the use of labor and convenience, however, everything is in favor of the combine. Two boys who will be 16 this summer did all of our combining. Because they constituted an inexpensive crew, the weather was not much of a factor in their work, even when it kept them idle. On the other hand, it takes a real crew to handle a threshing job and unless one changes works with his neighbors, which we are not in a position to do at Sunnygables, it is almost impossible to get together a crew of men these days who have either the will or the knowledge to do good work on a threshing crew.

When it comes to handling the straw, the reaper-binder-threshing machine combination, of course, has it all over the combine. The straw is drawn from the field in conveniently handled bundles, and of course the threshing machine can put it almost anywhere a farmer wants it for storage.



On the other hand, we have also pretty well licked the problem of handling straw after our combine. We rake it into big windrows with a side delivery rake. Then we pick it up with a hay loader which spills it into a big straw rack on either a truck or wagon and to get it into the barn we feed it through our hay chopper. This not only improves it for bedding but blows it almost anywhere we want to store it for most convenient use in the winter.

Right now we are having a very dry, hot spell in Ithaca and I'm worried about my new seedings, so we are letting the straw stay on the fields to protect this seeding until the weather changes. Rains don't hurt its quality very much and it dries out quickly.

Summing up our conclusions based on this year's experience with both combine and threshing machine, we are inclined to feel that whichever one a farmer chooses is almost entirely a matter of his labor situation. I might add that we successfully cured all our combine grain by leaving it in sacks and setting these sacks one on top of the other in tiers with plenty of air space between each row of bags.



Protective SERVICE BUREAU

MEMBER AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST PROTECTIVE SERVICE

Conducted by H. L. COSLINE

Installment Buying

IT HAS been said that one of the easiest ways to ruin a man is to give him too much credit. Buying equipment on the installment basis is a form of credit. It has its uses, and we would be the last to suggest that under certain circumstances equipment should not be bought that way. However, there are a couple of points it is well to keep in mind.

First, you may be able to borrow the money from your Production Credit Association or from your local bank, pay cash for the equipment, and save money. If you can't get credit from these sources, it might indicate that you are not in a position to warrant the purchase.

The second and more serious point is this: — It seems to me that in certain cases installment buying is used by companies of doubtful standing to help them to evade responsibility. Here is what I mean. You buy a piece of equipment on installment and sign a note or an agreement which is immediately sold to a finance company. There is nothing wrong with that, but if the concern from which you bought has for its motto "let the buyer beware," you had better watch out! In the eyes of the law, the purchaser of the note becomes an innocent third party, and he can collect, by legal action if necessary, the full amount of the note with interest, regardless of whether or not you are satisfied with the equipment.

If it fails to work and you say "I won't pay for it," the finance company says, "Yes you will," and you will find out they are right. If the company from which you bought refuses to do anything about it, all you can do is to take legal action to force them to live up to their guarantee or promises. Also remember that the seller retains title to the equipment until it is paid for. He can repossess it if you fail to maintain your payments.

The last and final lesson is that in the long run you will be safer to buy from well-known concerns with a national reputation even if the equipment does cost you a few dollars more. Whether you pay cash or buy on installment you will have no trouble with reliable concerns.

* * *

Interest is Added

I contracted with an agent, who stopped in, to have my house shingled. He said the price was $395. They sold my note to a finance company, and I find the amount is $459. What can I do about it?

So far as I can see, nothing can be done. We are mentioning this to point out a situation that often causes misunderstanding. Agents who sell equipment or services on the installment plan commonly mention the price without adding on the interest and service charges. It is a very simple matter for the buyer to check up. All you need to do is to say, "I am paying for this in 12 months. What will the monthly installments be?" When the agent gives you the figure, multiply by 12 and you will have the total. Then if you say to the agent, "I thought the price was so much," he will come back with the quite logical statement, "Well, that didn't include the interest." The chances are, however, he will not mention the interest unless you do. Nevertheless, it is there even though you don't see it.

* * *

Looks Like Fraud

"I am a subscriber to your paper, and wish you would try and recover the following claim:

"On March 14, 1938, a man called at my house in Millerton, N. Y., and stated he was a representative of the American Automobile Association. He had with him a letter from the Dutchess County headquarters, as well as a list of business men of Millerton. The dues for one year's membership were $10.00. He explained that as soon as my name was sent in, a bond would be mailed to me. As I was a stranger in this section and did not know many of the local people, I gave him a check for $3.00, which he cashed, the balance of $7.00 to be paid when he brought the AAA plates.

"I have never received any further word from him. I called on their local service station in Millerton, and they told me this man had represented the Association, but that he was not representing it any longer."

We are attempting to clear up this matter. Perhaps it has slipped the agent's mind, though it looks like a fraud. The American Automobile Association is entirely reliable. If you have had a similar experience please let us know. If it's fraud and you furnish evidence that results in a 30 day jail sentence, you may be eligible for a $25 reward.

* * *

Flowery Words

"If this letter were printed on a ten dollar bill, it could scarcely be of more value to you than the message it now contains. For it offers to place in your hands the means by which you may obtain security and independence."

The above paragraph is taken from a sales letter. The man who wrote it missed his calling — he should have been an author. After more flowery words, including a statement that it is a common thing for the operators of this plan to take in from $10 to $15 in a single day, the real meat of the proposition is mentioned—the startling plan is for sale for $1.00. Keep your dollar!

* * *

No Guarantee of Civil Service Job

The National Home Study Council of Washington, D. C., has given us splendid cooperation in reporting on the reliability of various correspondence courses. They have just given us some information which should be exceedingly interesting to any person who is considering a correspondence school course with the hope of securing a Government position. Here it is:

For the past ten years over fifty thousand people annually have taken civil service examinations for Clerk-Carrier. About one-half of them have passed but only 10.2% of those who have passed have been appointed to a job. For Customs Inspector, the ten year average was 1,934, out of which 632 passed and only 3.3% secured jobs. Forest and Field Clerk, 3.4% of those who passed got jobs. Immigration Patrol Inspector the percentage was 2.8. Railway Clerk, 2.6%; Rural Carrier, 6.4%, and Stenographer, 8.7%.

The reliable correspondence schools do not guarantee a job but salesmen for the less reliable ones frequently make promises and statements that are altogether too optimistic.

* * *

Keep Your Own Face

I have been corresponding with a physician who promises to remodel my features. However, before I go any further, I want to check as to his reliability.

The American Medical Association has referred to this physician as a notorious quack and states that he has been refused a license to practice medicine in at least a couple of states. We never could see why any one would want to change the features God gave him, but if he does, the safest course is to confide in his family physician and follow his advice.

* * *

A single young man, 34 years old, without farm experience, wants a job on a farm. If interested, drop a letter to H. S., care of *American Agriculturist,* and it will be forwarded to him.



Claim No. [illegible] Check No.
North American Accident Insurance Company
Home Office, 216 So. La Salle Street, Chicago
Pay to the order of Anna M. Jones, Administratrix of the Estate of Ralph C. Jones, Deceased $1000.00 Dollars
THE NORTHERN TRUST CO. CHICAGO, ILL.

IN THIS terrible accident, Ralph C. Jones, Williamstown, Mass., lost his life. The car went out of control when a tire blew out. To his wife, Anna M. Jones, the North American Accident Insurance Company paid $1,000.00 because Mr. Jones carried our travel accident insurance policy.

$567,439.41 has been paid to 8,166 A. A. Policyholders

Nancy Hart Solomon, Hogansburg, N. Y. — Auto collision—cuts and cont. body	$ 30.00
Mrs. Delia Clark, Herkimer, N. Y. — Auto collision—frac. nose	10.00
Emma VanHorn, Mohawk, N. Y. — Auto collision—inj. knee	30.00
Mrs. Eugenia M. Colby, E. Pembroke, N. Y. — Auto collision—sprained ankle	30.00
Ira E. Fitzgerald, Goshen, N. Y. — Travel accident—frac. skull and hip	130.00
Etta Scheuren, Monticello, N. Y. — Auto accident—injuries	65.00
Stanley Gadomski, Peconic, N. Y. — Auto skidded—cont. back	40.00
Jessie R. Brown, R. 3, Nichols, N. Y. — Auto collision—cont. chest	42.86
Marvin Derhammer, Wellsville, N. Y. — Auto collision—frac. skull	80.00
Maud M. Smith, Mongaup Valley, N. Y. — Auto collision—inj. arm, shoulder & chest	20.00
Mrs. William Parish, Mongaup Valley, N.Y. — Auto collision—cont. head, elbow & chest	14.28
Mrs. Ada F. Petrie, Herkimer, N. Y. — Auto accident—body bruises	15.00
John M. Kubick, West Burlington, N. Y. — Auto overturned—inj. hip	15.00
Genevieve Prince, R. 1, So. Dayton, N. Y. — Auto overturned—injuries	11.43
Mrs. Harriet George, So. Hartwick, N. Y. — Auto collision—gen. bruises	42.06
Mrs. Clara Harrington, So. Hartwick, N. Y. — Auto collision—contusions and strains	42.86
John J. Denton, Est., Gansevoort, N. Y. — Struck by auto—mortuary (½ benefits after age 60)	250.00
Clarence Stewart, Norwich, N. Y. — Auto hit tree—inj. hip and hand	58.57
Gratia B. Mungle, Ithaca, N. Y. — Auto collision—cone. brain & body bruises	130.00
Anna Lane, Hampton Bays, L. I. — Struck by auto—frac. wrist	30.00
E. H. Randall, R. 2, So. Dayton, N. Y. — Travel accident—burned face and hands	20.00
LaVern Wilcox, R. 1, Jasper, N. Y. — Auto accident—frac. ribs	25.00
Claude M. Douglas, R. 3, Fort Plain, N.Y. — Auto collision—gen. bruises	20.00
Mrs. Georgia Tunison, Trumansburg, N. Y. — Auto overturned—gen. bruises	18.57
Leo Kline, R. 1, Copenhagen, N. Y. — Auto accident—cut & cont. head	30.00
Mabel Fingar, Est., Canaan, N. Y. — Auto accident—mortuary	1000.00
Percy L. Fingar, Canaan, N. Y. — Auto hit by train—cuts and contusions	10.00
Alfred Smith, West Winfield, N. Y. — Auto overturned—cont. shoulder & back	4.28
Lizzie M. Ogden, Akron, N. Y. — Auto overturned—sprained ankle	30.00
Frank Waskewicz, Wading River, N. Y. — Auto overturned—burns and cuts	45.71
Mrs. Addie E. Robinson, Norway, Me. — Auto over embankment—inj. shoulder & arm	30.00
Joseph H. Lane, Jr., Walpole, Me. — Auto accident—strain and bruise	20.00
Hartwell D. Carter, Medonak, Me. — Auto accident—cuts	30.00
Mrs. Maud I. Wescott, R. 2, Canaan, N. H. — Auto collision—cut patella	21.86
Robert E. Roby, Ashland, N. H. — Thrown from truck—frac. bones foot	42.86
Mary V. Hubbard, R. 2, Woodsville, N. H. — Thrown from wagon—frac. rib	30.00
Walter J. Heath, East Andover, N. H. — Auto collision—inj. shoulder, sprained wrist	20.00
Howard A. Lewis, Newport, N. H. — Auto overturned—frac. pelvis	130.00
Frederick McIhman, Johnson, Vt. — Auto overturned—cut eye	10.00
Leo Gibault, Est., R. 1, Middlebury, Vt. — Auto struck tree—mortuary	1000.00
Mary E. Matusko, Hadley, Mass. — Auto collision—scalp injury	20.00
Frances E. Merchant, Sunderland, Mass. — Auto accident—internal injuries	130.00
Mrs. Clara M. Martin, Northampton, Mass. — Auto collision—gen. injuries	20.71
Karol Morszek, Westfield, Mass. — Struck by auto—injuries	30.00
Harry L. Sage, R. 1, Stonington, Conn. — Auto accident—bruised jaw and chest	40.00
Earle C. Hayes, West Suffield, Conn. — Auto accident—cut thumb	20.00
Max Rustein, Hartford, Conn. — Truck collided with auto—sprained back	30.00
Christine Jansen, Hamburg, N. J. — Auto collision—contusions	30.00
Mrs. Olive Giberson, R. 2, Vincentown, N. J. — Auto accident—inj. scalp and knee	85.71
Loetitia P. Parry, R. 1, Riverton, N. J. — Auto collision—frac. arm	90.00
Gladys Bray, Est., Smethport, Pa. — Auto struck by train—mortuary	1000.00
Mrs. Laura Barton, Washington, D. C. — Auto accident—inj. head	10.00

Keep Your Policy Renewed

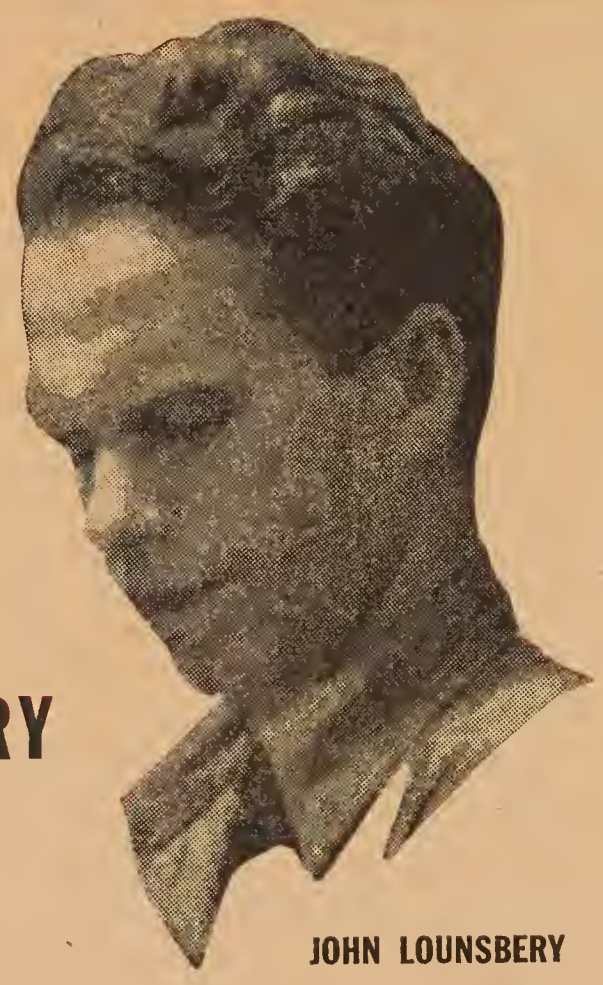
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Oldest and Largest Exclusive Health and Accident Company in America
N.A ASSOCIATES INC. — AGENTS — POUGHKEEPSIE, N.Y.

The G.L.F. Page

"The basis of a sound business cooperative is voluntary use by fully informed patrons." . . . .

Laying Time AHEAD!

JIMMY RICE AND JOHN LOUNSBERY TALK IT OVER



JOHN LOUNSBERY

John: Those pullets of yours look pretty nice, Jimmy. About ready to lay, aren't they?

Jimmy: Yes, I'm getting some eggs right now. I'll start moving them into the laying house in a couple of days. How are your pullets coming?

John: Mine aren't quite so far along as yours. I believe they're a little younger, and my strain is a little later-maturing anyway. I like them that way. I'd just as soon they didn't lay an egg until they were six months old. I like to get all the size on them I can before they go into the laying house, so I keep them out on range until they are laying 15% or 20%.

Jimmy: Up here at the Egg & Apple Farm we like to get them into laying quarters as soon as possible after they begin to lay. We always vaccinate them when we make the change, and of course that holds them back a little.

John: I don't vaccinate unless some trouble shows up. I just clean up and disinfect the houses when I move the birds. And of course I change their feed.

Jimmy: Me, too. We've been using G.L.F. mashes for 13 years now, and they sure do a great job for us. Have you tried the special mashes?

John: No, I've had such good results with the regular mashes that I'm sticking to them.

Jimmy: Well, these pullets you see right here have all been raised on Special Start & Grow, and they're as nice a crop as we've ever had. On the number of birds we raise, a dollar or two saving on every ton of feed means something. We're thinking of trying some of our pullets on the Special Laying & Breeding this fall.

John: Let me know how you come out.

Jimmy: I will, John. And good luck to you with your own birds.



JIMMY RICE



THREE KINDS OF DIVIDENDS

. . . was the subject of T. B. Clausen, speaking on the G.L.F. Radio Program Friday evening, August 5. Ted appears on the program frequently, commenting on the agricultural situation and on G.L.F. news events. The program is a nightly feature on WESG (850 Kilocycles), 7:00-7:15 E.S.T., Monday through Friday.

GETTING PAID FOR FERTILIZING WHEAT

Does it pay to fertilize winter wheat? Here's what Professor E. L. Worthen says:

"Keep in mind the fact that practically all wheat is seeded to some type of hay mixture. The effect of the fertilizer on the seeding is of as great or greater importance than on the



wheat crop itself. Therefore do not judge the effectiveness of the fertilizer on the yield of wheat alone."

Surveys and experiments have proved that the increased hay in rotation after wheat fertilization often more than pays for the cost of the fertilizer. Add to this an increase of an average of 10 bushels of plumper wheat to the acre from the use of 300 pounds of 5-20-5, and the payment for wheat fertilization is a substantial one.

CHASING FLIES

Some dairymen like a spray that will keep flies away from the cows during milking and for several hours after. Others prefer a spray that will kill every fly it hits, even though it is less effective at keeping the flies away. **G.L.F. Stock Spray** kills some flies, but it is primarily a repelling spray—it keeps insects away from the animals for five or six hours after it is used. **G.L.F. Killing Spray** kills them dead. It's light, has a pleasant odor, and does not stain, which makes it a good spray for the household as well as the barn.

PRACTICAL PAINTING POINTERS

If you figure on painting your house or barn every three years, one coat of paint is enough, says Merritt Crouch, in charge of G.L.F. Paint Service. Two coats are necessary if you paint every six or eight years. The first coat should be thinned with turpentine and oil—more turpentine for hardwood, and more oil if the wood is soft. Merritt adds these suggestions:

1. Paint on a dry day when the temperature is between 50° and 90°. Moisture in the air may cause trouble later.
2. Remove all loose paint with a wire brush or putty knife. Make sure the surface of the wood is smooth.
3. Fill all nail holes, cracks in siding, and gaps between clapboards with putty to prevent moisture from getting behind the boards.
4. Mix the paint carefully according to instructions on the label.
5. Use a good brush. The better the brush, the better the job.



G.L.F. Quality

COOPERATIVE
G.L.F. EXCHANGE, INC.
Ithaca, N.Y.

SPECIAL ISSUE AUGUST 20, 1938



AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

FIVE YEARS FOR $3.00 — THREE YEARS FOR $2.00 — PUBLISHED EVERY OTHER WEEK

VOTE!

AUGUST
18 - 19 - 20
Are the Dates.

A Living Price for Milk is the Issue

A.L. COLEMAN '38

SPECIAL ISSUE — *Read the Explanation of the Milk Marketing Order on Pages 4 and 5.*

DAIRYMEN *Tell Why They Will Vote* FOR *the* MILK ORDER

YESTERDAY, as we were threshing, I saw two men trying to move an empty wagon. One picked up the tongue and started pulling. The other, thinking they were going to back the wagon out of the way, grabbed the side and pushed back with all his strength. Suddenly they both looked around to find the trouble and you would have laughed to see the foolish grin on their faces when they realized their mistake.

Life's lessons are often so plain and simple that we fail to grasp their meaning. If it were not so pitiably pathetic, the spectacle of one big group of farmers selling uncontrolled surplus and the rest sacrificing so much to take care of theirs, could be just as big a joke. As long as we farmers are so set on keeping up this endless and useless competition, instead of united cooperation, I feel the only controllable solution which should afford us quick relief is this State and Federal Marketing Act. I have great confidence in the able men who wrote it. As our dairy representatives, they deserve our vote of confidence. Personally I shall vote to give this Act a good try-out. — *J. Sloat Welles, Elmira, N. Y.*

* * *

Savings Are Gone

THE dairy farmers of this state welcome your work in behalf of the new Milk Order.

We have used all of our savings. We have used all of our credit. If conditions continue we will be forced into bankruptcy. This plan seems to offer relief. It can surely do no harm. And anything the dealers fight as they do this can be depended upon to check their selfish activities and be a help to farmers.

My neighbor says he will vote for it Aug. 20— if he doesn't happen to have any hay out. I say that he, and all of us, might better let our summer's hay crop rot than to fail to vote for this, the first measure that seems to hold out practical relief for us.—*V. M. Cutting, Ithaca, N. Y.*

* * *

Will Help all Dairymen

THE proposed Order may not be perfect, but under the pressure of starvation milk prices in comparison with costs of production, it seems like a necessary step in the right direction.

There will be some who will oppose the order because *for the present* they are enjoying a preferred market. But many of us, by experience of our own or of others, realize that it is not fair for a part of the producers to bear the burden of surplus for all, and we believe that the order will be beneficial in the long run to all dairymen.

Furthermore, the order is designed to eliminate the chiseler, the person or firm who becomes a market robber by price cutting, which act tends of course to lower all milk prices. The order also regulates inter-state shipments — something that state control could not do.

These factors, along with the fact that we have tried about everything else (except proper currency management for which there is evidently no hope at present), and that we can't be much worse off anyway, constitute the main reasons why I am going to vote *for* the proposed Federal Milk Order for the New York City market.—*L. E. Harvey, Marathon, N. Y., Deputy Master of N. Y. State Grange.*

* * *

Dairymen on the Spot

I HAVE been a milk producer for the past 47 years, have sold fluid milk in many different markets, and have been in some pretty hard spots; but I think that unless something is done very soon, we are headed for the worst spot in my long experience. It behooves us, both as individuals and cooperatives, to show our fighting spirit and beat down the dominating power that the dealers have attained.

That time is at hand *now* when we have the Federal and State aid to help us gain that objective. We must stand together solidly and when the voting days arrive get the vote out and put over the Order.

The Order may not be perfect, but the fundamental principles are correct, and necessary changes may be made as time goes on. All dealers will be compelled to pay the same price, and that will cut out the chiselers. All producers will share equally both the fluid and surplus markets, which is as it should be. — *George Miller, President of Slate Hill Milk Producers Co-operative, Slate Hill, N. Y.*

* * *

Lick This and We Are Licked

I FAVOR the proposed Order because I feel it is the best and only movement on foot at this time that will give the dairymen relief from the financial depression that we are now facing. If this Order is accepted, we stand a chance of getting a living price for our product. If it is turned down, we are licked financially.—*H. C. Griswold, Cortland, N. Y., Secretary-Treas, of Gracie Dairy Cooperative Ass'n., Inc.*

Turn to pages 6, 10, 11, 13 and 15 for additional letters on this subject.

Only Four Letters Oppose Order

SINCE the discussion about the Federal Milk Order started, *American Agriculturist* has received only four letters from dairymen who oppose the Order. With one of these we agree in principle, for the writer said that he would not vote for the Order because he did not want any more government in his business. As we have pointed out elsewhere, *American Agriculturist* is opposed to government in farming or any other business, but this particular proposition looks like government cooperation with the dairy industry, and not domination or regimentation. A writer of another letter opposing the Order claims that the milk dealers are for it, and therefore he would not vote for it. That gentleman is, of course, just exactly 100 per cent wrong, for the dealers are opposed to the Milk Order.

On the other hand, there have been plenty of letters from dairymen who realize the seriousness of the present situation and who give reasons why they will support this Order by vote. We are printing here as many of these letters as we have room for.

Justice for Milk Producers

By H. V. NOYES *Commissioner of Agriculture and Markets, State of New York.*

IN GENERAL, I think, it is becoming more and more recognized that the law of supply and demand under modern conditions is so susceptible of manipulation that it cannot be left to itself; that there must be regulation, particularly in certain branches of industry, to protect the public interest by offsetting this artificial interference of selfish and interested individuals or companies with the free working of supply and demand.

This, I believe, is true of the dairy industry in particular in this State. Milk is a necessity of life. The milk industry should be so regulated that people living in the cities should always have available an ample supply in the best sanitary condition at a fair and reasonable price.

At the same time, this regulation or control should be such that those who produce milk efficiently are reasonably assured of a decent living from their investment and labor. It should also permit those who distribute milk efficiently to be reasonably assured of a fair return upon capital invested and reimbursement for fair wages paid to those they employ.

Recently, the uncontrolled law of supply and demand has been working at its savage worst in this industry. I have on my desk several photographs of store windows in New York City with large advertisements painted on them offering milk of a certain reputable brand at three cents per quart.

We learn from investigations that have been made from time to time that the actual cost of processing and delivering milk is not far from five cents per quart. It is perfectly evident that when it is sold at three cents per quart that is less than cost and is done for some unfair, sinister purpose; perhaps to put some competitor out of business. This would not be a matter of so great concern if it were simply a fight between two dealers. But price-cutting inevitably reacts to the disadvantage of the producer who is the least able to suffer this loss and in no way responsible for it.

The attempt on the part of a few dealers to buy cheap milk to carry on a savage fight such as this in the retail market results in a generally much lower price for all milk. During the past several months much more milk in fluid form has been offered for sale in New York City than the market, under recent economic conditions could absorb. The result has been that the producers who are unorganized and unregulated, are suffering from the lowest prices experienced in many years.

The law of supply and demand has brought the milk producers of New York State very close to ruin. While we have been nearly fifty years trying to find some way to make the law of supply and demand operate to produce its greatest benefits, it is difficult to see where any great progress has been made. One of the purposes of government is to regulate relationships between factors of industries having to do with the necessities of life.

If there were no differences of opinion between people and groups in this world, there would be very little need for government of any sort. The purpose of government is to so govern that the interests of each group are fairly considered and to so regulate the affairs of individuals and groups that the best interests of all groups are served.

When the price of milk gets too low, the farmer cannot simply shut off the supply. When the supply of milk is too little, the farmer cannot, through any immediate action, very greatly increase the supply. Therefore, the source of supply must be so regulated that in periods of shortage there is still enough to supply the needs of the public. In order to insure a proper supply for the public during the shortage period there will always inevitably be a surplus during the flush period.

Milk is a commodity which can be used for purposes other than sale as fluid milk, and the sensible thing, of course, is to remove from the fluid milk market any surplus above needs. This can only be done by a general movement on the part of the farmers and such united effort is entirely dependent upon organization and cooperation, which are not possible except under government regulation.

It seems to me entirely natural and proper that in such a case as milk the government should take responsibility for enforcing such rules as the industry itself may suggest to cure the evils of uncontrolled operation of the law of supply and demand, providing such rules are fair to all factors of the industry.

I feel very definitely that this is a natural and proper function of government. To me it does not appear like government regulation so much as government cooperation to secure justice throughout the industry.



The Northeast is the greatest dairy section in the world, but if it is going to continue to produce this vital product, dairymen must get a living price for their milk.



Shall I Sell My Cows and QUIT?

By E. R. EASTMAN

BEFORE me as I write is a letter from a dairyman whom I have known for many years.

"With prices where they are," he writes, "with taxes and other costs steadily mounting, and with dairymen constantly fighting among themselves, what hope have I, and in particular what hope has my son, that we can continue in the dairy business and maintain a decent standard of living? Shall I sell my cows and quit?"

The first indication that I had that perhaps all was not well with the dairy business was when, as a small boy on a large dairy farm, there never seemed to be anything left over from the milk check after the feed and other bills were paid. The need of better milk prices was again brought home to me as a youngster when Father got so excited about the Five States Association. He had great hopes that this first attempt of dairymen to organize would succeed. I remember how bitterly disappointed he was when the Five States Association failed after it attempted to pull a milk strike right in the milk-flush period of June, back in the early 1900's.

Again as a young man the milk marketing situation became a real personal matter with me when I worked a farm with a 40-cow dairy on shares and sold the milk to a large distributor. Never will I forget how mad I was when an arrogant milk inspector told me what I had to do with my stables, or when the milk station man pulled the cover off one of my cans of milk, sniffed at it disdainfully, slammed it back on the can and ordered me to take the whole batch home.

Out of those earlier experiences I came to realize how grave the need was for dairymen to get better markets and better prices for their milk.

So, in 1916 when as a Farm Bureau man in the large dairy County of Delaware, New York, I began to hear talk of an organization called the Dairymen's League, I was interested, and when the strike of 1916 came along I exceeded my powers as a County Agent by traveling and speaking sometimes 16 and 18 hours a day to give farmers the facts and to tell them what they were up against. When finally after nearly two weeks of struggle, word came of the dairymen's success, I was so excited that I jumped clear over the office table.

Now I mention this personal history to show some qualifications for trying to answer my friend's question in the letter at the beginning of this article, as to where we go from here in the dairy business.

One trouble with the milk business, and one of the reasons why I don't like to discuss it even with my friends, is that just the moment the subject is opened everybody begins to get mad and unreasonable and to think with his emotions instead of with his intellect. It is the most quarrelsome subject I have ever known, and that in my opinion is the chief reason why we can't make more progress toward solving it. Another reason is that there are too many quacks and demagogues, publications, and selfish leaders trying to build up hatreds and animosities among farmers; and what a fine situation that makes for a milk dealer.

No successful solution can be found for our problem until dairymen are willing to return to common sense, to discuss the subject calmly, to listen to all the facts and to kick the selfish leaders out of the window.

Now there are many of those who believe that cooperation among dairymen has failed. I don't. But I admit that cooperation has not made the progress that some of us hoped for. For one reason, we expected too much of it. We thought all we had to do was to listen to a silver-tongued organizer, join up, and then hold out our hands to get much larger prices. *We did not realize that the success of any cooperative depends entirely upon the amount of support it receives.*

But cooperation has made some progress, and in spite of its enemies it has accomplished some results. Maybe we expected it to go too fast, and progress is a very, very slow animal. About all we can hope for is to take three steps ahead and then slip back two. I well remember, and so do you, what happened to small independent cooperative plants years ago. They got started with great enthusiasm, and then the competing dealers would offer farmers in the cooperative better prices than the cooperative could pay, until the cooperative had to close its doors. Then, of course, the farmers went back to the same old starvation prices. Our whole dairy country is strewn with wrecks of small cooperatives because they were too small to stand off alone those dealers who adopted unfair tactics.

For twenty years, and a thousand times, I have said that cooperation could not succeed to its fullest extent until the cooperative leaders themselves could work together in the same way they asked their own members to. I finally lived to see the day in the New York milk shed, after the passage of the Rogers-Allen Bill, when nearly one hundred large and small milk marketing cooperatives did get together in a bargaining agency. As a result, milk prices to farmers were immediately advanced, and for a long period last year this cooperation among cooperatives added several (*Turn to Page* 15)

VOTE - *August 18, 19 and 20 are the Dates* - VOTE

AUGUST 18, 19 and 20 are the dates when dairymen will vote "yes" or "no" on the Federal-State Milk Marketing Order for the New York City market. *By all means vote so that the result will be a fair expression of producer opinion.* If every dairyman eligible, (and that means all whose milk is delivered to a plant approved for shipment to the New York Market) expresses his honest opinion, no one can logically find any fault with the result. The memberships of some cooperatives have already decided to cast the vote of the association as a unit. In other cases, and where a dairyman is not a member of a cooperative association, the vote will be by individuals.

The New York State producers will use two ballots. The pink one is for approval of the State Order which is practically identical with the Federal Order. The yellow one is to be used on the vote for the Federal Order. Producers in other states will vote only on the Federal Order. This will be a secret ballot. No one will ever know how you voted except Federal employees who count the ballot and they are sworn to secrecy.

Before the Secretary of Agriculture will put the order into effect, it must be approved by two-thirds of the dairymen eligible to vote. The State Order, which is practically identical with the Federal Order, requires that three-fourths of the dairymen be in favor before it is put into effect. The reason for the two orders is that the Federal Order will be used to control milk crossing state lines; the State Order to control milk in intra-state shipment.

You, as a dairyman, may have been impatient at the delay in the vote. The primary reason for the delay was an honest desire to make certain that the Order was workable and free of loopholes. Doubtless those opposed to the Order were pleased with the delay, believing that the longer the delay, the better the chance of securing a vote unfavorable to it. It has been rumored that dealers plan to pay a good price for August milk (or at least plan *to promise to pay a good price*), hoping thereby to convince a good many dairymen that the order is unnecessary.

It seems important for the dairyman who is about to vote to look beyond minor details and bickerings. After all, the real question is this:—Do you favor the original five principles which were agreed upon by producers' representatives as the groundwork on which the Order should be built? These principles are:

1. An equal purchase price to be paid by all dealers for milk for the same use.
2. An equal share to each producer of the benefits of the fluid market.
3. An equal share by each producer in the burdens of the surplus, and the expense of controlling it.
4. Reasonable contribution to those having surplus facilities for the use of them, seasonally, for market protection.
5. Effectuation of the foregoing principles in such a manner as will perpetuate and encourage cooperatives. And further, build this plan on a basis of fair play to all—producer, dealer, and consumer.

Following the hearings held a couple of months ago, some changes were made in the original proposal, but in no case does a change violate any one of the five original principles.

High Points of the MILK MARKETING ORDER

IF YOU are eligible to vote, you should receive by mail a copy of the revised Order. Watch for it! At first glance it looks like a formidable document, difficult to understand. It has been the position of *American Agriculturist* right along that dairymen should understand the Order. That is why practically every issue of this paper has carried the best information we could get relative to the terms of the Order. Now that the Order is in final form, we have tried to put the important parts of it into every-day farm language.

ARTICLE I — Definitions

This article consists of necessary definitions. The marketing area is defined as the City of New York and the counties of Nassau, Suffolk and Westchester. Handler means anyone who handles or sells milk in the marketing area (including partnerships, corporations, cooperative associations.) This definition has been broadened to include sellers in order to make it easier to check up on the use to which milk is put, to trace the milk, and to see that it is properly classified.

ARTICLE II — Market Administrator

This article provides for the appointment of a Market Administrator and defines his powers and duties. The Administrator will be appointed and can be removed by the Secretary of Agriculture. He, as well as employees who handle money, must be bonded. His job is to administer the Order (if and when it becomes effective) and to investigate and report to the Secretary complaints and violations of the Order.

He will keep records, make reports to the Secretary of Agriculture, and not later than the 25th day of each month will announce Class 1 and Class 2-A prices to be in effect the following month, and figured in accordance with the terms of the Order which we will explain later. (Article IV). Not later than the 5th day of each month he will announce prices for Classes 2-B, 3-A, 3-B, 3-C, 3-D, 4-A and 4-B, which have been computed in accordance with the provisions of the Order. Then not later than the 14th day of each month he will announce the uniform price as computed. (See our explanation of Article VI.)

Some producers may feel that the prices contained in the Order are too low. On the other hand, some dealers believe they are too high. Averaging the two viewpoints may result in the conclusion that they are as near right as is possible to get them.

ARTICLE III — Classification

The final Order provides for a larger number of classes than was originally proposed. In determining the number of classes and the definitions of them, the goal has been to obtain the best possible price for producers. For example, manufacturers of ice cream outside New York City are permitted to make ice cream from sweet butter. Putting the price of sweet cream for the manufacture of ice cream too high would merely lose for producers the ice cream market for sweet cream. Manufacturers would naturally turn to sweet butter, which they could buy for less money. In other words, there is no advantage in putting the price high if you make no sale.

The big argument about classification, and the important one from the standpoint of producers, was whether or not milk should be classified as it left the country plant, or according to the dealers' use of it in the New York City market. Whether they have been right or wrong, some producers have felt that some milk paid for at Class 3 and 4 prices eventually found its way into bottles. They insisted that classification be made at the country plant. In other words if milk leaves the country plant in fluid form, it is Class 1 milk. The Order says milk shall be classified as it leaves the country plant except where it is moved to a second country plant, in which case it may be classified according to its use there.

The Order calls for 9 classes. Briefly they are:

1. Class 1 is fluid milk, and all milk utilization of which is not established for classification in some other class. Loss or waste not to exceed 2 per cent of the total quantity may be prorated by a handler to each class in proportion to the use he makes of the milk he buys.
2. Class 2-A is milk for fluid cream, except as set forth in paragraphs 5 and 7 below.
3. Class 2-B is milk for plain condensed milk and ice cream mix, except as provided in paragraph 6 below.
4. Class 3-A is milk for evaporated milk, or for any cheese other than cream and American Cheddar cheese.
5. Class 3-B is milk for frozen cream.
6. Class 3-C is milk for upstate ice cream.
7. Class 3-D is milk for cream sold outside the marketing area; also, milk the butterfat from which leaves the plant in the form of cream cheese.
8. Class 4-A is milk used for butter.
9. Class 4-B is milk used for American Cheddar cheese.

Soft cheeses are included in Class 3-D because manufacturers

can make these cheeses from uninspected cream. Therefore to leave them in Class 2 would merely mean that manufacturers would not buy but would turn to uninspected cream.

Class 3-B as defined in the original proposal has been split into 3-B, 3-C and 3-D, because it is believed the change will return producers a better price. In Classes 4-A and 4-B, a 4c allowance has been granted for the manufacture of butter, as against 3c in the original proposal; and a 3c allowance for the manufacture of cheese, as against 2c in the original proposal.

ARTICLE IV — Minimum Prices

The Order sets the Class 1 price of milk by using a formula based on butter prices and provides that the price will change as the price of butter changes. The year is divided into a short period (August through March) and a flush period (April through July) with different prices for each period. The short period has been made a month longer than it was in the original proposal—from August to March inclusive; and the flush period a month shorter, from April to July inclusive, which is an advantage to producers. The following table is self-explanatory:

Butter-price range	*Class I Price*	
	April through July	*August through March*
Cents per pound	*Dollars per cwt.*	*Dollars per cwt.*
Under 20	1.80	2.05
20—24.9	2.00	2.25
25—29.9	2.20	2.45
30—34.9	2.20	2.65
35—39.9	2.40	2.65
40—44.9	2.60	2.85
45—49.9	2.80	3.05
Over 49.9	3.00	3.25

The Class 2-A fluid cream price schedule is as follows:

Butter-price range	*Class 2-A price*		
	March through July	*August through October*	*November through February*
Cents per lb.	*Dollars per cwt.*	*Dollars per cwt.*	*Dollars per cwt.*
Under 20	1.30	1.35	1.50
20—24.9	1.50	1.55	1.70
25—29.9	1.70	1.75	1.90
30—34.9	1.85	1.90	2.05
35—39.9	2.00	2.05	2.20
40—44.9	2.15	2.20	2.35
45—49.9	2.30	2.35	2.50
Over 49.9	2.45	2.50	2.65

Article IV sets up formulas for the determination of prices of other classes. For example, the price for Class 2-B shall be 10c higher than evaporated milk. 3-A shall be 10c higher than the average paid by a specified group of evaporated milk plants. (However, the 3-A price shall not be *less* than a price computed as follows: To the average Chicago price of 92-score butter, add 30 per cent, multiply by 3.5, and add 7c.)

The Class 3-B price will be 20c higher than 4-A (butter). Class 3-C price will be 10c higher than butter. Class 3-D price will be 7½c higher than butter.

The 4-A price (butter) is computed by taking the average New York wholesale price of 92-score butter, deducting 4c for manufacturing, adding 20 per cent for overrun, and multiplying by 3.5, the average butterfat test.

For example, if the butter price is 26 cents, deducting 4 cents will give 22 cents; adding 20 per cent (4.4) will give 26.4 and multiplying by 3.5 will give $.924. Figured the same way a 36 cent price for butter will give a Class 4-A price of $1.344 for 3.5 milk.

The Class 4-B price is computed by taking an average specified cheese price, deducting 3c for manufacture, and multiplying by 9.45, the average yield of 100 lbs. of milk.

For example, if the cheese price is 13 cents, deducting 3 cents will give 10 cents and multiplying by 9.45 will give $.945 as the Class 4-B price for 3.5 milk.

Freight Differentials

Milk is priced at the 200-mile zone, and differentials are allowed on the tank car basis in the form of plus differentials to producers nearer than 200 miles to New York City, and in the form of minus differentials to producers farther than 200 miles from New York City. The only change in the practice as previously followed in the market is that formerly the differentials were allowed on a less-than-carlot basis. This means that the producers nearer the market will receive smaller plus differentials than in the past, and those further than 200 miles from the market will receive smaller minus differentials.

ARTICLE V — Reports of Handlers

This article defines quite definitely the kind of reports which dealers must make to the Administrator on or before the 23rd day of each month. Dealers are required to make available to the Market Administrator or his representative any records which will enable the Administrator to verify reports and check butterfat tests.

ARTICLE VI — Determination of Uniform Price

This article gives definite directions whereby the Administrator will compute the uniform price each month for milk containing 3.5 per cent butterfat at plants in the 201-210 mile zone.

Producers in certain areas near New York City will get a 25 cent differential, to be figured before the uniform price is determined. Between 4 and 5 cents a hundred will be deducted to provide for correcting errors and delinquent payments by dealers. The uniform price will be the price to a dairyman producing grade B, 3.5 milk in the 200 mile zone. To it will be added or subtracted butterfat and freight differentials.

Some Points the Marketing Order Does NOT Contain

THE ORDER has no production control features. Producers are not required to make any reports to the Market Administrator.

The Order says nothing about retail prices to consumers. However, dealers must pay the same price for milk to be used for the same purpose.

The Order is not permanent. It can be suspended or terminated when producers of over 50% of the milk sold in the marketing area wish it. It can be amended by a two-thirds vote of dairymen. (This provision is not in the Order; it is in the law under which the Order was written.)

The Order carries no provision for enlarging the milk shed. As in the past, city Health Departments can approve or refuse to approve plants supplying milk in the marketing area.

Dealers are not prohibited from paying more than the prices carried in the Order. Prices as specified in the Order are *minimum* prices.

ARTICLE VII — Payment to Producers

Payments to producers are made by the dealer or cooperative association. The Administrator handles only the money to pay the expenses of administration, which cannot exceed 2c per hundred, and a fund known as the producer settlement fund. Money comes to this latter fund from dealers whose payments for milk, according to the classification in which it is used, would exceed the uniform price; and money is paid from this fund by the Administrator to dealers whose payments for milk, based on the classification in which it is used, would be less than the uniform price. To put it simply, dealers who use a large part of the milk they buy in Class 1 and 2 will pay money into this fund, while dealers who use a large proportion of the milk in the lower classifications will be paid from the fund.

Payments to producers or to cooperative associations of producers will be the uniform price, plus or minus transportation freight and location differentials, butterfat differentials and Grade A premiums.

A differential is provided to cooperative associations out of the producer settlement fund according to the service they render. 1c a hundred will be paid to cooperatives whose members merely deliver milk to a plant and where the dealer makes payments directly to producers. 2½c a hundred will go to cooperatives where the reports and payments are made by the association. 5c a hundred will go to cooperatives which, in addition to other services rendered, have ample capacity and handle surplus including milk of producers not members. Cooperatives may apply to the Secretary of Agriculture for classification into one of these three groups. However, a cooperative belonging to the first group may later qualify for either of the other groups.

Reason given for these payments is that these cooperatives perform a service in the market in handling of milk and the control of surplus for which they should be compensated.

During any month *except November or December,* dealers equipped to handle fluid milk *only,* and where milk is diverted to a plant which manufactures, get a market service payment depending on the distance milk is hauled. During the months of November and December, plants primarily engaged in condensing or drying milk get a market service differential where they divert milk for fluid purposes. Here again the reason given for this is that dealers whose primary business is manufacturing are performing a service by allowing milk to be used for fluid purposes during the short period, while dealers whose chief business is Class 1 milk are performing a service when they divert this milk to be manufactured during the flush season.

ARTICLE VIII — Administration Expenses

This article merely states that dealers shall pay to the Administrator on or before the 20th of each month a sum not to exceed 2c per cwt. for all milk handled.

ARTICLE IX — Suspension, Termination and Liquidation

This article explains the procedure to follow if the Order is discontinued. The Administrator is required to close up the business of his office and to distribute any money in his possession for payment to producers in an equitable way.

(*Continued on Page* 15)

"WE FAVOR *the* ORDER"

Senator McElroy Urges Study and Vote

AS I HAVE previously told the farmers of New York State, in my capacity as Senator from Onondaga County, I want to be of assistance to them in every way possible. It is, therefor, with pleasure that I join with my many friends in urging that all producers make a sincere effort to know thoroughly the provisions of the Federal and State Order and when knowing them, I am convinced all will vote to place control of the surplus and producers prices directly in the hands of the producers themselves. — *Francis L. McElroy, Syracuse.*

* * *

Commissioner Jones Supports Order

HAVING been familiar with the varying conditions of the Boston milk market for a term of years. I have watched the development of the Federal-State Milk Program for New York with more than ordinary interest. The objective which has been sought in the Boston market has been stability of prices at a figure which would yield to the producer a return of the cost of production plus a reasonable profit. Various official groups have attempted to establish policies which would attain this objective, first the New England Commissioners of Agriculture, then the New England Governors followed by various commissions and committees, but these efforts were largely unsuccessful because they were based upon the principle of voluntary compliance to agreements between dealers and producers. A higher authority was needed to enforce a program which would lead to price stability.

The first Federal Order and Agreement for the Boston market operated in a fairly successful manner until it was terminated by being declared unconstitutional. During its operation the distress of milk producers throughout northern New England was somewhat alleviated. They were more contented and the advanced prices which they received afforded them a better degree of prosperity than they had previously or have had since. In my opinion, a marketing project under which producers will share equitably in the burden of surplus milk is just and right and if successfully administered cannot fail to result in the most good to the greatest number. The hostile attitude of a group of Boston dealers to the second Agreement and Order has weakened and emasculated its effectiveness; but it is hoped that when the final decision on the pending litigation is handed down the full benefits of the provisions of this Order will be realized.

The support of the Vermont Department of Agriculture to federal milk marketing supervision and control has been consistently extended for the reasons above given.

While doubtless the administration of the New York Agreement and Order will be beset with difficulties the program is a long step in advance and is worthy of the support of all dairymen in the New York milk shed.—*E. H. Jones, Commissioner of Agriculture for Vermont.*

* * *

From Co-Author of Rogers-Allen Law

AT THE New York State Fair last August I said—"As father of this milk law, I say to you that you will all stand together or hang separately. You are either going to make this law work, because you give it a united producer support, or you are again going to be split into dozens of small groups, each at the other fellow's throat and to the everlasting benefit of the dealers."

Since then a year has passed, during which producers have been working together and have made progress despite tremendous dealer opposition. The determination of producers and their growing strength has been very gratifying to me.

On August 18, 19 and 20 producers will vote and decide whether they want to use the full powers intended under the Rogers-Allen Law to secure for themselves a living price for milk. It must be remembered that the Rogers-Allen Law is a permissive law and producers themselves decide what shall be done under it. Producers can, if they will, control their prices or they can let the dealers control, with resulting ruinous prices, as they have in the past.

I urge all producers to vote for the Federal-State Order, and thus prove to the public that, through real cooperation, they can win. By adopting this Order, producers will make use of all of the power that their Governments intended they might have if they so wished.

Knowing producers as I do, I am confident they will not be led astray by dealer promises or propaganda at this time but will vote for producer control of prices and a better living for all farm folk.—*George F. Rogers, Rochester, N. Y.*

* * *

Decision Is Yours

IT IS known that the failure of milk control by the state was caused largely by the shipment of uncontrolled interstate milk. An important step was taken when the Metropolitar Co-operative Milk Producers Bargaining Agency, made possible under the Rogers-Allen law, was formed. Under it the producer received a very substantial increase in price, but surplus milk and "chiseling" dealers soon undermined the price structure. The procedure taken by the Bargaining Agency in approving the preliminary draft of the Federal-State Marketing Agreement or Order, as provided in the Rogers-Allen law, in my opinion was the logical thing to do, as its adoption in its final form will put teeth in the aforesaid law.

The milk producers have had the problem clearly presented and on August 20th they will have the opportunity to determine if they will cooperate with their brother farmers to compel the distributors to pay them a fair and living price for their milk. The decision is theirs. — *Howard N. Allen, Assemblyman and Co-Author Rogers-Allen Bill.*

* * *

Will Help Stability

AS A DAIRYMAN milking over 50 cows, I am going to vote for milk marketing order. I am not looking for any Utopia even if the order is approved, but it should bring some stability to the industry which is so essential and without which we are in a very insecure position. Some changes might be desirable but as a whole it holds out the only hope I see for the dairymen of the New York milk shed.—*Leigh G. Kirkland, Fredonia, N. Y. Formerly chairman Senate Agricultural Committee.*

* * *

State Grange Master Speaks Out

THE Chaotic condition of the metropolitan market has for many years been the great discouraging element in the lives of all dairymen in the Empire State especially.

For a little more than a year there has been an attempt to bring order out of chaos through the opportunity afforded by the so-called Rogers-Allen Law.

From my personal observation and study of conditions it is my firm conviction that if this marketing order is not voted in we will be thrown back fifty years in our marketing of milk or we may be faced with the proposition of milk being made a public utility. We dairymen cannot afford to contemplate either of these results, so let us vote for the Federal marketing order and save our business.—*Raymond Cooper, Oswego, N. Y.*

* * *

Surplus Plan Badly Needed

DUTCHESS County milk producers have for years catered to the demands of dealers supplying the fluid markets and have endeavored to produce as near as possible an even amount throughout the 12 months of the year. For some little time due to dealer manipulations to pit one group of producers against another, prices of all milk have been brought to ruinous levels. The fluid markets under present conditions are no longer attractive nor are they controlled by the nearby producers.

A sound surplus control plan in the hands of the producers so that fair fluid prices can be maintained and all producers throughout the milk shed share in the fluid market has been needed for years. The combined Federal and State Marketing Order upon which producers will vote on August 19th and 20th, gives producers for the first time a surplus control plan that will be fairly and fearlessly enforced and work to the benefit of all producers. No producer should think of voting against it, unless he is satisfied with present day conditions and present prices for fluid milk.—*E. J.Chaffee, Wassaic, N. Y.*

* * *

Handle Milk Marketing from Farm End

AS A MILK producer of 25 years and in my work in the Legislature on the Agricultural Committee and as chairman of the committee for five years, I have had a chance to study the milk situation from all angles. I feel that this is the first opportunity that the producer has had really to handle the milk business from the farm end.

I trust that all producers having an opportunity will avail themselves of their right to vote and will vote for producer control of prices, classification and surplus. I feel that this is a step forward and will mean much to the milk producers of the New York Milk Shed.—*Frank M. Smith, Springfield Center, N. Y.*

* * *

Either This or Quit Dairying

I THINK the problem of marketing milk is one that should be settled by farmers themselves, but since that cannot be done as shown by recen events, I believe the equitable distribution of milk prices can well be taken care of by the Federal Government. As I see it, we have the choice of that or quitting the business. — *Henry Eibert, Skaneateles, N. Y.*

WHEN AND WHERE TO VOTE

PLANS are made to send by mail from your State College a copy of the final Federal Milk Order and to producers in New York State a copy of the State Order. Watch for them! The package will also contain an explanation of the Order, some questions and answers about it and a list of voting places together with the day and hours when the polls will be open. You may choose the voting place which is most convenient for you, If you wish, it is even possible to vote in a county other than the one in which you live. The important thing is to VOTE and to remember that it is a secret ballot and no one except the men who count the ballots will know how you vote.

Special Issue — A. A. Position

BECAUSE of the grave importance of your decision as to whether or not you want the State and Federal Marketing Order for the New York milk shed, we are giving you this special issue in order that you may have the facts.

In addition to the straight news and facts about this Order, you will also find in this issue emphatic opinions expressed by farm men and women who favor this Order. We have expressed our own opinion. That is our privilege, *but it is also your privilege to exercise your own judgment and vote just as you think best, whether it be for or against the Order.* We of the *American Agriculturist* believe in the judgment of the American farm people when they have the facts. If you read this issue, if you have read other issues of *American Agriculturist* this summer, and if you have attended meetings and otherwise gotten all the facts possible on this Milk Order, we are perfectly willing to abide by your judgment whether it be for or against the Order. The only thing we do want to be emphatic about is that you look up your polling place and be sure to vote.

A NEW DAY DAWNS FOR THE DAIRY FARM FAMILY—



At last—Federal and State help for dairy farmers. The sun breaks through the clouds of heartache and despair to herald the coming of a new and brighter day. It's the day of a LIVING PRICE for milk . . . the day when the milk industry goes on a sound business basis.

Once more the farmer's wife will sing as she goes about her kitchen . . . the farmer's son will whistle at his chores . . . and the farmer himself will call out a cheery "good morning neighbor" as he drives his milk to town.

For Federal and State help means the end of suspicion and enmity. It puts all farmers on a friendly basis. And it gives them the aid of their Federal and State governments in their struggle with highly paid dealers and lawyers.

Vote Yes—from the bottom of your heart.

Let Every Farmer Vote

A LIVING

YES! YES! YES! YES! YES!

Here are some of the advantages farmers will gain when the proposed order is put into effect:

YES You'll Get ALL THIS!

1st Every farmer shipping to the Metropolitan market will have his share of the benefits in that fluid market. This means that dealers will no longer be able to threaten to close plants if farmers do not obey them.

2nd Classification of milk must be made IN THE COUNTRY. This is important to every farmer. It means that when the dealer takes fluid milk into the Metropolitan market HE MUST PAY FLUID PRICES. In the past the dealer classified the milk after it reached the city, and there was no way for the farmer to tell if his returns were fair or honest. This provision will make it impossible for chiseling dealers to get distress surplus milk with which to break markets.

3rd The burden of the surplus will be equally shared. This will help every farmer, since the surplus will not be available for fluid purposes.

4th The order will give farmers control of the milk supply which the dealers have always held up until now.

5th The order puts DEALERS under control. It is not an order to control farmers. It DOES NOT set the retail price to consumers.

6th Audits of dealers will be made by the government.

7th The order makes it possible to put the milk industry on a basis which is fair to all, the farmer, the dealer and the consuming public.



YES We Want
PRICE *for* MILK

Vote for Your Family's Best Interest

AUGUST 19th and 20th

At last, and in spite of all the obstacles dealers have put in the way, the farmers of the New York milk shed have a chance to vote for State and Federal help—help which will enable them to get a living price for milk.

At last the farmers of this milk shed have a chance to declare their independence of the dealers.

Now the farmers have a chance to say what they shall be paid for the milk they produce.

Now the farmers may defeat the chiseling dealer who has kept markets broken and farmer returns below production costs.

But winning the privilege of this vote has been a long, hard fight. Dealers have battled every inch of the way. First they fought against any order. Then they fought to have an order which was in their interests. And they have not quit their fight yet. One large company has announced that they will throw the order into court, and create further delay.

Today dealers' and brokers' "stooges" are busy spreading propaganda, and even threats.

Pay no attention to threats that you will lose your market if you vote for this order. With this order in force the dealers will not be able to take your share of the fluid market away from you.

Pay no attention to threats that you will be giving something up. Milk prices are too low for everybody today. Every dairy farmer will get MORE FOR HIS MILK as soon as this order is in operation.

With the order in force and backed by State and Federal Governments THE RULE OF THE DEALERS over the FARMERS IS BROKEN. Dealers know that this is true. That's why they have fought it so hard. That's why they are using every possible means to defeat it.

Let every farmer join in this fight of the farmer against the dealer. Get your own vote in early and see that all your friends vote YES, WE WANT A LIVING PRICE FOR MILK.

YES, We Want a LIVING PRICE for Milk!

WARNING — WARNING

Pay no attention to any charges made at the last minute. Pay no attention to any propaganda which may be started just before voting time. Pay no attention to "STOOGES" in the employ of the dealers. Pay no attention to arguments which may be launched by dealers so late that there is no chance to answer them. FOR TODAY DEALERS ARE DESPERATE. REMEMBER THAT THIS IS A FIGHT OF FARMERS AGAINST THE DEALERS. AND IN THIS FIGHT WE HAVE THE STATE AND FEDERAL GOVERNMENTS ON OUR SIDE.

THIS IS A SECRET BALLOT!

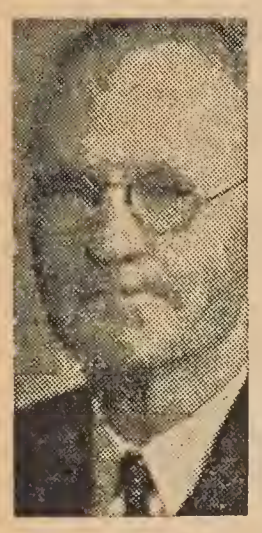
THE BALLOT WILL BE ABSOLUTELY SECRET. NO DEALER CAN POSSIBLY KNOW HOW YOU WILL VOTE. REGARDLESS OF THREATS OR PROMISES. REMEMBER YOU ALONE WILL KNOW HOW YOU VOTE.

THIS ADVERTISEMENT IS PUBLISHED BY THE THOUSANDS OF FARMERS WHO THROUGH THEIR CO-OPERATIVES CONSTITUTE THE METROPOLITAN MILK PRODUCERS BARGAINING AGENCY

Let's Get A LIVING PRICE *for* MILK

By J. RALPH GRAHAM*

I THINK it would be helpful to consider the objective we seek when we ask the Federal Government to control our milk markets. It would also be helpful if we considered the reasons why we have failed to gain this objective by our own efforts and why, as a last resort, we have appealed to the Federal Government.



J. RALPH GRAHAM

In New York State the producers organizations have adopted as their slogan, "A Living Price for Milk". This briefly but fully expresses the most needed and most desired goal of the milk producer.

Generally speaking we do not complain of the long hours of hard labor that we must spend at our job. We take as a matter of course, the havoc that is wrought in our herds by disease. We do not enjoy damage done such as many of us suffered this season by excessive rainfall or in other seasons by drought. These and many other things over which no one has any control may cause us loss and make it necessary for us to work longer and harder to do a creditable job on our farms. But when we have done a creditable job we feel that we are entitled to "A Living Price for our Milk".

Why is it then that we do not receive a decent price? The first and most important reason is the lack of organization and the difficulty of becoming sufficiently organized. Tremendous effort has been made in many attempts to organize dairy farmers so they themselves could control their milk. These attempts have not been fully successful because here and there a producer will accept the bait held out by dealers whose interests are curtailed by farmers acting together. All of us have been approached by these smooth, persuasive chaps who attempt to make you believe that your welfare is the greatest interest of their life. Too many farmers fall for this line so that organization is prevented from becoming fully effective.

Again farmers are too ready to believe stories told them about other groups of farmers. I know of a distributor in Boston who made it his regular business to develop enmity between two managers of milk cooperatives. He met them both frequently and always had some yarn to tell one what the other said. He was successful in building suspicion and enmity between these managers. It spread to the farmer directors and the two cooperatives were at one another's throats. It cost the milk producers in New England a great deal of money.

I do not mean to say that all milk dealers are of this type but I do say that there are very few that look with favor upon complete organization of the farmers. Most of them will resort to any means, fair or foul, to keep the farmers apart and fighting among themselves.

I have observed in small markets supplied by dealers with little interstate milk that State milk control works very satisfactorily. I know of no trouble in any market in Maine, New Hampshire or Vermont. These men are satisfied with the spread allowed them by the Administrator and harmony exists. The Administrator simply acts as an umpire and all obey the rules.

In the large markets greed and avarice enter the picture and it takes strong farmer support for any kind of administration to be successful.

In Boston in spite of strong dealer opposition and court cases there is little doubt that the producer is receiving a higher price than he would if we had no Federal help. If the court case is decided in favor of the Administration the producers all will receive about 25 cents more per hundred which would give the producer in the 200 mile zone about $1.68 per hundred for his milk for the last half of June.

It appears to me that the honest dealer who is satisfied with a reasonable spread should welcome Federal and State control. It would free him from the cut-throat competition of the chiseling dealer by making it impossible for the chiseler to buy cheap surplus milk and undersell him. There is nothing to prevent his paying his producers a higher price than that set by the Administrator if his market warrants it.

In the Boston Market this year there has been as high as 70% surplus and without Federal help there would certainly have been a demoralized market. Few producers would have gotten much more than a surplus price. In the past before Federal help was available there was certain to be upsets in the flush season. Tremendous efforts with little success were made by producer organizations to stabilize the market. It is simply necessary to have some strong coordinating power that is strong enough to make the greedy, unruly and unscrupulous play the game by good ethical rules if we that produce receive "A Living Price for Milk".

*** Mr. Graham is a New Hampshire dairy farmer whose milk goes to Boston. He is president of the Eastern States Exchange and a Federal Land Bank Director.**

FARM WOMEN *State Their Case*

A Little Dairy History

I HAVE been interested in the marketing of dairy products since my earliest recollections. When a child, all of the milk in this part of the state was made into butter which was packed in tubs and firkins and generally marketed once a year. There were many tales of tricky dealers and inability to secure a fair price. It was not uncommon for farmers to receive very little or nothing for their entire year's production.

When the picture changed and the milk dealers came into this county for fluid milk, most of the farmers were glad to sell them their milk, as the West was competing in the butter market. Both honest and dishonest dealers came for the milk, with uncertain prices and frequent failures to pay.

Cooperative groups were formed but unfortunately their officers often did not have the business training or the experience to make the ventures successful. More losses for the farmer.



"Hang on, I'm gonna try to pass him."

The history since 1916 is more familiar to everyone. It has the same underlying theme: on one side, the producer and honest dealers struggling to make a living and to give New York City the best milk supply in the world; on the other side, the tricky dealers, the unscrupulous self-imposed leaders and politicians who can, by arousing suspicion and appealing to the emotions, influence a minority preventing constructive cooperatives from being as effective as need be.

I would like to see some solution other than Federal orders; however, we can readily understand that on account of the geographical situation of New York City, any regulation cannot be strictly a New York State affair. I cannot see how the proposed Federal order can injure milk producers, and it might help (for a time at least) to prevent many of the present abuses.

In June I attended a Farm Bureau meeting in New England and inquired about the success of the Federal plan in the Boston market. All agreed that conditions were better than before the Order went into effect and that they were receiving more money than they would have without Federal assistance.

I know that farm women are much interested in this very important question. I believe that it is for their best interests to vote or to advise an affirmative vote to give the Federal Order a trial. —*Elizabeth MacDonald, Delhi, N. Y., Former President of N. Y. State Home Bureaus.*

* * *

Dairymen Entitled to Living Price

I LIVE on a dairy farm and the price of milk is a vital concern in this community, as in many others. Everywhere dairy farmers are anxiously discussing the proposed Federal Order. We all want the living wage that rightfully belongs to all farmers. We have lived through several different plans, with more or less success according to the view-point. Milk Control had its points, but the majority decided it wasn't perfect. Strikes have had their innings, and what have they brought us? Certainly, our pocketbooks have grown thinner with every strike. We think one more strike would ruin our community.

Is the Federal Milk Order perfect? Probably not, but it seems to me that it is at least constructive. I believe it would work if given a fair trial. It seems to me it would mean a real increase in our milk checks. I am opposed in the main to Federal control of things. But what other constructive suggestion has been made which will take effect soon, and save many of us from losing our farms?—*Elizabeth L. Arthur, Lowville, N. Y.*

* * *

Will Stabilize Market

I BELIEVE the Federal Milk Marketing Agreement will enable the dairy farmer to obtain a living price for his milk because the industry will be stabilized as never before.

There will be no chiseling, no underselling, and true cooperation will be in force to the everlasting good of everybody. — *Mrs. Earl B. Clark, North Norwich, N. Y.*

* * *

Women Suffer from Low Prices

I WISH I had words to tell you how the New York farmers' wives want the milk order adopted! They have felt the pressure of the depression so long, have carried on so bravely and so well, putting up a surprisingly good "front" for their husbands' business, that the average business man would, I believe, be astounded at the real needs in these homes. The number of replacements needed is beyond belief.

I have talked with my neighbors, to find how they stand on this question. "We cannot go on much longer as things are," said one. "The new milk order seems to be our only hope."

Said another, "It seems to be the only way to stop dealer chiseling of prices, to handle the surplus intelligently."

"I don't know of anyone opposed to it," said a third. And yet—tragically—certain farmers who sell to Sheffields and other so-called independent dealers, are uncertain! They have been

(*Continued on Page* 13)

A Marketing Man's View of the MILK PROBLEM

By E. S. BARLOW

EDITOR'S NOTE: *We print this statement by Mr. Barlow because, as an advertising executive and president of the Barlow Advertising Agency, he has had a lifetime experience in marketing problems. Further than this, for the past eight years Mr. Barlow has been actively engaged in educational work in helping to sell milk and in solving milk marketing problems.*

THE MILK business, like Topsy, "just growed." Milk dealers have always built their business either by cutting prices to consumers or by giving more cream, which amounts to the same thing. It wasn't necessary for the dealer to explain or sell the value of milk to the public. So far as his profits were concerned, it didn't matter at what price he sold the milk. He could always deduct his expense and profit and give the farmers what was left. When milk was plentiful he could get all he wanted of it for but little more than butter prices. When milk was scarce there was still enough of a supply to let him get all he wanted by paying a little more.

Since the dealer could always RETURN to the farmer what was left, he had a business where his profit was guaranteed. He didn't even need to be concerned if his operation was wasteful.

Furthermore, it was actually to the advantage of milk dealers to build the belief in the minds of consumers that milk should be sold at the lowest possible price, for then he always had the alibi to hand back to the farmer, "I couldn't get more than this for you, the public wouldn't pay more."

However, it was the farmer himself who made this condition possible. In the New York milk shed we have something over 100,000 dairy farmers. These farmers are "manufacturers" of milk. The market of these farmers is the dealers who own the consumers' business. So we have seen these one hundred thousand "manufacturers" of milk competing against each other for the dealers' business. This competition has kept the farmer's price a little above the surplus price. It was this competition among farmers which made it possible for the dealers to have a business in which their own profits were guaranteed.

Of course dealers have capitalized on this condition. They have always known that so long as the farmers could be kept divided and competing against each other, the profits of the dealer were secure. So long as the dealer could get all of the milk he wanted — produced to Board of Health standards, and AT PRICES HE WANTED TO PAY — he had a perfect business picture FOR HIMSELF. During this period, making profit was a simple matter for the dealer.

The first big step in the breakup of this old, unfair and uneconomic method of buying and selling milk, came with the first co-operatives. These organizations started the movement toward the time when the farmer could set his own price for the milk he produced.

Against this effort dealers have tried to set up rivalries. They have tried to stir up distrust. They have set up company co-operatives. They have tried by fair means, and sometimes by means not so fair, to keep the farmers separated. But from the first, the end was certain. Every student of the problem knew that the time would come when the farmers would quit competing against other farmers, and would work together in one or more organizations for their common good.

Now this old, uneconomic system of handling milk is about to be discarded. For it seems that farmers are winning the fight by co-operation, not competition. And this change will usher in a new hope for every dairy farmer in the milk shed. Of course the dealers may delay the operation of the order by throwing it into court. They will certainly fight for the advantage they have always had, but the end is near. Soon the milk dealer will have to learn that he must make his future profits from SELLING milk, not from BUYING it.

And strange as it may seem, this will make for a healthy milk industry. In the long run it will actually work for the dealer's best interest. From now on it will be necessary for the dealer to convince the consumer of the full food and health value of milk. He must assume the job of making the public understand that milk is not only good but it is a valuable food. He can win the public while he still has the greatest food bargain in the country. And the public will pay him for the service he renders.

Another thing is true. As the public learns the full value of milk it will be willing to pay for that value. The public is fair. It is willing that the farmer and dealer should both get a fair price for their product, but not more than a fair price. It may take some time to break down the price consciousness of the public and replace it with value consciousness, but it can be done. At least the dealers will have to start the job soon, for their profit-from-buying will be gone forever.

So the milk "Problem" will be in the process of being solved when the producers are in a position to say what they will get for their milk, and when the dealer is forced to get his compensation from better service, more efficient management, and selling the full value of his product. In other words, the milk "Problem" ceases to be a problem when it is put on a sound marketing basis all the way from the producer to the consumer.

Will Stop Chiseling

I AM IN favor of the Federal Milk Marketing Order. I think everyone will get a fair price, because it will stop dealers from chiseling when they all have to pay the same price. The Order is not perfect but can be changed as seen fit. I think it is every Dairyman's duty to vote on it and I hope it will be "yes" for the good of the industry. —*Alexander Speirs, Slate Hill, N. Y.*

Dairymen Favor It

BY EQUALIZING prices to all producers, the Order should clear the industry of many of the unfair practices now retarding living returns to dairymen.

For many years attempts have been made at various times to get all dairymen to work together for fair prices, which would mean better homes and a decent standard of living. Much has been accomplished in the many informative and educational programs leading up to this one now being presented, a fine foundation to make it possible to succeed with the present effort.

I sincerely believe that the great majority of dairymen are in favor of it.—*J. Stanley Earl, Unadilla, N. Y.*



"I'm getting his number!"—JUDGE.

MILK PRODUCER'S BALLOT
Instructions to producers

1. On line numbered 1 below, print the name and location of the plant to which your milk was delivered during the month of May 1938.
2. On line numbered 2 below, print your name exactly as it appeared on the check which you received for the milk which you delivered during the month of May 1938.
3. On line numbered 3 below, mark an X in the square labeled "Yes" if you are in favor of the Federal Order for the New York Metropolitan Milk Marketing Area or an X in the square labeled "No" if you are opposed to the Federal Order for the New York Metropolitan Milk Marketing Area.

ALL QUESTIONS ON THE BALLOT BELOW MUST BE ANSWERED AND THE BALLOT FOLDED AND PLACED IN THE BALLOT CAN

(Please fold on this line)

1. ....
(Plant location) (Plant name)

2. .....
(Name)

Do you approve the issuance, by the Secretary of Agriculture of the United States, of Order No. 27 regulating the handling of milk in the New York Metropolitan Marketing Area?

3. **YES** ☐ **NO** ☐

Form No. 100—U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, A. A. A., Dairy Section

This is a reproduction, somewhat reduced, of the ballot you will use. Voters in New York State will have two ballots. A pink one for the State Order and a yellow one for the Federal Order. Voters in other states will use only the yellow ballot.

Program for Mutual Benefit of Everybody

AS MASTER of the New York State Grange for a number of years and Chairman of the Agricultural Conference Board, I became more and more impressed each year with the need of some type of agency whereby the milk producers in this State might get together on a program of mutual benefit to both the producer and the consumer.

I believe they have such an agency in the Metropolitan Producers Cooperative Bargaining Agency working in conjunction with the State and Federal Agencies. I believe the proposal now before the Dairymen to accept the State and Federal Order for the marketing of their milk will be of benefit to every citizen in the New York milk shed and should be adopted.—*F. J. Freestone, Interlaken, N. Y.*

Must Have Equal Protection

I HAVE never been an advocate of price regulation. Now I am forced to it. My position is that since every major commodity purchased for my farm today is subject to a regulated price, I can no longer afford to dump my milk into a disorganized, panicky market, just to see it used to beat down the price of my neighbor's milk.

So faced with ruinous prices, and with a desire to make at least a living for my family, I have given up my cherished notions about price regulation. I am willing to go along with my fellow farmers in support of a Federal Order to give the price of the product I sell the same protection enjoyed by the prices of the products I buy. —*H. L. Creal, Homer, N. Y.*

For additional letters see Pages 2, 6, 10 and 13.



School Days are COMING

by MRS. GRACE WATKINS HUCKETT



OFF TO SCHOOL! and in clothes that are simple, youthful, serviceable *and* smart. There should be at least one style feature to add snap to the outfit; it may be the color, or pockets, a scarf, belt or pocketbook—no matter what, it shows that the wearer knows her way around and is in no danger of a clothes inferiority complex.

On the first warm days of school, cottons will be very acceptable, but soon cool mornings and evenings will call for some wool. In school clothes, as in any wardrobe, it is a fine idea to have a basic outfit, with a definite color scheme so that every garment goes with any of the others. This makes possible a great variety of costume combinations.

It is not necessary to have everything match exactly; harmonious contrast lends interest. With brown there are beautiful rusts, oranges, reds, even blues and greens which could be used; any color goes with black and most colors go with dark blue. By having various blouses, jackets, sweaters, scarves and neckwear, the basic dress or suit can be made to answer almost any daytime need. Other little tricks, such as a matching beret and belt or crocheted cap and gloves can do wonders for the sports outfit.

Other important items often overlooked in planning a school outfit are shoes, pocketbooks, and gloves. If the same general color scheme is followed throughout, the same accessories will go with everything. School shoes by rights should not be second best dress shoes, but sturdy and with moderate heels; furthermore they should have the straight edge sole which is best for normal foot development.

A very handy jacket and jacket-like blouse are seen in No. 2711. The neckline of the jacket-like blouse is new and very flattering to most faces; besides, the blouse fits under a suit or can top a sports skirt or serve as a jacket over a dress. The youthful jacket with matching sash is a wonderful livener-up of last year's frock, or can be made deliberately to give a festive air to the dark basic frock.

Simplicity comes into its own in No. 2658. Semi-tight bodice and flared hem are becoming alike to slender and stout. In fact, some mothers prefer the princess style for children whose tummies need disguising. On the other hand, the novel pockets help to cover thin young hip bones inclined to be prominent. Ease of construction is another point in favor of 2658.

The many-duty frock which every schoolgirl wants appears in No. 2591. The semi-snug, fitted blouse can be worn with other skirts, while the flared, gored skirt mates with other blouses or sweaters. Make the neckline cardigan style or use the Peter Pan collar; wear the peplum out or inside the skirt.

There are times when a dressy silk dress is absolutely necessary. No. 3436 with its shoe-string trim lacing the corselet bodice and outlining the demure square neck, has charm and distinction without being difficult to make. The same pattern can be used in a shirt-collared version, if wanted, in solid color or plaid woolen.

For the younger ones who also want to be as stylish as Big Sister, No. 2740 presents a shirtwaist dress with flared skirt. The new "conversation" prints or those with fairy tales or Tyrolean designs are always interesting to their wearers, and would be just the thing for general wear. For Sunday, washable print silk with bright velvet bows and self-material pleated ruching would be very pretty.

Suspender dress No. 2656 has all sorts of possibilities, both as a new outfit and as a make-over. The original was Copen blue crash with blue-dotted red dimity; a peasant percale print with shirt blouse of solid colored cotton in a tone picked out of the print is another attractive idea. The little jacket will serve for other dresses also.

There is no end to the number of shirts Brother can use. And there is no reason why his shirts should not be just as becoming to him as Sister's dresses are to her. The present vogue for colored shirts makes men's and boys' clothes a lot more interesting, and with a little ingenuity the homemaker can make as many as her menfolk want and at far less expense than if ready-made. No. 3388 is a boy's shirt pattern with an easy chart to follow in cutting and making.

Smartly dressed English children often are seen in clothes which match for boys and girls. These brother-and-sister costumes are as cute as can be for kindergarteners or primary children. Wool-finished cotton is smart and practical for such outfits, sturdy enough for hard wear, yet easy to wash. Design No. 2026 is especially attractive and good for self-dressing because of the slide fastener closings which are planned for.



Pattern Sizes and Requirements

No. 2711 — 12, 14, 16, 18, 20 years, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust. Size 16 requires 1¼ yards of 39-inch material with 3¼ yards of binding for jacket; bolero and sash require 1½ yards of 35-inch material.

No. 2658 — 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Size 8 requires 2⅜ yards of 35-inch material with 1⅜ yards of binding.

No. 2591 — 12, 14, 16, 18, 20 years, 30, 32, 34, 36 and 38 inches bust. Size 16 requires 3¼ yards of 39-inch material with ½ yard of 39-inch contrasting.

No. 3436 — 11, 13, 15, 17 and 19 years. Size 15 requires 2⅞ yards of 39-inch material with 3 yards of ribbon for lacing.

No. 2740 — 8, 10, 12, 14 and 16 years. Size 12 requires 2¼ yards of 39-inch material with ⅝ yard of 39-inch contrasting and 1¾ yards of ruffling.

No. 2656 — 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Size 8 requires ⅞ yard of 39-inch material for blouse with 2¼ yards of pleating; suspender skirt requires 1¼ yards of 39-inch material with ⅝ yard of 39-inch material for bolero.

No. 3388 — 4, 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. The 8-year size takes 1⅞ yards of 39-inch material.

No. 2026 — 2, 4 and 6 years. Size 4 requires 1½ yards of 35-inch material with ⅜ yard of 35-inch contrasting for dress; boy's suit requires 1½ yards of 35-inch material with ¼ yard of 35-inch contrasting. Both patterns for price of one if of same size; in different sizes, each pattern is 15 cents. Doggie Embroidery Pattern No. E815 also 15 cents.

To Order Any of These Patterns

Enclose 15 cents in coin or stamps and send with plainly written number and size of desired pattern to Pattern Department, *American Agriculturist*, 10 North Cherry Street, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. If you wish one of our new Fall and Winter Fashion catalogs, add another 12 cents.

"Give It a Fair Trial"

I WILL vote for the Federal Milk Marketing Order because it is the only plan being offered to help the dairyman get a fair price for his product. I think every farmer should vote "yes" and give it a fair trial. Why are some of the dealers fighting it so? That alone should be a good reason for the farmer to vote for it. Certainly with milk prices where they have been for the past few years, farmers cannot stand it much longer. Here's hoping we get a living price for milk.—*Ralph B. Dodds, Champlain, N. Y.*

* * *

Chaos the Alternative

IF STEPS are not taken to protect producers to the end that they receive their rightful share of the milk income, the result must be either continuation of the present chaotic market conditions or such a rigid regulation that producers will have no voice whatsoever in their own business.

Every eligible producer should vote, but first he should arm himself with all available information, and be sure this information is from an unbiased source. It seems to me that this proposed agreement would result at least in farmers learning to think in line.—*Clayton G. White, Stow, N. Y.*

* * *

Help Eliminate Duplication

I BELIEVE that if the Milk Order becomes effective and has the support of the entire milk shed, it will first of all help curtail the ever troublesome factor — *surplus*. Secondly, it will help eliminate some of the many unfair trade practices in the Metropolitan market. Thirdly, it will help to a considerable extent in the elimination of trucking duplications which are so prevalent throughout the territory.

As an illustration of this third point, let me state my own situation. I live on a dirt road about 7 miles from Valley Falls on the Valley Falls-Easton Road. On this road is normally produced about 3000 lbs. of milk daily. This milk is picked up by no less than 5 trucks. This alone is an expensive proposition. Under this Order this amount of milk could be easily picked up by one small truck. This duplication is probably a sample of what takes place in the entire milk shed.—*Oscar A. Borden, Schaghticoke, N. Y.*

* * *

For Your Share of Fluid Market

I FAVOR the proposed Milk Order because it presents the only feasible solution to the present chaotic conditions in the milk industry. It is designed to guarantee every producer his share of the fluid market, insure honesty in tests and weights, and prevent surplus milk from being used as a lever to break prices for all producers.

Experience has shown that the principles included in the Order are sound. They are the basis of similar agreements working successfully for the benefit of producers in other markets. My neighbors who are shipping to the Boston Market are satisfied after a year's experience that the Boston Agreement has been of real benefit to them. It is the only road to a living price for milk.—*Jacob F. Pratt, Schaghticoke, N. Y.*

* * *

Milk Industry Needs Help

PROPER regulation and policing for the protection of the producers is worth trying. Certainly if any industry needs regulation it's the dairy industry under existing marketing conditions. Every dairyman regardless of his dealer or cooperative marketing affiliations should realize the importance of his individual support and vote to adopt this Federal Milk Order. When adopted it will not be the final solution to all our milk marketing problems, but I do believe it will eliminate some of the vicious practices of present day milk distribution that have bled the dairymen for years.—*Floyd C. Miller, Athens, N. Y.*

* * *

Will Know What to Expect

AS I INTERPRET the Federal Milk Order, dairymen will at least know what they are to receive for their product. Much dissatisfaction among them will be eliminated, because producers for the various companies will receive the same price for the same quality of product. This would tend to do away with the large amount of unnecessary transportation in the producing area; the milk could be sent to the nearest receiving station without the fear of receiving a lower price because of selling to a different company.—*W. R. Porteus, Portlandville, N. Y.*

* * *

"Don't Be Frightened"

I HAVE read with great surprise and disappointment the statements in the public press during the past week, purported to have been made by the officials of the Sheffield Farms, Incorporated, in which it is stated that the Sheffield Farms Incorporated was opposed to the proposed Federal-State Milk Order and that it would attempt to stop said Order from becoming effective by court action, and would attempt to tie the entire matter up in the court.

I do not believe that farmers should be frightened or influenced by the opposition caused by the dealers who threaten to take the matter into court. I urge all producers to vote in favor of the Federal-State Milk Order. — *T. Arthur Oliver, Chateaugay, N. Y.*

* * *

Will Get His Neighbors to Vote

THE fact that the milk dealers are hot against the order is evidence enough that every dairyman in the N .Y. milk shed not only should *vote for it but work to get his neighbor to do the same.—G. E. McGeoch, Cambridge, N. Y.*

"Fergot my specks, young feller, or I'd loan 'em to yuh!"

FARM WOMEN State Their Case

(*Continued from Page* 10)

told by agents of these firms in the recent weeks —"Yes, go ahead and vote for it, if you want to take the same price the League farmers get."

Sheffield producers do not see that this tiny difference in price is not to be considered in the comparatively big gain of a 50 per cent or more increase the milk order will bring to *all* dairymen, the independent producers included.

Let us, as farm women, render our own business the greatest service we can now possibly give it by seeing to it that our heads of families are present to deposit their ballots on August 18, 19, or 20, in favor of the revised Milk Order.

I was amazed and chagrined when the proposition was put to a vote a month or so ago in our own unit, to find that less than a 50 per cent representation was present.

As women, and as at least co-directors in the affairs of life in the farm home, don't let this happen again in our local units. Let us listen to Mrs. Evalyn Gatchell, President of the New York State Federation of Home Bureaus, who said in a recent address to farm women:—

"I am amazed that the women in the units in the dairy sections are taking no interest, no action, in furthering the adoption of the new Milk Order, when they stand to lose a third or a half of their income if it is not adopted." She added that milk will be made a public utility soon, the tool of politics, if the new plan does not go into effect.

I am not assuming for a minute that this lack of action on the part of women, or on the part of their husbands, is due to lack of interest, to apathy, to lack of need of just this thing! It is because their affairs have so long seemed hopeless of improvement, so completely out of their hands, and they are so busy, so overworked, tired, that they have given up.

But, sisters, here is a real aid, a practical, competent plan. It *must* be approved by a two-thirds vote of all dairymen on August 20. A definite need, a definite day, a definite vote,—and a big vote—a heavy majority. Every last farmer's vote will be needed. Let us get them to the ballot boxes on the dates set.—*Mrs. Mabel G. Feint, Dryden, N. Y.*

* * *

A Solution to Dairy Ills

THE set-up under the proposed Federal Milk Order presents a solution to many of the dairy ills.

If we can stop unscrupulous dealers from grabbing quantities of surplus milk, if we can stop them from dumping this surplus and undermining our markets, if we can persuade dealers to operate under one plan, then we will have a good chance at an orderly, workable milk system. The Federal Milk Marketing Order deserves the vote of every right-thinking dairyman.—*Clara Eleanor Mack, Wayland, N. Y.*

* * *

More Than a State Problem

DAIRYMEN voting on the Federal Milk Marketing Agreement have an opportunity to establish some safeguards for their business. With price fixing transferred from the dealer to the producer and the classes of milk clearly defined, and the classification made at the country plant, the dairyman will find the best objectives of the Milk Control Board conserved and some of the difficulties it met eliminated. So many factors enter into a profitable distribution of milk to consumers that cooperation becomes a necessity to meet the situation, for milk demand varies with the season and the weather. It takes organization to meet the varied demands from day to day. It did not take much study to learn that the milk problem was more than a state problem. —*Eliza Keates Young, Milton, N. Y., Formerly President New York State Home Bureau Federation.*

Kernels, Screenings *and* Chaff

By H. E. BABCOCK



Two boys, both coming sixteen, made up our combine crew this summer. Johnny Babcock is on the tractor and his chum, Dave Fairbanks, is on the combine. Paid by the bushel, the boys had some days when they made pretty good money combining grain. They also advanced their education by becoming familiar with the practical application of a lot of the science they had learned in high school.

DAILY papers, particularly those which specialize in international news, continue to carry sensational stories about the frantic demand which has sprung up throughout the world for gold.

Farmers in the United States do not need to read the papers to know that the value of gold is advancing. All we have to do is to read the daily quotations on such basic commodities as cereals, meats, and metals to learn what is going on. You see, we are on the gold standard in this country and our dollar is the same thing as a certain number of grains of gold; so when all the world starts bidding for gold and puts its value up, the value of our dollar goes along with it.

As the purchasing power of the dollar rises, the price of basic commodities which are bought and sold in free world markets immediately declines. Prices which are artificially set, however, like interest, taxes, freight rates, telephone rentals, doctors' fees and, now most of all, the wages of union labor, do not immediately decline.

In such a situation we farmers find ourselves the victims of a squeeze play. The prices of the things which we raise have declined, while the prices of nearly all the things we have to buy have stayed up.

Prosperous Farmers Independent

In such a situation farmers have but little choice as to what to do. We must either get our government to adjust the purchasing power of the dollar to the new high value of the gold on which it is based, by taking some of the gold out of it, as was done in March 1933, or we must in some manner artificially raise farm prices and hold them as nearly as possible to the level which monopolies and organized labor are holding their prices.

At the present time the President, who has the sole power of discretion in this matter (it was very unwisely, in my opinion, delegated to him by Congress on his request) shows no inclination to assist farmers by devaluing the dollar.

He is probably told by his left wing advisors that it will be better in the long run for the government to manage the affairs of the farmers than to create the type of business condition in which farmers are able to prosper because of good prices for their stuff, as was done by devaluation in the spring of 1933. It seems that when farmers are prosperous they tend to become independent, ornery individuals who like to do their own thinking and who, therefore, are extremely difficult to regiment and manage in the interests of any particular scheme for the improvement of agriculture.

Only Two Choices

With an administration in power which apparently has made up its mind, it seems to me that we farmers, regardless of our political preference or our own philosophy, have only two choices: One is to go on a subsistence basis on our farms; the other is to play along with the Administration and get the best out of its plans for the promotion of our welfare.

While everything in me cries out against the intrusion of government in my personal business affairs and while I am sure that in the long run farmers will have to accept a lower standard of living in this country if they turn the management of agriculture over to the government, I hope that I am still practical enough to realize that our industry cannot exist on the present price level for agricultural commodities.

It therefore seems to me that the only sensible thing that farmers can do is to join together under any scheme which will raise their prices, even temporarily. The proposed Federal Milk Order for the New York Milk Shed apparently seems to offer considerable hope of immediately improving the price of milk for thousands of dairymen and, most important of all, of affording them an exercise in working together even though part of them may be forced by the law to cooperate with the others.

I do not sell any milk, but if I did I would vote for the order.

* * *

It would have been very difficult for us to get through haying in decent season this year or to store our hay in our barns had we not been able to get the use of our neighbor's pick-up baler. There are about nine hundred bales in the field shown in the picture.



A Real Test

If it ever rains—I suppose it will be news to most of the readers of this page to learn that at Sunnygables we are suffering from one of the worst droughts we have ever experienced—we will have to start getting some sixty acres ready for winter grain. Our present plan is to convert our truck into a tractor and to use the converted job both to plow and fit this sixty acres of land. While we are doing it we hope to make some rather careful records of the cost of gasoline and oil and of the time required to plow and fit an acre of land.

Then, if we have the time, we are going to try to attach the "works" of a grain and fertilizer drill to the rear end of the truck—this will be after it has been converted back into a truck from a tractor — by putting on dual truck wheels in place of the tractor wheels and replacing the stake body.

If we succeed in making a satisfactory hook-up of a grain drill to the rear end of the truck, we are planning to load on the truck the seed grain and timothy seed and fertilizer we need for several hours drilling. If this can be worked out, someone, preferably the wife of one of the men, will drive the truck and a man will ride on it and service the drill with seed and fertilizer. We have an idea that if such an arrangement can be worked out, a man —with a girl to drive for him—will be able to drill a lot of grain in a day. Of course, the truck will have power enough both to handle the drill and draw a culti-packer behind the drill. We intend to work this angle out, too, if possible.

OUR OBJECTIVE

I am as fully aware as anyone is of how apparently fantastic some of the things sound that we are attempting to do with a tractor-truck on a farm. Frankly, I don't expect that everything we try will work out.

There is one thing I hope I am doing, however, by experimenting and talking about our experiments. It is to stimulate a lot of the readers of this page to get busy on the use of equipment for more purposes than it is commonly used for and to cut down on the use of labor.

I have long been an enthusiast about rubber-tired equipment. On the present price level, however, there is no chance of farmers buying even ordinary equipment and, at the same time, carrying the expense of hired labor. Under such circumstances one or the other must be dispensed with.

We know that by the use of our truck equipped with a cutter bar we have been able to reduce to one man the crew needed for cutting and hauling green hay for ensilage. This one saving in labor is enough to encourage us to attempt to save on it in other directions.

High Points of the Milk Marketing Order

(*Continued from Page* 5)

ARTICLE X — Effective Time

Assuming that the Order is signed by the Secretary, Article X says that it shall become effective:

(a) After the Commissioner of Agriculture and Markets of New York State issues a similar Order.

(b) On the first of the month, following by more than three days publication by the Secretary that two-thirds of the producers favor the order.

(c) Signing of a similar marketing agreement by dealers handling 50 per cent of the milk received in the marketing area

or

If dealers fail to sign, issuance of the order by the Secretary with the approval of the President.

The Milk Marketing Order was not written by the government; it was not written by dealers; it was written at the request of producers. The Department of Agriculture cooperated in putting into legal form the dairymen's ideas as to what the Order should contain. Dealers' testimony given at the hearings was considered in writing the Order.



Old Farm Museum

THE Old Hadley Farm Museum at Hadley, Mass., is housed in a barn which was built in 1782 and moved to its present location in the center of the town near the Town Hall and old Colonial Church in 1930. It was dedicated on May 27, 1931, the anniversary of its early "raising."

It is a project of the Johnson family — Henry R. Johnson, antique dealer, Johnson's Bookstore, Springfield; and Clifton Johnson, Hadley, author and illustrator. It was and is financed by Henry R. Johnson, and is open to the public free on Saturday and Sunday afternoons, May to November.

The collection was gathered from various barns, sheds and attics. Some of the pieces were loaned, many given, and a few of the more important pieces purchased. It is still growing, and people sometimes just bring articles to the museum and drop them there, glad to have them cared for. A tin peddler's cart has just been purchased.

The interior of the barn remains just "barn" but the outside is clapboard and painted white. It has a side entrance which is a copy of the finest old doorway in the town — 1713 — but the big barn doors remain on each end. What repairs and changes had to be made inside were done with old hand-hewn timbers and wooden pegs. The barn has three floors and a basement. Outside is an immense well-sweep and curb, a smokehouse, and millstones.

Shall I Sell My Cows and Quit?

(*Continued from Page* 3)

million dollars to the income of dairy farmers. The work of the Bargaining Agency stiffened the whole price structure to farmers and helped everybody.

But you know what happened. It was the same old story. There was milk enough outside of the Bargaining Agency, both in New York and, especially, in adjoining states, which the chiselers could get hold of to lower prices and to break the market. Today that milk and those chiselers are largely responsible for the starvation prices which you are receiving this summer.

Therefore, in desperation dairy farmers through their organizations began to study what they could do to restore living prices. The answer which they finally decided upon was to secure the cooperation of the Federal and State Governments through a Milk Marketing Order.

The readers of *American Agriculturist* know that this Publication and its staff are bitterly opposed to anything in the nature of government regimentation. We used our influence to help defeat milk control by New York State when it was plain that state control could no longer help because of outside milk.

But this Milk Order proposal is different. It is not regimentation; it is cooperation. Besides, I do not need to point out to dairymen who are selling their milk for less than one dollar a hundred that we are faced with an emergency. ***I don't want to try to tell you what to do, but if you don't vote for this Order what are you going to do?*** It is plain that you cannot go on at present prices very much longer.

Unlike some other Federal schemes to help farmers, the Government has not tried to force this Milk Order on us. Representatives of the Department of Agriculture have sat in my office and told me that the Government was not anxious to get into this milk situation here in New York, and that the only way they would do it was when they were absolutely sure that a very large percentage of you dairymen wanted their help. The Government was invited in by the farm organizations, and a sincere effort has been made, through hearings which any farmer who wanted to could attend, to find out how you felt about it even before it was decided to take a vote.

I believe these Government representatives are sincere when they tell you and when they tell me, as they have many times, that their whole desire is to ***supplement*** the efforts of the dairy organizations to get a living price for milk. ***Personally I deplore the necessity of government mixing in any business, but I deplore more seeing my farmer friends losing their homes and their happiness by continued starvation prices.*** Moreover, I have hopes that it will not be necessary for Government to continue this Milk Order on a permanent basis. The Milk Order will not be a final solution for dairy marketing troubles. It should help some, especially now when help is needed so badly. I think that when farmers see the results of working together under this Order, a large enough majority to control the milk situation will be able to cooperate in time without government help.

Now, referring again to the question raised by my friend in his letter at the beginning of this article, as to the future and permanence of the dairy industry, let me leave an optimistic word with you. When dairymen are discouraged, they should not forget that everybody else is in the dumps also. The depression is worldwide. But depressions cannot last forever. The sun will shine again, and farming is a long time business. Its success or failure must be judged on a twenty-year period, not on four or five. Milk consumption is on the increase again. So is consumer buying power. There is more advertising of milk and more recognition of the food value of milk than ever before.

Nor do I think you have much to worry about regarding the future of the dairy industry from the standpoint of your boy or girl. If you have doubts, go to the Fairs and dairy shows and see the interest and the skill the young people in the 4-H and the Future Farmers Clubs have in raising and judging dairy cattle. Note how well these young folks have learned to work together. Then you will agree with me that they will make their own good future for the industry, and that while they will have their problems, they will come closer to solving many of them than we have been able to do.



"Are we in yet, Gran' Pop?"

Auto Toll Cut In 37 States

IF UNITED STATES motorists drive as carefully during latter half of this year as during first half, 8,700 persons will escape death (as compared with last year's figures) and this country will have lowest traffic death rate in 10 years, according to report just published by National Safety Council. Pennsylvania had greatest reduction of accidents—42 per cent over last year.

Safety Council points to following reasons for fewer accidents: Safer cars and highways; better laws and better law enforcement; more traffic cops; more school safety work; more and better information on how and why of accidents; better organized safety campaigns; widespread publicity through newspapers, magazines, radio; and, most important of all, more people beginning to realize tragedy of accidents and how to avoid them.

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Milk Production • • •



a business proposition at LEONA FARM

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Dairy Herd Improvement Association records show that for the year ending June 1, 1938, the Leona Farm herd was composed of an average of 59.92 cows, including 5.92 dry cows. Milking twice a day the herd average for the year was 11,018 pounds of milk, testing 3.53%, and 389.2 pounds of butterfat — an increase of 37 pounds fat over the previous year. This herd also made an excellent record where it means the most in dollars and cents — *profit above feed cost.*



Nine-month-old heifer, and dam—pride of Leona Farm.



Cow's eye view of Leona Farm.

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WIRTHMORE

DAIRY FEEDS

AUGUST 27, 1938



AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

FIVE YEARS FOR $3.00 — THREE YEARS FOR $2.00 — PUBLISHED EVERY OTHER WEEK

DREAMING OF BLUE RIBBONS — *The boy at the left has raised a good calf. He followed his 4-H Club leaders' instructions, and the result speaks for itself. How he would like to win that blue ribbon, but if the judge pins it on a better calf, he will be a good sport and come back again next year. Watch the boys and girls fit and show their calves. Renew your faith in the coming generation.*

HE IS GENIAL, COURAGEOUS, SOUND — *When National Master Taber speaks, Grangers listen. He will talk at the Eastern States Exposition on Grange Day, Sept. 21. National Lecturer James Farmer will speak at the New York State Exposition on Grange Day, August 31.*



For the first time New York State will have a two-week Fair. What interests you — the world's best cows, beautiful draft horses, races, the latest farm and home equipment? Whatever it is, see it at the State Fair, August 29—September 10.

NECK AND NECK DOWN THE HOME STRETCH!
Nothing quickens the pulse of a true lover of horses like the word "go" from the starter, the thud of flying feet, and the smooth swiftness of beautiful trotters. You will see the world's best at your Exposition.

What to See at the Expositions—See Page 8.

A MANURE FORK COSTS LESS THAN A MANURE SPREADER

BUT WOULD YOU GO BACK TO SPREADING MANURE BY HAND?



A LOW price does not always mean a bargain. A manure spreader costs many times more than a manure fork, but just think of the time and money it saves. Like the spreader Firestone Ground Grip Tires are an investment! Farmers who have them on their tractors and implements would never think of going back to steel lugs, because they know that these amazing traction tires save 25% in time and up to 33⅓% in fuel, give greater traction and drawbar pull, greatly reduce repairs, ride easier, protect your health, can be used on the highways, and actually wear longer than steel lugs!

Firestone Ground Grip Tires are the only tires made that give you these patented and exclusive construction features:

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See your nearby Implement Dealer, Firestone Tire Dealer or Firestone Auto Supply and Service Store and find out how little it costs to put your farm on rubber by changing over your present tractor and implements to Firestone Ground Grip Tires.

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Grange GLEANINGS

By

CHARLES M. GARDNER

Editor of the National Grange Monthly and High Priest of Demeter of the National Grange.

TWO PROMINENT Grange workers in New York have recently been removed by the death of Frank Sherman of Copake and Onesimus M. Wixon of Elmira. Both had given a lifetime of service to Grange activities and were widely known through their respective counties of Columbia and Chemung. Mr. Sherman was Columbia county deputy for 17 consecutive years, had organized several subordinate Granges, and had been equally active in Pomona and state activities. He was president of the New York State Association of County Deputies from 1918 to 1921. Mr. Wixon had been a Grange member 64 years, as Chemung county deputy for 26 years, and assistant secretary of the New York State Grange 18 years. Both Mr. and Mrs. Wixon were awarded Golden Sheaf certificates in November 1931, and they had a record of attending more continuous sessions of the New York State Grange than any other two living Patrons.

* * *

THE MASSACHUSETTS STATE GRANGE this year, in addition to its other varied forms of educational work, provided for three scholarships for worthy Grange young people to be awarded respectively to successful competitors from the eastern, central and western sections of the state. The awards have just been made and out of 50 young people who made application for the scholarships these were the three fortunate ones: Eastern section, Miss Esther A. Seaverns of Brookville Grange, a junior at the New England Conservatory of Music; central section, Miss Carolyn E. Monk of Groton Grange, a junior at the Massachusetts State College; western section, Raymond E. Andrews of Dalton Grange, a student at the Massachusetts School of Art.

* * *

AT EXETER, NEW HAMPSHIRE, the 300th anniversary of the settlement of the town has just been celebrated, with an elaborate pageant depicting the various stages of development in that section. One of the most striking episodes, entitled, "America Starts to Rebel," was put on entirely by members of Gilman Grange, No. 1, and attracted wide praise from the spectators. Gilman Grange was the first subordinate organized in New Hampshire, has been continuously prosperous for more than 60 years.

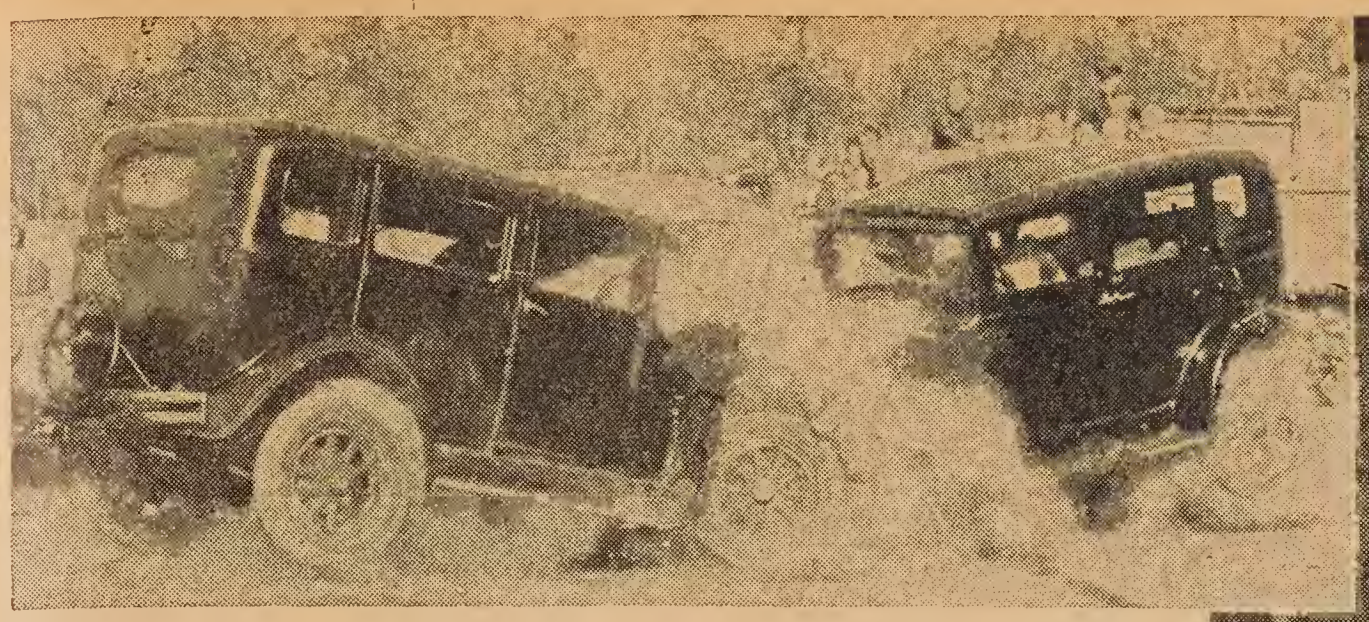
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RARELY HAS THE GRANGE PRODUCED a more widely-known figure than Obadiah Gardner of Maine, whose death has just occurred at the age of 87 years. Mr. Gardner served the Maine State Grange as master for 16 years, for some time was overseer of the National Grange, later a member of the United States Senate, and for a dozen years one of the joint boundary commission charged with settling boundary questions between the United States and Canada. Mr. Gardner was a vigorous native of the Pine Tree State, long a prominent farmer and one of Maine's best known public men for half a century.

* * *

NORTH URBANA GRANGE NO. 856, in Steuben county, New York, made a big event of its 40th anniversary recently, and one of the best program

(*Continued on Page* 28)



Reckless driving will be demonstrated for thrill seekers by "Lucky" Teter and his daredevil drivers. If they live through the New York State Fair they will be at the Eastern States Exposition.

When Two Sheep Made a Fair

Elkanah Watson's Ideas Still Bring the Crowds

By E. R. EASTMAN

BACK in the horse and buggy days when I was a kid, "fun on the farm" was surely limited. Absent were the automobiles, the movies and the radio. Absent also was something to use for money.

I don't think I went to more than two or three circuses before I was 18, and I can't think of anything else that I did go to except the Fair. I always could count on that, the good old County Fair. How I looked forward to it! How I liked to go! I remember how I used to check off the days on the calendar that last week or two before the Fair. Finally the morning of the big day came dragging in. We got up an hour earlier than usual and hurried through the chores. What music was that last squawk of the luckless rooster, killed for the picnic lunch for our Roman holiday! I have often remarked that roosters must curse all farm holidays, visiting ministers, and threshing and silo-filling gangs.

At last the chores and our hastily gobbled breakfast were out of the way and off we started in the big farm Democrat for the fair grounds. Great clouds of dust filled nose, mouth and eyes, but what the heck did we care! We were going to the Fair.

Even before we got to the grounds, the merry-go-round with its organ playing "In the Good Old Summer Time" set our hearts to palpitating in eager anticipation. I have seen the Big League players since, but it was not half the fun it was when Richford and Berkshire teams played at the Fair and everybody got mad. Another high point was the country band. How thrilled I was to watch the players, including an older brother, in their gay uniforms, come marching up the race track to the bandstand! I am still boy enough to leave whatever I am doing to follow the call of the big bass drum when it says: "Come, come, come!"

Then there were the side shows with Bill the Wild Man and other unholy but fascinating sights which perhaps we had better pass over quickly. I still laugh when I remember how silly and shame-faced a respectable citizen looked when he came out of one of those old-time sideshows and looked around guiltily hoping that his wife had not seen him! Many old-timers will remember "the Whip Man," who sold good whips at a low price back in the horse and buggy days, and held his crowd by oratory which I have never heard equalled since. Perhaps best of all was the opportunity the Fair gave you, when you got pretty tired in the afternoon (and gosh! how tired you did get) to go away down in the shady grove where the horses were hitched, climb into the big Democrat with your best gal, and hold her hand for an hour or so in silent ecstasy. What a relief it was, too, when you got home to shed those hot, uncomfortable store clothes and get into the overalls again.



Talk about fun on the farm! Can you imagine how this boy could have a greater thrill than he did when his Rhode Island cockerel won a prize at the Fair. Such an event will do more to give a boy or girl interest in and love for farming than anything else in the world.

Mankind has been going to the fairs almost since the dawn of civilization, but the old-time fairs held at the meeting and cross-road places of the Old World were almost for the sole purpose of trading—places where men from different communities and different nations met to exchange products. Our typical American fair is an entirely different and better institution.

It was left for an old timer by the name of Elkanah Watson of Massachusetts and New York to establish what was probably the first fair in America and to set its real purpose, from which we have never departed. Watson was born in Plymouth, Massachusetts, in 1758, and died at Port Kent, New York, in 1842. As a youngster he was active in the Revolution. Later he became a great friend of Benjamin Franklin. When about 50 years of age he turned farmer in Pittsfield, Massachusetts, saying that he "was going to show Americans how to farm." Well, he did just that and he did it with fairs. One of the first things he did after he began to farm was to purchase two imported Merino sheep. He tied these two to an elm tree in Philadelphia, and advertised to get people to come and see them on a certain day along about 1807, and they came in numbers. That was the first fair. Its purpose was not to sell the sheep, as it would have been at a European fair, but rather to stir up a spirit of competition and emulation so as to get other farmers to keep better sheep. That has been the fundamental purpose of American fairs for more than a century and a quarter since. Watson said after his exhibition of sheep, "I reason, if two animals are capable of exciting so much attention, what would be the effect of a display on a larger scale of different animals?"

In his most interesting History of Agriculture, U. P. Hedrick

(*Continued on Page* 28)



Do you like a nice team? Do you enjoy a contest? If so, attend your State Fair and watch the horses pull.

THE Editorial PAGE

BY E. R. EASTMAN

Address all mail for Editorial or Advertising departments to American Agriculturist, Savings Bank Building, Ithaca, New York.

Hats Off, Here Comes the Band!

I AM STILL enough of a kid to feel like deserting my job almost any time to go to a fire or to follow a good band. So perhaps I am prejudiced when I say that few institutions or organizations have done more for country life than the country band. A friend of mine has been the leader and the mainstay of a large band for a half century. Scores of boys and girls have joined this band, and with the patient and understanding help of this leader have learned to play and to bring happiness to themselves and to the entire countryside.

In Townsend, Massachusetts, there was an Old Home Week celebration on July 22-23, the high point of which was to take official notice of the 100th anniversary of the founding of the Townsend Military Band. For five score years this musical organization has been active, giving some point to life in that village. This band has been headed for many years by Mr. T. E. Flariety, Treasurer of the Massachusetts State Grange. It would be interesting to know if there are any other bands in the Northeast which can beat this record.

Beware of Child Labor Cranks

SOME years ago a party of railroad presidents and officials were riding in a pullman car through farm country to attend a convention. Their train was arriving early at their destination, so the men were up and dressed at an early hour. One of them happened to look out the window and saw a barefoot boy driving the cows up for the morning milking. It was a cold fall morning, and as the boy chased each cow up from her resting place he ran and stood a moment where she had lain in order to warm his feet. Later, the official who had noticed this spoke of it to his associates, and it developed that over half of them had been farm boys, many of whom had had a similar experience.

Splendid, indeed, is the record of the boys and girls who have gone forth from America's farms to conquer the world in every possible business and profession. Every teacher knows how rapidly the average farm boy or girl forges ahead when he gets into high school. The chief reasons why country boys and girls make good are the farm homes from which they come and especially because they have been trained how to work and have acquired that personal responsibility which comes from doing chores, taking care of animals seven days in a week, 365 days in a year.

There is something also about a training in stick-to-it-iveness that comes from a long day in a field on the farm, which enables a man in after years to take it on the chin, and to endure when the other fellow gives up. Yet today the sentimentalists, some social workers, the labor unions, and the bureaucrats would take away from boys and girls the right to work. No decent person wants to see children working under sweatshop conditions, but every citizen should be alarmed at the determination of people like members of the National Child Labor Committee to prevent all children from doing any work.

They have partly succeeded, with a law passed by Congress on June 14 which contains a provision which the Child Labor Committee brags will release about one-fourth of the children employed in any work where the products are sold in interstate commerce. "Now", says the Child Labor Committee, "we will turn to the rest", including "a great number in industrialized agriculture. . . . . take those pitiable children that the Census lists as agricultural laborers . . . . So we will continue our efforts to amend the Constitution, to make it possible to deal in our day with the remaining child labor on a uniform national basis."

Yes, control those conditions, which are rare in the states of the Northeast anyway, which may injure the health of working boys and girls. But do it with state and local laws, and fight every attempt to get federal legislation that will tell you, Mr. Farmer, that you will injure the lily-white hands of your 14-year-old boy if you ask him to split some wood or even if he works out for a wage with a neighbor in order to get a little more money to help out with his education.

Strawberry Shortcake for Christmas

DO YOU remember when you were a kid, how you looked forward to the different seasons for certain products of the farm? For example, June was an outstanding month for one reason because it was the time of strawberry shortcakes. August was the time when you tried to see how many sweet corn cobs you could pile beside your plate. Have you stopped to think that in recent years the "season" for different products has been extended almost through the entire year? Now the latest development along this line in the march of progress is frozen foods, making it possible to have fresh peas at Thanksgiving, corn on the cob at Christmas, strawberries at New Year's, and spare ribs all summer.

The frozen pack industry has been called "the most significant development in the food field in the last fifty years. Starting as an experiment in 1928, it had expanded by 1937 to handle 58 million pounds of food products."

At Ithaca, New York, the G. L. F. proposes to set up one of these cooperative community refrigeration plants, and the idea is so practical that I am passing it on to you for consideration in your own community. The G. L. F. plant will have the capacity to serve 500 families. Under the plan it is hoped to lease lockers to families for $12 a year, plus an initial fee of $5. By the use of one of these lockers, a family can butcher at any time of the year and use the services of an experienced butcher in the refrigeration plant to cut the meat to the best possible advantage. The farm wife no longer ueeds to spend her time in hot kitchens canning fruits or vegetables. A large saving can be made, because by quick refrigeration there is little waste of food.

Personally I have always believed it a mistake for farm families to get too far away from the self-subsistence idea of our forefathers. It is all right to produce one or two products in large quantities for the market, but the family loses a lot when specialization crowds out even a good garden, as it has on many farms. Now through quick refrigeration I see hopes for the subsistence idea to come back. It will add greatly to the joy of living on the farm and reduce expenses, without interfering much with the farm's specialized business.

How One Farmer Found a Solution

WHEN General Sullivan marched into Western New York to destroy the power of the Iroquois, his soldiers found many crops, better even than they themselves were able to grow on the rocky hillsides of some New England farms. So rich was the land that even under the indifferent cultivation of the Indian squaw it yielded generously. These western New York crop lands still continue to produce some of the best yields that can be grown anywhere, but western competition and the coming of the automobile; destroying the market for timothy, have raised some real problems for these good farmers on this good Western New York land, with the result that many of them have been particularly hard hit in recent years.

The other day I found a western New York farmer who had met the changing times with what looks like an interesting solution. On most of his large farm this man runs a two-year rotation, wheat followed by clover. There is not a horse on the place, and only one hired man. Not a forkful of hay was put into the barn. He cuts and threshes his wheat with a combine. He allows his clover hay to ripen and then combines that, letting the straw from both operations go back on to the land. Then he turns that good clover sod over and plants wheat again. He may use a little superphosphate, but his system for the most part will maintain the fertility of his land, and even in these tough times it is returning him at least some labor income.

It is not suggested that this plan could be used by everyone, but it is cited to show that quite often there is a way out, if a man has the courage to depart from the accustomed ways and is quick on his feet to meet change with change.

Don't Wait too Long

NEARLY fifty per cent of farms in this section of America now have electrical service from high-power lines. That is fine, and the best of it is that this is not the end. More lines will be built.

However, it should be pointed out that there are some farm communities and some farms which for one reason or another cannot expect service from high-power lines, at least not for several years. It is a serious mistake, therefore, for farmers and their wives to hold up all improvements waiting for electrical service from power lines which may never come. It is possible to have very efficient and not too costly electrical service from individual plants. If you are certain that power lines will not be built soon in your community you will do well to look up the possibilities of individual plants.

Also there is the good old gasoline power. This is still the gasoline age. There is nothing that electricity can power that cannot be powered also by gasoline. Moreover, there is much equipment, as for example washing machines, which can be very easily and cheaply changed from gasoline to electrical power should you be fortunate enough to get high-power service later.

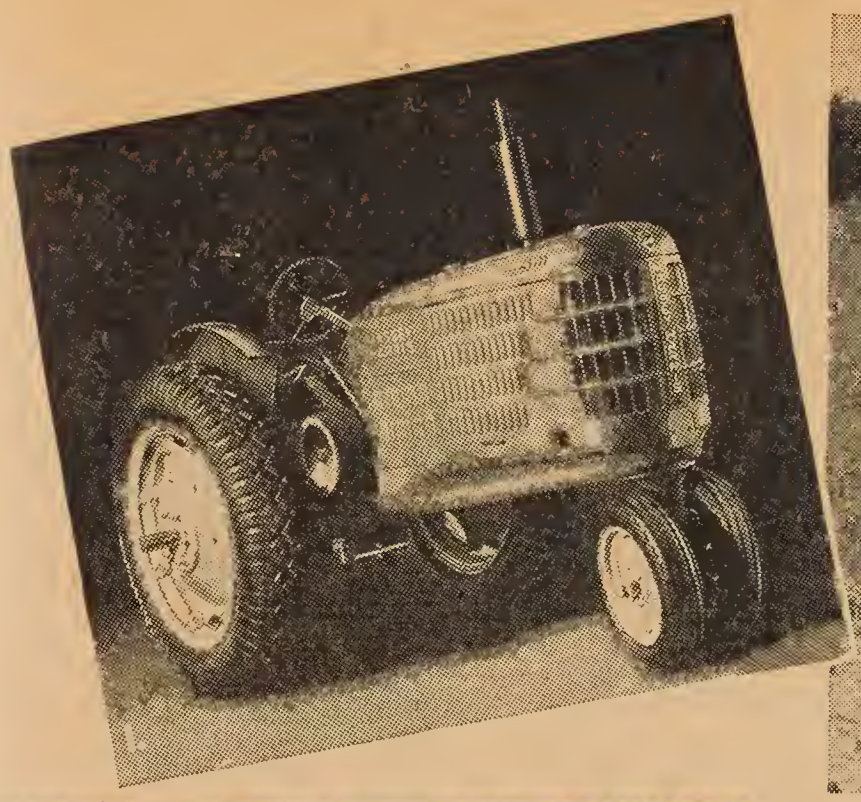
Eastman's Chestnut

I HEARD a good one the other day about a minister who said that he had never yet found any honest form of gambling. But one day he came upon a group of small boys, each watching a lump of sugar in front of himself on the ground. Upon inquiring, one of the boys told the minister that whenever a fly lit on his particular lump of sugar he could collect a cent from his companions.

"Good", said the pastor. "At last I have found a gambling game that is honest." Whereupon he asked the boys if he might sit in. One of them handed him a lump and he joined the circle. But no matter how hard he longed for a fly to light upon his particular lump, one never did. Finally after half an hour of patient waiting he paid the boys 15 cents and arose to depart, exclaiming that he could not understand why the flies lit on the other lumps of sugar but not on his.

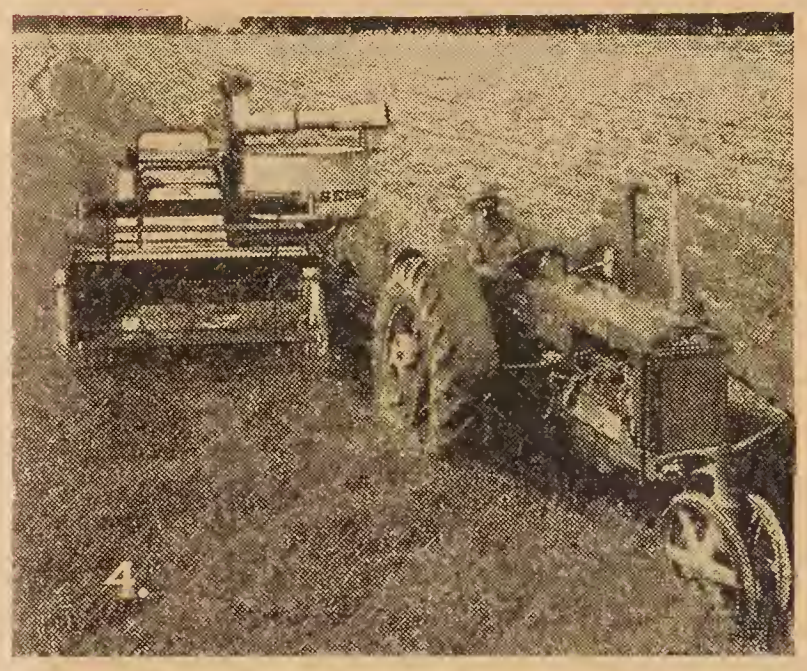
"Well", said one urchin, "I'll tell you now that you're going. Your lump was salt!"

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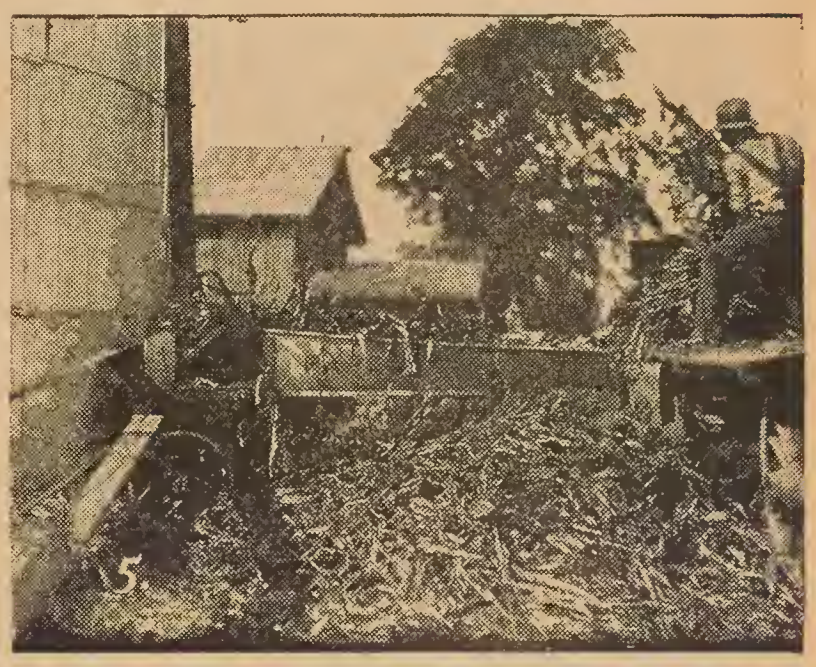






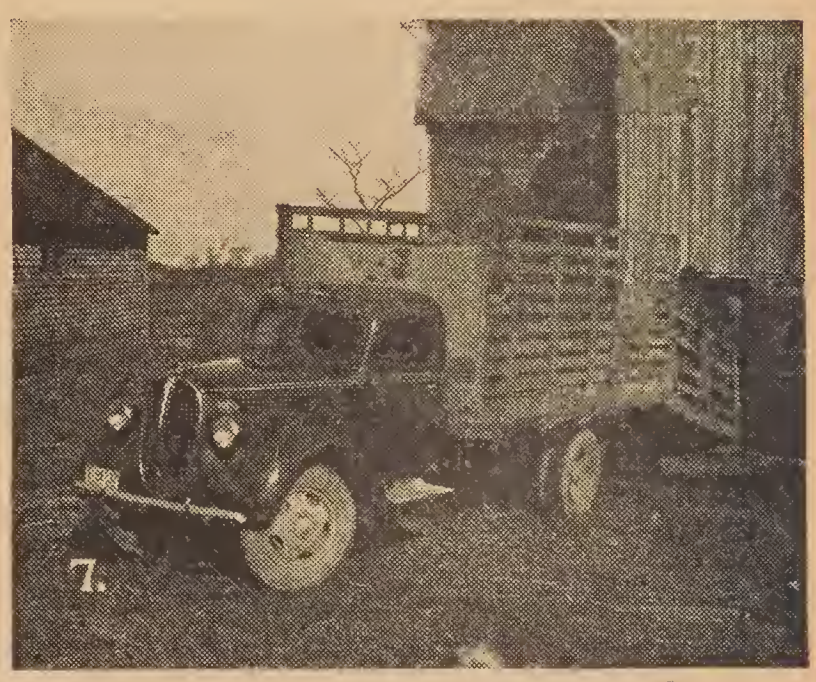


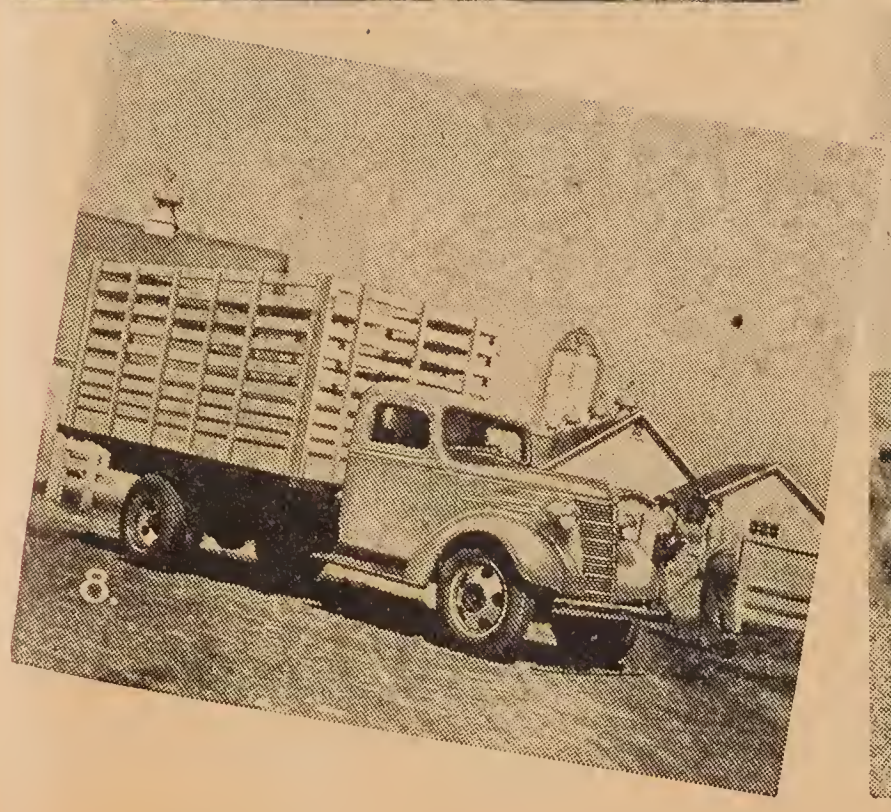
See THE LATEST IN FARM EQUIPMENT at the Exposition





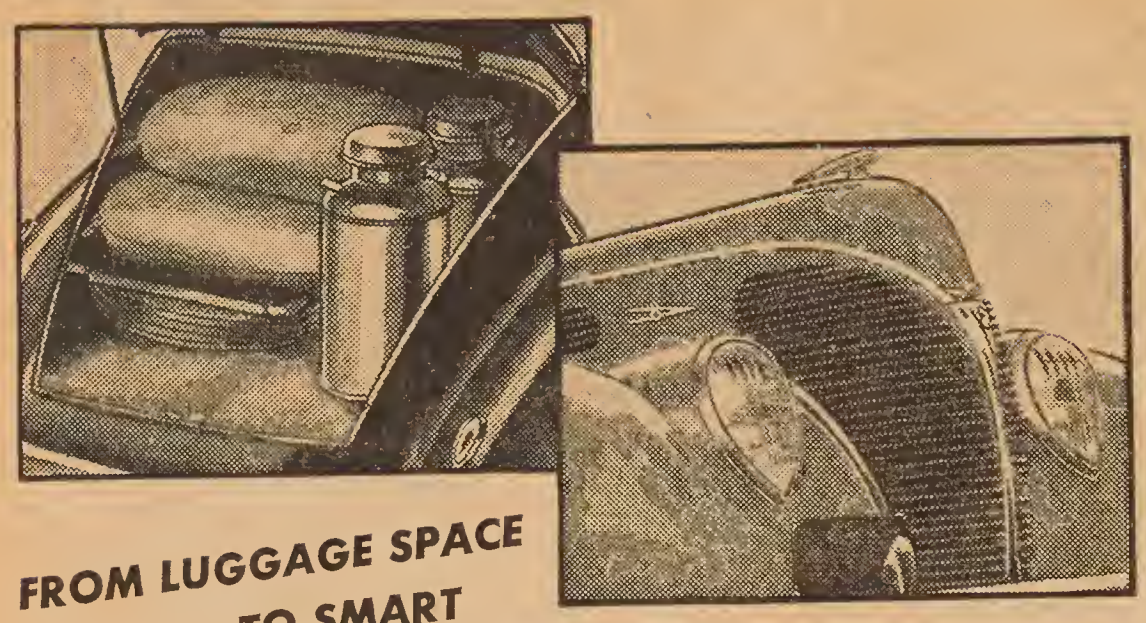
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2. Allis Chalmers Model B Tractor.
3. Dodge Truck.
4. Case Grain Combine.
5. Papec Hay Chopper and Silo Filler.
6. John Deere Orchard Tractor.
7. Ford Truck.
8. Chevrolet Truck.
9. Oliver 70 Tractor.
10. McCormick Deering Farmall.





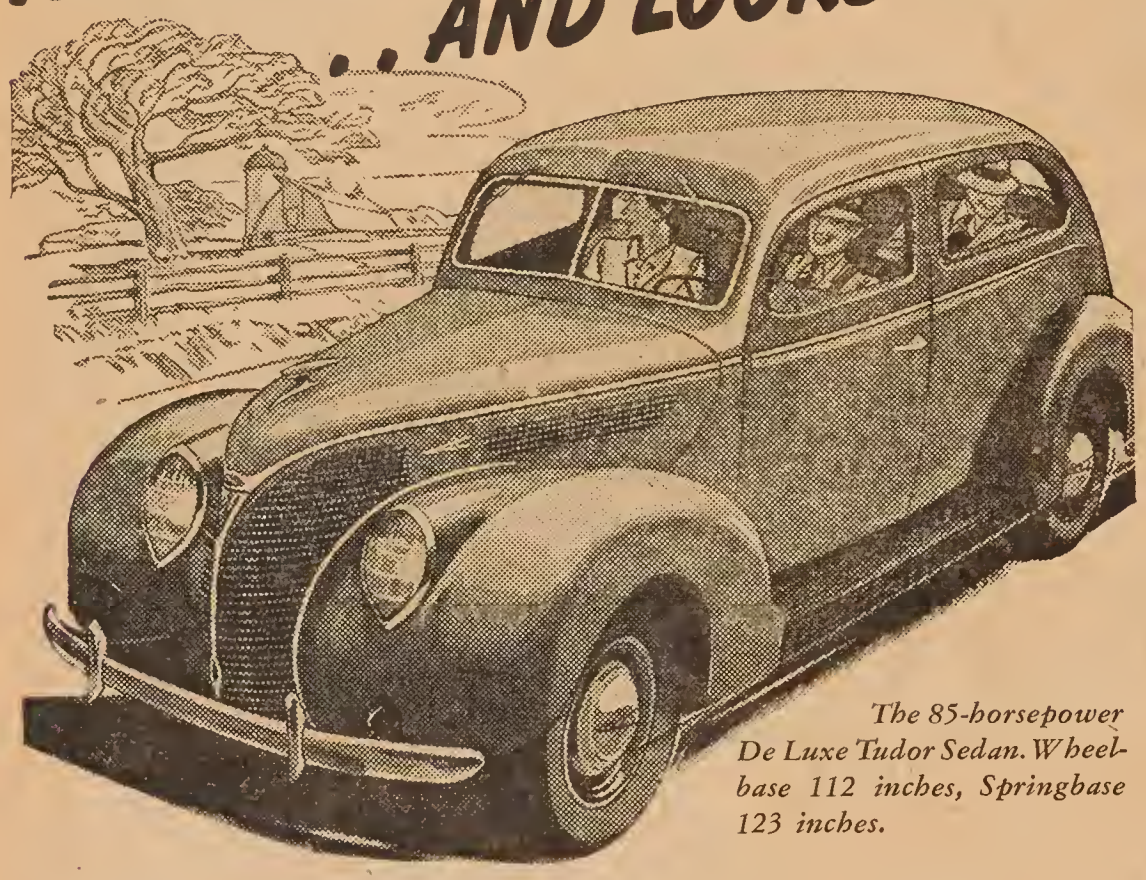






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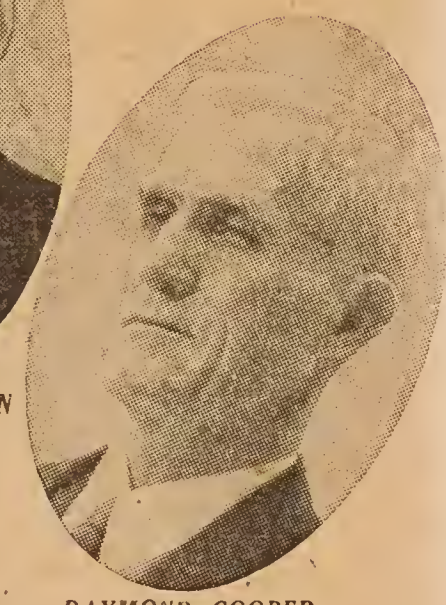
2 bumpers • 4 bumper guards • 2 tail lights • 2 windshield wipers • 2 sun visors • 2 matched electric air horns • 1 cigar lighter • 3 ash trays • spare tire, tube and lock • glove compartment, lock and clock • headlight beam indicator • De Luxe steering wheel • rustless steel wheel bands • heat indicator • built-in luggage compartment with lock.



PAUL SMITH, Director of the Exposition.



HON. H. H. LEHMAN Governor, State of New York



RAYMOND COOPER, Master, New York State Grange.

A Real Exposition

THE New York State Agricultural and Industrial Exposition is the yearly demonstration of the Empire State's resources and resourcefulness. It is primarily a show for the people of the State, to which neighbors from other states and foreign countries are cordially invited and wholeheartedly welcomed.

This year the Exposition will run two weeks, August 29th to September 10th inclusive. Until this year it has continued but one week.

Since industries began exhibiting at Syracuse there has been a growing demand for extending the life of the yearly Exposition. Always a leading agricultural show, the Syracuse Fair is now becoming a leading industrial show. Visitors may see the best the soil produces in the Empire State as well as the best of mill and factory. Nature has been generous to New York, giving it fields and meadows that produce a variety of agricultural products. Thrifty and energetic farmers, aided by private and governmentally financed research work, have enhanced the fertility of the soil and diversified the crops produced on that soil. At the same time manufacturing, assisted by sound legislation governing the safety and well being of its employees, has expanded within New York. It is well for New Yorkers and their guests to see the result of all this industry, energy and intelligence.

A trip to the Syracuse Exposition, it seems to me, is a necessary part of the education of every New Yorker in the resources and attractions of his home state.—HERBERT H. LEHMAN, *Governor, State of New York.*

* * *

Where Ideas Are Traded

IN PLANNING for the New York State Fair this year we have been guided by the principle that this great exposition is your show, to assist you in your practical problems as well as to entertain you when you visit it.

We believe that you will enjoy yourself at the Fair, and find it a more colorful and livelier attraction than ever before. Certainly we are doing everything possible to provide more things that you will want to see and will long remember.

Along with all this, however, we have constantly kept in mind that the State Fair is a place where ideas are traded among the participants. It is your show in the definite sense that your participation, as exhibitor or visitor, has a real bearing upon its success. To insure that the State Fair will be bigger and better than ever, it is necessary that you share in it.

We promise that you will find it well worth while.—PAUL SMITH, *Director, The New York State Fair Agricultural and Industrial Exposition.*

* * *

Meet Old Friends and New

I COMMEND most highly your plan and congratulate you on the idea of devoting one issue of the *American Agriculturist,* or at least a part of it, to calling to the attention of its readers a few of the values of our Great State Agricultural and Industrial Exposition, commonly known as the State Fair.

My own thought of its values are that they are at least threefold. First, it is a great educational institution. The exhibits of agricultural and manufacturers products measure the progress of the people of this and other states from year to year, for we get a display of the best from many states and sections of the country. There are also exhibits of a purely educational nature such as those from our College of Agriculture and Experiment Station and other State Institutions, and exhibits on health and how to preserve it.

Second, the Fair is a great social event for here we meet old friends and form new acquaintances and new friendships. We are drawn closer together by learning something of the problems of others in this and other states.

Third, there is always much of an entertaining value to be found at the Fair. There are horse races and auto races and various special features, such as the Grange Singing Contest on four afternoons in the Grange Building, this year during the first week. There are the Horse Shows and Cattle Judging in the Empire Court. For music lovers, and whose soul does not thrill to the sound of good music, the world famous Goldman's band will be in attendance during the entire two weeks.

So, whether attending the Fair for what we may learn by comparing our own products with the products of other exhibitors, or a study of what we see and hear there, to meet old friends, or to relax and be entertained it is certainly worth our while to attend our own State Fair and help it grow, besides contributing to our own growth and happiness. Then, COME to the State Fair, August 29th to September 10th, look, study and listen and be happy.—RAYMOND COOPER, *Master New York State Grange.*

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FLOWERS • FARM PRODUCTS • DOMESTIC ARTS • BOYS' AND GIRLS' 4-H JUDGING CONTESTS

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Excitement and fun for all
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Horse-pulling contests • Running races
Rip-roaring rodeo
National Championship 100-mile auto race
National Championship motorcycle races
Free fireworks
Lucky Teter and his 28 daredevils risking their lives before your eyes

Music and dancing
Revue of tomorrow—Beautiful girls • catchy tunes • snappy dancing
Edwin Franko Goldman and his band
Homer Rodeheaver—
Religious services with massed choir of 1000 voices
Finals of Arthur Murray State-wide Dancing Contest
Dancing to the music of
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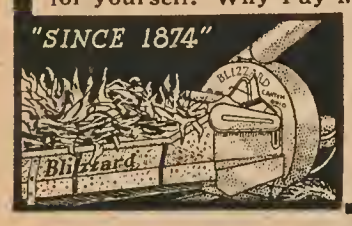


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WHAT TO SEE at the EXPOSITIONS

Features at New York's State Fair

Monday, August 29 "Syracuse Day"

DAIRY CATTLE EXHIBIT—Judging for New York State exhibits. Total prizes—$15,100. Aug. 29-Sept. 3, inclusive.
FLOWER SHOW—All flower types—Garden Club classes. Including Gladiola show—first two days.
DOMESTIC AND FINE ARTS EXHIBIT—In connection with women's exhibit.
GRAND CIRCUIT RACES—Beginning of six day meet harness-horse racing.
SYRACUSE DAY CELEBRATION — In front of grandstand—grand array of activities.
NIGHT SHOW, GRANDSTAND—"Revue of Tomorrow," beautiful settings, many novelties. Vaudeville acts. Fireworks.
HORSE SHOW, COLISEUM — Including harness horse, harness pony, saddle horse, hunter and jumper stakes. Aug. 29-Sept. 2, inclusive.

Tuesday, Aug. 30 "School Day" and "Farm and Home Bureau Day."

SPELLING BEE—State championship for boys and girls.
STATE HORSESHOE PITCHING CONTEST.
BOY'S AND GIRL'S ACTIVITIES—The miniature fair for children.
GRANDSTAND SHOW — Afternoon and evening. Including harness-racing, vaudeville, and fireworks display.



SINGING CONTEST — Costume singing by Grange members. Four-day event.

Wednesday, Aug. 31 "Grange Day."

SPECIAL FEATURES—Speakers, including James C. Farmer, Lecturer, National Grange.
FARM BUREAU EXHIBIT—Demonstrations and exhibits of farm products. Open for entire fair.
NIGHT SHOW, COLISEUM—Horse show.
GRANDSTAND — Free vaudeville, fireworks.

Thursday, Sept. 1 "Governor's Day."

GOV. HERBERT H. LEHMAN—Speaking from Empire Court.
BAND CONCERT — Under direction of Edwin Franko Goldman, each afternoon. Governor's Salute.
EVENING PERFORMANCES — Vaudeville and fireworks at the Grandstand. Horse show in the Coliseum.



Friday, Sept. 2 "Women's Day."

SPECIAL WOMEN'S EXHIBITS — Including home-making, cooking, canning, etc.
FLOWER EXHIBIT — Finals in Flower judging in the horticultural bldg.
AFTERNOON AND EVENING FREE SHOWS.
HORSE SHOW—Final.

Saturday, Sept. 3 "American Legion Day."

LEGION DRUM CORPS DRILL—Exhibition by Central New York Legion Corps.
GRAND CIRCUIT RACES—Final day of meet—with exhibitions and major stakes.
INDIAN VILLAGE EXHIBIT—Final day of Indian activities. Picturesque rites.
EVENING PERFORMANCES — Final showing of "Revue of Tomorrow." Gala fireworks.
DANCING—Contest under direction of Arthur Murray for State Championship. Dancing in Coliseum.

Sunday, Sept. 4 "Religious Inspirational Day."

RELIGIOUS SERVICES — Conducted in the Coliseum by Rev. S. Burman Long.
RELIGIOUS CONCERT — Under the direction of Edwin Franko Goldman in the Coliseum.
SACRED CHOIR CONCERT — Music of 1000 voices representing 44 churches in New York State. Directed by John T. Clough.
HOMER RODEHEAVER — Community singing with world-famous Homer Rodeheaver leading in hymnal singing.
INTERDENOMINATIONAL SERVICES —With Protestant, Catholic and Jewish clergymen officiating.
TWILIGHT VOICES — From the Grandstand. Singing of songs, old and new, with Homer Rodeheaver leading. To be broadcast over major network.

Monday, Sept. 5 "Organized Labor Day."

SPECIAL INDUSTRIAL EXHIBIT — Including Empire State cities exhibits.
STATE INSTITUTION EXHIBIT — Showing State Departments open for inspection during the entire fair in the state Institutional Building.
RUNNING HORSES—Start of four-day meet.
AFTERNOON FREE PERFORMANCE—"Lucky" Teter and his Dare-Devil Drivers each afternoon.
DANCING AFTERNOON AND EVENING—To the modern strains of Tommy Dorsey and his famous orchestra.
RODEO—EACH EVENING, GRANDSTAND—A real exhibition of cowboys and cowgirls. Vaudeville, music, fireworks.

Tuesday, Sept. 6 "Transportation Day."

TRANSPORTATION EXHIBIT—Showing advance in travel facilities.
HORSEPULLING CONTEST — In the Coliseum.
DANCING — In the evening to Tommy Dorsey's orchestra. Last appearance of this band in the Coliseum.

Wednesday, Sept. 7 "Manufacturer's Day."

OWEN D. YOUNG—Speaking from Empire Square in honor of Manufacturer's Day.



Grand Circuit Trotting.

SPECIAL INDUSTRIAL EXHIBIT — From the new Industrial Building.
GOAT EXHIBIT.
FRUIT EXHIBIT—Major exhibit during second week of Fair.
PAUL WHITEMAN — Dancing to world-famous Whiteman music. In the Coliseum at night.

Thursday, Sept. 8 "Mayor's Day."

GREETING CEREMONY — Welcome to mayors from all parts of the State by Mayor Rolland B. Marvin of Syracuse.
MAYOR LA GUARDIA OF NEW YORK CITY—Speaking from Empire Court.
CITIES EXHIBIT.
DANCING—Paul Whiteman's music, last appearance.
FREE PERFORMANCES — Rodeo at night. Vaudeville, fireworks display.
FINAL DAY OF RUNNING RACES—Last day of four-day meet. Special stakes.

Friday, Sept. 9 "Motorcycle Day."

MOTORCYCLE RACES—National championship races.
RODEO — Final evening, mammoth fireworks display.
RACE TRIALS—Auto trials for national championship race on Saturday.

Saturday, Sept. 10 "Auto Racing Day."

AUTOMOBILE RACES — National championship 100-mile automobile race under supervision of AAA.
DANCING—Coliseum dancing to music of Guy Lombardo, afternoon and evening.
FIREWORKS—Mammoth display as last event of Fair. Free vaudeville from grandstand.

Headliners at the "EASTERN STATES"

Sunday, Sept. 18—Music Day

1 P. M. Gates open. All buildings open for inspection.
3:30 to 5:30 P. M. and 7 to 8:30 P. M. Concert, Coliseum, Black Watch Band.
8:30 to 9:30 P. M. Coliseum, Reception of Governors, ten North Atlantic States. Grand parade of Exposition features.
9:30 to 10 P. M. Special Concert in honor of visiting Governors, Coliseum, Black Watch Band.

Monday, Sept. 19—Governors' and Children's Day

8 A. M. Intercollegiate Livestock Judging Contest (Coliseum) judging poultry.
9 A. M. Judging dairy club Jersey calves and beef club steers.
12 M. to 3 P. M. Junior music contests.
12 M. to 1 P. M. Children's Day program (Coliseum).
1 M. Livestock judging (Coliseum). Milking Shorthorns, Jerseys.
1 P. M. At Grandstand: Concert, Cervone's Band, Harness horse racing, Lucky Teter and his Drivers, and a score of other circus features.
4 P. M. Judging beef steers. Groups (pens east of cattle barns).
7:30 P. M. Coliseum. Springfield horse show opens with Governor's Night. Special parade of all junior divisions.
8 P. M. At the Grandstand: Rodeo, 100 world's champion cowboys and cowgirls under personal direction of "Candy" Hammer. Chariot and relay races. Circus acts, specialties, fireworks.



Horse Pulling Contests.

Tuesday, Sept. 20—Connecticut and New Hampshire Day

9 A. M. Livestock judging (Coliseum) Milking Shorthorns, Jerseys, dairy club Holstein calves; Percheron horses.
9:30 A. M. Ox drawing Contest; 2,700 pound class.
11 A. M. Dedication ceremonies, Conn. State Bldg., Ave. of States.
12 M. to 3:30 P. M. Junior music contests.
1 P. M. Auction Sale, baby beeves raised by boys and girls (in sale pavilion near cattle barns), sale of beef steer groups.
1 P. M. At the Grandstand: Concert, Cervone's Band, Harness Horse racing, Lucky Teter and his Drivers, and other circus features.
2 P. M. Ox drawing contest; 3,000 pound class.
7:30 P. M. Coliseum, Springfield horse show.
8 P. M. At the Grandstand: Rodeo, circus acts, specialties, fireworks.

Wednesday, Sept. 21—Maine, Pennsylvania and Grange Day

9 A. M. Livestock judging (Coliseum). Holsteins, Herefords, Brown Swiss, dairy club Ayrshire and Guernsey calves.
9:30 A. M. Ox Drawing contest, free-for-all class.
10 A. M. Massachusetts State Grange Horseshoe Pitching Contest.
11 A. M. Dedication ceremonies, New England Grange Bldg.
12 M. Junior Music Contests.
1 P. M. At the Grandstand: Concert, Cervone's Band, harness horse racing, Lucky Teter and other circus features.
7:30 P. M. Coliseum, Springfield Horse Show.
8 P. M. At the Grandstand: Rodeo, circus acts, specialties, fireworks.

Thursday, Sept. 22—Vermont and New Jersey Day

9 A. M. Livestock Judging (Coliseum). Ayrshires, Devons, Aberdeen Angus, Baby Beef showmanship contest.
9 A. M. Cat Show. Junior Dept. contests and demonstrations; Home department programs.
10 A. M. Dynamometer horse pulling con-

(*Continued on Page* 19)

The G.L.F. Page

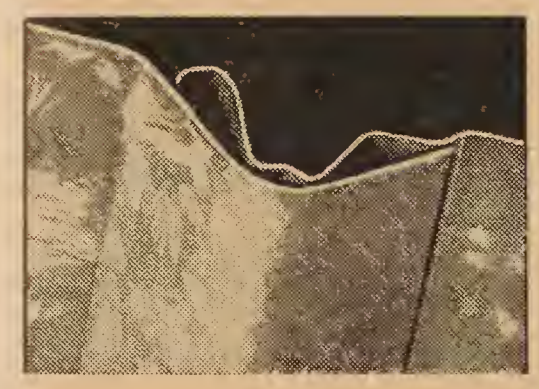
"The basis of a sound business cooperative is voluntary use by fully informed patrons."

LIFETIME ROOFING

After several years' experience in selecting and purchasing various types of roofing for farmers—steel corrugated, ridge-drain, and various weights of roll roofing—the G.L.F. roofing men have this to say about the kind and quality of roofing farmers can use to the best advantage. In steel roofing, it is "Seal of Quality" ridge-drain roofing and in roll roofing, G.L.F. No. 78.

The cost of "Seal of Quality" ridge-drain roofing and of G.L.F. No. 78 roll roofing is about the same over a 20-year period, if the roll roofing is renewed every 7 or 8 years with asphalt roofing paint.

"Seal of Quality" is superior in wearing quality because it carries 2 ounces of zinc to the square foot and because the ridge-drain feature makes





it leak-proof. After 20 to 30 years, if the galvanizing on the steel roofing wears off, the life of the roof may be prolonged indefinitely by applying two coats of G.L.F. Zinc Metal Paint every 10 years thereafter.

G.L.F. 78-pound roll roofing will give this same long, dependable service if it is painted every 7 or 8 years with G.L.F. Liquid Asphalt Roof Cement. This roofing does not wear out but it does dry out in time and the felt must be saturated again with asphalt to make it elastic and waterproof. No. 78 will give long wear because it is made of extra heavy rag felt and is thoroughly saturated with asphalt.

While G.L.F. also makes available standard corrugated roofing, V-type steel roofing, and roll roofing in lighter weights of 55 and 65 pounds they are not recommeded for a life time roofing job.

G.L.F. Quality

COOPERATIVE
G.L.F. EXCHANGE, INC.
Ithaca, N.Y.

McGregor Farms . . .
successful family enterprise



Left to Right—Warren McGregor who runs the incubators and has charge of marketing; Dane McGregor who grows all young stock and looks after maintenance of buildings; Garth McGregor in charge of the breeding program and R. O. P. work; and V. C. McGregor who has had fifty years of experience with poultry.

A visit to the McGregor Poultry Farms, Maine, New York impresses one that here is a well-operated and successful poultry business. The farm is operated cooperatively by V. C. McGregor and his three sons. The work and responsibility are divided so that each member has a definite job. Mr. McGregor, Sr., has been in the poultry business for more than 50 years, and each son as he finished school has joined him in the business. The farm is devoted exclusively to poultry except for the family garden. The neat, well-kept laying houses quarter 8,000 White Leghorn layers. An abandoned milk plant remodelled along attractive but thrifty lines provides a large part of the laying house capacity.

The McGregors hatch a total of 90,000 chicks annually and with typical thrift and efficiency the hatching season is distributed throughout the year. This permits more efficient use of incubators and brooding equipment. And besides the chicks that are sold, this plan produces pullets to keep the laying houses full the year round. It also provides a regular supply of broilers and fowl for well established outlets in nearby cities. The fall-hatched pullets do just as good a job in the laying houses as the spring-hatched birds. As to feed, the McGregors will tell you that for years they have fed G.L.F. poultry feeds exclusively. When the pullets go into the laying house they switch right over from Starting and Growing Mash to Super Laying and Breeding Mash. To quote Mr. McGregor—"These mashes have never failed to do an outstanding job for us and we've saved real money by using them. We believe that making full use of our G.L.F. Service is just as important as making full use of our farming land and facilities. As a family we are mighty interested in cooperation for, after all, that's the way we run our farm—all of us working together toward a common end."

NEW *Self-Rising* PASTRY FLOUR

Lucile Brewer has taken to the radio to acquaint farm women with G.L.F.'s new Self-Rising Pastry Flour. This new flour is a combination of the finest grade pastry flour and exactly the right amounts of doul le action leavening and salt, blended in at a mere fraction of the cost ordinarily paid for leavening in small cans. It not only saves you money but it's easier and faster to work with and is ideal for biscuits, muffins, quick cakes, cookies, etc. Lucile Brewer's tested recipes are printed on every bag. G.L.F. distributes this new flour in economical 5-lb. and 20-lb. paper bags. The 20-lb. family size is the best buy.



Keeping SOIL Where It Belongs



The Hoffman family. Roy on the lower step, Mrs. Hoffman and two of the youngsters in the center, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Hoffman, left, and the hired men, Harold Granger and Harrison Spaulding, right.

AT FIRST sight of the corn rows on the Hoffman farm near Otisco, Onondaga County, N. Y., a casual observer might guess that the man who planted it had been out too late the night before or that he had forgotten his resolution to be a complete teetotaler. Such, however, is not the case. The rows were laid out that way intentionally; and Roy Hoffman, who accepts prime responsibility for their meanderings, plans to keep on planting them that way.

It all started about a year ago when he, one of the hired men, and a number of other farmers from Onondaga County went to Arnot Forest at Ithaca to see what had been learned there about controlling soil erosion. The Hoffman farm is just about one hundred per cent on the side-hill. It is not too steep to cultivate easily, and while erosion had caused relatively few bad gullies, Roy was not satisfied with crop yields and was convinced that loss of top soil was at least partly responsible.

He came back from his trip to Ithaca with a firm decision that something should be done about it, and with characteristic energy, he went into action. After talking with his county agent,



The hedgerow in the middle used to run right through the middle of the field. As time permits, the balance of it will be taken out.

he asked Warren Huff, who works on the soil erosion problem with the county farm bureaus, to drop in at the farm and look things over. After looking over the farm, Warren told him that strip cropping, with the rows of cultivated crops following contour lines, would prevent the run-off of surface water and that the slight ridges made by the cultivator teeth would collect and hold the moisture so that the crop could use it. Crop yield figures in other areas had already convinced Mr. Huff that saving the water for the use of the crop would increase yields.



Sure they are crooked; they are laid out on contour lines. Note the width of the strip as shown in the background.

The first step was to lay out the fields, make a map, and lay out the strips by plowing furrows. Because of the layout and location of the fields, it was found advisable to include some pasture land in the cultivated area, to take out some hedgerows, and to build a diversion ditch at one spot. Taking out a hedgerow proved another point. Corn growing on land that was a hedgerow is distinctly greener and more vigorous than adjoining rows, and the soil under it is darker. The growing brush held the top soil, while the unprotected soil, plowed and cultivated at an angle, was carried away.

At first glance it might appear to be somewhat of a nuisance to have crops in strips with corn growing in several places. "It's not as difficult as it looks," says Roy. "In fact, once you get used to it, it's no trouble at all. For one thing, in many places rows are longer than they were before we made the change, and that saves time."

Mr. Huff reports that he is getting more calls to establish farm unit erosion control demonstrations than can be taken care of. If your farm is level, you are lucky; but if it is set up on edge, strip cropping may be worth looking into. At least Roy Hoffman thinks so.

Goat Dairies Show Increase

I'VE HAD my first drink of goat's milk and liked it! To be quite honest, I couldn't take a glass of goat's milk and one of cow's milk and tell which was which! Until recently, I shared the opinion of many uninformed citizens that the chief service performed by goats was to act as ever ready grist for the jokesters and cartoonists, in that respect running a close second to mothers-in-law. But not any more! I find that modern goats are kept to give milk, and from now on I'm a goat booster!



Mr. Case and a Toggenburg buck that he thinks is about right. A few minutes after this picture was snapped, the buck was on his hind legs browsing a small fruit tree on the lawn.

My curiosity was first aroused by noting, as I drove the country roads of the Northeast, an ever increasing number of goats. "What is there to this goat business?" I asked myself. I went to T. W. Case of Spencerport, N. Y., president of the State Dairy Goat Association, for the answer. He had it. "How many goats are there in New York?" was the first question I asked him. "As near as we can estimate, about 60,000", he replied.

"I first became interested in goats about twelve years ago," said Mr. Case. "Mrs. Case was a nurse in a convalescent hospital for children. She brought a youngster home who needed some weight put on him. The doctor suggested goat milk, so we bought a goat. Now I own 110, and have a milk route in Rochester where I deliver 25 to 30 quarts a day. Most of my goats are farmed out on a fifty-fifty basis. I furnish the goats; the other fellow furnishes the feed and delivers the milk to Rochester. Mr. Herbert Rich of Coldwater and I have been working very closely togther for some time."

Remembering that Mr. Case and some of the other goat breeders had recently requested that the Geneva Station do some experimental work on goats, I asked, "What in your opinion are the problems in goat raising that are most urgent?" He replied as follows: "The uninformed person believes that goats are hardy. That is true, yet like all other animals they have their troubles, and we find that veterinarians know practically nothing about them. For example, a goat eats milkweed pods, the contents puff up in the digestive system, and the goat (Turn to Page 21)



Mrs. Case milking a Toggenburg doe. Some breeders have a special milking stand about knee high. Most breeders have this type of slatted rack on which the goats stand while in the barn.

Mountain Magic

By ED. W. MITCHELL

THIS idea of having the cows harvest the hay is growing in popularity, and I can see why it should. The better the pasture, the longer the cow can feed on it and the less hay we have to tote. The economic aspects of more milk at less cost may appeal to some, but after pitching hay all afternoon and waiting table on a row of cows, I think the labor saving has a more esthetic appeal to most of us.



Ed. W. Mitchell

We want to get used to living on esthetic appeals, and psychic income for the way milk prices sag and storms ruin crops before we have a chance to give them away on the market, it looks as though that will be the main farm income this winter.

Walter Mason, the assistant to County agent Davis, of Albany Co., got up a picnic party to go around Albany county and see the improved pastures and especially the Birdsfoot Trefoil crop. These Albany men are either very modest, or else they have struck a gold mine and are not ready to advertise it. They and the men from Cornell will admit that it looks good, but don't want to say much more till it has been more thoroughly tried out.

One look at the crop and the cattle was enough to convince me. My only criticism was that they walked us up and down so many mountains to see the same thing over and over again. (It was a warm day, and it was not raining. Some of the smarter men, including Master Farmer Merchant, took to rocking chairs in the shade near the well, which proves that not all farmers have to be melted to a liquid state in order to agree with others). Everybody agreed that Birdsfoot Trefoil is a great pasture and hay plant. It is growing on at least 25 farms in Albany County, and many new seedings have been made.

We saw it growing and spreading voluntarily on top of a barren mountain top where one could see three or four states, but almost nothing on which a plant might feed. It was doing well in cat-swamps and swales where springs came out on the mountain side. It seems to grow well on low, flat land, whether it is good soil or wet and sour. Apparently it is not choosey about either lime or phosphate, although like most other things, it does respond to kind treatment.

Birdsfoot Trefoil is a legume-like clover and alfalfa, and grows very much like alfalfa in some respects. In the pastures it was growing in clumps as much as two or three feet tall. In the hay fields, it almost seems to climb or twine on the timothy, or other stiff stalked grass, and makes a beautiful hay. I saw a meadow of mixed timothy and trefoil on the farm of Burton Arnold that has been down for fifteen years. It reminded me of the Indian who plowed up his alfalfa field and planted corn because the alfalfa did so well it gave him no rest from perpetual hay harvest. Mr. Arnold will thresh some of the crop for seed, which, by the way, sells for a dollar a pound, and is cheap at any price. I don't want to exaggerate, but the haycocks were so close there was hardly room to get between them with a wagon to put on a load. I wanted to suggest they roll the whole crop down the hill, (like they do some apple crops in the Virginia mountains), and pick it up at the bottom, but I was afraid they would think me awed by their hills.

Poor Mr. Burhan is even worse off. Some of this trefoil spread to his pastures, (he has several hundred acres), and he fertilized and sowed a little more, and now he has to buy fifty more cows because the fifty he has can not begin to keep the pastures eaten down. No telling how many cows he will have to keep if it grows and spreads as it has in some other places.

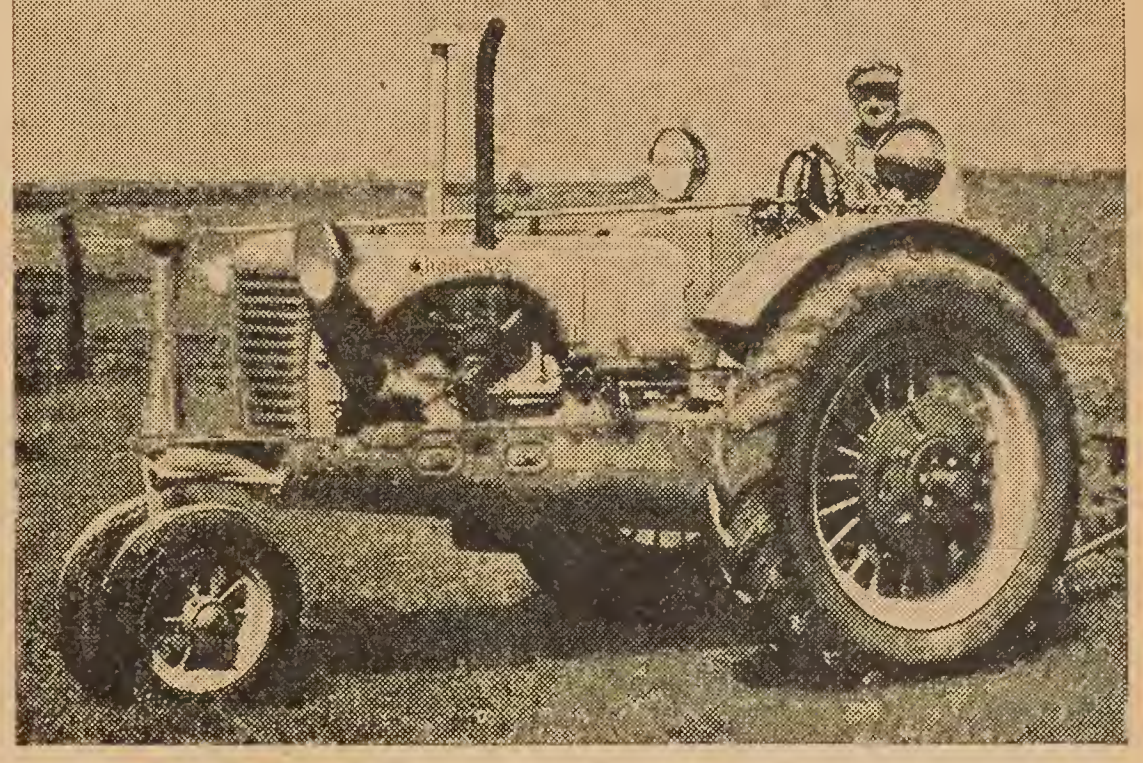
He has taken the best way out of the difficulty. He is building a little castle and watch tower on top of his mountain and going in for beef cattle that don't have to be milked. The deer come out of the nearby forest to visit a natural salt lick in the back yard, and most of the airplane traffic passes by that way.

He can sit on top of his private mountain and look at four states, or at his cattle and deer or at airplanes whizzing by. Nice work if you can get it; you can get it if you try.



Field of Birdsfoot Trefoil in Albany County, N. Y.

PLOWS 18 ACRES OF BLACK, MUCKY SOIL ON 30 GALLONS OF GASOLINE



"I can do one-half more work on the same amount of fuel than I did with my old low compression tractor," says Fred A. Bluhm, of Ogden, Illinois, who decided to buy a tractor designed to get all the power from regular-grade gasoline—*the Massey-Harris Twin Power Challenger.*

WHEN a company designs a tractor to burn regular-grade gasoline only, what happens? Does it actually *deliver* more power at the drawbar or belt? Is it easier on your pocketbook because it gets more power out of the fuel it uses? Ask Fred A. Bluhm, of Ogden, Illinois, and here's what he'll tell you:

"For several years, I have been deciding on which new tractor to buy. I looked over a number of tractors and selected the Massey-Harris Twin Power Challenger. With this tractor burning regular-grade gasoline, I can do one-half more work on the same amount of fuel than I did with my old low compression tractor. For instance, my old low compression tractor would plow 12 acres and use 30 gallons of fuel in 12 hours. My new Massey-Harris Twin Power tractor will plow 18 acres in the same number of hours on 30 gallons of regular-grade gasoline.

"I farm 160 acres of black, mucky soil, where plowing is plenty tough, and grow corn, soy beans, and oats. We operate a 12-foot combine and a 2-row corn picker. My Twin Power Massey-Harris Challenger tractor working on a regular-grade gasoline gives me everything I want in a tractor."

To get the extra power and economy of gasoline in a tractor, make sure that the next tractor you buy has been designed to burn gasoline efficiently. This may mean one of several engine features—a "cold" gasoline type manifold, a high compression cylinder head or pistons, or an "automobile" or "truck" type engine. You can make the added power and economy of gasoline pay you dividends in your present tractor by installing "altitude" pistons or a high compression cylinder head at the next overhaul, and changing the manifold setting or the manifold to the "cold" gasoline type.



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GENTLEMEN: Please mail me your FREE BOOKLET, "How to Get More Tractor Power."

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IT PAYS TO BUY GOOD GASOLINE FOR CARS, TRUCKS AND TRACTORS

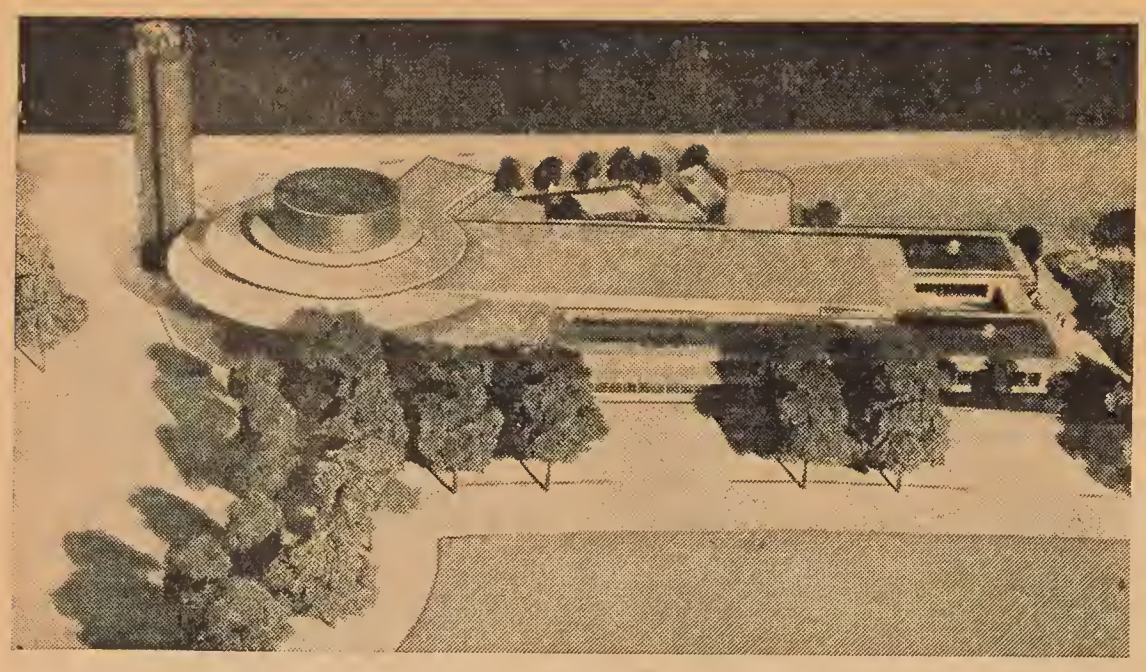
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FARMS OFFERED FOR SALE IN 8 NORTHEASTERN STATES. Select list to choose from. FEDERAL LAND BANK, SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

MODERN COTTAGE, equipped, stocked, paying poultry farm. Markets, lake, water systems, barn, 800 layers, 2 cows. Write CARL NAN KERVIS, Grafton, Mass.

Modern Home, 110 Acres—$1850

Lovely views, bathing on place, depot town handy; good 8-room house, bath, furnace, hardwood floors; cement-basement barn, valuable wood, fertile land; part down, page 77 Free Catalog of 2000 Bargains. STROUT REALTY, 255-R 4th Ave., New York City.



THE DAIRY WORLD OF TOMORROW

One Feature of New York's World's Fair That No Dairyman Should Miss

NEXT May the World's Fair opens at New York. There will be thousands of attractions, countless amusements, for the millions of visitors. To dairymen, however, one setting will house an exhibit of special interest—"The Dairy World of Tomorrow," sponsored by Borden.

Here will be shown, completely coordinated, every phase of newest dairying management from animal eare, feed and milking to the last word in eity plant handling.

Model barns—equipped right up to the minute—will house two hundred eows. New economies and inereased effieieney in feeds and feeding will be diselosed. Experts will be on hand to explain new methods and newest mechanical deviees.

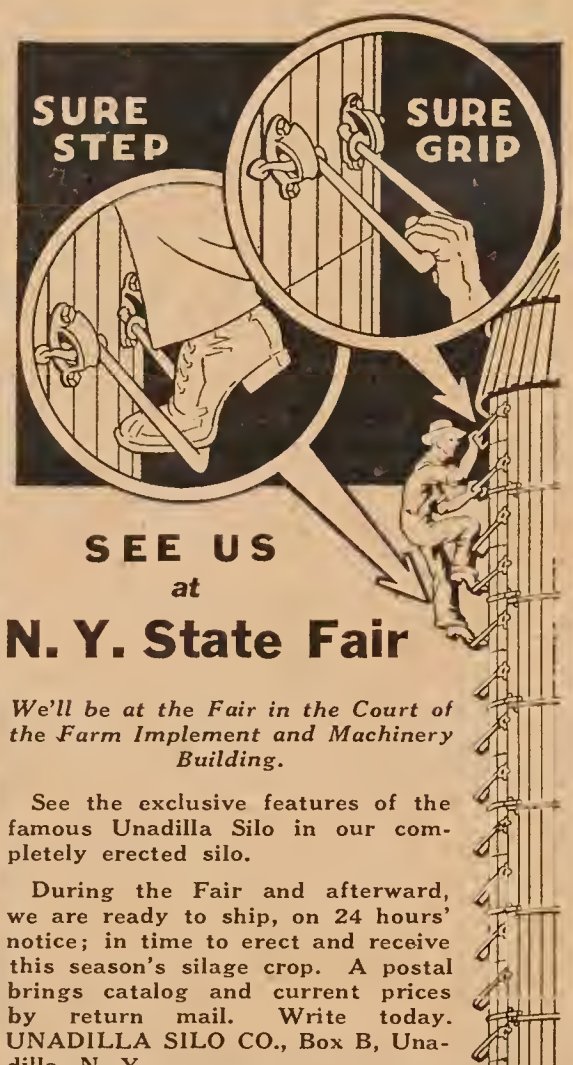
And the milking and milk handling will reveal what is latest, most praetieable and economieal at every stage, from receiving tanks through pasteurizing, cooling, irradiating, bottle washing and bottle filling.

"The Dairy World of Tomorrow" is one show no dairyman should miss; and all who come will be most cordially welcomed.

Model of "The Dairy World of Tomorrow", sponsored by Borden, will be on display at the New York State Fair, August 29 to September 10, 1938.

The Borden Company







SAVE WITH
"HARDER" SILOS

Feed your herd for less money, make more profit, with corn or hay silage, produced in a Harder Silo. Write today for full information and special low prices.

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If you have been notified that your policy is to run out soon, renew it right away with an American Agriculturist agent or direct to N. A. ASSOCIATES, Inc. 10 NORTH CHERRY ST., POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.

Say you saw it in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

Refrigerator Locker Systems *on the Way*

By J. H. FRANDSEN,
Massachusetts State College of Agriculture.

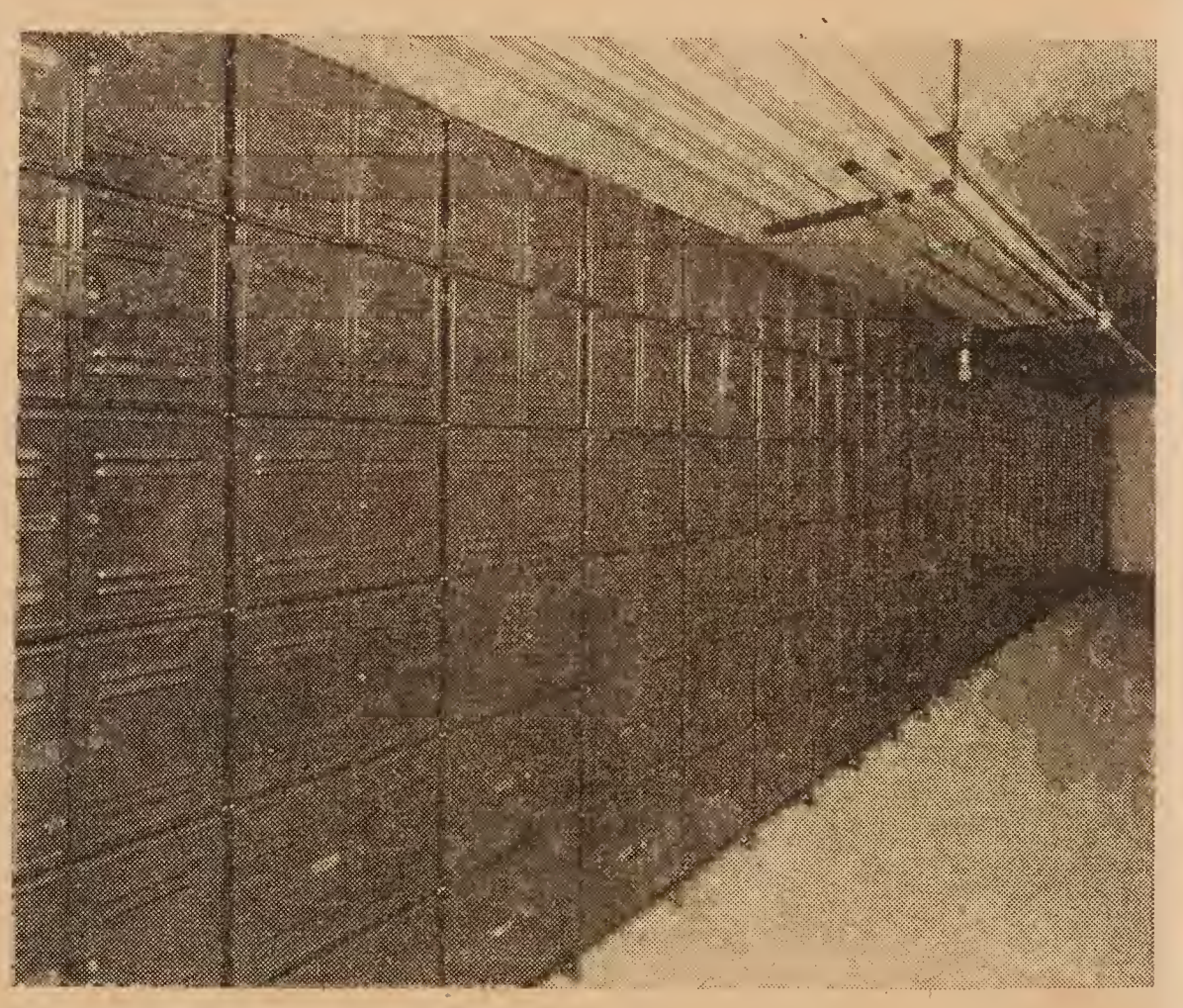
MOST FARM families and a great many city folks are intensely interested in the new, much-talked-of refrigerator locker plants. These plants are built and operated on a plan whereby they can be rented to any family interested in reducing living costs. Complete refrigerated locker space large enough to hold almost a year's supply of meat, fresh vegetables, and fresh fruits can be rented at a cost probably not exceeding a dollar a month. In most plants this includes the services of an expert butcher who, after the meat is properly chilled, cuts it into desired pieces, wraps, and marks it for the accommodation of the housewife.

In these refrigerator lockers farm families can store their own butchered meat. Others who wish to buy their meats, fruits, and vegetables at wholesale prices at the time of year when they are cheapest and most abundant find these lockers equally valuable. Many of the users of these lockers report that, on account of the low temperatures, beef, fresh fruits, and fresh vegetables can be kept very satisfactorily for about a year, pork for about six months, and poultry and game birds for about eighteen months. Reports at hand indicate that this locker service very materially reduces the cost of living. Some farm families have estimated a saving of over $80 a year on their meat bill alone.

These modern cold storage locker plants are a complete unit, including refrigerating machinery, chilling and cooling facilities, and refrigerator space divided up into lockers of just the right size for the average family's food supply. Each locker is equipped with a separate lock; and the housewife, or her representative may make trips to her locker as often as is necessary to replenish her home refrigerator. Thus the farm family, or the city family that wishes to buy food at wholesale prices, may have, at much lower cost, the same convenient services ordinarily supplied by retail stores. Each renter of a locker, of course, has access to it at any time, either to store various kinds of foods or, months later, to take out the food.

Proper handling of food from the time it enters the plant until it has passed through the chill room, the process room, the sharp freezer, and into the locker room gives the customer reasonable assurance that the original goodness has not been lost. As compared with old methods of storing, the quick-freezing and constant low temperatures actually improve the flavor and palatability of many foods. No longer it is necessary for farm folk to confine their butchering to winter months or to subsist on canned or cured meats during the summer months, or to buy fresh meats. The butchering, curing, and chilling, through this locker plant system, can be done whenever a new supply of meat is desired, winter or summer. Now not only fresh meat, but the delicious taste and flavor of fresh fruits and vegetables are put within the reach of families with quite modest pocketbooks.

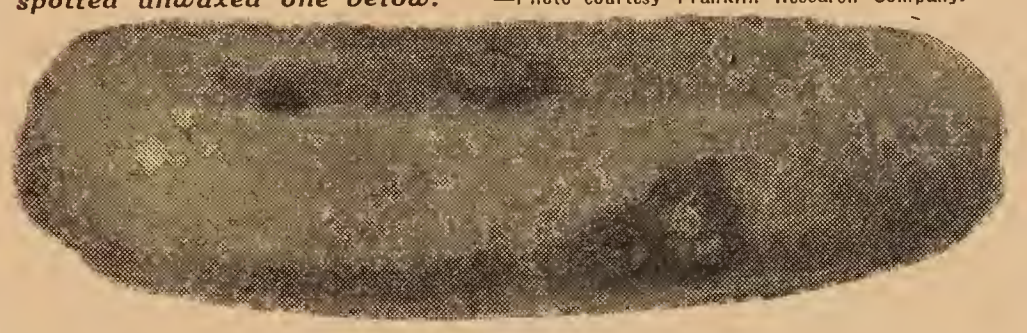
These modern cold storage locker plants are often built in connection with cold storage houses in places easily accessible to farmers or city dwellers while making their routine visits to places of business. Sometimes these plants are built as a separate unit in an easily accessible location, and sometimes they are built in connection with the local dairy plant of the community. Often they are cooperatively owned but more often they are built as an investment by people interested in general refrigeration. There are already more than two thousand of these locker plants in the United States. The writer recently visited several of them in the midwestern states. They seem to be practical and offer many possibilities for those who wish to reduce the cost of their food bill. So great are their possibilities, that it appears that locker service will soon be available in practically all rural communities and in many urban centers of the country.



Some of the lockers in a modern refrigerator locker plant. Rented by an individual farmer, a locker will hold meat or fruits at low temperature, thus resulting in a considerable lowering in cost of living.



The J. W. Davis Company of Indiana are waxing and trademarking hothouse cucumbers. Note the attractive appearance of the waxed cucumber above as compared with the shrivelled and spotted unwaxed one below. —Photo courtesy Franklin Research Company.



WAX *Keeps* Vegetables FRESH

By PAUL WORK

EVAPORATION is one of the two great enemies standing in the way of farm to family fresh". The other enemy is the effects of temperature.

Waxes are fast coming into use to protect fresh vegetables from drying out, shrivelling and other deteriorations due to loss of water.

The use of waxes is inexpensive. It may be practiced on either large or small scale. Detailed methods and equipment are being worked out in practice.

The form of waxing that appears most commonly on our markets at the present time is with rutabagas which come, largely, from Canada. They are simply dipped in melted paraffin, drained and cooled. Really, it is not quite as simple as that for the roots must be clean and dry, and the temperature must be neither too high nor too low. The method is a bit crude, and the quantity of wax required is pretty large although the cost is not very high.

The newer developments are based on waxes in the form of emulsions which make it possible to apply evenly and thoroughly without heat and with a good finish for the job. Emulsifying is the process by which oils, fats and waxes which are not ordinarily mixable with water, are very finely sub-divided and distributed through water yielding a milky mixture. Our commonest example of an emulsion is milk.

These emulsified waxes find their principal effect in retarding drying out. In addition, they provide an attractive finish glossy as desired. They occasion some change in color. For example, carrots are a deeper and brighter orange. If a borax soap is used in making the emulsion, some disinfection may be counted upon. The waxes probably have little effect upon respiration or other processes that go on within the produce.

Experiments thus far have shown that the loss of water in waxed as against unwaxed vegetables is about cut in two.

A number of different waxes are on the market at the present time. One form of emulsion with borax is patented under the name of Brogdex. This has very high surface tension and does not spread readily and so is ordinarily sprayed on or, sometimes, hot brushed. The surplus wax, then, must be removed mechanically. This is extensively used for citrus fruits — apples, melons and tomatoes—in the west, especially, for apples that have been washed with hydrochloric acid.

Another paraffin wax with a different emulsifying agent is called Dow wax. This is used primarily for nursery stock,—especially evergreens. It is sprayed on and provides no lustre or attractive finish.

The Brytene waves are of two types. The first is of high paraffin content with some carnauba wax, yields no lustre but is very effective in retaining moisture. It gives a rather dull finish and is suitable for fruits. The second type has a larger proportion of carnauba wax and less paraffin. It is not quite so water retentive but gives a good gloss and fine appearance. This is used for tomatoes, cucumbers, peppers and eggplant.

While the whole tendency in preparing produce for market is toward large scale operation, shed packing and the like, waxing may be practiced either way, on a large scale or a small. On a farm of comparatively low out-put, produce such as tomatoes may be placed in a wire basket, dipped in a drum or other vessel of emulsion, drained and then spread out and allowed to dry. It is necessary to roll the tomatoes about a bit to prevent accumulation of drops at certain points. This is best done on a lattice or wire screen. Galvanized screen and tubs may not be used on account of the effect of the zinc upon the emulsion. Copper, tin, aluminum and rustless iron are acceptable.

In large scale operations, the processing line includes washing, dipping in the wax, drying and sorting. In many cases, fans or mild heat tunnels are used for drying.

Waxing has taken considerable hold in a good many growing sections. The J. W. Davis Company of Terre Haute, Indiana is using the process for their hothouse cucumbers. They have some 35 acres under glass and this is their principal crop. A number of far Western concerns are equipped for handling the thing on a large scale. Manufacturers of packing house equipment are working on desirable apparatus for the purpose.



"COULDN'T PASS UP DODGE TRUCKS AT THESE PRICES"

says Edward C. Reif, Berwyn, Ill.



"Famous Dodge Quality At Today's Price Means Big Savings"

say Buyers Everywhere

NO WONDER so many truck buyers are surprised when they find out how easy it is to buy a new Dodge truck right now. Here's what Mr. Reif says, "As an experienced truck user I know that Dodge trucks have many extra quality features that cut upkeep expense and make them last longer. When I checked up recently and found that today Dodge quality is priced right down in the lowest price group I simply couldn't pass up Dodge at these prices."

The long list of Dodge extra-quality features includes hydraulic brakes that save tires and brake linings; six special gas and oil saving features; roller bearing universals; safety steel cab; exhaust valve seat inserts; 4 piston rings instead of only 3. See your Dodge dealer...start saving money with a new Dodge right away!

This advertisement endorsed by the Engineering Department, DODGE Division of Chrysler Corporation, Manufacturers of Dependable Cars and Trucks.



DODGE 1½-TON STAKE—133" W. B. with 9 foot body and 159" W. B. with 12 foot body—Many extra-quality features make it today's big truck value. See your Dodge dealer.

SPECIAL TERMS FOR FARMERS

Many farmers are now operating Dodge trucks because of the liberal special terms of payment made available to them.

DODGE TRUCK PRICES DELIVERED IN DETROIT

Including Federal Taxes. (Local, State Taxes Not Included)

½-TON 116' W. B. CHASSIS **$475**

½-Ton Pickup—116" W. B.....$600
½-Ton Panel—116" W. B.....$695*
¾-Ton Express—120" W. B.....$694
Price includes front bumper, spare tire and tube.
Also includes rear bumper.

1½-TON 133' W. B. CHASSIS **$604**

1½-Ton Chassis and Cab—133" W. B...$702
1½-Ton Stake—133" W. B.....$798
1½-Ton Stake—159" W. B.....$842
Price includes front bumper.

Other models of ½, ¾, 1, 1½, 2 and 3-ton, at correspondingly low prices. FOR DELIVERED PRICES IN YOUR LOCALITY SEE YOUR NEAREST DODGE DEALER.

GET YOUR TRACTOR AT FACTORY PRICE



See Them at the Fair!
New York State Fair
Syracuse, N. Y.
Aug. 29 to Sept. 10

Write for Free Catalog

Tells all about famous SHAW DU-ALL TRACTORS—lists money-saving Low Factory Prices. Amazing money-maker for farms, truck gardens, orchards, nurseries, poultry ranches. Plows, harrows, discs, cultivates, mows lawns, cuts tall weeds, runs belt machinery. Write nearest office for 10-Day Trial Offer.

SHAW MFG. COMPANY,
1008 Front St., Galesburg, Kans.
130-N West 42d St., New York, N.Y.
5812-N Magnolia, Chicago, Illinois.
668-N No. 4th St., Columbus, Ohio.

SHAW DU-ALL TRACTOR

Le Roy

Plows, Land Rollers, Potato Planters, Diggers, Hillers, Lime Sowers, Bean Harvesters, Avery Hay & Harvesting Machines & Extras. Prompt shipment over 5 railroads. Ask for Catalog.

LE ROY PLOW CO., LE ROY, N.Y.

THE HOUSE OF QUALITY
DIBBLE'S FARM SEEDS

Get our price list on RYE and the new Certified YORKWIN Winter Wheat.

EDWARD F. DIBBLE SEEDGROWER
BOX C, HONEOYE FALLS, N. Y.



A CHINAMAN *with* FEATHERS

That's John H. Pheasant himself, and how the boys love to hunt him. Sometimes he's a pest — sometimes hunters are worse. For protection

Post Your Farm

with our *"NO TRESPASSING"* signs

and keep off the undesirables. The decent hunters (true sportsmen) will ask permission to hunt your fields. Our signs meet all legal requirements and are printed on heavy fabric that will withstand wind and weather. For prices write

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST
10 N. Cherry St., Pougbkeepsie, N. Y.

Say you saw it in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

CERTIFIED HYBRID YORKWIN SEED WHEAT

The New White Winter Wheat! (CORNELL HYBRID NO. 19). Outyields all other varieties. Our own yields run as high as 57 bushels per acre. Long head, plump berry, resistant to loose smut. Yorkwin is so much superior to other varieties of white wheat that we are now growing it exclusively. Write today for prices.

ROBSON SEED FARMS
Box 40, HALL, N. Y.

HOW TO FIND EXHIBITS

On these two pages you will find floor plans of three State Fair buildings which house exhibits of the latest labor saving equipment for farm and home.

The purpose of reproducing them here is to simplify your task of locating the ones in which you are most interested.

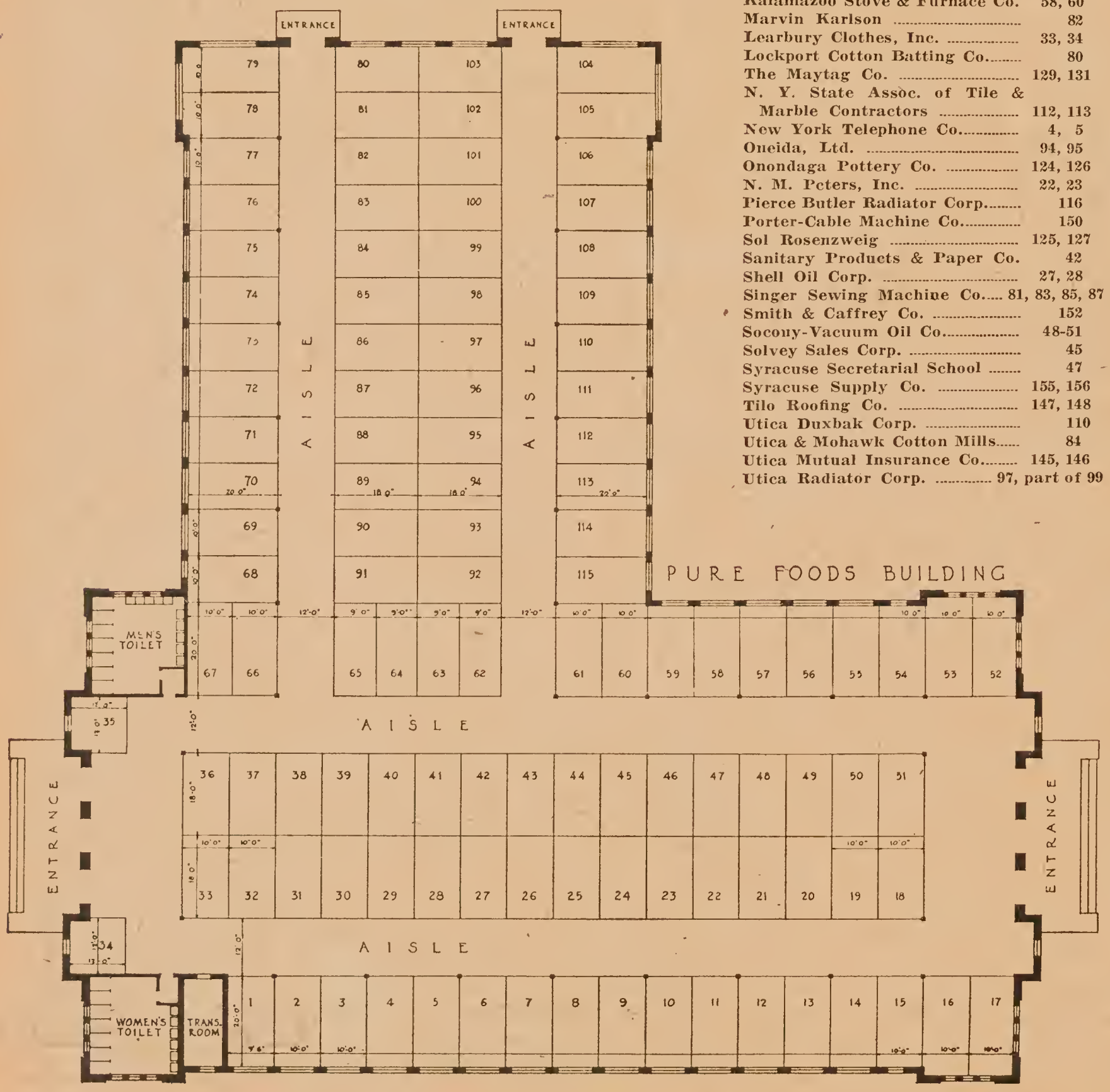
The numbers opposite each exhibitor refer to the space they occupy. Check the exhibitors you wish to visit, and find the corresponding numbers on the floor plan to see where the exhibit is located.

Where to Find the Latest LABOR SAVING EQUIPMENT *for* FARM *and* HOME

Exhibitors in the Pure Foods Building

(Floor Plan Below)

Exhibitor	Space No.
American Gas Machine Co.	15
Armour and Co.	31
Assoc. of N. Y. State Canners	46
Ball Brothers	60, 61
Beech-Nut Packing Co.	55
Sol Bogorad	17
The Borden Co.	54
John E. Cain Co.	38
Capital City Products Co.	57
Central New York Appliance Co.	13, 14
Curtiss Candy Co.	21
C. A. Durr Packing Co., Inc.	51
The Empire Vitamin Corp.	22, 23
Frosted Foods Sales Corp.	40, 41
General Foods Sales Co.	32, 33
General Ice Cream Corp.	42
Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co.	25, 26
Hazel Atlas Glass Co.	36
The Hysan Products Co.	2
John F. Jelke Co.	66
Jo-Win Toiletries	44
Kellogg Sales Co.	11
Kraft Phoenix Cheese Corp.	8
Mr. Claude E. McNett	1
Nehi, Inc.	28, 29
N. Y. Guernsey Breeders Co-Op.	62-65
Northern Chemical Co.	20
Rochester Packing Co.	6, 7
Saratoga Springs Authority	56
Schiller Park Dairy	18
7-Up Bottling Co.	67
Societe Auxilliare	52
Spaulding Bakeries	39
Standard Brands Inc.	30
Swift & Company	47
Syracuse Coca-Cola Bottling Co.	53
Texcraft Products Co.	5
Wilson & Company	43
C. R. Weaver	80, 130
Syracuse Creamline Distributors	58, 59
American Jersey Cattle Club	58, 59
Jay Cobbs, Inc.	108
Nova Kelp Ltd.	27
Bush Grocery Co.	3



Exhibitors in the Manufacturers and Liberal Arts Building

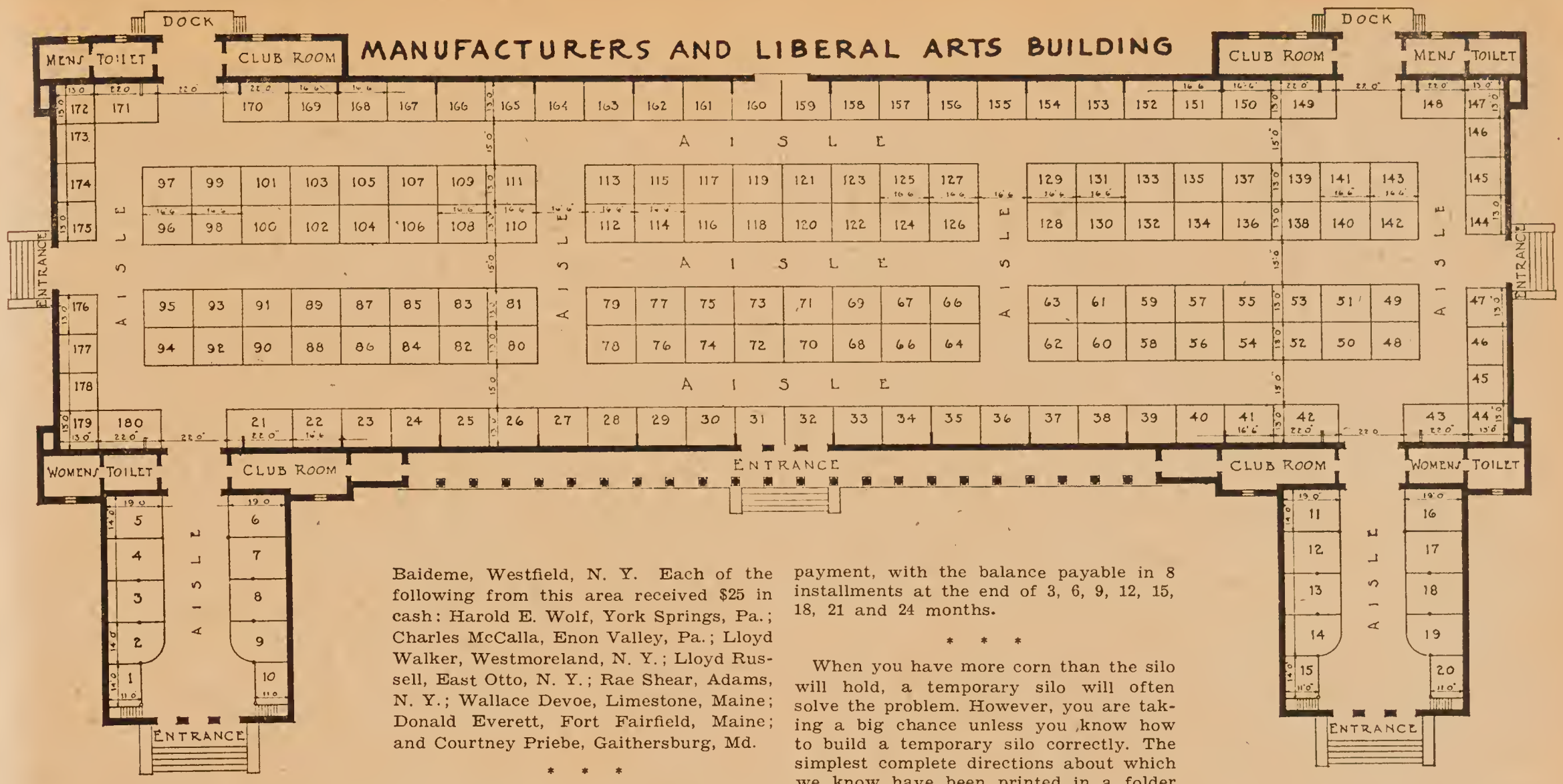
(Floor Plan Top, Opposite Page)

Exhibitors	Space No.
American Emblem Co.	96, 3½' of 98
Asphalt Products Co.	25
Atlantic Refining Co.	21
W. R. Beem	144
Hotel Bristol	175
Ralph Cohen	165, 56
Easy Washing Machine Corp.	62, 63
Foster Bros. Mfg. Co.	100
General Ice Cream Corp.	40, 109
Griffin Roofing & Cont. Co.	157, 158
G. H. Grimm Co.	46
Gulf Oil Corp.	24
Homosote Co.	37
Eugene Horle	153
Horrocks-Ibbotson Co.	½ of 98
International Business Machines Corp.	35, 36
International Heater Co.	109, 111
Kalamazoo Stove & Furnace Co.	58, 60
Marvin Karlson	82
Learbury Clothes, Inc.	33, 34
Lockport Cotton Batting Co.	80
The Maytag Co.	129, 131
N. Y. State Assoc. of Tile & Marble Contractors	112, 113
New York Telephone Co.	4, 5
Oneida, Ltd.	94, 95
Onondaga Pottery Co.	124, 126
N. M. Peters, Inc.	22, 23
Pierce Butler Radiator Corp.	116
Porter-Cable Machine Co.	150
Sol Rosenzweig	125, 127
Sanitary Products & Paper Co.	42
Shell Oil Corp.	27, 28
Singer Sewing Machine Co.	81, 83, 85, 87
Smith & Caffrey Co.	152
Socony-Vacuum Oil Co.	48-51
Solvey Sales Corp.	45
Syracuse Secretarial School	47
Syracuse Supply Co.	155, 156
Tilo Roofing Co.	147, 148
Utica Duxbak Corp.	110
Utica & Mohawk Cotton Mills	84
Utica Mutual Insurance Co.	145, 146
Utica Radiator Corp.	97, part of 99
White Sewing Machine Co.	128
New York State Guernsey Breeders Co-Op.	92
Dey Brothers & Co.	55, 57, 59, 61
Alex Grant's Sons	118-121
Sears, Roebuck & Co.	140-143
Jourdon Diesel Schools, Inc.	176
J. F. Owens Machine Co.	170
Mohawk Gas Co.	161
Groliers Society	90
Central New York Broadcasting Corp. (WSYR)	54
Universal Concrete Pipe Co.	154
Andes Range Co.	163, 164
L. C. Smith and Corona Typewriters	59
Owen Dyneto Co.	86
White Motor Truck Co.	114, 117
Forsythe and Gale (Chevrolet)	134, 137
Cayuga County Exhibit	171, 174
Oneida County Exhibit	96, 111

Exhibitors in the Farm Machinery Building

(Floor Plan Bottom, Opposite Page)

Exhibitor	Space No.
Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co.	162-168
O. H. Benedict	108
Brockway Motor Co.	64-66
J. I. Case Co.	115-124
Caterpillar Tractor Co.	133-150
Clay Equipment Corp.	15, 16
Cleveland Tractor Co.	159-161
Craine, Inc.	Court
John Deere Plow Co.	35-56
Dellinger Manufacturing Co.	154-156
Empire Milking Machine Co.	175
Eureka Mower Company	7, 8
Forrest S. Hart & Son, Inc.	Court
Four Wheel Drive Auto Co.	72-74
Carl H. Frink	31, 32
General Implement Company of America	79
The Good Roads Machinery Co. of N. Y., Inc.	17, 18
Grange Silo Co.	Court
Gravely Motor Plow & Cultivator Co.	57-C
Harder Silo Co.	Court
Haverly Electric Co.	Court
Hill Garage	23, 24
H. D. Hudson Co.	176
International Harvester Co.	82-105, 177-194
Ireland Machine & Foundry Co.	33, 34
James Mfg. Co.	3- 6
LeRoy Plow Co.	169-171
The Linn Manufacturing Co.	58-62
Maine Steel, Inc.	75-77
Marietta Concrete Corp.	Court
Massey Harris Co.	127-132
New Idea	109-112
Oliver Farm Equipment Sales Co.	19-22
Ontario Drill Co.	174
Oshkosh Motor Truck, Inc.	67-69
Papec Machine Co.	Court
Rib Stone Concrete Corp.	Court
Rite-Way Products Co.	57A, 57B
Ross Cutter & Silo Co.	Court
J. B. Sedberry, Inc.	78
Shaw Manufacturing Co.	107
Sherman & Sheppard, Inc.	10-12
Standard Engine Co. of N. Y., Inc.	63
The Surge Milking Machine Co.	9, Court
Tudor & Jones	125, 126
Unadilla Silo Co.	Court
Walter Motor Truck Co.	25-30
York Modern Corp.	151-153
Sears, Roebuck & Co.	172, 173



With AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST ADVERTISERS

Just completed is the National Essay Contest conducted by the *Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co.*, Akron, Ohio, on the subject of "Rubber Tires on Farm Tractors and Implements."

Among the 10 grand prize winners are two from the Northeast — George Murray, Hughesville, Pa.; and Philip G. Baideme, Westfield, N. Y. Each of the following from this area received $25 in cash: Harold E. Wolf, York Springs, Pa.; Charles McCalla, Enon Valley, Pa.; Lloyd Walker, Westmoreland, N. Y.; Lloyd Russell, East Otto, N. Y.; Rae Shear, Adams, N. Y.; Wallace Devoe, Limestone, Maine; Donald Everett, Fort Fairfield, Maine; and Courtney Priebe, Gaithersburg, Md.

* * *

On the back cover of this issue is the advertisement of the *Liggett, Myers Tobacco Co.* It appears following an absence of several months.

* * *

Realizing that some types of farmers do not have regular monthly incomes, *General Electric Co.* announces three new plans for purchasing equipment. The first provides for 25 per cent down payment, with the balance payable in equal amounts at the end of 6 and 8 months. The second requires 15 per cent down payment, with ¼ of the balance due at the end of 3, 6, 9 and 12 months; and the third plan provides a 20 per cent down payment, with the balance payable in 8 installments at the end of 3, 6, 9, 12, 15, 18, 21 and 24 months.

* * *

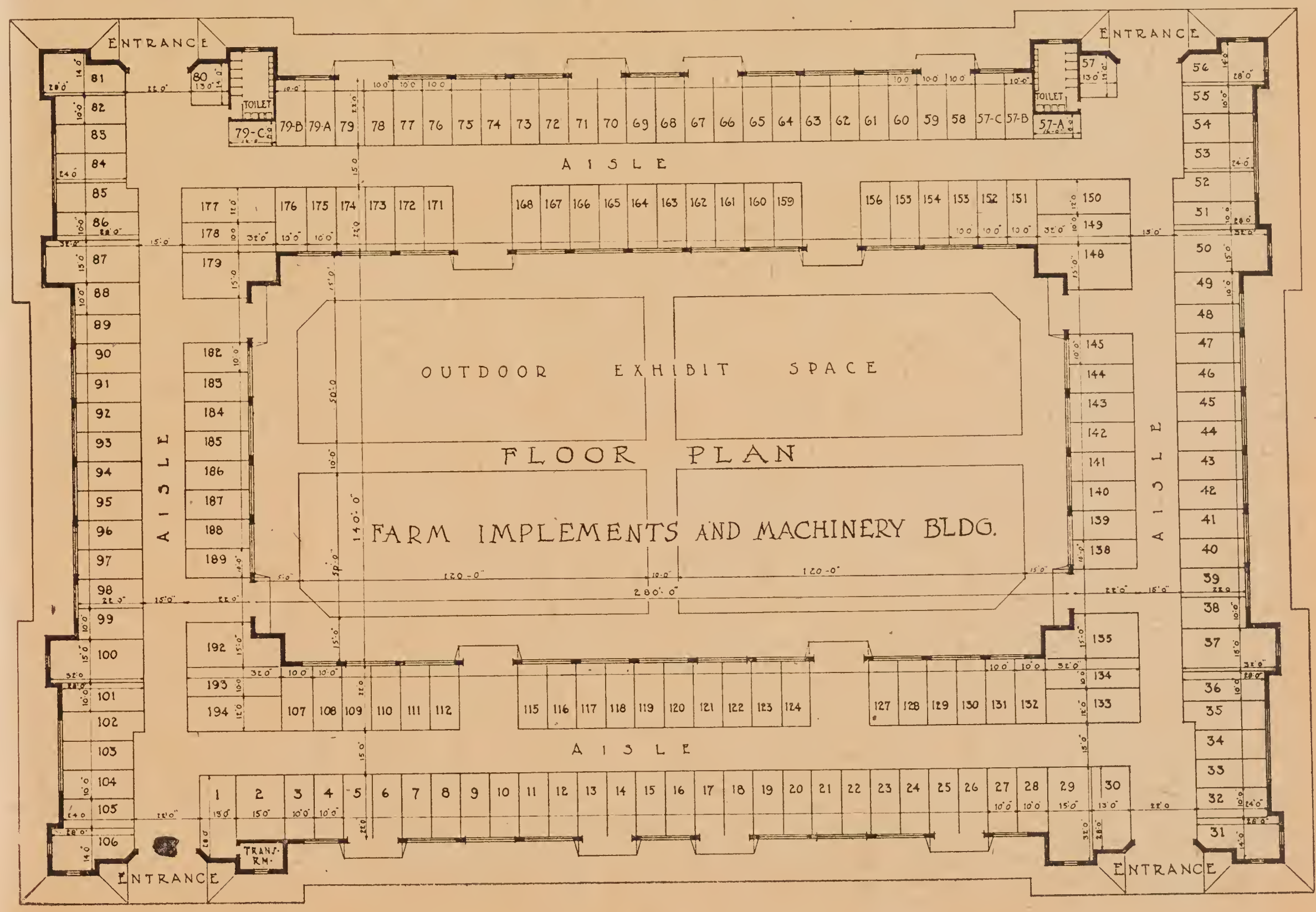
When you have more corn than the silo will hold, a temporary silo will often solve the problem. However, you are taking a big chance unless you know how to build a temporary silo correctly. The simplest complete directions about which we know have been printed in a folder which is available from *The Sisalkraft Co., 205 W. Wacker Drive, Chicago, Illinois.* Drop a post card and ask them for their folder "How to Build Sisalkraft Silos."

* * *

A soybean exhibit car, sponsored by the American Soybean Association and fitted out in the Altoona Shop of the *Pennsylvania Railroad,* has recently travelled over 17,000 miles in 18 states and was visited by 198,286 people. The car carried exhibits of the products manufactured from soybeans. It was painted with soybean oil paint and varnish. Plywood was used, in the manufacture of which soybean glue was used, and in the car were exhibits of foods, feeds, and industrial products showing 150 different uses of soybeans.

* * *

The National Oil Products Co. of Harrison, N. J., announces the purchase of the plants of the Vitab Co. of California. The National Oil Products Co. will extend its vitamin operations into all phases of the feed, dairy, chicken, pharmaceutical, drug, and animal husbandry industries. The Vitab factories will continue to manufacture with NOPCO as a sales unit.



NORTHEASTERN Slants ON THE National NEWS

President's "Purge" Begins in Earnest

BACK from his vacation, President Roosevelt at once launched into politics and called for defeat in primaries of Democratic Senators who were not 100 per cent New Dealers. Senator George of Georgia was first to feel presidential axe. Of him, President said: "He cannot possibly be classified as belonging to the liberal school of thought."

Senator George would be called a liberal by many people, having voted for NRA, TVA, AAA, SEC, Wagner Labor Act and Social Security. However, he was against President's plan to pack Supreme Court, and also voted thumbs down on Reorganization bill and Wage-Hour bill. He has answered President's attack by a resounding call to people of Georgia to join him in a fight for right of free suffrage and against "one-man control of the Democratic party." He told his constituents that if elected he will continue to use the independence of judgment which has brought down upon him wrath of official Washington.

President has also urged defeat of Senator Tydings of Maryland, and Representative John O'Connor of New York who led fight in House against President's Reorganization bill.

Three Democratic Senators for whom President Roosevelt "pulled" on his Western trip last month were all renominated. In Idaho, however, Senator Pope, a 100 per cent New Dealer, lost his place to Representative D. Worth Clark, a conservative.

SLANT: Real bone of contention between President and independent Democratic Senators and Representatives is whether Congress shall retain its traditional right to think for itself, or whether it will submit like parliamentary bodies in some European countries to being merely a bunch of "yes men" and cease to represent the people. This country is in sympathy with many of President's broad objectives, insofar as they are carried out in the American way; but his attempts to pack Congress and the Supreme Court are a definite cause for alarm to all citizens who believe in democracy. In the long run, passage of this or that law is less important than upholding of principles for which this country spilled its blood in earlier days.

Says Communists Rule C.I.O.

TESTIFYING before Special House Committee Investigating Un-American Activities in the United States, John P. Frey, vice-president of American Federation of Labor, declared that Communists hold many key positions in C.I.O., rival labor organization. He listed 284 alleged Communist party members who were or are on C.I.O. payroll, and promised to bring number up to 500 within a week.

One of C.I.O. leaders on Mr. Frey's list was Donald Henderson, president of United Cannery, Agricultural Packing and Allied Workers of America (same union which organized workers in GLF Bean plant at Batavia, story of which was printed in our July 30th issue, under title of *"Who Will Run Your Business — You or the C.I.O.?"*

Frey further declared that C.I.O. program has "hearty endorsement of the Communist party" and that violent disturbances in steel and auto industries were fostered by Communist leaders. He charged that sit-down strike and mass picketing had been used by Communists as front line trenches in which to train members "for the day when the signal for revolution is given." He added that he did not believe that rank and file of C.I.O. members were Communists, but that they were being used as carrier for communism because of attitude of their leaders.

AAA Crop Control Blunders On

IN EFFORT to control wheat crop, AAA announced on August 15 that it will pay farmers a subsidy of 26 to 30 cents a bushel on next year's crop for compliance with a planting program calling for a 31 per cent reduction in acreage. Subsidy this year was 12 cents a bushel. Wheat crop this year was grown on 80 million acres, resulting in a very large surplus. AAA is trying to get farmers to reduce this to 53 million acres for next year.

Reduction of corn acreage demanded by AAA this year was 20 per cent; next year it is reported AAA will ask later for an even larger reduction. Owing to increased exports in corn, situation from corn growers' standpoint is in much better shape than is wheat.

Other subsidies and benefit payments announced by AAA are:

Cotton, 3.6 to 4 cents a pound, compared to about 5 cents this year.

Corn, 13 to 16 cents a bushel, compared to 10 cents this year.

Rice, 20 to 25 cents per hundred pounds, compared to 12.5 cents this year.

Tobacco, probably same as this year, or from .5 to 1.53 cents a pound.

Potatoes 3 cents a bushel, compared to from 3.6 to 5.4 cents this year.

SLANT: Farm products selling at starvation prices show how much AAA has "helped" farmers with crop control program.

Social Security For More People

AUGUST 15th was third birthday of Social Security Act and was celebrated by coast-to-coast radio program, in which President Roosevelt took part. In his speech, President promised expansion of program to include "all who need its protection." (Present Act excludes domestic servants, farm laborers, persons who "work for themselves", and certain other groups.)

Social Security law established for this country a system of Federal old-age benefits; unemployment insurance; assistance to the needy blind and to children under 16 without parental support; assistance for maternal and child-health services; also, for State and local health services. Money to pay for these benefits is raised by taxes on workers and employers.

In recent article in New York Times, Louis Stark points out that taxes for old-age pensions now amount to about a billion dollars annually, and that this money is not being set aside for old-age pensions but is being spent as it comes in by government for its general running expenses. Since passage of Act in 1935, many who believe in its humanitarian aims have criticized this use of taxes collected under it and urged government to keep such money separate from other government revenue. They point out that otherwise the day will come when benefit payments will exceed current income from Social Security taxes, and there won't be enough money in the till to meet them — which will mean that the public will have to be taxed twice for them.

"Conditions Will Not Be Wholesome"

SAID New York State Tax Commissioner Mark Graves at recent meeting: "Rich as we are in material things and natural resources, it will be dangerous for a large segment of our population to believe they need exercise no individual initiative or make any great effort to take care of themselves and their families. If large numbers of our people come to believe that government owes them a living, conditions will not be wholesome. It will be most unfortunate if, as a result of our social programs, there is a letdown or breakdown in the feelings of personal and family responsibility."

SLANT: It is indeed encouraging when an official like Commissioner Graves, holding a high position, has the courage to speak out to emphasize fundamental principles. He has made a real contribution in the efficient manner in which he has conducted his office and certainly he is in position to know what too much dependence on government costs the people in taxes.

Farm Exports Increase

VALUE of farm exports increased in year ending June 30 over previous year by $155,000,000. Chief crops helped by export trade were wheat, flour, corn, cornmeal, barley, rice and tobacco. Outlook for increase of farm exports is not so good for next year, because of bumper crops in competing countries.

Farm Credit News

MILK represents $3 in every $4 returned to Northeastern farmers for crops sold them by 496 co-ops, according to survey by Springfield Bank for Cooperatives. Based on 1936 figures, co-ops handled $120,000,000 worth of milk and its products. Of this amount $95,000,000 was for fluid milk, $9,000,000 was for cream and $2,800,000 for butter.

In spite of big value of Northeast's apple crop, portion handled through co-ops was worth less than cut flowers or tomatoes.

More Farmers Using Short Term Credit

Users of cooperative short-term credit in Northeast increased by 1700 farmers during first seven months this year, bringing membership in production credit associations to 12,200 August 1. Financing used was $13,000,000, and loans they obtained during first seven months of '38 increased $1,200,000 over same period year before.

Operating on narrow margin, to cover expenses and build reserves, production credit associations borrow money at 2% to lend their members at 5%. By restricting membership to farmers who have good credit rating and high regard for obligations, 34 credit associations in New England, New York and New Jersey increased their surplus and undivided profits from $388,000 January 1 to $477,000 August 1. Reserves and profits protect the money members invest in capital stock of local units.

His Help Went on Relief

TO GET help for his harvest a Rockland County, New York, tomato farmer hired 17 negroes from Virginia, paid their passage north and gave them 20 cents an hour for picking tomatoes, together with food and shelter.

New labor worked for a few days, then local agitators got in touch with them and incited them to rebel against hours, wages, and general working conditions. Most of them quit, and it is reported that those who quit are now being supported by County and relief authorities.

SLANT: Psychology of "letting George do it," or rather letting government do it, seems to be general with most classes of people. There can be but one end to this sort of thing if those in authority continue to encourage it, and that end is loss of liberty.

Dust Bowl Now a Grass Bowl

PLENTIFUL rains up to month of July have transformed Dust Bowl, which last year threatened to become the great American desert. Wheat, corn and other crops have done well under best supply of rainfall in that area in several years.

Conditions on plains, according to Conservation officials, are basically improved. Much reclamation work has been done during past 5 years, including establishment of a grass cover on millions of acres which should never have been plowed up for cultivated crops, development of scores of water conservation projects and "shelter belts" of trees to combat soil blowing, and spread of soil erosion practices among farmers.

Dust Bowl farmers are feeling so good by reason of this "return of plenty" that Soil Conservation officials of Department of Agriculture are now worrying for fear they will forget what they have learned in last six years and revert to type of agriculture which nearly ruined them.

Europe Fears German Move

NEW WAR scare struck Europe this month when Germany began her Fall war manoeuvres on vast scale resembling preparations for a real war. A million reserves were said to have been called to the colors, private autos, buses and vans requisitioned, and leaves for railway employes cancelled. French and British statesmen on vacation interrupted holidays to return to their desks, though they denied worry over situation. In face of general alarm over her preparations, Germany insisted that they were just war manoeuvres.

Purpose of such an impressive concentration and show of military might

is believed to be German move to scare Czechoslovakia into giving in to Sudeten Germans within her borders, whose demands are being backed up by German threats of interference.

Now in Czechoslovakia is British agent Lord Runciman, sent by Britain to try to bring about peaceful settlement of quarrel between Germany and Czechoslovakia. His job, it is believed, can be successful only if Sudeten Germans really want reforms and not annexing of Czechoslovakia by Germany.

Hull Speaks Out

Day after Germany's war manoeuvres started, Secretary Hull took occasion to place his peace program before nations of world. America, he said, believes in, supports and recommends to all nations the following program:

Economic reconstruction as foundation of national and international well being and stability.

Adherence to principles of international law as guiding conduct among nations.

Respect for and observance of treaties, including changing them when necessary by orderly processes carried out in spirit of mutual helpfulness.

Voluntary refraining from use of force by a nation to get what it wants, and settling of quarrels by peaceful means.

Limitation of armaments.

Promotion of a better understanding between nations and their peoples.

International cooperation in ways to advance this program.

SLANT: Secretary Hull's thoughtful program deserves consideration of every nation which really wants peace, but we wonder if anybody in Europe or Asia is listening.

Ever Hunt Ginseng?

AT CASTILE, New York, James Pinkey and son, Robert, follow a very unusual specialty in farming—growing ginseng for export to China. A cure-all for many diseases is ginseng, according to Chinese. This year, however, the business is unprofitable, for Chinese in trying to lick Japan are forgetting lesser troubles and going without medicinal ginseng.

To germinate ginseng requires 18 months, after which it takes 7 or 8 years to grow it ready for market. Commercial ginseng must be grown under artificial shade. So altogether it is a risky and discouraging business.

SLANT: Hunting wild ginseng was a favorite pastime of the writer when he was a boy, but it has mostly disappeared from woods of Northeast.

Boy Scout Army Growing

FROM June 1937 to June 1938, more than a hundred thousand boys joined ranks of Boy Scouts. This was an increase of 10.3 per cent and makes largest membership in organization's history. Last year, also, nearly 20,000 adults joined Boy Scouts as leaders.

SLANT: This is a splendid record of a grand, worth-while organization.

Have Another Glass of Milk!

TEETH BAD? Maybe you're starving them. New York State's Bureau of Milk Publicity points out that "when you don't eat enough, you expect to lose weight and strength; and this holds true of teeth also. They are living tissues and need their supply of calcium, phosphorus, and vitamins to make them healthy. They must be kept clean, of course, but their nourishment comes from within. That is why milk is the most important food for keeping teeth sound."

And don't think that it is too late to do anything about your teeth just because you have had trouble with them for a long time, adds the Bureau. It advises drinking more milk than you usually do (make it at least a quart a day for children and a pint a day for grown-ups), eat plenty of other protective foods—eggs, fruits, green vegetables — and your teeth will surprise you by their increased resistance to decay.

Good Books to Read

Homing, *Grace Livingston Hill*

Another of Mrs. Hill's touching romances. Jane Scarlett, working as a sales girl in a department store, begins to feel that life doesn't hold much that is appealing. But a chance meeting in the store with Audrey Havenner changes the lives of a good many people, bringing happiness and a chance to make life worth while.—*J. B. Lippincott Company, Philadelphia, Pa.* $2.00.

My America, *Louis Adamic*

A heart-warming book, crowded with living portraits of the men and women who embody America's courage and vision. Well worth reading, pondering and re-reading.—*Harper & Bros., New York.* $3.75.

Out of Africa, *Isak Dinesen*

In this book the author of *Seven Gothic Tales* gives a true account of her life on her plantation in the Kenya. She tells with sincere simplicity of the ways of the country and the natives, of the beauty of the Ngong hills and coffee trees in bloom, of her guests, from the Prince of Wales to Knudson, the old charcoal burner, of primitive festivals, of big game that were her near neighbors, and of Lulu, the little gazelle who came to live with her, unbelievably ladylike and beautiful.—*Random House, New York.* $2.75.

Good Movies to See

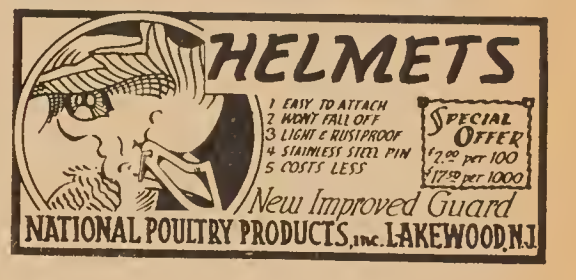
Hold That Kiss

Light and amusing, with artistic settings, attractive gowns, skilful direction and excellent photography and production. The slight story is given freshness and charm by the acting of the well-balanced cast. A beautiful St. Bernard dog adds much to the interest. A mannequin and clerk in a travel bureau meet at a fashionable wedding, each thinks the other a wealthy society person, and many complications ensue. Maureen O'Sullivan, Dennis O'Keefe, Mickey Rooney, George Barbier.

The Saint in New York

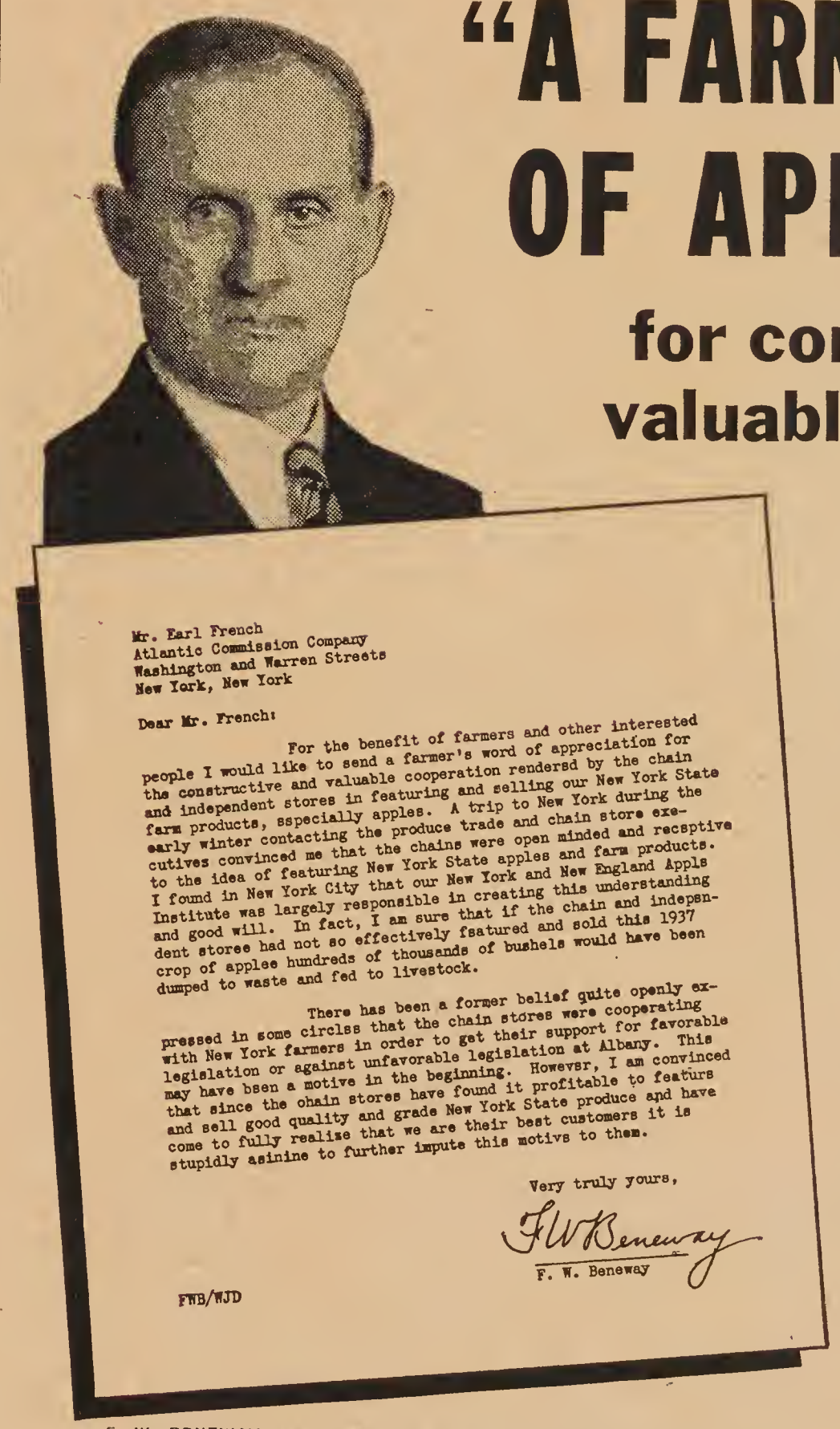
Thrilling and novel is this fast-paced, competently directed and well acted mystery drama. Dubious, though successful, are the adventures of "the Saint", a modern Robin Hood who successfully rids the big city of undesirable characters. Louis Hayward is excellent in the title role.





"A FARMER'S WORD OF APPRECIATION for constructive and valuable cooperation,"

writes F. W. Beneway, Sec'y. of the Wayne County Farm Bureau.



Mr. Earl French
Atlantic Commission Company
Washington and Warren Streets
New York, New York

Dear Mr. French:

For the benefit of farmers and other interested people I would like to send a farmer's word of appreciation for the constructive and valuable cooperation rendered by the chain and independent stores in featuring and selling our New York State farm products, especially apples. A trip to New York during the early winter contacting the produce trade and chain store executives convinced me that the chains were open minded and receptive to the idea of featuring New York State apples and farm products. I found in New York City that our New York and New England Apple Institute was largely responsible in creating this understanding and good will. In fact, I am sure that if the chain and independent stores had not so effectively featured and sold this 1937 crop of apples hundreds of thousands of bushels would have been dumped to waste and fed to livestock.

There has been a former belief quite openly expressed in some circles that the chain stores were cooperating with New York farmers in order to get their support for favorable legislation or against unfavorable legislation at Albany. This may have been a motive in the beginning. However, I am convinced that since the chain stores have found it profitable to feature and sell good quality and grade New York State produce and have come to fully realize that we are their best customers it is stupidly asinine to further impute this motive to them.

Very truly yours,

F. W. Beneway

F. W. Beneway

FWB/WJD

F. W. BENEWAY, Master Farmer and Secretary of the Wayne County Farm Bureau, is widely known for his leadership in the development of new and profitable farm enterprises in his neighborhood. Though principally a fruit farmer, Mr. Beneway is a firm believer in diversified farming and keeps a small dairy of fine cows and a flock of 500 hens. He is also a Director of the Rochester Production Credit Association and a member of the Executive Committee of the State Horticultural Society.

Atlantic Commission and its affiliate, A&P, are proud to have played a part in the development of the spirit of mutual appreciation and cooperation between growers and distributors indicated in Mr. Beneway's letter.

It is the function of our modern, low-cost mass distribution service to aid both consumer and grower . . . to bring fine fresh produce economically to the people . . . to furnish growers with a stable, volume outlet.

On numerous occasions this service has demonstrated its ability to aid in moving distressed crops quickly, averting serious market gluts and giving stability to the market. Through advertising and sales promotion our organization is constantly engaged in widening the market for fresh fruits and vegetables.

We look forward to the opportunity for increased usefulness in furthering the development of this happy grower-distributor-consumer relationship.

ATLANTIC COMMISSION CO., Inc.

Affiliate of The Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co.

EXECUTIVE OFFICES ■ 102 WARREN STREET ■ NEW YORK CITY



From SKEFF'S NOTEBOOK

By L. B. SKEFFINGTON

GENEVA'S first "Experiment Station Day" brought attendance of 2,500 farm people on one of the hottest days of the summer to hear the promise of what science can do for agriculture. The "day" was in the nature of an experiment, in which no set program was forced upon visitors but each was invited to make up his or her program on the cafeteria basis.

During the day numerous demonstrations were under way and two large busses were kept busy doing a transfer service around the station farms where men in charge of various activities were on hand to explain. One of the novel features was a question box on station activities conducted as part of the National Farm and Home Hour program. Former Commissioner Charles H. Baldwin asked questions on behalf of the dairy industry, Henry Marquart of Orchard Park on behalf of the vegetable industry, and Ernest R. Clark of Spencerport on behalf of the fruit industry.

Station men answered by telling that the "Geneva method" of rapid curdling has revolutionized the soft cheese industry; that most cities testing milk do by the rapid test developed at Geneva; that the station has many new fruits to its credit; that it has developed disease-resistant strains of cabbage; shown how to place fertilizer in rows to obtain better results, and in short done many things that many times paid for cost of research.

Only scheduled speaker was Dr. Harry E. Barnard, research director of the Farm Chemurgic Council, who told how science is finding new uses for farm products and parts of farm products now considered of little value. An exhibit of articles made from skim milk casein gave point to his talk.

Jared Van Wagenen of Lawyersville voiced "gratitude of farmers of the Empire State for the great work the station has done for agriculture and all the people of the state." An event of the day was "baptising" of several new fruits. Chief interest centered in the Webster apple, a cross of Jonathan and Ben Davis, which it is hoped under further tests may prove to be of better quality and with sturdier trees than the Baldwin.

Attendance of farmers from practically every section of the state, including a sizeable delegation of growers from the Hudson Valley, amply testified to the merit of the idea of Station Day. Dr. Parrott said no plans were made for next year, but that so many suggestions for continuing the day had been made that station men were "very much elated." He said "it seems that it may be a good thing for both the station and the people it serves if we can have one day a year when they will come here and look into every corner, perhaps even into our minds."

* * *

Horticultural Society Tour a Huge Success

ACRE AFTER ACRE of peach orchards, trees of excellent size and bearing good crops at five years was one of the sights viewed by fruit growers who joined the New York State Horticultural Society's tour of the Welland penninsula in Canada. The tour was successful beyond the expectations of its planners and officials of the Ontario Horticultural Station at Vineland said they got "a real thrill" when some 800 New Yorkers wheeled into the grounds.

So favorably impressed were the visitors that before they left suggestions for closer cooperation were being made freely. Dr. E. F. Palmer, station director, provided the keynote when he said "no one station can do all the job. The only way we cover much ground is by cooperation with other experiment stations, so that we can divide the work and place all of the knowledge gained in a common pool."

That is just the relationship that exists between Vineland and the Geneva Experiment Station, he said.

Offer New Peaches

The Canadian station is noted particularly for its breeding of new peaches, headed by the Valiant. Some of these are recommended by the New York Fruit Testing Cooperative Association and have been finding much favor in Western New York because of their superiority over Elberta. At the farm of C. Howard Fisher on the Canadian side there is a 75-acre orchard of peaches and is the home of the Fisher peach. This is a bud sport of Valiant and appears to have all the characteristics of Valiant except that it matures three weeks earlier.

At the Fisher farms so great was the interest in seeing the parent tree that members of the party had to line up and pass through the orchard in turn.

Hands Across the Border

Frank Beneway of Ontario, as chairman of the Hort. Society committee, presided and told of the great interest of New York growers in the work of the Canadian station. He said the station ranks as high with New Yorkers for its peach-breeding work as the Geneva station does for breeding new apples.

O'Neill as principal speaker, said "we in New York and New England owe Canada and the Province of Ontario a great debt of gratitude for giving us the McIntosh apple. In fact, I might say that the history of apple growing in our Northeast might not be very hopeful today if it was not for the McIntosh apple."

O'Neill said that in the presence of so many Canadian and American apple growers we wished "to set them right on one thing; that is, I want to prove to you there are not too many apples."

"We have a slogan of 'An Apple a Day,' but if we lived up to that slogan we would not have had enough apples last year. If we have 140 million people and only a bushel per person we could only provide an apple per person two days a week. And according to the same ratio when we have a smaller crop or use more of it for other than fresh fruit we might almost be in the position of being able to provide only an apple per week for all of our people."

Big Job is Marketing

The meaning of all this, O'Neill said, is that "we must not be jockeyed into believing we are producing too many apples. The fact is we have been falling down on our job. The consumption of apples has been declining and many of us may have been led to believe that we had too many apples. If we adopt that belief in the Northeast, it is my honest opinion that it is a policy of defeatism.

"The fact is we have prepared our fruit for market and perhaps have been unable to sell it — why? Because we have not prepared the market for our fruit. That is the one and only object of the New York and New England Apple Institute. To help you market your apples. Now if most of our growers will support their institute and help it do the kind of a job it ought to do we may expect to hear less and less about too many apples."

In closing the meeting, Chairman Beneway urged all growers to "get behind your apple institute for your own sake."

* * *

Governor Speaks Out at Potato Field Day

TIMELY words of advice were sent by proxy from Governor Herbert H. Lehman to potato growers at the ninth annual field day of the Empire State Potato Club at Orchard Park, Erie County. Governor Lehman had accepted an invitation to speak, but a knee injury sustained in a fall made it impossible for him to leave his room. His prepared address was read by Commissioner Holton V. Noyes.

Speaking "on his own", Noyes said he believed the potato industry could be expanded and bettered through the work of the club. The Governor gave tribute to the potato growers "for not handing all of their troubles to the State, and so leave all of the problems to government. They asked the State to do those things which the State can do for agriculture and they pledged that they would do for agriculture the things which independent, individual growers cooperating in their own organizations can do.

"Many of you know how strongly I feel on this subject of State aid. The State should never attempt to do those things which independent individual growers or cooperative associations of growers can do for themselves. The resources of the State should be used chiefly for research and educational work under the leadership of our scientists at the college and experiment stations, and with the advice and counsel of farm organization leaders."

Improvement Program Gains

At the conclusion of the speaking program, police officials reported to President Roy A. Porter that a count of automobiles on the Yates farm indicated a crowd of more than 10,000 persons was present. Edward S. Foster, secretary of the State Farm Bureau Federation, explained aims and objects of the club and of the potato improvement committee. "One of the aims of such organization is to give farmers courage to place the potato industry on a more sound economic basis," he said. "The Potato Club and the Farm Bureau, in setting up the improvement committee and getting a program of research started, are trying to help growers make money.

"Some of you may wonder why we are not making more recommendations. But before we recommend changes we want to be sure. Before the committee recommends it must wait for research to develop a program based on facts. The committee's first job was to take stock of the situation, obtain state funds for research, and get the research started."

Dean Carl E. Ladd said "potato men have shown they can get together." He said the potato club was known for its vitality and aggressiveness and was "just the ideal tie-up between science and growers." He said the club was alive to the need of changes and did not make the common mistake of thinking that changes have stopped, which seemed to be the attitude of each generation.

* * *

Cheapest Farm Help!

"Electricity is the cheapest and most efficient help you have on your farm," announced P. I. Higley of the Monroe County Farm Bureau in connection with the "Electric Farm and Home Day" Aug. 18. It was staged at the farm home of Nelson Peet in the Lake Road, east of Webster, in cooperation with farm and home bureaus, Granges and other groups in nearby counties.

Chief speakers were Fred J. Freestone, chairman of the State Rural Electrification Committee, and Mrs. Evalyn Gatchell, president of the State Home Bureau Federation. When Freestone was master of the State Grange several years ago he took the lead in setting up county committees. He told the gathering he looked upon the coming of electricity to the farm as of just as much importance as rural free delivery. "Rural electrification is one of the great advances of the generation in farming," he said.

Mrs. Gatchell operates her own farm at Alton, so she said she spoke both as a farmer and a housekeeper in telling how useful it was to have electric power ready to serve. The program had been arranged in cooperation with the state college and the state power and light association to demonstrate what may be expected of "juice" properly applied on the farm. Peet's farm had been selected for demonstration purposes and numerous gadgets were seen at work. In the milk house a special light killed bacteria in the air and an automatic stabilizer regulated the butterfat content of milk. Outside a small motor busily turned a home-made outfit for mixing concrete, and another blew chopped hay into the mow.

Grange Gingerbread Winners in Recent Subordinate Contests

HERE are the names of winners in recent Subordinate Grange Gingerbread contests. For more news of the contest, see article on page 24, entitled "Gingerbread Contest Makes Grange Fun."

COUNTY	GRANGE	WINNER
Allegany	Bolivar	Mrs. Ruth Harris
	Genesee Valley	Alice E. Reynolds
Cattaraugus	Allegany	Mrs. Henry F. Martiny
	Cattaraugus	Mrs. Ollie Henderson
	North Otto	Miss Elizabeth Hill
Chautauqua	Arkwright Center	Leo Lewis
	Ross	Miss Virginia Carlson
Chemung	Chemung	Mrs. R. E. Williams
Clinton	Schuyler Falls	Mrs. Barton Merrill
Columbia	Old Chatham	Mrs. Wm. Cookingham
Cortland	East Freetown	Mrs. Paul Fish
Dutchess	Fallkill	Mrs. Lottie Muench
Erie	Alden	Mrs. Clara Meyer
	Marilla	Mrs. Ethel Imhoff
Essex	Ausable Valley	William Ellsbury
	Whiteface	Miss Lucille Boynton
Franklin	Brighton and Harriettstown	Mrs. Ola Gallagher
	Brushton	Mrs. Pearl Martin
	Westville	Mrs. Earl Rowley
Fulton	Mayfield	Mrs. John Borst
Herkimer	Harmony	Mrs. William Brown
	Warren	Janice Wiltse
Jefferson	Adams Center	Mrs. Alice Brown
	Great Bend	Mrs. F. C. Squires
	Indian River	Mrs. Landon Fuller
	Watertown	Mrs. Paul Jones
Lewis	Leyden	Mrs. Howard Thayer
Livingston	Geneseo	Mrs. Bertha Black
	Hunt	Mrs. Jessie McTarnaghan
	Springwater	Mrs. Henry L. Pries
Madison	Erieville	Mrs. Ira Francis
Montgomery	Mapletown	Mrs. Calla Schneider
Oneida	Marcy	Isabelle Benton
	Remsen	Mrs. Roy Clemons
Onondaga	Lafayette	Mrs. Adelaide Hughes
	Tully Valley	Luella Knickerbocker
Ontario	Hopewell	Mrs. J. R. Wooden
Orange	Brookside	Mrs. May Purdy
Oswego	Happy Thought	Mrs. Inez Henderson
	Mexico Grange	Mrs. D. W. Pickens
	Parish	Mrs. Ralph DeGarms
Otsego	Butternut Valley	Mrs. Walter Bundy
Putnam	Gleneida	Katharine Smith
Saratoga	Charlton	Mrs. H. C. Ketchum
Schoharie	Franklinton	Mrs. Elmer B. Wood
Seneca	Tyre City	Mrs. Chester Marsh
Steuben	Big Creek	Mrs. Elmer Burdett
St. Lawrence	DePeyster	Miss Jean Badger
Suffolk	Southampton	Mrs. James L. White
Tompkins	Caroline	Mrs. Ada Schutt
	Enfield Valley	Mrs. Lila Rothermich
Ulster	Homowack	Mrs. Eula Le Roy
	Lake Katrine	Mrs. Pratt Brice
Wyoming	Porry	Mrs. Harold S. Coe
	Pike	Mrs. Rubie C. Wales
	Varysburg	Mrs. Albert Mader

Good Turnout for Milk Order Vote

Unofficial reports indicate that over half the dairymen eligible to vote on the Federal-State Milk Marketing Order went to the polls to register their "yes" or "no."

The boxes containing the votes on the Federal Order have been sent to Washington for counting. The ballots on the New York State Order went to Albany for the same purpose.

The vote will be announced as soon as possible. We hope to have complete information in time to include it in the next issue.

Milk Distribution--A Public Utility ?

PART II.

By LELAND SPENCER

THE PROPOSAL that the milk business be made a public utility probably springs more from dissatisfaction with the present milk situation than from any well considered plan for betterment. To my knowledge, three main objectives have been stated.

Probably the most important of these objectives is to reduce the spread between the prices paid by consumers and the prices received by farmers. According to proponents of the utility plan, this would be accomplished by reducing costs and by scaling down the profits of milk dealers. Costs would be cut by eliminating duplication in plant operation and delivery; also by reducing expenses that are due mainly to competition, such as advertising expense, losses from bad accounts, bottle losses, and expense for special deliveries. This line of argument is based on the supposition that milk distribution as a public utility would be a monopoly.



Leland Spencer

Another objective is to provide a method of fixing a fair price that farmers should receive for their milk, thus eliminating strikes and the contention about milk prices that we are all so tired of; also to make the price of milk more stable and prevent the wide fluctuations that have been troublesome in the past.

The third main objective is to regulate the milk supply and keep it in closer adjustment with the demand for fluid milk and cream, thus keeping the amount of surplus milk at a minimum.

There is no direct evidence to prove or disprove the theory that milk would be distributed more economically by a regulated monopoly than by competing dealers. As yet the monopoly method hasn't been tried anywhere in this country. Reports of milk distribution costs in other countries where milk is handled by government or municipal monopolies are conflicting and inconclusive.

The belief, expressed by some, that milk could be distributed at less cost by a regulated monopoly, is supported to a certain extent by logic and by the expressed opinions of individuals who ought to know something about it. It is perfectly obvious that with a single distribution agency in a city routes would be arranged so as to reduce the miles of travel. Unified operation also would mean some saving in steps for delivery men, especially in apartment houses. In the absence of competitors, less money would be spent for advertising; credit losses and bottle losses could be controlled more effectively. Very likely extra charges would be made for special deliveries, instead of spreading the cost over the entire business. Pasteurizing and bottling could be done in fewer plants if all were under one management.

A prominent agricultural economist, who has given considerable attention to the milk problem, recently gave it as his opinion that in many cities the savings from unified operation of the milk business would be at least 2 cents a quart. A short time ago a study was made of milk marketing facilities and of costs in Milwaukee, under auspices of the AAA. The investigators estimated that a unified system would reduce the cost of handling and distributing milk in that city more than 2 cents a quart. But significantly, the report was released with editorial comment that there is no assurance the estimates of lower costs could be translated into actual operations. As so often happens, the investigators were comparing a sort of ideal, frictionless set-up with the imperfect operations that are sure to be experienced whether the business be organized as a monopoly or in numerous competing enterprises.

My own slant on this matter is that the costs of distributing milk *might* be reduced as much as 2 cents a quart if the advantages of monopoly could somehow be combined with the efficiency of competing businesses. What has generally been overlooked is the fact that monopolies have their own special handicaps. Most serious is the lower physical and mental output that is characteristic of the employees of a monopoly. If you have any doubt about this, I suggest you compare the movements of the men delivering milk and those delivering mail in any city. It is by no means certain that the milk would be delivered with fewer men if the business were run as a monopoly.

July Milk Prices

Sheffield Producers reported $1.40½ per hundred for grade B, 3.5 milk in the 200 mile zone. This was 2½c above the June price and 22½c below the July 1937.

Dairymen's League members received $1.23 for grade B, 3.5 milk in the 200 mile zone. This includes an average plus differential of $.15. The July price is three cents higher than June and thirty-eight cents lower than July 1937.

TOO MANY FARMERS SELL FLUID MILK!

That is the cause of extremely low prices for milk, regardless of the many theories advanced.

As long as too many farmers try to share in the limited market for milk the price will be low for all.

MANY FARMS WOULD PRODUCE FAR MORE INCOME FROM DIVERSIFIED FARMING.

SELL CREAM and feed the skimmilk to Calves, Hogs and Chickens which bring comparatively high prices.

We guarantee a cash market for your cream the year round. Payment made promptly for each shipment at top market price.

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Buffalo, N. Y.

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JOSEPH P WILLSON
ATTORNEY AT LAW
SMETHPORT, PENNA.
GRANGE BANK BUILDING

August 1, 1938

North American Accident Insurance Co.
N. A. Associates Inc.
Ithaca, New York

Gentlemen:

This will acknowledge receipt of your letter of July 28, 1938, enclosing check for $1000.00, payable to James B. Bray, father and administrator of the estate of Gladys A. Bray, who was killed when her car was struck by a railroad locomotive near Portville, New York, on June 10, 1938.

On behalf of Mr. Bray and as attorney for him, I desire to compliment you upon the prompt payment of the principal sum in this case. You have the permission of Mr. Bray to use the photograph of the check and the description of the case as set forth in your letter.

Yours very truly,

Joseph P. Willson

Joseph P. Willson

Claim No. R-98068 Pennsylvania. Check No.

North American Accident Insurance Company
Home Office, 209 So. La Salle Street
Chicago

Not Valid unless Release on Back is Signed by Claimant

July 25, 1938

Pay to the order of James B. Bray, Administrator of the Estate of Gladys Bray, deceased, $1000.00

One Thousand and No/100 - Dollars

PAYABLE THROUGH
THE NORTHERN TRUST CO.
CHICAGO, ILL. 2-15

FORM 440-B

W K Gordon
Claim Examiner.

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"Black Leaf" WORM POWDER CONTAINS NICOTINE

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"Black Leaf" Worm Powder, fed once in a little mash, kills roundworm. Released only in the birds' intestines.

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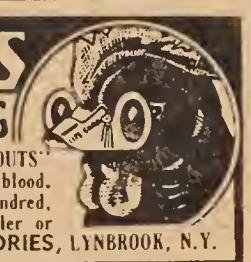
Tasteless—odorless—non-toxic to birds. Easy to use. Saves time and costs less than 1c per bird. Also "Black Leaf" Worm Pellets for individual dosing.

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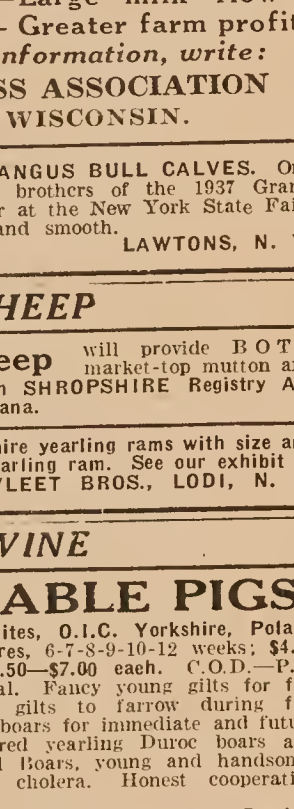


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Brown Swiss

A large, rugged, high producing dairy cow—4% milk—Large milk flow—Premium Veals — Greater farm profits
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BELOIT, WISCONSIN.

DANCOTE ABERDEEN-ANGUS BULL CALVES. One full brother and 3 half brothers of the 1937 Grand Champion 4-H Club Steer at the New York State Fair. They are thick, lowset and smooth.
CLAYTON TAYLOR, LAWTONS, N. Y.

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Shropshire Sheep will provide BOTH market-top mutton and wool. Ask the American SHROPSHIRE Registry Association, Lafayette, Indiana.

Choice Registered Shropshire yearling rams with size and quality, also 1 Suffolk yearling ram. See our exhibit at Syracuse Fair. VAN VLEET BROS., LODI, N. Y.

SWINE

DEPENDABLE PIGS

High Grade Chester Whites, O.I.C. Yorkshire, Poland China, Durocs, Hampshires, 6-7-8-9-10-12 weeks; $4.50—$5.00—$5.50—$6.00—$6.50—$7.00 each. C.O.D.—P.O. Order—Check on approval. Fancy young gilts for fall breeding. Stylish bred gilts to farrow during fall months. Selected young boars for immediate and future service. Several pure bred yearling Duroc boars and gilts. Pure bred Poland Boars, young and handsome. All are immunized to cholera. Honest cooperation guaranteed.
CHAS. DAVIS Residence: Carr Road, Concord, Mass.

200 RUGGED PIGS

Chester whites, Chester-Berkshire 6-8 weeks $4.00; 8-9 weeks $4.50; 12 weeks $6.00. Chester white boars for immediate heavy service $20 and $25. Ship C.O.D. No charge crating. CARL ANDERSON, Virginia Rd., Concord, Mass.

PIGS FOR SALE

Top Quality Chester & Yorkshire, Berkshire & O.I.C. Crossed, 6-7 wks. old, $4.00 each, 8-9 wks., $4.50 each. Ship any number C.O.D. No crating charge.
DAILEY STOCK FARM, Tel. 1085, Lexington, Mass.

DOGS

SHEPHERDS—Collies. Trained Cattle dogs and pups Heel-drivers. Beauties WILMOT, East Thetford, Vt.

COCKER SPANIEL PUPPIES. 2 months old. Males $10.00, Females $5.00. Special prices to dealers.
ROBERT SWEENEY, Highgate Center, Vermont.

NEARBY MARKETS *for* NEARBY POULTRYMEN

Eight Years in Business

By J. C. HUTTAR

THE IDEA of co-operative effort to accomplish some desired end is, of course, as old as mankind. One of the oldest forms of this idea is what we now call government. Instead of each of us building our own roads to travel on, hiring our own teachers to educate our children and buying our own fire apparatus to protect our homes from fire we set up a non-profit co-operative organization to buy these services and conveniences cooperatively.



J. C. Huttar

Getting down to our own business we find egg producers joined with dairymen and other farmers in co-operative buying of farm supplies and we also find poultrymen banding together in marketing organizations to reduce the costs of getting their products to consumers and thus give them a larger share of the consumer's dollar.

There is one outstanding fact about successful cooperative effort which has impressed me very strongly and that is "distance lends enchantment." In other words the most successful buying cooperatives are in the regions furthest removed from the source of supply. And the most successful marketing cooperatives are those furthest removed from market.

Why?

Now, I've gone far enough astray into other fields so I'll stick to my own which is egg and poultry marketing.

I guess there are about three big reasons why egg marketing cooperatives are more successful in the sections removed from our Northeastern markets.

One is that they produce a surplus over local needs in those sections. This surplus puts the producer in a weakened bargaining position and he gains strength by cooperative effort.

A second is that it takes better marketing technique to do the job at a long distance. Such things as uniform grading, better packaging, refrigeration, reduced transportation costs, etc., are accomplished much more easily and cheaply by large groups than by individuals.

And the third is that private enterprises can more successfully hold their own against the nearby cooperative. They can contact quickly and directly the producers who have or might join in the cooperative movement and have broken up many cooperative efforts before they got over their growing pains and settled down to real efficiency.

Northeast is Learning

And so the history of cooperative egg marketing in this country has followed the usual rules but has now gone one step further.

Twenty years ago Pacific Coast poultrymen organized themselves into a number of large egg marketing cooperatives. Fifteen years ago they set up their own sales offices in our large eastern markets and ten years ago they began to get their product into direct competition with the best nearby eggs. Five years ago their product began to be recognized by some important egg buyers as the most satisfactory product for them to handle providing they didn't have to pay too big a premium for it. And today it has put us here in the Northeast on the defensive. (Let's be honest and admit it.)

But Northeastern poultrymen have not all been asleep.

Eight years ago a group of poultrymen in Central New Jersey formed a cooperative organization called the Hunterdon Cooperative Auction Market Association. This group of poultrymen hired inspectors and an auction master. They rented the cellar of a building in Flemington, New Jersey, and hired an auctioneer. They sent their eggs to this cellar, the inspectors classified them into grades, buyers were invited to attend their auction sales and the first successful country egg auction was born.

Including two in eastern Ohio, twenty-one other cooperative egg auctions followed in the Northeast. I still believe that the formula used by the Hunterdon Association has proven the most successful wherever these cooperative auction organizations have sprung up. The farmers form the organization and run it, they hire competent help to handle the marketing job itself and the state college and farm bureau work out the product improvement program.

A Study

Two men from the Cooperative Division of the Federal Farm Credit Administration have just published a very complete study of the cooperative egg auction movement. These men are John J. Scanlan and Roy W. Lennartson, Senior and Assistant Economist, respectively. Their work was so well done that I'll have to steal some of their publication. (I have their permission.

Table A shows how the auctions have progressed:

Year	Assoc. Operating	No. of Active Members	Cases of Eggs	Crates of Poultry
1930	2	350	13,510	-------
1931	4	751	57,236	8,336
1932	11	1,951	137,098	21,198
1933	18	4,516	303,105	49,610
1934	21	7,139	447,859	66,112
1935	21	8,595	554,972	99,066
1936	22	10,538	740,814	138,649
1937	22	13,068	991,414	172,314

I repeat that we in the Northeast are showing fine progress in self-defense. To show how far we have come, here is a statement out of Scanlan and Lennartson's work:

"At this point it may be well to correct a general impression that the auction associations handle an exceedingly large volume of products, especially eggs. While these auction associations have shown rapid development and growth individually and as a group, their total membership and volume are not large in comparison with those of some of the large western cooperative egg and poultry associations of the pool type."

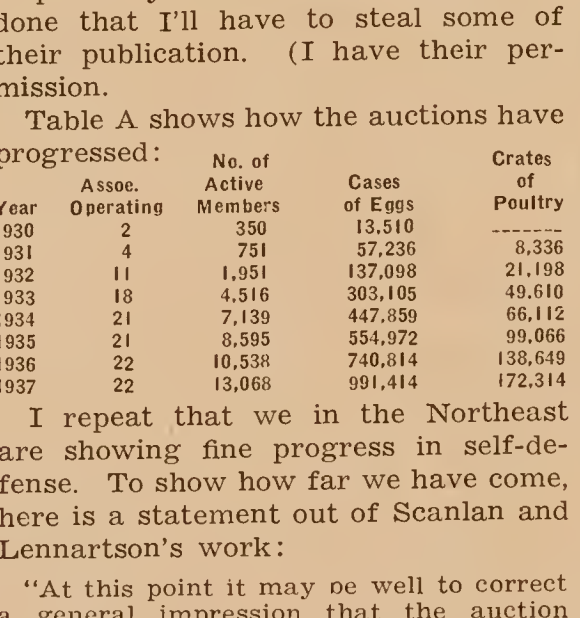
I like another of their tables which is the result of interviewing 601 members who sold eggs and 360 who sold poultry through these cooperative auctions. This table gives their reasons for joining and benefits received:

Reasons for joining and benefits received.	Eggs	Poultry	Benefits Rec'd.
Higher prices	37.4%	44.7%	52.7%
More dependable sales outlet	18.0	28.1	10.8
Need for new, special or surplus outlet	20.1	7.3	12.4
More financially reliable outlet	4.0	7.1	4.9
Convenience	6.2	6.4	5.2
Other	14.3	6.4	14.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

There is a lot more to make us think in this excellent study, and I can't give it all. It is published in "News for Farmer Cooperatives" for June 1938. You can get this publication by writing to the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., and sending five cents with your request.

I must steal one more paragraph, however, and here it is:

"Although the number of members and the receipts of eggs and poultry of the cooperative auctions probably have been over-emphasized, it should be stated that the real value of the auctions thus far has not been dependent upon their size, volume or control of high percentages of the local production. Neither has it been entirely of the tangible price and other benefits which have accrued to the 22,000 producers who have at some time during the past 99 years patronized the auctions. Probably an almost equally important value of these auctions has been the benefits to non-members from the changes in the basis of the nearby, local farm prices of eggs and poultry in the eight Northeastern States where the auctions operate. Also, the direct and indirect encouragement of the production and marketing of poultry products of improved quality has gone much farther than merely to the auction members."



"Shut the door, Maw — all the flies are comin' out here!"



Measuring a Farm Business

No. 8. More Work Done Easier.

EDITOR'S NOTE: This is the eighth of a series of nine articles on measuring farm business. The information on which these articles are based was given the writer by members of the Department of Agricultural Economics & Farm Management at Cornell University.

EFFICIENCY is a rather overworked term, but while I sometimes get a bit tired of hearing it used I do not know just what word to use in its place. What it really means to me is accomplishing a lot without working too hard at it; an efficient man is just lazy enough so that he likes to do things the easy way.

Let's divide efficiency further, and speak of labor efficiency, capital efficiency, and efficiency in the use of machinery. Some yardsticks of labor efficiency on dairy farms are: 30 acres or more of crop land per man; a minimum of 15 animal units, other than work animals, per man (animal unit is a mature cow or equivalent in young stock, sheep, hogs or chickens); at least 40 tons of milk per man per year for grade A market, or more if the market is grade B; a gross income of somewhat more than $3,000 per man, or receipts at least four times as great as the cost of labor, including the value of the operator's time.

These figures are all figures which you can get for your own farm with reasonable accuracy. If the figures on your farm do not approach these yardsticks, one of several things is probable. Either you or some of your men are loafing on the job, or conditions on your farm are not such that a man can accomplish as much work in a day as he should.—*H. L. Cosline.*

NEARBY MARKETS *for* NEARBY POULTRYMEN

Range Paralysis

By L. E. WEAVER

PROBABLY more questions are asked about Range Paralysis than any other problem in poultry keeping. We always have to admit that we know of no treatment that will cure individual birds, or that will arrest the course of the disease in the flock. I have been thinking that, perhaps folks will think that no one knows anything about the disease, and that very little is being done to find out anything. Quite the contrary is the case, and I am going to list the more important facts that have been discovered.



L. E. Weaver

As recent as 1930 I was telling people that when their pullets went lame or blind it was probably due to either intestinal worms or chronic coccidiosis, or both. To prove it we killed and opened the birds at our meetings. And sure enough, almost always we found nothing wrong except very thick and inflamed walls of the small intestines. It is easy to demonstrate in the laboratory that such conditions are due to intestinal parasites. However, these important facts were established. Paralysis is a distinct disease. It is much more severe when the resistance of the birds has been lowered by the presence of worms or coccidiosis. These facts are the basis for the recommendation that pullets be reared on clean ground in order to *reduce* the losses from paralysis. No one should be so fool-hardy as to think that sanitary measures will guarantee full protection against the disease.

This disease differs from most others in one respect, and this is one reason it is so puzzling to most folks. A chick after being exposed to the disease will seldom show any evidence of it for at least two months. It is more apt to be 5 or 6 months. So a lot of losses among pullets just starting to lay may be traced back to an overcrowded battery brooder or hover.

Another mile-stone was passed when the researchers (with only a few exceptions) could agree, that there is a close relationship between paralysis, big liver and certain forms of tumors. Some are now applying the general term "neoplasms" to this group of disorders. It is of interest to note that last year 42% of the deaths at the two up-state New York laying tests were in this group.

For a long time there was a great deal of dispute as to whether or not the disease could be spread from one bird to another. Researchmen had not been able to produce the disease by injecting diseased tissue into healthy birds. At present most of them agree that in very young chicks the disease is highly contagious, that young stock will take it readily if exposed to it up to 12 or 14 weeks of age. After that it does not spread very much, but can and does to some extent. The infective agent is probably a virus. Freezing does not destroy it. It apparently does not survive drying over a period of 6 months or more. It can be spread through the droppings. The usual practice for two reasons, is to remove from the flock every case as soon as it is noticed. To prevent further spread of the disease. The bird can be marketed if still in good flesh.

Perhaps the most comforting fact is that the history of the trouble on most farms is this. The disease shows up in a few individuals one year. It is much worse the next season, possibly for two or three more seasons. Then it disappears completely, or is of little importance. The only explanation that I know lies in still another fact. Some families in every variety or strain seem entirely resistant to paralysis. Other families are very susceptible. Only the resistant lines are left after a few years. If this is the correct explanation a person would be wise to get his chicks from flocks that have been through the mill.

An interesting fact was established a year or two ago. Red mites that have fed on an infected bird can give the disease to other birds.

A point about which there is still plenty of disagreement is whether or not the disease can be transmitted through the eggs, as we know Pullorum is. The supporting evidence seems rather convincing.

Summary

In the light of our present knowledge it would seem that an anti-paralysis program should contain these planks. 1. If paralysis has never been a problem on the farm be extremely cautious not to introduce it when chicks or pullets or mature birds are purchased. 2. Whenever a case appears remove it at once. 3. Rear the pullets so that they will be free of worms and coccidiosis. If in spite of precautions the pullets become infested with round worms treat them with one of the effective remedies. 4. Check up very carefully on the source of your next season's chicks. If possible, have them grown away from your own premises. If you must grow them at home use every possible means to prevent contamination from reaching the chicks from the old birds, particularly in the first 6 or 8 weeks, and give the chicks plenty of room all the time.

Goat Dairies Show Increase

(*Continued from Page* 10)

dies in a short time. We would like to know what to do in such cases. Also, in the past few months I have postmortemed about twenty dead goats on as many farms, and have found no good reason why they should have died. We would like to know what is wrong with them and what to do for them.

"Then, too, there is the question of breeding. Some goat breeders feel that we need to breed for greater production. Personally, I feel that the best goats are now giving about as much milk as we can expect for their size. In other words, if we want more milk, we ought to breed them larger. A good Toggenburg goat will give three or four quarts of milk a day. I had one that gave seven, but it seemed to me that the flavor was not good.

"Another problem we have to meet is the fact that goats naturally have their kids in the spring, and it is very difficult to change their breeding habits. That makes it hard to furnish a regular supply of goat's milk the year around. So far the only solution is to fail to breed part of the does. Then they continue to give milk for nearly two years."

"How do you feed them?" was the next question.

"Just about the same as a cow, except that a goat has to have extra minerals. They are browsers rather than grazers and need a mineral mixture containing bicarbonate of soda, sulphur, charcoal, wood ashes, salt, lime, and steamed bone meal. Personally, I feel that a goat does better on a rather low grade of roughage. I like mixed hay with a little clover in it, and if it has a few weeds, all the better. A good many breeders use a dairy ration for grain. Others like oats."

In the past when I have talked about goats, most breeders have felt that marketing the milk is one of the big problems. Mr. Case does not agree with them. He feels that he could sell a considerably larger amount in Rochester than is now being sold there. Goat's milk is high in minerals and low in butterfat, and is recommended by doctors for children and convalescents, particularly those suffering from stomach ulcers. Right now Mrs. Case is taking care of three convalescent youngsters who are drinking plenty of goat's milk and getting lots of exercise out in the fresh air.

Other facts gleaned in the course of my very interesting conversation with Mr. Case are: that a registered goat will sell for from $50 up, that you can keep six or seven goats where you can keep one cow, that goats are not subject to bovine TB, and finally that we ought to have more of them in the Northeast.—*H. L. Cosline.*

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Northeast Markets for Northeast Producers

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One born Mar. 7, 1937; Sire Femco Golden Ormsby No. 641132.
One born Jan. 2, 1937; Sire King Bessie Ormsby Pietertje 79th — No. 520107.
Both T.B. and Blood Negative. First check for $100.00 buys either of these bulls.

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For Sale -- 20 Registered Holstein Heifers

to freshen in Aug., Sept., and October. Twenty cows and heifers to freshen soon. Five young bulls ready for service. A few heifer and bull calves. Herd Sire King Bessie Ormsby Pietertje 59th, No. 669548, whose dam is a 1032 lb. Sr. three-year-old and whose sire is King Bessie Drmsby Pietertje, twice all-American winner.

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7 two-year-old heifers due to freshen this fall.
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Young son of Sir Inka May from a daughter of Matador Segis Drmsby. Herd average: Milk 13,977 lbs., Butterfat 482.7, 3.5 test.
BULL CALVES FRDM SDME OF DUR BEST CDWS
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50 Wisconsin Accredited blood tested Guernseys at farmers prices.

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BULL CALVES FRDM 3 TD 6 MONTHS — FROM A.R. SIRE AND DAMS.
Apply to:
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HERD SIRES:
May Royal's Holliston. 69 A.R. daughters. 20 on test.
Foremost Peacemaker — 3 daughters on test. A son of Langwater Valor.
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If you want a herd sire or some really promising heifers, write or come and see us. We have a choice lot of youngsters by the above sires and out of high producing A.R. dams.

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Stock For Sale This Fall?

Plan Now to Place Your Advertisement In these Columns.



The 4-H boys are winners of championships in the various 4-H Ayrshire classes at the 1937 New York State Fair.

Training the Cow Dog

NEARLY any dog of a herding breed can be trained to assist with cattle though some individuals will learn more easily and show more initiative than others. A well trained cow dog is worth any price a farmer can pay but even a poor one can be of great help if he is a heeler.

The preliminary training for a cow dog is to teach instant obedience and the command, "Stay there". The easiest way to teach the first is to fasten a long rope to the dog's collar, allow him to walk away from you, call his name and, at the same time, pull firmly and steadily on the rope until he is beside you. Then praise him and let him go away from you again. Keep this up until he comes to your side of his own accord without a tug on the rope. The first lesson will take fifteen minutes, but if it is kept up every day it will not be a week before the dog learns to come instantly at your call.

To teach him to "Stay there", give the command, point your finger at him to hold his attention and walk backward a step or two. The moment he moves, put him back in his original place and repeat the lesson. Half a dozen lessons of fifteen minutes each, will teach him what you want and he will soon learn to stay until you call him though you may go out of sight and be away for ten minutes.

If your dog is of a quiet disposition, you can take him into the pasture at six months of age but if he is inclined to be excitable it is better to wait until he outgrows his puppyishness at a year or so. Unless you have already discovered him to be a natural heeler, it is wise to fasten a long, light rope in his collar for the first week of training. In any case, do not urge him to herd, let him roam around you at will so long as he does not get ahead of the cows.

Collect your cattle and drive them to the barn quietly and after a few days you will find that the dog is taking an interest in this new game. As you go to round up a stray, he may get there ahead of you and bark or nip her heels. If he drives too fast, do not stop him for he is easily discouraged in this early stage. If you are quiet yourself, your dog will be likely to mimic you. When you get to the barn, be sure he is beside you and praise him with a word and a pat even though he has not done anything. Finally you can send him across a field alone, then a short distance out of sight. Each time he comes in with the herd, you must remember to speak a word of praise.

Now you can train him to turn cattle at a cross-lane by sending him ahead with the command, "Stay there". When the cattle reach him, another command will tell him what to do.

It makes no difference what words you use to a dog but you must always use the same one for the same thing, otherwise he will become confused, lose interest in his work and be useless. The three requirements of training are patience, practice and praise, never forgetting that kindness is the most efficient and decent method of training all animals.—*Dawes Markell.*

The American Jersey Cattle Club has appointed John C. Thompson as field representative. He will cooperate with Jersey cattle breeders in New England, New York, and New Jersey. Mr. Thompson succeeds Kenneth G. Landsburg of Pittsfield, Mass., who will supervise the national milk sales promotion project under the Jersey Creamline Products trademark.

The Ayrshire Breeders' Association have launched a program to sell milk under the trademark "Approved Ayrshire Milk." Members of the Ayrshire Breeders' Association will be licensed to sell the milk under the registered trademark and label. T. P. Whittaker, extension representative of the association, will devote a major part of his time to the development of this program.



"Doc" Roberts has been to New England on a vacation and sends us this picture. This is a pure bred Shorthorn bull owned and trained to work in harness by Leo Tilton of Laconia, New Hampshire.

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LABOR DAY SALE

Monday, Sept. 5th

40 HEAD OF VERY HIGH GRADE COMMERCIAL JERSEYS.

Cattle that will pay for themselves from the pail.

20 Heavy Springers
10 Cows in Milk
10 Heifers bred to freshen this fall
4 Proven Bulls

Herd Accredited for T.B. for many years. Under State and Federal Supervision for Bangs.

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Jerseys Production bred Jerseys. Sybil and Dwlrest breeding of the 4 highest proven sires of breed in state. Herd ave. 460 lbs. Eleven years of D.H.I. records ave. 414 lbs. on 2 time a day milking. Special prices on bull calves now.

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Pure Bred Jersey Calves. Herd T. B. Accredited, Blood-tested for Bangs Disease. D.H.I.A. Record for 1937—Milk, 7158; Fat-385, 5.3%. W. S. ROWE

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PURE BRED AND GRADE **JERSEYS**

FRESH, CLDSE-UP AND DUE IN FALL.
HIGH CLASS COWS PRICED TO SELL.
ACCREDITED — BANGS TESTED.

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Registered JERSEY BULL CALVES

FROM EXCELLENT PRODUCING DAMS. BEST BREEDING LINES. FARMERS' PRICES.

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Rock Stream, New York

THE SISSON JERSEY HERD

48 years constructive breeding, offers solid grey yearling bull, ready for service, by Silver Medal Sire and tested dam. He has two Silver Medal Sisters now and another on test, all 6% testers.

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10 Heifers due in July and August — Bred for high production and fit to win in big company.
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Correct type and bred for production.

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LIVESTOCK Sales Events

Cattle Sales

Aug. 26	The 96th Earlville, N. Y. sale.
Sept. 5	Jersey sale at Meridale Farms, Meredith, N. Y.
Sept. 8	Charles W. Lamb Holstein Dispersal sale, Hubbardsville, N. Y.
Sept. 10	Jersey sale at Faughan River Farm, Marlton, N. J.
Sept 17	George E. Page Holstein sale, Troy, Pa.
Sept. 24	Second Douglaston Manor Guernsey sale, Pulaski. N. Y.
Sept. 26	Cayuga County Guernsey sale, Auburn, N. Y.
Sept. 27	Vermont Jersey Cattle Club Sale, Hartland Fairgrounds, Hartland.
Sept. 28	4th Annual Massachusetts Guernsey sale, High Hill Farm, New Bedford, Mass.
Sept. 30	Dutchess County Guernsey Consignment Sale. Rhinebeck, N. Y., the last of September.
Sept. 30	Sale of sixty Sunny Ridge Farms Guernseys at the farm, Chadds Ford Junction. Pa.
Sept. 30	Pennsylvania Guernsey sale, Doylestown, Pa.
Oct. 1	Peeble Hill Farm Guernsey Sale, Doylestown, Pa.
Oct. 3	Hilltop-Rockingham Guernsey Sale, Suffield, Conn.
Oct. 4	Vermont Ayrshire Club Sale. Rutland.
Oct. 6	Holstein dispersal of D. V. Barton herd, Tunkhannock, Pa.
Oct. 17	Beechwood Farms Guernsey dispersal sale, Maryland State Fair Grounds.
Oct. 26	Allegany-Steuben Ayrshire Club Sale, Hornell, N. Y.

Coming Events

Aug. 27	Maine Guernsey Field Day at Thirlstane Ranch, Inc., Bar Harbor, Maine.
Aug. 29-Sept. 1	1938 Convention of Vegetable Growers Association of America, Detroit, Mich.
Aug. 29-Sept. 10	New York State Fair at Syracuse.
Sept. 10	Field Day American Dahlia Society, Connecticut State College, Storrs.
Sept. 13-17	Westchester County Flower Show. White Plains, N. Y.
Sept. 14-17	Poultry Products Marketing School, University of Maryland, College Park, Md.
Sept. 18-24	Eastern States Exposition. Springfield, Mass.
Sept. 25-Oct. 1	New Jersey State Fair, Trenton, N. J.
Oct. 8-15	Columbus, Ohio, National Dairy Show.
Oct. 14-18	4th NEPPCO Exposition, Commerce Hall of Port of Authority Bldg., 8th Ave. and 15th St., New York City.
Oct. 15	Connecticut Beekeepers Meeting, Hotel Bond, Hartford.
Dec. 7-8	Connecticut Pomological Society, Annual Meeting probably at Hartford.
Jan. 5	Connecticut Farm Bureau Federation, Hartford.

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S. C. W. Leghorn and New Hampshire Pullets
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92% livability average for 6 years. 3-100% livability pens out of 4 during past 2 years. Yearly egg production for 6 years average 64% (lowest pen, 57% and highest, 68%.) A record for uniform egg production.
30 years experience breeding White Leghorns. (3 generations).
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DUANE YOUNG, Mgr. **EXETER, N. H.**

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Largest Certified Flock in New York State


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KUTSCHBACH & SON, Sherburne, N.Y.

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A CLEAN SWEEP
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Vineland Hen Contest. Proven High Speed production combined with Long Laying Life. World Champion Pens, 2-year old Hens; 3-year old Hens; 4-year old Hens. Winner. "HEN OF THE YEAR" Trophy. 1937 for best all-around Quality Hen, Neppco Exposition.
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All birds are B.W.D. tested and reactors removed.
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Hartwick, New York.

(Right) First prize winner of Lisbon Grange, St. Lawrence County. Mrs. Nina Sheldon is the wife of Deputy Master G. B. Sheldon, and a very efficient Juvenile Deputy. Writes the Chairman of the Grange, "Mrs. Sheldon has done much for the juvenile grangers in our county and has been active in organizing new juvenile granges. She is a farmer's wife and the mother of three children. She is active in church circles and is also a Home Bureau member."



(Below) Mrs. C. A. Crowe, winner of Rushville Grange's contest, Yates County, showing her daughter Regina what a prize gingerbread looks like.





(Above) One of the youngest winners in the contest is fifteen-year-old Dorothy Jensen of Hall Grange, Ontario County. Here she is with her twin sister, Geraldine. Dorothy is holding the gingerbread.



(Left) Champion gingerbread maker of Cayuga Lake Grange, Cayuga County. Miss Ruby Haines, of King Ferry, N. Y., matched gingerbreads with eighteen other contestants, two of whom were men.

Gingerbread Contest • • Makes Grange Fun • •

By MABEL HEBEL

WE HAD no idea last spring when gingerbread was picked for the annual baking contest which *American Agriculturist* sponsors jointly with New York State Grange that it would go over so big with Grange folks. We have already received 2,700 score cards from 425 Granges, and even this large number does not represent the real size of the contest, for we estimate that at least an additional 1,500 contestants failed to fill out score cards. So it looks as if more than 5,000 Grangers will bake gingerbreads before the contest is over.

From one end of New York State to the other come enthusiastic reports from Subordinate Grange Chairman, who are doing so much to make the contest a success. I wish we had space to print all of their comments, but here are a few of them:

"We certainly enjoy your baking contests in our Grange. It gets the ladies more interested in Grange work. Also some of the men! Our Lecturer brought in a very fine gingerbread which he made before his wife got up in the morning." —*Mrs. Clara Drown, chairman of Valley Grange, Clinton Co.*

"We had a social the night of our contest and I think the gingerbread was all very good the way it disappeared. As our first prize winner is a new member and a young cook, we are hoping she will win in the county contest."—*Mrs. Irving All, chairman of West Kortright Grange, Delaware Co.*

"Personally I feel real good over our gingerbread contest. I consider that 14 was a good number to enter because so many of our ladies claimed that they had never made a gingerbread and so wouldn't enter the contest. But they made gingerbreads and brought them anyway so that we could have enough to serve with our whipped cream, and I am telling you that those who did not enter the gingerbread contest brought good cakes just the same. We fed gingerbread and whipped cream to around 110, and they certainly enjoyed it. It was a good fair contest and enjoyed by all." —*Mrs. Milton Voorhees, chairman of Baldwinsville Grange, Onondaga Co.*

"Miss Alice Bardo and her mother carried off first and second prizes in our Grange gingerbread contest, the daughter taking the first prize. Both used different recipes."—*Agnes Domser, chairman Turin Grange, Lewis Co.*

"We had 17 entries. Everyone had a grand time and the spirit of cooperation couldn't have been finer. There were about 75 members present. After the contest we served gingerbread with whipped cream and coffee."—*Mrs. Helen Kenyon, chairman of Smithville Valley, Chenango Co.*

"After our contest, we served gingerbread with whipped cream to all present. It was our Children's Day Program, also, and with the other refreshments which Flora gave her participants, it made a jolly night for the children and grown-ups as well."—*Mrs. Nellie Stevens, West Canada Creek, Herkimer Co.*

"We had 16 contestants, and sold our gingerbread, making $2.00 for our Grange. We invited Mannsville Grange ladies to judge and may have started a series of social gatherings between the two Granges, as they are our neighbors although in Jefferson County. We enjoyed this very much."—*Isabelle Carpenter, chairman of Sandy Creek, Oswego County.*

"Our members took more interest in this contest than in any of the others. After eating their fill of gingerbread and whipped cream, the men all said, "Let's have more contests!" — *Bertha Comstock, chairman of Clinton Grange, Oneida Co.*

Now getting under way are the County Gingerbread contests, in which first prize winners from the Subordinates will compete. Schenectady and Tioga Counties held theirs August 5th and 6th, and names of their first prize winners will be published in our next issue. Prizes for these Pomona contests and for the State Contests are being furnished by *American Agriculturist* and *American Agriculturist* advertisers. (See list with this article). The final big State Contest comes off next December during State Grange session.

MORE THAN 330 PRIZES FOR POMONA AND STATE CONTEST WINNERS

To awarded by

American Agriculturist: To State winners: First prize, $25; second, $10; third, $5; fourth, $3; fifth, $2; and $1 each to fifteen next highest winners.

Cooperative G. L. F. Products, Inc., Ithaca, New York: To each of 10 highest State winners: 1 24½-lb. pkg. G.L.F. Quality Patent Flour, 1 5-lb. pkg. G.L.F. Patron Flour, 1 5-lb. pkg. G.L.F. Patron's Pancake Flour, 1 5-lb. pkg. G.L.F. Old York Graham Flour, 1 5-lb. pkg. G.L.F. Whole Wheat Flour.

To Pomona winners: 55 No. 2½ cans G.L.F. Old Jug Molasses, 55 2-lb. pkgs. G.L.F. Golden Cakes Flour, 55 5-lb. pkgs. G.L.F. Quality Patent Flour, 55 large pkgs. G.L.F. Corn Flakes, 55 8-ounce pkgs. G.L.F. Wheat Flakes, 55 2-lb. pkgs. G.L.F. Rolled Wheat, 55 2-lb. pkgs. G.L.F. Golden Corn Meal.

R. B. Davis Company, Hoboken, New Jersey: To each of 10 highest State winners: 1 5-lb. can of Cocomalt and 1 2-ounce can of Davis Baking Powder.

To Pomona winners: 55 12-ounce cans of Davis Baking Powder.

International Salt Company, Scranton, Pennsylvania: To each of 10 highest State winners: 1 10-lb. can of Meat Salt and Butcher Knife.

To Pomona winners: 110 packages of Sterling Salt and 55 3-ounce packages of Seasoning.

Kalamazoo Stove & Furance Company, Kalamazoo, Michigan: A Governor Coal and Wood Range to State winner.

Penick & Ford, Ltd., Inc., N. Y. City: To each of 10 highest State winners: 1 large can of Brer Rabbit Molasses.

To Pomona winners: 55 small cans of Brer Rabbit Molasses.

Pillsbury Flour Mills Company, Minneapolis, Minnesota: To each of 10 highest State winners: 1 24½ lb. sack of Pillsbury's Best.

To Pomona winners: 55 pkgs. Sno Sheen Cake Flour and 55 3½-lb. pkgs. of Pillsbury Pancake Flour.



are seen extensively in the market, particularly in college girl's clothes, tailored or sports dresses and blouses. Woolen dress materials are usually lightweight.

Pattern No. 2699 includes blouse and skirt to be used as a whole dress or separate, the blouse with turnover collar or with the new fitted neckband. Pattern sizes are 11, 13, 15, 17 and 19 years. Size 15 requires 2¼ yards of 39-inch material for blouse, 2⅛ yards of 39-inch material for skirt.

Pajama Pattern No. 2967 is equally adaptable for lounging or sleeping. If used for lounging, powder blue flannel would appeal; for sleeping, a dark-ground cotton percale print is colorful. Pattern sizes are 12, 14, 16, 18, 20 years, 30, 32, 34, 36 and 38-inches bust. Size 16 requires 4⅝ yards of 39-inch material and 2½ yards of binding. Monogram Embroidery Pattern No. E-11012 is 15c extra.

TO ORDER: White name, address and pattern size and number clearly and enclose 15c in stamps. Address Pattern Dept., *American Agriculturist*, 10 North Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Add 12c for a copy of our new Fall and Winter Fashion Catalog.

Aunt Janet's Favorite Recipe

Caramel Cream Pie

BUSY MEN and hungry vacationers relish nothing better than a good pie. Try this one on them:

2 cups scalded milk	2 egg yolks
½ cup sugar	1 tsp. vanilla
4 tbsps. cornstarch	2 egg whites
¼ tsp. salt	4 tbsps. sugar

Heat dry sugar in frying pan, stirring constantly until sugar is melted to a light brown liquid. Add gradually to scalded milk in double boiler. When melted combine with cornstarch, mixed with ¼ cup sugar and salt. Add 2 tbsp. butter before combining with beaten egg yolks. Reheat 3 minutes. Add flavoring and cool. Fill cooked 7-inch pastry shell. Cover with meringue made by beating egg whites and 4 tablespoons of sugar to a gloss. Brown in 325° F. oven, 15 to 20 minutes.

Today in Aunt Janet's Garden

Don't Let Fall Surprise You

JUST because I like lilies so much I feel obliged to remind garden friends that certain ones should be in the ground early, whether you are separating an old clump or buying new bulbs. Madonna, Nankeen or testaceum, and a red lily, Chalcedonicum, have the habit of making fall growth and therefore need to be put out in time to attend to this little matter. Mid-September is plenty late to plant them.

We are also finding out that early planting is a big help to narcissus and fritillaria. I had found this out in time to be of real help with my last planting of narcissus, but did not know that it applied to fritillaria as well. Perhaps that explains why I had such



Lovely Madonna lilies, as seen in background of this border, need to be planted before mid-September.

unsatisfactory results from the latter last spring. I had not gotten them into the ground until around November 1st. That gave them more time to dry out, too, another feature the horticulturists warn against for all spring bulbs.

Those of my friends who grow dahlias get bigger ones by disbudding all but one blossom to the stalk, not later than three weeks before they are to bloom. I could follow the same practice with chrysanthemums, both indoor and outdoor kinds. One flower per plant is the rule for choice greenhouse blossoms, while for the outdoor cluster-flowering ones, pinching off half the buds will make the remaining flowers much larger and finer.

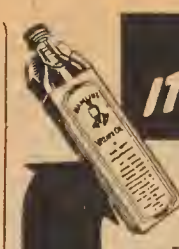
Fall blooming plants, dahlias, chrysanthemums and roses need to be fed, but not too heavily, or they will go into winter with too much soft growth, and therefore be more subject to frost damage. Last year's extreme heat which lasted so late kept vegetative growth active in many plants, and although the winter was mild, many of us in this neighborhood lost plants which had wintered through far worse seasons. Here's hoping for more normal weather this time!

Don't Overlook Fashion Features

DISTINGUISHING features of blouses or dresses this season are the bishop sleeve with fullness gathered into a wristband and a fitted neckband with self tie. Modish colors other than black are greens, wines, rust and blue shades. The French showings indicated that a lot of violet especially with a reddish tinge, would also be popular.

As for patterned material, certain ones which are very popular now will even go on into spring, it is predicted. Plaids are preeminent, also spaced geometrical designs and peasant prints. Lightweight woolen-like rayon fabrics





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The Old Squire's Great-Grandson

V. A HOPEFUL YOUND WILD-CATTER.

By C. A. STEPHENS

DURING one of the summer vacations that she spent in Texas Theodora informed us that Halstead was becoming a fairly responsible citizen. "Occasionally he is a little discontented for a few hours and wants a change," she wrote. "But the fits are shorter now. Hilda has only to send little Halsy to him, with her mallet in his hand; for Halstead is firmly convinced that the boy is going to make a great sculptor one of these days, who will carve heroic statues for all future Texas! 'We will have a big studio for him,' he often says to Hilda and Mother Frederica. 'We will send for the best marble in Italy.' "

But life never goes on quite as we plan it, or think it will. The very next letter from Theodora brought terrible tidings. Twelve days previously, Halstead had driven to Castroville and to Hondo, to collect certain bills for marble work. Possibly it became known that he received money and had it about him. He failed to return, as expected, and three days later it was discovered that on his way home he had been robbed and murdered and his body left lying in a thicket by the wayside. The identification was not wholly complete, yet there remained little doubt of the fate of our luckless kinsman. His horse and wagon had disappeared. One conjecture was that he had been attacked by roving bandits.

The calamity distressed us so exceedingly that the Old Squire himself set off for Texas with an idea of fetching the bereaved ones home to the old farm. Before he arrived, however, they had recovered a little from the first shock of their grief. Mrs. Hauschild—long seasoned to the sad vicissitudes of life—was of the opinion that they had better remain in their own little cottage and work on, as they had always done. There at least spoke the steadfast Saxon patience and courage. Nor could she be persuaded to accept what her honest soul feared might prove a life of dependence on others, however kind and sympathetic.

So the Old Squire returned home alone but with an added respect for these new relatives way down there in the Lone Star State and a growing interest in his little great-grandson.

HERE, strictly speaking, my brief sketch of Halstead's life terminates. He came to that sudden, tragic end at the age of thirty-four. Yet the best part of his life remains with us still in the younger Halstead who has taken his place in the world.

A curious thing is this long chain of ancestry, stretching down out of the past, from generation to generation. Sometimes the immediate parents of children seem to have been passed by for a while, and another face looks forth from out the past. Thus it is with little Joseph Halstead. His father—the dark-haired, irritable, weak Cousin Halstead whom we knew—seems to have dropped out. Not only has little Halstead inherited his mother's light hair, steady blue eyes and calm temper, but in height, form and features and even more remarkably in his mental traits he is a true reversion to his great-grandfather; and as time passes he is evincing the same happy optimism and love of progress, the same desire to make things better and the self-same ambition to undertake new enterprises.

Maine is a long way from Texas; we heard only at intervals from the Hauschild cottage. On her occasional visits Theodora wrote us full accounts of the family. Hilda was doing a great deal of marble work, she said, and little Halstead Junior was growing to be a fine large boy.

Then for fifteen years or more nothing very eventful happened either at the Hauschild cottage or at the old farm in Maine. Our young kinsman in Texas—now twenty years old—was attending the University at Austin five days a week, but devoting his Saturdays to taking out Hilda's marble work and helping his grandmother carry on the little farm.

ONE afternoon in April an incident occurred that gave a new turn to his thought and determined his entire future. That day there came to lecture to the students at Austin a geologist who, at that time, was much listened to in Texas. Afterward he was greatly praised and even revered by numbers of people who had profited by his advice and likewise bitterly reviled by those who had failed to profit by it. On this latter account I will speak of him here merely as Prof. Alpheus Latimer and hope that under this name his identity may be sufficiently shielded to protect his memory—the memory of a devoted and patriotic scientist.

Professor Latimer was a dark, thin man a little above medium height, but lame from an accident in the oil region of western Pennsylvania, of which state he was a native. He had in fact been blown up while torpedoing an oil well and was ever afterward obliged to walk with a cane.

Accompanied by his daughter he was at this time touring Texas, examining the geologic formations, lecturing at intervals to awaken the people to a realization of the wealth reposing in the depths of the earth beneath their feet and exhorting them to bore for it. The townspeople as well as the students thronged the new assembly room of the college to hear him. Halsy, who happened to be one of the ushers, had difficulty in finding a seat for a girl who seemed to be a stranger and who had been standing for some time at the door. Finally Halsy brought a chair from an adjoining recitation room and made a place for her far in front. She thanked him appreciatively, adding that she had been unavoidably late since she had just arrived in Austin. Halsy was impressed by her appearance and wondered a little who she could be.

Professor Latimer appeared at the table on the platform, having entered hastily at a rear door. On being introduced by the resident professor of geology, he began his lecture at once. At the conclusion there was applause, but it was doubtful if many of the young people took the matter seriously. They went out joking and laughing. Halsy was among the few who felt some little curiosity. He lingered behind, being minded to ask the professor a question about oil pools, and how deep they lay in the ground. He still felt curious, too, about the girl down in front, for he noticed that she had not come out with the rest and was sitting there as if waiting for something. She looked up and smiled as he passed her, evidently recalling him as the usher who had brought the chair for her. As she had already spoken to thank him, Halsy ventured to pause a moment and asked her if she had enjoyed the lecture. "Oh, yes!" she replied. "I am intensely interested in petroleum."

"You believe in it then; you believe there is as much oil in Texas as this old fellow thinks?"

"Indeed I do," was the quick, almost resentful reply. "Professor Latimer knows exactly what he is talking about. He has had long experience in the oil regions of his native state, and he is not one to go about deceiving people!"

"You speak as if you knew him," Halsy remarked in surprise. "Are you acquainted with him?"

"I ought to be. Professor Latimer is my father," she added proudly.

"Oh, I beg your pardon, Miss Latimer!" Halsy made haste to say in confusion. "I did not mean to speak disrespectfully of him! I was really much interested in his lecture. But it seems like such a great story."

"Oh, I know that most people do not believe what we tell them about oil! But it is true. There is plenty of oil here in Texas; and when you finish your course at the university you had better become a geologist and a petroleum engineer—if you want to get rich."

"I suppose I do," Halsy replied. "But why should I want to get rich?" he continued, for he enjoyed hearing the girl's quiet but positive tones, different as they were from those of the girls he knew at the college.

"What a question!" she said, regarding him with an odd look. "Everybody wants to be rich. I do. Everyone ought to. Not for the money, but for the things one can do with it. Have you never thought of that? My father says that when we get rich in a proper way, like discovering petroleum, we shall help everyone round us, poor people most of all."

"I hope you will be rich then," Halsy said.

"I mean to be," was her reply in a singularly determined tone. "Thank you for your good wishes. If you want to speak with my father I will introduce you," she added and looked at him inquiringly.

"Oh, yes, my name!" Halsy said and mentioned it.

"That's a good long one," she remarked, smiling.

"Yes, I was named for my father, my grandfather and my great-grandfather," said Halsy. "They loaded me down with the whole of that."

"Those are quite pretty names. You got off easier than I did. I was named for my grandmother, and it's an awful one!"

"What is it, please?"

"I dislike to speak it."

"Oh, now, after I've told you mine! That isn't fair."

"Well, then, it is Hadassah. Generally they call me Dassa. The girls at Bryn Mawr called me Dass."

"I think it is a fine name!" Halsy exclaimed with such evident sincerity that the girl smiled.

"So kind! But come. I will take you to speak to my father. He will like to know you are interested in oil. But you must not mind if I don't let him talk long. It tires him to lecture and I want to get him away to rest awhile. His health is lamentably bad. He is so frail I have to watch over him carefully to keep him from overfatigue. And we have to go back to Corpus Christi tonight."

"Do you live there?"

(*Continued on opposite page*)

The Song of the Lazy Farmer



WHEN Fair time comes I like to go and hang around the livestock show, them cattle that's so fat and wide and hogs with bacon on their side show us what can be done when we bring farmin' up to date, by gee. Them dairy cows can sure produce and fill the milk pails up with juice, with cows like that on my place, say, I'm sure that I could make it pay. I like the farm machin'ry too, for in these modern days we do not wear ourselves out with a hoe, but just sit on a seat and go. Mirandy kicks about expense but I tell her there ain't no sense in stayin' home to toil and sweat when all this knowledge we can get; an education we can share by takin' in the big state fair.

I like the roller coaster too, and all them sideshows, 'fore I'm through I'll see the alligator-man, the dancin' girls from far Japan, and mebbe I will buy, gee whiz, some snake oil for my rheumatiz. A feller sure can git a thrill in them there sideshows, so until Mirandy finds me out, why I'll just hang around there for awhile. I like to educate myself but ere I'm laid upon the shelf I like to have some fun as well; that's why I like to rest a spell a-sittin' up in that grand stand while horses trot to beat the band. So all in all when I prepare to travel off to see the fair, I'm sure the time will be well spent and I'll be glad that I have went!

The Amateur Poet's Corner

Because of the number of contributions, we do not return poems not published. Keep a copy of your poem.

The limit in length is sixteen (16) lines, and poem must be original and written by an amateur. $2.00 will be paid to the author of each one printed. Check will be mailed on or about first day of month following publication.

Send poems to Poetry Editor, *American Agriculturist*, P. O. Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y.

White Birches

White birches are the ghosts of trees
  That perished long ago,
That loved the mountains and the breeze
  And April waters' flow.

Who could not bear it, being dead,
  And held in dark duress,
But trembled up to meet the light
  In silver suppleness.

Who shiver, shiver as they stand
  Half joy at being trees,
And half in terror when they view
  Their own temerities!

—Katharine S. Harrington,
R. 1, Gilboa, N. Y.

Ten Year Old Girl *Wins* Life Saving Award

THE LATEST *American Agriculturist* life saving award goes to Alice Tower of Ft. Covington, N. Y., to whose family *American Agriculturist* has been coming for three generations.

Last March during the spring break-up, seven-year-old Marion Miller fell into deep water in the Little Salmon River, and would undoubtedly have drowned without assistance. This act



Alice Tower, who received the Life Saving Award.



Marion Miller, who was rescued.

of bravery was verified by Marion's father who made inquiry of several of the pupils of District No. 7 who witnessed the rescue. Therefore, a framed life saving award, signed by E. R. Eastman, Editor of *American Agriculturist,* and carrying the corporate seal of *American Agriculturist,* has been sent to Miss Tower. The award reads:

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST
LIFE SAVING AWARD
Presented to Alice Tower

For saving the life of Marion Miller when she fell into the Little Salmon River in March 1938. Alice, then 10 years of age, went to the assistance of the drowning girl, who was 7, and at a considerable risk succeeded in getting her back on dry land.

The Old Squire's Great-Grandson

(*Continued from opposite page*)

"No. But we are stopping there. I don't know how long. Father thinks there may be oil under the strata round the bay. Our home is at Pittsburgh—when we are there. But we are traveling most of the time. I go everywhere with father to look out for him when he has ill turns."

"I should like that—the traveling, I mean," Halsy said.

"But we are exploring for oil. We think that oil will soon be the most important product of the United States. Father says that it will take the place of coal, if we can only find enough of it."

THEY had reached the platform where Professor Latimer was conversing with the instructors and teachers of the university who had been much interested in the lecture. In fact, there was such a throng round him that Halsy, after being introduced, had but a brief moment to ask questions, and received only hurried replies.

But he went home that night with new ideas surging in his mind, and for the first time felt the stirrings of ambition to achieve success in life. He know so little of the petroleum industry, however, that he imagined, from what he had heard, that he might take the hundred dollars that he had saved for school expenses and bore an oil well at Corpus Christi!

Here indeed was a callow young "wildcatter" who as yet had never even heard that word. He wouldn't have known what a wildcatter was. He did not even know how an oil well was drilled except that he had seen pictures of oil derricks; but at San Marcos he had seen a temporary well for water drilled by driving down an iron pipe with a sharp steel point screwed on it and numerous holes made near the lower end of the pipe. Halsy knew so little of oil wells as to imagine he might drive one in much the same way.

ON REACHING Corpus Christi he was disappointed to learn that Professor Latimer had gone from there to Beaumont at the far eastern side of the state. At first Halsy had thought of proceeding there himself, but he did not like to spend sixty dollars of his money and go so far from home. After looking about for a day he secured lodging at the house of one Sam Houston Jenks, a mulatto who had a little farm three miles out of the small hamlet of Nueces. The staple crops there were cotton and onions, now sadly pinched by drought and the climatic lack of moisture prevalent along that entire coast from Matagorda Bay to the mouth of the Rio Grande at Brownsville.

Halsy entered into an agreement with Sam Jenks to sink a well on his place. A blacksmith in Corpus Christi sent to Galveston for him and procured five lengths of galvanized iron pipe, each twenty feet long and two and a half inches in diameter. The accommodating smith also hammered out a point for screwing to the end of one of the sections of pipe and loaned him two sledges and certain other necessary tools.

With the aid of Sam Jenks, Halsy then churned the pointed end of a length of this heavy pipe into the ground, set up a staging about it on which they could stand, and with no better rig than that started to drive an oil well!

The effort was ludicrous and boyish, yet so much like some of the Old Squire's youthful exploits that months afterward, when Theodora wrote us about it, we had to agree that Halsy was beyond all doubt the old gentleman's legitimate descendant.

The soil at Sam Jenks's farm was alluvial and not hard to penetrate. With alternate blows of the two sledges, they sank the pipe into it quite rapidly, screwing on another length when the upper end of the first was down flush with the ground. More and harder blows were required as the pipe went deeper; but no impenetrable stratum was encountered. They toiled on hopefully beneath the August sun, stopping to take breath at intervals and to look for oil in the pipe. They had driven it down a little more then eighty feet, when a plug of mud suddenly flew out of it, followed immediately by a brown stream that rose in a jet ten feet high.

The liquid wasn't oil, but water! Water instead of oil—and they couldn't stop it! Water by the hogshead gushed up steadily and soon made a muddy pond all about the place.

(*To be continued*)



The Legend of the Indian Pipe

Oh, riddle-me-ree, pray what can this be?
It grows like a posy,
It's shaped like a pipe.
Who reads me this riddle gets cherries when ripe.

THE INDIANS who once roamed over our wide country lived close to nature and learned how to do things from her. Nature's beauty was reflected in their art. Flowers and



gourds gave them hints for their best pottery.

But on one occasion Mother Nature changed the order of procedure and used an Indian model to add a quaint touch to her wild flower garden. This is how it happened. One day a redskin brave lost his white clay pipe,—I suppose it slipped through a hole in his pocket. Mother Nature found it standing on its stem in the soft earth.

"The bowl looks just like a nodding blossom," said she. "That's an idea!" She was already rolling some plant-fiber stuff into the shape of a stem as she spoke. From another piece she made a white tubular blossom, not unlike the pipe bowl, and fastened it to the stem which curved over with the added weight. She placed a few scale-like leaves along the stalk and tucked tan colored stamens into the drooping bellflower, but omitted the usual chlorophyl (which is the green coloring matter in plants), so that the herb remained always white like the little pipe after which it was modeled. Some call it corpse plant, but the real name is Indian Pipe.

These strange flowers may be found throughout the summer growing in dim, damp woods on decaying vegetable matter. And they turn dark with age just as other pipes do.—*Mrs. G. H. E.*

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CHARLES LEGG and his four-horse team on a Genesee County farm that he bought in 1935. Renting some 125 acres which he operates in addition to the home farm of 170 acres, Mr. Legg does all his work with six horses. When he bought the farm, the previous owner had recently lost it at foreclosure. The land had run down and two eight-acre orchards were in brambles. Legg has cleaned them up and this year they are growing good crops. He has seeded other fields to alfalfa and sweet clover, built a new silo, put in electricity, and a milk cooler. Legg's formula for getting ahead is: Stay home and tend to business; save up and buy for cash.—*L. P. Ham.*

When Two Sheep Made a Fair

(*Continued from Page* 3)

points out the difficulties that Watson had in trying to interest people in fairs. He received the same treatment as every other inventor or proponent of a new idea. He wanted to establish a great American Fair for Berkshire County and the village of Pittsfield under the auspices of an agricultural society, but the public was not interested; the legislature was indifferent; the newspapers ridiculed his plans, but like all men of true vision Watson would not be downed, and finally in 1811 he got his fair at Pittsfield. "It was," he says, "as splendid, novel and imposing as anything of the kind ever exhibited in America. It excited general attention in the northern states and placed our Society on elevated ground. In the procession were 69 oxen drawing a plow held by the oldest man in the County, a band of music and marching farmers decorated with wheat in every hat. There was a platform upon wheels drawn by oxen, bearing a loom and a spinning jenny, both in operation. There were mechanics with flags, and another platform with American manufactures. The pens were handsomely occupied by excellent animals."

How significant it is, and how interesting that just east of Pittsfield, Massachusetts, at Springfield in the same State, the Eastern States Exposition stages each year one of the greatest fairs in the world, and west of Pittsfield, at Syracuse, New York, New York State puts on another equally great exposition, and that both of these carry out in principle almost exactly the same ideas of what a fair should be as laid down by Elkanah Watson, at his first big fair more than 100 years ago.

In 1832 there was born in Albany the oldest farm organization in the State, the New York State Agricultural Society. That organization is still flourishing. Its object was "to improve the condition of agriculture, horticulture and household arts." To carry out this object the Society a few years later, in 1841, got an appropriation from the State legislature of $8,000 which was to be distributed among the counties of the State to establish local fairs, with the exception of $700 which the Society used to hold a cattle show and fair in the village of Syracuse on September 29 and 30. That was the beginning of the New York State Fair and of county fairs financed with state help.

There had been previous to this, however, some successful county fairs, established largely through the help and leadership of Elkanah Watson. One of these early fairs was at Cooperstown in Otsego County in about 1816. "One of the features of this fair," says Hedrick in his History, "was the distribution of a new variety of winter wheat which had been intrusted to Watson to bring to the farmers of Otsego County. The wheat was first exhibited in the church in front of the pulpit and then a half pint of seed was given to each member of the Society. The exhibit, aside from the farm animals, was held in the church. Watson himself distributed prizes for crops, for farm animals, and for domestic manufactured articles. An agricultural ball closed the day."

At a time when there were no Departments nor colleges of agriculture, no experiment stations, the educational value of county and state fairs can hardly be overestimated. With the coming of the automobile the necessity for so many local fairs has probably passed, although some of them have changed to meet changing conditions and are still rendering good service and entertainment at the old stand. Expositions like the State Fair at Syracuse, the New England Exposition at Springfield, and the New Jersey State Fair at Trenton, have continued to grow and improve during the years until they are more necessary than ever.

Life has changed since the old days; so has farming. Farming is very much of a business and it is tied to other industries. The result is that a fair which has kept pace has had to change from a purely agricultural institution to one which represents both agriculture and industry. The New York, New England and New Jersey Expositions have done this. They have been enlarged and new buildings added, so that they are truly representative of the complexities of modern agriculture and industry.

In other places in this issue we are listing some of the most interesting things that may be seen at the Syracuse, Springfield and Trenton expositions. But here I would like to emphasize two or three fundamental principles which must be observed by any Fair if it is to continue to live. I would put first Elkanah Watson's idea of competition or emulation. You go to the fair and see what the other farmer or his wife has done, and that makes you want to go home and try to beat it. That is the main purpose of fine exhibits, and it is the purpose, too, of contests. More and more expositions, like those of New York, Springfield and Trenton are holding competitive contests with plowing and wood-chopping matches, and horse-pulling contests. Why not add also cradling and scything contests? To be sure these old hand methods are out of date, but cradling has become a lost art and there would be a lot of fun in reviving it.

American Agriculturist, cooperating with the New York State Fair and the Farm Bureaus, has staged for years a very interesting contest in barnyard golf, that is, horseshoe pitching. In recent years the fairs have added contests like spelling and singing. They could very well also follow Major Bowes idea with an amateur hour every day. Such contests have the advantage also of starting back in the communities; the winners of the local contests, then go to the Fair to contest for the state championship. That keeps the Fair in folks' minds all the year round.

Contests also have the further advantage of making a lot of fun, not only for those who participate, but for those who look on. And that emphasizes another principle, that all Fair managements need to keep in mind, the need to give folks a lot of recreation as well as instruction. Farm people are starved for fun, and I am for anything that helps them to lighten the burden of their ways.

Then the last principle which I would emphasize as strongly as I can is to build these great expositions around the young people. The Syracuse, Springfield and Trenton Fairs are doing that. Get the young people to bring the exhibits and to take part in the contests. Make them feel that it is their fair, and you will not only help to make the fair successful but you will insure the safety of agriculture in the years to come.

In conclusion, may I urge you, not for the Fair's sake, but for your own sake, to take your family to your own State Fair whether it be New York, New England or New Jersey. The one who says that he cares nothing about going to the State Fair because he has been once and seen all, is just cheating himself. The best-educated man or woman in the State can still find plenty more to learn at the State Fair, and if he or she goes in the right frame of mind he can also have a good time. All of us are a little inclined to get humdrum, to get stuck in the "even tenor of our ways." All of us need a good mental kick in the pants occasionally; or, putting it another way, we all need inspiration. One way to get this is to see what the rest of the world is doing so that we can go home and try to do better. That is exactly what Elkanah Watson had in his mind when he established the first American fair. And that is the exact principle upon which these great expositions are built.

I'll see you at the Fair!



"Hey — You gotta stop abusin' that mule or I'll fire yea' as sure as shootin'."

Out

By LUCILLE FORD.

Out where the sun is shining,
Out 'neath the blue, blue sky,
Out where the flowers are blooming,
Out where the wild birds fly.

That's where a voice is calling,
Bidding me haste away,
Out in the open country,
Out where the free things stay.

Out where the breezes are wafting
Perfume from blossoming trees,
Out where the mind finds refuge
With the butterflies and bees.

Out where new life is vibrant
In the freshly upturned sod —
Out where the heart grow richer
Communing with Nature's God.

Grange Gleanings

(*Continued from Page* 2)

features was furnished by the Juvenile unit connected with this subordinate. Among other program numbers the Juvenile staged a "graduation" ceremony, when three of their members passed through the Juvenile gates into full membership in the subordinate Grange. Several other youngsters in the same Juvenile are looking forward to "graduation" some time during the fall.

* * *

THE GRANGE MEMBERS of Washington county, Rhode Island, are planning for their annual tour, scheduled for Saturday, October 8. Their destination this year will be Benson's Animal Farm at Hudson, New Hampshire, and in addition to that attraction many points of interest along the way will be visited. Walter Rodman, Steward of the Rhode Island State Grange, is always in charge of the trip and proves himself a fine manager.

* * *

MORE THAN 2,000 Vermont Patrons and their friends attended the statewide church service and picnic, July 31, at Charlotte and Malletts Bay, where National Master Louis J. Taber was the honor guest and speaker. Representatives from 104 subordinate Granges, 29 Pomona and two Juveniles were recorded, while those present came from Vermont, New Hampshire, Maine, New York, Ohio, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Connecticut and the Province of Quebec. Governor George D. Aiken was one of the guests and speakers, and prominent people from all over the state turned out for this unusual Sunday event.

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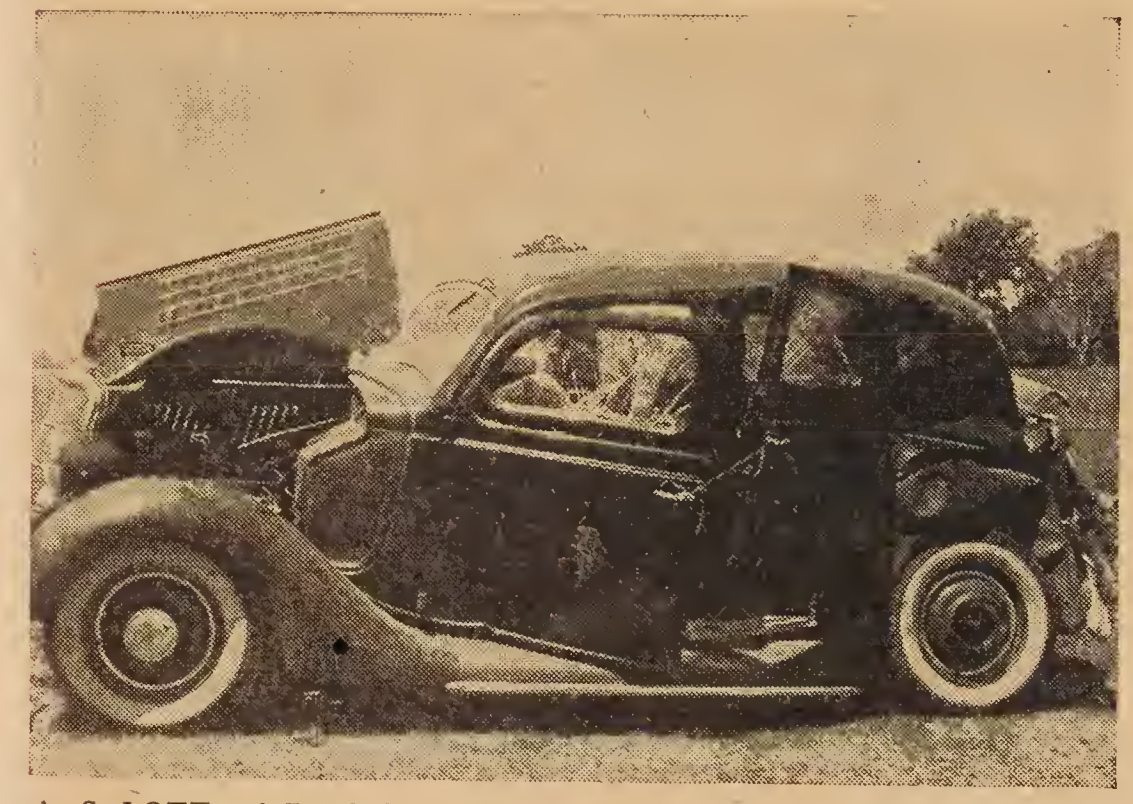
"TAKE IT EASY"....When You Drive



TWO SISTERS, *Gladys and Rita Allanach of Canton, Maine, were killed in this accident. Driving to school, their car collided with a bus. Both carried our limited travel accident insurance policy. $2,000.00 was paid.*



THIS CAR *went into the ditch, turned over two or three times. Three were killed and three badly injured. Tilton Scott of Brier Hill, New York, was one of those killed. He carried our policy. $1,000.00 was paid.*



A. S. LOTT, *of Freehold, New Jersey, had two accidents. On the first one he drew $52.86. On the second accident he was laid up six weeks and five days and drew $67.14.*



ALL MEMBERS *of the family were in this accident. Each one carried a policy and received benefits while totally disabled. The policies were in effect just 3 hours and 28 minutes before the accident happened.*

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Kernels, Screenings *and* Chaff

By H. E. BABCOCK,

THE FRENZIED demand for gold throughout the world continues. Each day our newspapers reflect new high prices paid for gold and American dollars. (Practically speaking, they are at present one and the same thing). No longer are the market quotations for gold and dollars confined to the market pages. *This past week they have been front page headline news.*

Farmers Face Ruin

It begins to look as though any country which is on the gold standard will have to get off it or ruin its producers of basic commodities. President Roosevelt alone has the authority to take our currency "off gold" or to modify the price at which it is tied to gold.

We still think of this as a free country run by a representative government. Yet, the truth is that we are today right under an economic dictatorship *Under this dictatorship, despite frenzied efforts to save them by restricting their production, making them loans, and subsidizing them, the farmers of the United States are drifting toward financial ruin.*

I Repeat

I have pointed out before, and I repeat, that the farmers of the United States cannot pay their taxes, their freight rates, prices fixed by monopolies, and union wages for the labor which goes into the things they buy, and exist on the present price level for agricultural commodities.

One man, and one man alone, can effectively improve domestic prices for agricultural products. He is the President of the United States.

Query

Will President Roosevelt act to raise the price of gold in American dollars to the present high world value of gold or will he try to wait out the time when gold shall decline in value, meanwhile trying to keep the agriculture of the nation out of complete bankruptcy by regimentation and government subsidies?

* * *

Livestock Line-Up

One of the things I like best to do is to plan on the arrangement of my livestock in winter quarters so as to save every possible step in taking care of it. This problem is especially interesting because when I built our barns I had in mind the same idea of making the maximum saving on labor.



For a good many months now I have kept pretty still about our poultry enterprise. This doesn't mean, however, that we haven't been making progress with it. As a matter of fact, 1938 promises to give us the highest egg production and the lowest mortality we have ever experienced. We believe we have made progress, particularly in cutting down laying house mortality, by raising our chicks for the past two seasons on a separate farm. We also believe that we are making a better net profit because we are keeping part heavies and part Leghorns.

The crossbred pullets shown in the picture are six months old. The heaviest of them weigh around seven pounds. We let them get up to a thirty per cent production on range and have not had a single pick-out since we put them in the laying house and brought them up to sixty per cent production. We now feed whole corn to all of our birds except a few old hens which were never trained to eat it. On the amount of corn we buy in a year, saving the cracking charge is a substantial economy.

This winter we plan to house the following list of poultry and livestock:

2200 hens
250 ewes
12 Angus cows with calves
6 dairy cows
20 bred dairy heifers
20 open dairy heifers and calves
4 brood sows
30 pigs on feed
10 Angus steers on feed
4 horses

The ewes will be divided into two flocks of about equal numbers. One flock has been bred to lamb this fall and the other will be bred to lamb the latter part of April or the first of May.

Our chief supply of feed for our livestock will be two silos full of grass and soybean ensilage made with Silo-Phos. In addition, we will feed the dairy cows, the young dairy heifers and the fall-lambing ewes, chopped second- and third-cutting alfalfa. The Angus cows, the horses, and the bred heifers will eat first-cutting clover and timothy hay.

For our grain ration we shall use our own home-grown oats and barley ground up with a little molasses, a little bran, and the cheapest protein supplement we can buy. This one common ration will be fed everything which gets grain, a practice which we find is a great improvement over fussing with a lot of special rations for different groups of animals.

Our sales this winter will be eggs, hothouse lambs, steers, hogs, and an occasional dairy heifer ready to freshen. In the spring there will be a crop of wool and a bunch of heavy fowl to turn off to be replaced by January-hatched pullets.

We will have manure enough to top-dress every acre of tillable land on the farm. If we have a decent price level, we will get by very nicely. If basic commodity prices continue to decline and nothing is done to check this decline, we will run in the red, and we will have a lot of company.

* * *

Mistakes We've Made

I find that quite without intending to do so I have fallen into the habit of making this page more or less a chronicle of my farming experience.

Since this is the case, it is important that I record here for my own guidance in the future, as well as for any value they may have for the readers of this page, some of the worst mistakes we make in farming.

MISTAKE NUMBER ONE

The most expensive mistake we have made this year has to do with our soybean acreage. After growing soybeans at Sunnygables for a couple of years on very fertile land which was comparatively free of weeds, I jumped to the conclusion that the soybean was a good plant with which to keep down weeds.

I made a terrible mistake. We have in about forty acres of soybeans, about half of them intended for the silo and the balance for grain. Without exception, they are the weediest crop we have ever grown. In fact, if I were to choose a good nurse crop for mustard and pigweed I don't believe I could hit on a better one than our soybeans are proving to be.

Right now we are pondering what is the wisest thing to do: Finish growing the beans and try to make something out of them for ensilage or plow them under for humus and fertility.

MISTAKE NUMBER TWO

We put in a lot of crops last spring and this meant that I put pressure on the boys to hurry. Because they had new, powerful, rubber-tired tractors it turned out that they also liked to hurry. The result was a lot of poor plowing. The haste just didn't pay! Despite a lot of extra expense in fitting, the poorly plowed spots stand out like sore thumbs.

MISTAKE NUMBER THREE

This spring we decided not to grow any rape for our sheep. We have now run into a prolonged hot dry spell which has completely burnt up our pastures. We are having to draw on our ever-normal haymow and feed hay to ewes and beef cattle on pasture. If we only had a big field of rape for the ewes! But we haven't. It is a mistake not to put one in.



Protective SERVICE BUREAU

MEMBER AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST PROTECTIVE SERVICE

Conducted by H. L. COSLINE

Heads I Win — Tails You Lose

A CONSIDERABLE number of people in this country are buying and selling cotton, grains, and other commodities with other people's money. Some call them commodity counsellors. Others give them the less complimentary name of tipsters. They persuade people, usually those with small sums of money to invest, to turn their money over to them on the promise of quick and liberal profits.

The usual arrangement is that a tipster gets a share of the profits and the person who invests the money stands all of the losses. It appears to be a good arrangement for the tipsters, but not always so good for the investors (or shall we call them suckers?) Some recent figures show that 16 counsellors who controlled ten or more accounts during the first eight months of 1937 lost money for a considerable percentage of their clients. Further investigation showed that few of them had been able to make any money for themselves and that one of them was on government relief during part of the year. Several had been unable to meet their obligations, and two had been discharged from their former positions for good reasons.

If you are on a sucker list, you may get such a proposition put up to you. Judging from the facts and figures, the best advice we can give is to turn it down.

* * *

Gone!

"A New York broker has been trying to sell my business, or so he claims. A couple called to look it over and became interested but later the deal fell through. It is my opinion that they were working with him. He then requested $50 in advance to advertise the place, which I paid him. I have not seen any ads nor received any inquiries and it look to me as though he has lost interest now that he has the $50."

Probably you are right. However, you made your mistake when you paid him the $50 and the chances are that I cannot get it back for you. It is difficult to prove that he did not use the money for advertising and the amount is not worth suing for. I enlisted the aid of the Division of Licenses of the Department of State, Albany, but they tell me that a real estate broker's license is not required by brokers who negotiate the sale of business establishments even where the contract of sale includes the transfer of the lease of the place of business. However, they are going to have the matter investigated to see what assistance they can render. We are glad to report later if we can get the return of the money.

* * *

Didn't Pay

"I sold a used car to a man who had been working on a lumber job. He made three payments and disappeared with the car. I have heard rumors of him but have not been able to hear from him definitely. I have been told also that he is using license plates that were issued for another car."

If the car was sold under the usual agreement, it leaves title to the car with the seller until it is paid for. Best thing to do is to give the facts to the nearest State Trooper and the information will be broadcast to all State Troopers to keep on the watch for the man. If the car has been sold to a third party it still can be repossessed if it can be located because the man who sold it could not give clear title to it. It is not a criminal offence to fail to pay for property purchased but it is an offence to sell a car a man does not own or to switch license plates.

* * *

No Forwarding Address

"I recently gave a roofing job to George Vurgason, Cheshire, Conn. He guaranteed the job, but I find it has a few leaks. I would appreciate it if you would ask him to come and fix it."

This is one of two similar complaints we have received. A letter addressed to Mr. Vurgason at Cheshire, Conn., came back marked "Moved. Left no Address." Therefore, unless he can be located, we are unable to remind him of this obligation.

* * *

Not Too Permanent

"A man came here claiming that he had been sent out by some stove company to repair stoves. He looked at my cook stove, and said that necessary repairs would come to $4.50. After he had finished, he said the back needed fixing too. I told him that he said he would do the whole job for $4.50. He replied that the back would be $2.25, but as I had misunderstood him, he would put it in for $1.00.

"I paid him $5.50. The next day the asbestos, as he called it, was all cracked up, and it doesn't look as though it would last more than a week. I think I have been skinned, and would like to save someone else's hide if I can."

Over a period of years we have had a number of similar complaints. It always develops that the stove company which the tinkerer claims to represent disclaims him, and it usually happens, as it did in this case, that after the original job is finished he finds something else that needs fixing. Most letters we have received also complain about the quality of the work done.

While this agent's activities might not be classed as a fraud, the experience of our subscriber indicates that it would be wise to patronize a local repair man.

* * *

Kill One and Two Spring Up

Issuing fraud orders against homework schemes is similar to the job of Hercules in killing the hydraheaded monster. For every head he cut off, two more sprang up. The surest way to put home work schemes out of business is for the public to stop sending money. The Post Office recently cut off one head by issuing a fraud order against the Wellworth Merchandise Co. Investigations showed that 6,000 persons sent a dollar, that 5,100 received no commissions whatever, and that the average earnings of the 6,000 were 15c a person.

* * *

Wanted — A Job

A young fellow, born on a farm, made a mistake and has paid for it. He wrote and cashed a N.G. check for $10.00, which he states was his first offense against the law, and has been serving a sentence. He is eligible for parole about the end of September, and he wants a chance to make good on a poultry farm.

He has had some experience in fruit growing and poultry, and has been reading every bulletin and publication he could get on these subjects. Before he can get paroled he must have a job. This may be a chance for someone to get a first-class hired man and at the same time do a good turn by helping him to get on his feet again. If you are interested address a lettter to J. K., *American Agriculturist,* Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y., and we will be glad to forward letters to him.

25.00 FRAUD REWARD — American Agriculturist will pay $25.00 for evidence leading to the arrest, conviction and imprisonment for at least 30 days of any person or persons who defraud or attempt to defraud on the premises an AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST subscriber who has Protective Service Bureau Sign posted on his premises at the time such fraud is committed. Claim for the reward must be made promptly, not later than the date of conviction. Reward does NOT apply to conviction for theft.

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Membership in the Protective Service Bureau is confined to our Subscribers. Free service rendered members consists of the adjustment of claims, collections of obligations owed by supposedly reliable business concerns (does not include obligations between individuals or any claim that is more than 6 months old); and any inquiries a subscriber may make concerning the problems of farming or home making. Address all letters to Service Bureau, American Agriculturist, Savings Bank Bldg., Ithaca, N. Y.

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SEPTEMBER 10, 1938



AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

FIVE YEARS FOR $3.00 — THREE YEARS FOR $2.00 — PUBLISHED EVERY OTHER WEEK

We Take a Look at the GREAT SMOKY MOUNTAINS

By JARED VAN WAGENEN, Jr.



Appalachian Trail around the spectacular Tennessee side of Charlie's Bunion (4 miles east of Newfound Gap). Mt. LeConte is seen in the background.

A GOOD many years ago I made for myself what I have called "An Economic Creed for Farmers". This creed in its essence may be stated thus: *It is not at all necessary—perhaps it is not even desirable—that farming be remunerative enough so that farmers may become rich but it is exceedingly desirable that agriculture be profitable enough so that the farmer may rear a comfortable and dignified home, that he may give to his children excellent educational advantages and that for himself and wife there may be some leisure for rest and for books and for going to see what lies over the horizon.*

Considering the tremendous contribution which the farmer makes to the welfare of the world and the strenuous activity of his days, it would seem that in simple justice he is entitled to these modest demands.

Now so far as the first and second of these privileges are concerned, I feel that here in the northeast are a considerable number of farmers who are well on the way toward a substantial realization of these advantages. Certain it is that a good many farmers have achieved comfortable, dignified farm homes with electricity and central heating and hot and cold water at the turn of a tap and these luxuries are essentially all that the city home has to offer.

Also I am happy to say that these days a good many farm boys and girls are finding their way to the University. I am sure that very often this entails planning and economy and sacrifice but somehow or other these farm fathers and mothers bring it to pass. This tiny cross roads hamlet and the farms that lie about it seems always to have from three to a half dozen or more of its young people in College and two miles up the road is the fine home of a Master Farmer whose three children have all gone through the University with a record for scholarship so brilliant that it may fairly be called distinguished.

But when I contemplate my third specification that the farmer should have time for rest and books and at least a little travel, I cannot report so optimistically. The plain truth is that the good farmer has always so many things to do and the farm is such a desperately busy place that almost all farmers work longer hours than the rest of mankind. It would seem that somehow or other something must be out of joint because in a world where it is declared there are too many workers and too few jobs, the farmer must still work too many hours and hardly finds it possible to leave his cares and responsibilities behind him for a week.

On the theory that a man should own his farm and not let the farm own him, we try once a year or so to sign a declaration of independence and make a little vagabond journey of say ten days with no very definite notion of just where we will go. It would take away half the pleasure and all the sense of adventure if we were to make out a hard and fast schedule for our regimentation. When it comes to touring with an automobile, I would, if left to myself, be inclined to follow the example of (*Turn to Page* 24)

(Right): View from the Chimney Tops, looking down the Little Pigeon Gorge. Glimpses of the spectacular Newfound Gap Highway are seen in the foreground. Cove Mountain, which forms a part of the Park boundary, is seen in the background.



(Left): Hikers' Reward — Enjoying a thrilling view from Cliff Top of Mt. LeConte, with cloud-draped Clingmans Dome in the background.

Dairymen Vote for A Living Price for Milk See Page 5.

A POTATO FORK COSTS LESS THAN A POTATO DIGGER BUT WOULD YOU GO BACK TO DIGGING POTATOES BY HAND?



FARMERS who have experienced the superior performance, comfort and economy of Firestone Ground Grip Tires would no more think of going back to steel wheels than they would of giving up their potato digging machines and going back to using potato forks. They know that these amazing traction tires last longer than steel lugs, save 25% in time and up to 33⅓% in fuel, provide greater traction and drawbar pull, ride easier, protect your health, reduce repairs and can be legally used on the highways. And they know that ONLY Firestone Ground Grip Tires have all of these patented and exclusive construction features:

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Find out today how little it costs to put your farm on rubber by changing over your present tractor and implements to Firestone Ground Grip Tires. Ask your nearby Implement Dealer, Firestone Tire Dealer or Firestone Auto Supply and Service Store.

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Firestone
GROUND GRIP TIRES

Grange GLEANINGS By

CHARLES M. GARDNER
Editor of the National Grange Monthly and High Priest of Demeter of the National Grange.

A BIG COMING EVENT in Connecticut Grange circles is scheduled for October 17, when Webetuck Grange, No. 86, in the extreme western part of the state will celebrate its golden jubilee, rounding out 50 years of continuous Grange activity. The expected capacity attendance will include nearly all the officers of the Connecticut State Grange. Webetuck Grange has the unique distinction of having most of its members living in the town of Sharon, though its hall actually stands over the line in New York State, as the location of the village happens to have that peculiar combination.

* * *

ON FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, National Master Louis J. Taber is to be the guest of the Rotary Club at Springfield, Mass., and inasmuch as the big Eastern States Exposition will then be in progress at Springfield all Rotarians who may be in the city at that time have been invited to be guests of the Springfield club and listen to the message of National Master Taber. Added interest will attach to this event from the fact that Mr. Taber is himself a Rotarian of long standing, affiliated with the club at Barnesville, Ohio.

* * *

THE BIG state-wide field meeting of the Granges of Rhode Island, held at the State College of Agriculture at Kingston, took the form of a welcome to the new dean of the college, Dr. Paul S. Burgess. The latter is the son of Rev. Gideon S. Burgess, for several years chaplain of the Rhode Island State Grange and affectionately referred to by Patrons of his state as "Rhode Island's grand old man."

* * *

AS THE RESULT of an automobile accident, Mrs. Edith M. Lane, Lecturer of the Connecticut State Grange, and her husband, Carl Lane, were both so seriously injured that confinement in the hospital became necessary and it will be some time before either will be able to resume their accustomed activities.

* * *

THE NEW ENGLAND Lecturers' Conference at Orono, Maine, had a great crowd representing all the six states, had a strenuous program for three days and was particularly favored with the finest kind of weather. National Master Louis J. Taber and National Lecturer James C. Farmer were both accorded a hearty welcome, and each gave a stirring address.

* * *

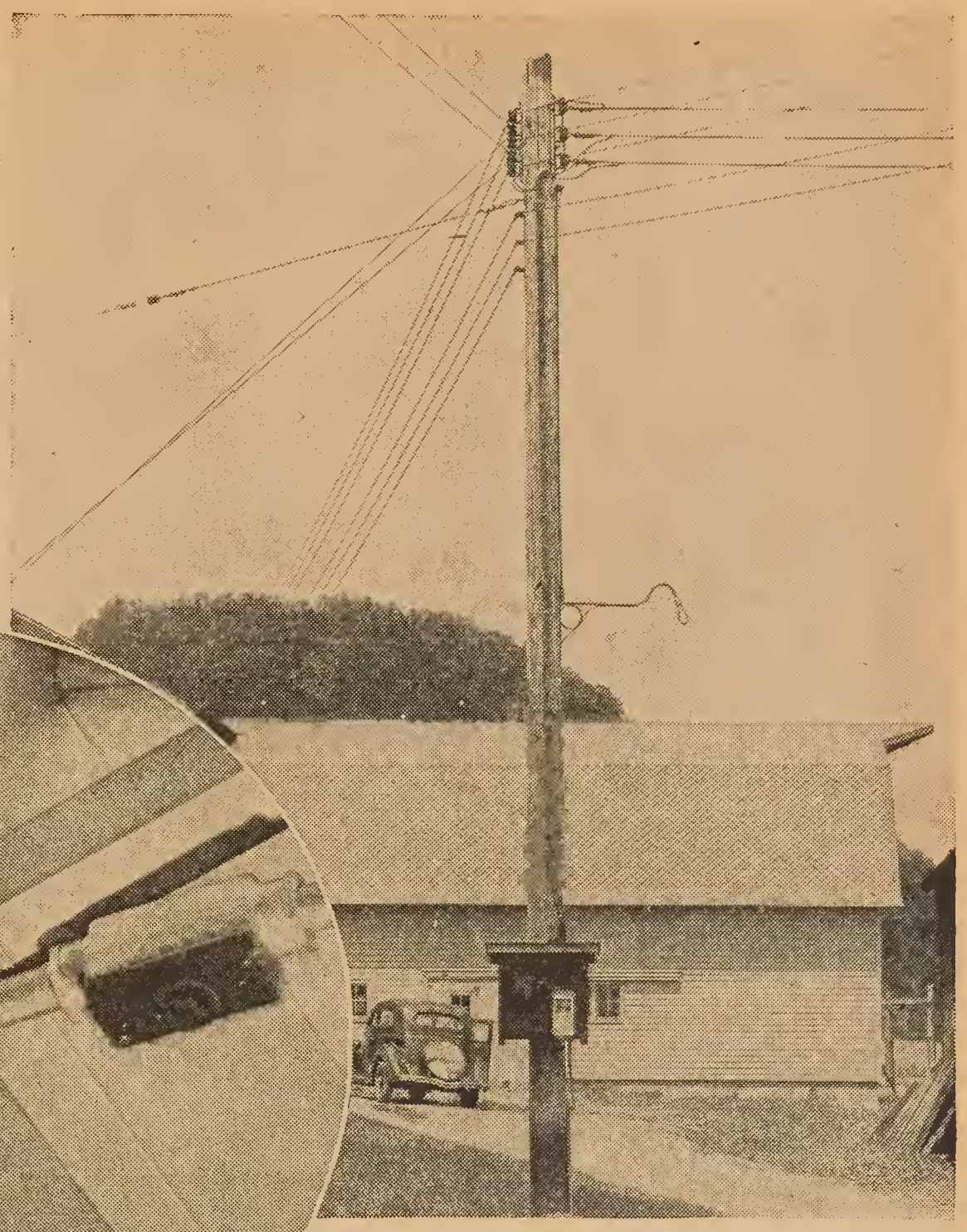
THE NEWEST Massachusetts Grange to acquire a hall of its own is Hopkinton, which came into the possession at small expense of an abandoned school building and has fitted it up in very attractive shape for Grange needs.

* * *

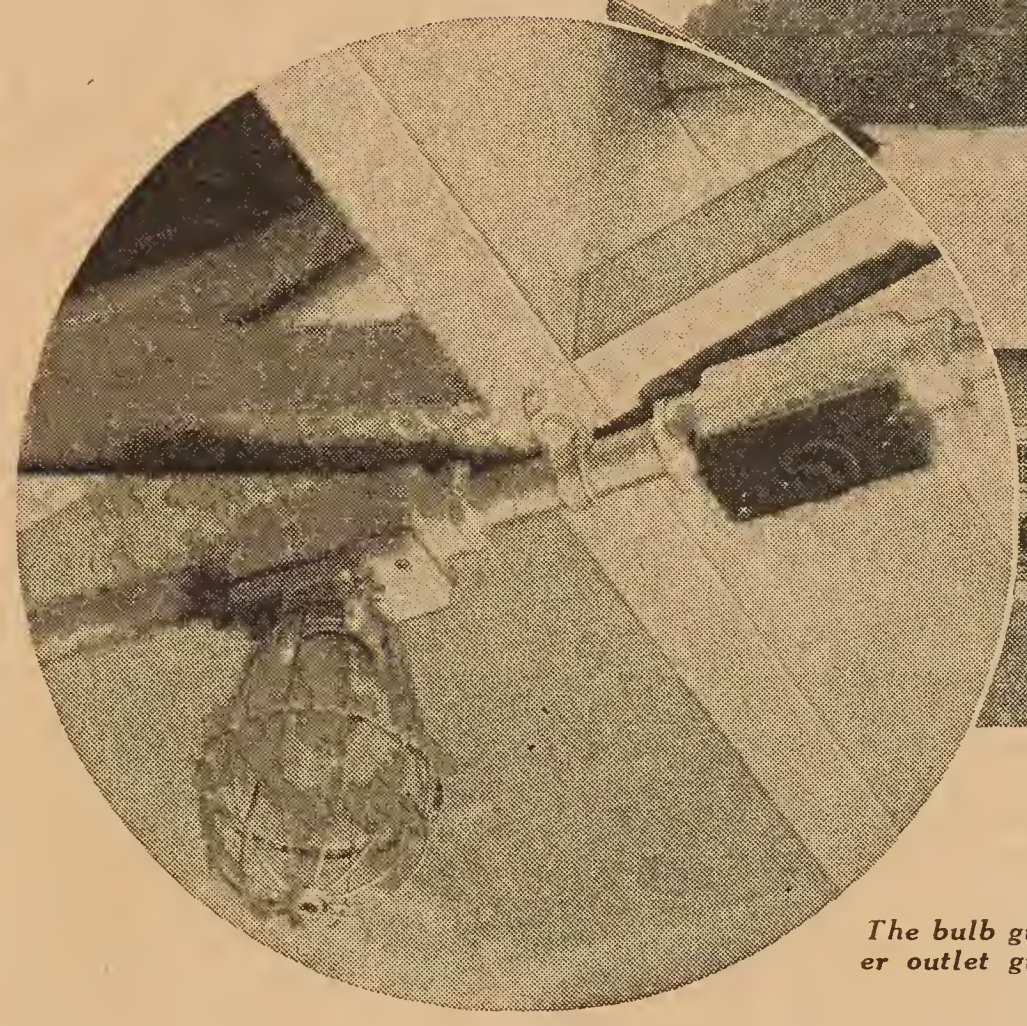
FOUR SUBORDINATE Granges in the Swift River Valley area, with a total membership of about 200, have been wiped out as the outcome of the Metropolitan water taking project in Massachusetts. It is a significant fact, however, that practically all these ousted Patrons have not only established themselves in new homes, but they have already affiliated with other Granges.



Wiring Farm Buildings *for* *Electricity*



The central power distribution point for a farm can be a pole placed conveniently in the center of the barnyard. Separate feeders make each building independent of the loads in other buildings.



The bulb gives light to work by, the power outlet gives electricity to work with.

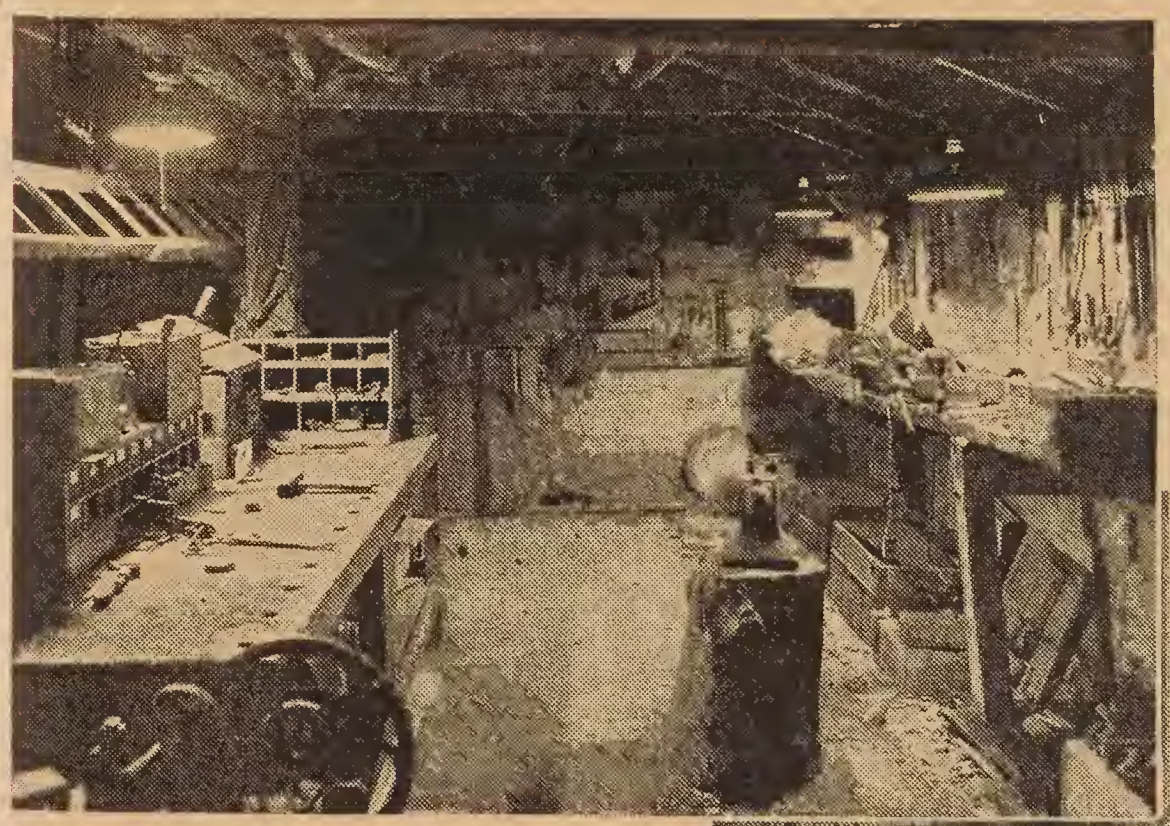
IN 1937 over 100,000 U. S. farms were connected to electric power lines for the first time. Whether or not that number will be connected during 1938 remains to be seen, but it is certain that many will, for the first time, have the advantages and conveniences of electricity.

The power company builds a line to the farm, but the farm owner provides the farm wiring. To a large extent the satisfaction you, as a new electricity user, will get will depend upon the kind of wiring job you hire done. There is always a temptation to save money and it is right that you should, but not at the expense of quality. The safe way to save money is to decide exactly what you want in the way of wiring, have a complete wiring layout made (a service which many power companies are glad to perform), and then ask different wiring contractors to bid on the job. The contractor must then follow the layout, which protects you. In other words, you are certain that the contractor is not putting in a lower bid with the intention of omitting wiring which you are certain to need later. If your power company is not equipped to furnish a layout, have a wiring contractor, (or perhaps two) make layouts, then take the layout to your power company for their suggestions. A wiring layout should show outlets and specify materials and fixtures to be used.

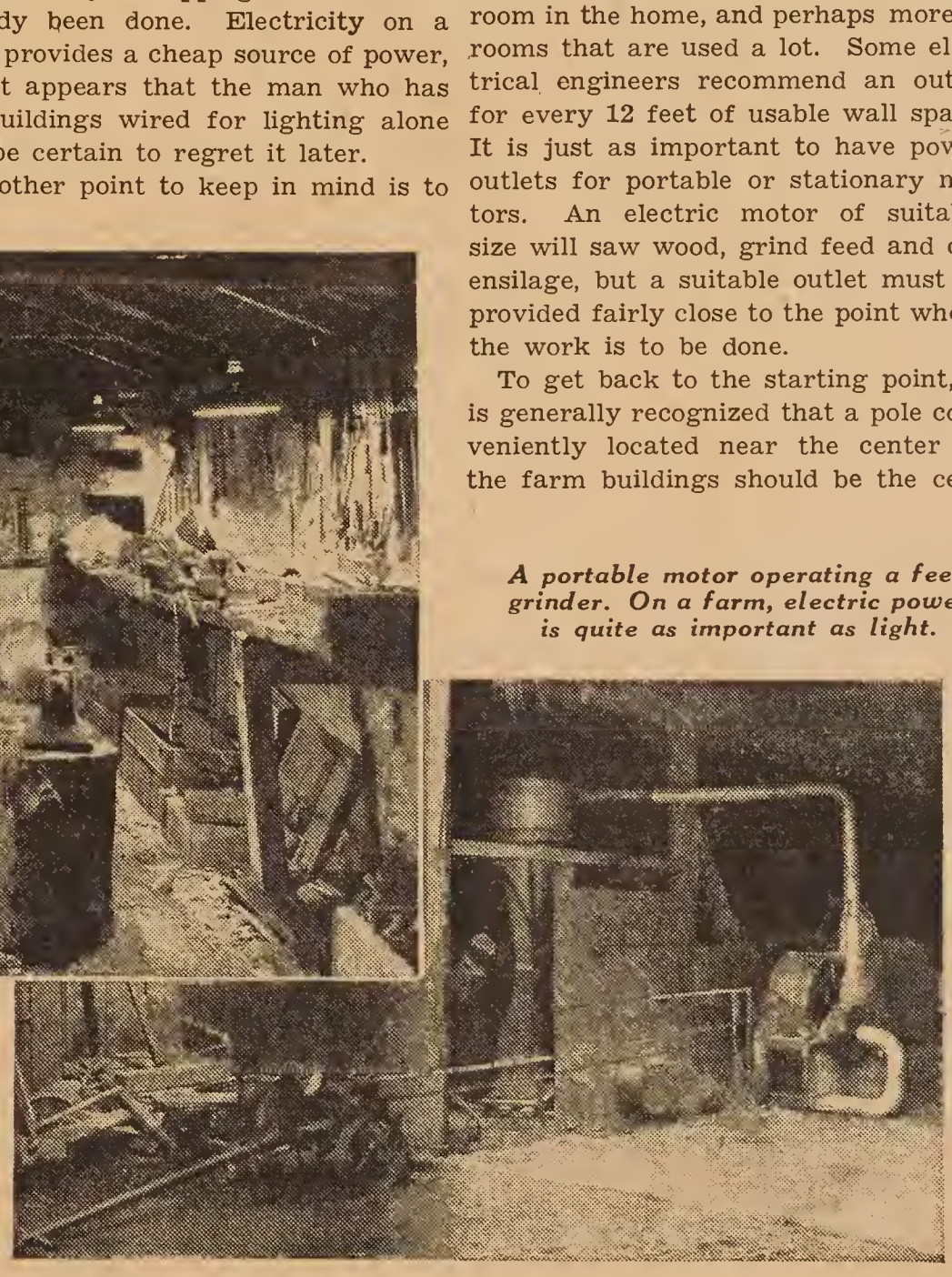
It is important either to anticipate your needs both for lighting and power, or to make provision so that additional wiring can be installed without the necessity of ripping out what has already been done. Electricity on a farm provides a cheap source of power, and it appears that the man who has his buildings wired for lighting alone will be certain to regret it later.

Another point to keep in mind is to provide plenty of outlets, both for lighting and power. It has been suggested, for example, that there should be at least two convenient outlets in every room in the home, and perhaps more in rooms that are used a lot. Some electrical engineers recommend an outlet for every 12 feet of usable wall space. It is just as important to have power outlets for portable or stationary motors. An electric motor of suitable size will saw wood, grind feed and cut ensilage, but a suitable outlet must be provided fairly close to the point where the work is to be done.

To get back to the starting point, it is generally recognized that a pole conveniently located near the center of the farm buildings should be the central power distribution point. From that pole separate wires can radiate to individual buildings much the same as limbs reach out from a tree. These feeder lines need not be as heavy as the lines coming from the main circuit to the distribution pole, but they must be heavy enough to carry all of the current required for each building. Upon entering the buildings, these feeder lines are split up into branch feeder lines which supply current to the final circuits serving the outlets. The advantage of this is that the electric load in any one building is entirely independent of the loads in other buildings, and if later you find it necessary to use more electrical equipment in one building, you can then revise the wiring in that particular building without disturbing the wiring in any other building.



A portable motor operating a feed grinder. On a farm, electric power is quite as important as light.



Good lighting and power outlets for motors make the machine shop a small electrified factory.

Controls are an important part of a wiring system. The control can be either a fuse or a circuit breaker. A fuse automatically shuts off any part of the wiring system which becomes overloaded or doesn't work properly, but a fuse only works once and then has to be replaced. A circuit breaker serves the same purpose as a fuse, but operates any number of times without having to be replaced. If the circuit becomes overloaded, the circuit is broken; and when the load has been reduced to a safe point, a flip of a handle restores the circuit. The circuit breaker can also be used as a switch to turn the current off and on.

Another convenience you will want to have is provided by three-way or

(*Continued on Page* 10)

THE Editorial PAGE

BY E. R. EASTMAN

Address all mail for Editorial or Advertising departments to American Agriculturist, Savings Bank Building, Ithaca, New York.

What Will You Have to Say?

Yet Love will dream, and Faith will trust
(Since He who knows our need is just),
That somehow, somewhere, meet we must.
Alas for him who never sees
The stars shine through his cypress-trees!
Who, hopeless, lays his dead away,
Nor looks to see the breaking day
Across the mournful marbles play!
Who hath not learned, in hours of faith,
The truth to flesh and sense unknown,
That Life is ever lord of Death,
And Love can never lose its own! —*Whittier.*

AFTER the early fall rains all Nature turns green again, takes on new life and starts to grow as if for another season. To be sure, for some of us this late summer or early fall period often is a little sad because with most families it is a going-away time. Summer vacations are ended, and schools and colleges and jobs begin again. Also we know that even though all nature may turn green and start to grow, it is not long before frost will get in its deadly work.

On one of those perfect Sunday afternoons in late August, George Duff and myself walked across the back of the farm on which we lived and worked more than 30 years ago. We found the back lot where we had planted a piece of potatoes by plowing them under in every third furrow. That lot is today completely covered by a young forest. How quickly do the marching woods re-cover the thin soils which the settlers conquered with so much hope! I remembered the spring beside which George Duff, Father and I used to eat our noon-day lunch, and after some search we found that spring—pretty well filled with leaves and mud, but still running. There is something eternal about a spring.

Following an old abandoned road through the woods, we came after a time to the edge of the pasture lot on the western side and sat down in the mellow August sunshine to gaze down across the more or less worthless side hill pastures to the valley and the farmhouse which had been our home when the family was all together. Still standing at one side of the woods was a barbed wire fence which Father and I had built when I was a boy. In memory I could see him come up across the pasture lot, walking slowly with a long stick for a cane as he went after the cows; and I said to my brother, "Supposing Father should come up to us now, lean on the fence as he used to do, and say, 'Hello, boys!' How would you feel? What would you say?" And George Duff said, "I would feel it the high moment of all my life, and I would say, 'Hello, Pa!' And then we would fall to visiting as we used to do."

Well, it is a comforting thought to think that some day, somewhere, we may all have that inestimable opportunity of talking again with those whom we have loved and, for a time, have lost. What a lot there will be to talk about! May we all so live that we may have something worthwhile to say, and be worthy of that privilege.

Lock Your Doors!

AT A FARM meeting this summer, I noticed how efficient, courteous and friendly the State Trooper was who had charge of helping to direct traffic and park cars, so I took the occasion to commend him and we got to visiting about enforcing the law in rural districts.

During the conversation this officer asked a question which I could not answer, so I am passing it on to you. He said, "Why don't farmers pay more attention to locking their doors? It is a felony to break a lock, and only a misdemeanor to walk through an unlocked door and steal property of comparatively small value. Almost always when we troopers are called to investigate a case of stealing on farms, like the loss of a nice lot of pullets, we find it was done where the henhouse or other buildings were not locked. A sneak thief, or even a real robber, will seldom take the time and the risk to break through a lock. Another thing that would help a lot is to keep an ugly dog, or at least a barking one. Thieves fear dogs because they arouse the household.

"Another problem of law enforcement is the difficulty of conviction after we officers have made the arrest. It is almost impossible in some cases to get farmers and other citizens to testify in court, either because the citizen is afraid that the criminal will take revenge later, or because the witness thinks there is something wrong about squealing. As a matter of fact, squealing is a term used by criminals. It shouldn't be in a good citizen's vocabulary. Anyhow, when a man commits a crime against the law he has raised his hand against society, and therefore it is society's duty to protect itself by helping law enforcement officers to secure convictions."

I am glad to pass on these excellent suggestions, with the further comment that farm folks would indeed be in a bad way were it not for the state troopers. The automobile and other changes have made it possible to bring the criminal element to the country, making the crime problem in rural districts almost as bad as it is in the city. I would remind our readers also that the *American Agriculturist* has for years recognized this problem. Through our Protective Service Bureau we watch constantly for new and old schemes used by racketeers operating in rural districts, and warn our readers against them.

In addition to this, *American Agriculturist* offers $25 reward to anyone offering information which will lead to the arrest and conviction, for at least 30 days, of any criminal who defrauds or swindles in any way any family on whose farm there is posted an *American Agriculturist* Service Bureau sign. In this campaign to protect the interests of our readers, we have had splendid cooperation from state troopers throughout the Northeast.

History Repeats

"Your farmer's solution on editorial page shows how the world rolls round. When Tioga County (New York) was first settled, almost the only thing that could be sold besides lumber was wheat. My grandfather used to tell me how his pioneer grandfather paid for his farm by growing wheat under a two year rotation. The first crop of wheat on cleared land was seeded to red clover. The next year the clover crop was allowed to ripen seed before plowing it under, after which the two year rotation of wheat and clover produced immense wheat crops at small cost above the heavy costs of hand labor of those days. Crops of 500 bushels of wheat threshed from a 10 acre field were so common as to excite little comment."—D. D., N. Y.

THIS letter refers to my editorial in the August 27 issue entitled "How One Farmer Found a Solution," in which I described how one of my farmer friends in western New York had met change with change and was solving his economic difficulties by growing wheat and clover in a two-year rotation, and threshing both with a combine in the field. Apparently this was a common practice in the early days. History certainly repeats itself; there is very little that is new.

It is well to remember that fact sometimes when we get discouraged and think that we of today have more troubles than any other people have ever had. Go back and read a description of the hard times in any one of the previous great panics in this country, and it reads surprisingly like the times through which we have just been passing. Yet our Fathers came through their difficulties and did not find it necessary to go back on great fundamental principles such as thrift, hard work, personal responsibility, and initiative. Nor did they permit anyone else vitally to change the form of our American government, thereby destroying the liberty that it cost so much to secure. At times we all need the perspective of history, the long-time view, to keep our thinking and especially our emotions straight.

The Barnum Dinner

AS USUAL, the high point of the New York State Fair and Exposition was J. D. Barnum's dinner for farm leaders and business men on Wednesday, August 31. Mr. Barnum is publisher of the Syracuse POST-STANDARD. The sole and only purpose of these dinners is to help bring about better understanding between businessmen and farmers. That is purpose enough. Understanding of one another among individuals and especially among Governments is what the old world most needs today. Mr. Barnum was one of the first to realize how interdependent business and agriculture are so he started giving these fellowship dinners twenty years ago.

Tall Pumpkins!

TALK about tall silage corn and early sweet corn, Mr. James N. Snyder of Brookside Farm, Wolcott, New York, says he can grow tall pumpkins—at least early ones. He writes: "I had pie pumpkins August 6, so see if any of your subscribers can beat that date for pumpkins. And I can prove that I raised them by the best cook in the town of Huron, Wayne County. Let's see if any other folks had any earlier pie pumpkins, this year or any other year, north of the Mason-Dixon line."

Well, Jim, you took in a lot of territory with that last statement, because you left yourself wide open with farmers of Southern Jersey and Pennsylvania, who have a much earlier season than you. Anyway, let us see if there is anyone who can beat this record.

Eastman's Chestnut

A COUPLE of weeks ago I was on the program of the Middle States Grange Lecturers Conference to give a talk. I supposed, of course, that my friend, Mr. Fred Freestone, formerly Master of the New York State Grange, would be present, so I primed myself with a story of one of his misdeeds. But Fred fooled me; he never showed up at the meeting until after I finished talking, and I don't know yet whether he couldn't face my story, or couldn't stand it to listen to my talk.

Anyway, I saw Fred the other night, and he immediately started in on me about my misdeeds when we both were living in his home town of Interlaken many long years ago. Therefore I am going to tell here the story that I was unable to tell at the Grange conference.

When Fred first started in grange work, he found it very hard to remember names, so he set up a system of finding something to rhyme with the name of every new person he met. One of these was a lady by the name of Mrs. Hummick, so Fred tried to fix it in his mind by rhyming it with "stummick." When he met her the next day, in his most cordial manner he walked up to her and greeted her, smilingly saying, "Why, how do you do, Mrs. Kelly!"

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Dairymen Vote for A LIVING PRICE for MILK

By E. R. EASTMAN

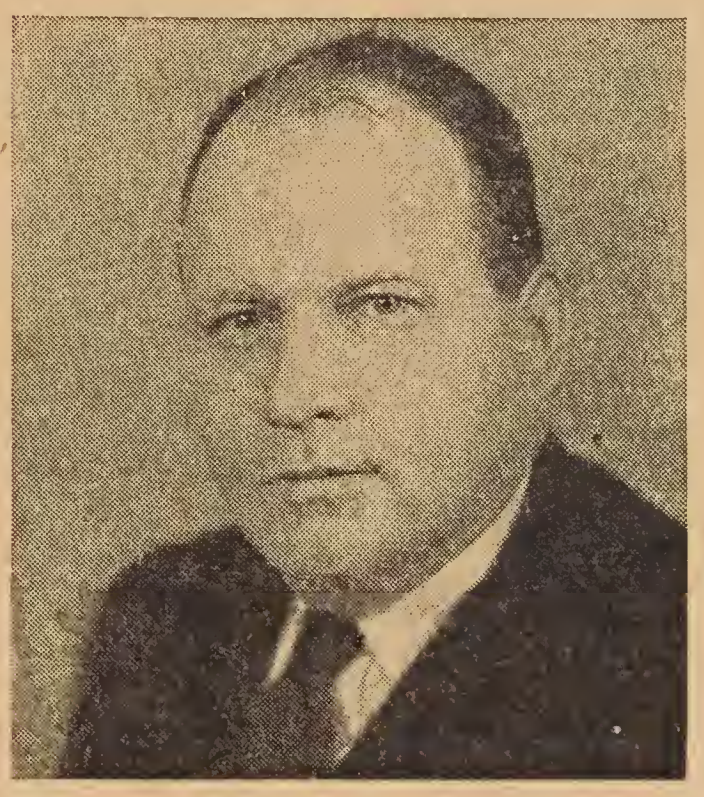
ONE OF the most dramatic events ever to take place in the milk business was the vote of the dairymen of the New York Milk Shed on August 19 and 20 to determine whether or not they would approve the Federal-State Milk Marketing Agreement. The ballot was secret; nevertheless, one milk dealer tried to intimidate his patrons by telling them he would find out how they voted, and that any man who supported the Agreement need not bring his milk next morning. Not all of the dealers used such tactics as this, but a very large part of them were definitely opposed to the Agreement. Even more bitter and active against the Agreement were a few radicals, politicians, "aginners" and self-seekers who always are found on the wrong side of constructive measures for agriculture. But in spite of this bitter and below-the-belt opposition dairymen voted for the Milk Agreement by a vote of more than four to one.

Impressed by this almost unanimous vote, officials of the Departments of Agriculture at Albany and Washington held an immediate conference with representatives of dairymen, appointed an administrator, and got ready to do business under the new Marketing Agreement September first.

The Administrator, Mr. E. M. Harmon, was formerly a farm boy from Kansas, and has been in touch all of his life directly or indirectly with the problems of agriculture, especially those connected with dairying. I know and like Mr. Harmon personally very much. He is my idea of the right kind of administrator or public hired man for farmers. In the first visit I had with him at the beginning of the discussion of the proposed Milk Agreement, he said to me that the only way the Agreement could succeed was by government supplementing individual and cooperative initiative and responsibility, and that a Milk Marketing Agreement could never succeed by domination or regimentation. It was only on this principle that *American Agriculturist* supported the Marketing Agreement, for we do not believe in regimentation or too much government in business.

It is expected that Mr. Harmon will set up his office in the City of New York, right next door to milk marketing problems. Prices for September have already been established by this agreement, and of course are materially in advance of any prices dairymen have received in many months. When farmers get their milk checks for September milk there is going to be cause for rejoicing. No one can say exactly what those prices for September to farmers will be now; but it is safe and conservative to state that they will be at least 35 cents to 40 cents per hundred more than they would have been without the Agreement.

But that is not all. Prices will continue to be better. Despair has been replaced by hope. In fact, never have I seen such a complete change of sentiment and feeling among dairymen as has taken place in the last few days since the announcement of the vote on this Milk Agreement. Dairymen have been discouraged this summer, and had a right to be. They could stand perhaps a few months of low prices, but what got them down was the lack of hope for any improvement. But now reports coming from all parts of the Milk Shed indicate that the feeling has changed from pessimism to optimism; in fact, it is necessary to warn against too much optimism, for of course this Agreement will be no cure-all. While it will advance milk prices materially, yet too much cannot be expected while consumer buying power is at the low ebb that it is at present. What the Milk Agreement will do is to stabilize the market, making it difficult for the chiselers to break the market, and it will help to give farmers their just share from a stabilized and orderly market. That is something they have not gotten in a long, long time.



ERSKINE M. HARMON.
Administrator of the Federal-State Milk Marketing Order.

Voting for this Agreement was only a beginning. The end still depends upon the united support of both producers and distributors. I want to take this occasion to plead with both producers and distributors to give this plan a fair trial. It was the privilege of any dealer or any farmer to oppose the Agreement before the vote was taken, provided you did it fairly. But now it has been voted in by a heavy majority, and therefore it is the American way for everybody to drop the opposition and see if we can't make the plan a success.

Just as we go to press, word comes that the big distributors have been induced by Government officials and farm leaders to go along and give this Agreement a fair trial, without fighting it in the courts or otherwise. If this is true, *American Agriculturist* offers its sincere congratulations, for I believe it is to the best interests of the good dealers to do this. After all, an unsettled market is bad for them as well as for the farmers. Even a poor plan can be made to work and to produce results if it has good support from the whole industry, and the best of plans will fail without such support.

The same principle of cooperation goes for you dairymen also. In one of his speeches at the New York State Fair last week, Governor Lehman, speaking in support of this Milk Agreement, said in part:

"But the place of government in the agricultural picture must always be made supplementary to efforts of farmers themselves. Once let farm people, or any other people, sit back with the expectation that they can rely entirely on Government effort while exerting none of their own, then not only the farmers, but the whole people, are lost. . . . . It is indeed encouraging to know that such a heavy majority of the farmers voted for this Milk Marketing Agreement, with the result that you now have a program which may help to stabilize the industry, **provided, however, it continues to have the support of a large majority of the dairymen involved.** If they think the job is all over, is all accomplished by simply voting for this Agreement, if they think that government can do it all alone without the united help of dairymen, I see no hope whatever for the success of this or any other plan."

The practical way in which dairymen can show cooperation is to get into some good cooperative, and then see to it that your organization cooperates with other similar organizations in the Metropolitan Milk Producers Bargaining Agency. It is necessary always to have something to rally around. The Bargaining Agency, while making its mistakes, has proved for the first time in the history of the milk industry that cooperatives as well as individuals can work together and get results. These cooperatives, united in an overhead organization, are the means also whereby dairymen can keep this marketing situation in their own hands.

Yes, you now have a plan and a machine set up to bring about better times for the dairymen in this New York Milk Shed; what that machine can do for you depends on how well it is operated, and that depends almost entirely on how well you support it.

You can continue to count on *American Agriculturist* to do its part, as we have always done on every project which has been for the best interests of the farmers of the Northeast.

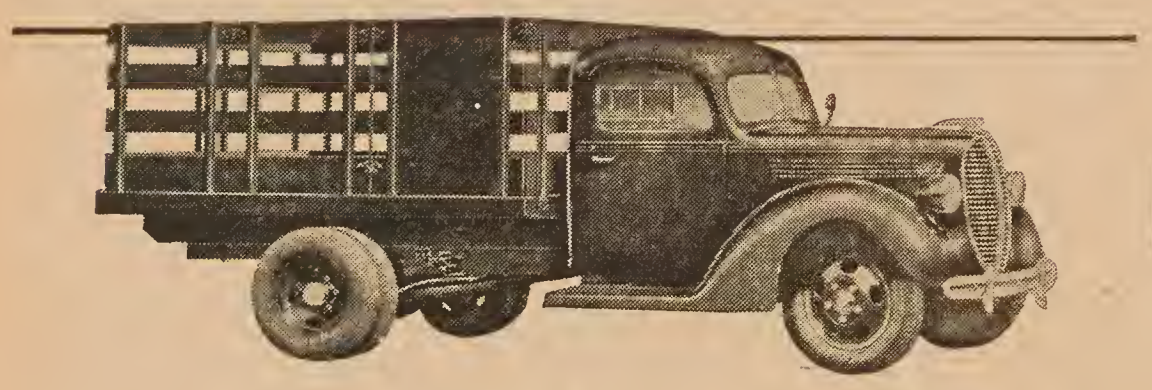
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Everybody is happy, and apparently growing fat on the New Capitol District Market at Menands, N. Y. No graft or discrimination; a fair chance for all; and facilities suitable and adapted to the business in hand.

To Market — To Market

By ED. W. MITCHELL

To market, to market, to buy a fat pig,
Home again, home again, jigity jig.

THAT SOUNDS like a silly nursery rhyme. It is, but all of us were raised on it and our grandchildren will probably recite it to their grandchildren long after we are gone.

What is the secret of those few words that gives them their popularity and durability? There is some reason for everything.



Ed. W. Mitchell

Probably it originated in the fact that the market gave the farmer the final answer to all the hopes and fears generated during the long growing season, as well as many of his social contacts. Times have not changed as much as some people think. A farmer, for the most part, grows one crop a year, and the answer he gets at the market place means good times or hardship for him and his family for another twelve long months. No wonder that word "market" is a solid foundation for any rhyme. Marketing is the foundation of agriculture.

Because marketing is a more difficult problem to solve than producing, farmers have left it till last. They never tackle it seriously till they are driven to it. Once goaded to the point of action, they usually band together and work out a fair solution.

We can go back through history and find repeated instances where this sort of a cycle has taken place, but it is not necessary to go any further than four years to get a good, typical example.

For something over one hundred years Albany has developed as a natural marketing center. Topography, rivers, roads, population and a dozen other factors favored it over other places. During that time certain facilities and methods developed, and along with them certain bad habits and abuses. It was the un-planned, higlety-pigelty growth typical of all young cities and of our young country.

As long as times were good, and no unusual demands were put on the system it worked fairly well. As soon as times got bad it broke down.

From 1920, (at the close of the World War, and drop in farm prices), to 1929, the disparity between the price of farm crops and of industrial supplies the farmers had to buy, gradually drove the farmers to cooperate to improve their methods of marketing. The depression that began in 1929-30, impressed intelligent consumers that they could no longer afford to support inefficient distribution of food they needed every day. Both producer and consumer were ready and willing for a change. Those who, in various ways, were reaping a profit from the old system were opposed to any change. They had political and financial power to make their opposition felt.

Conditions in Albany were typical of most other cities. All felt the need of growth and change in food distribution, and in the last four years most of them have secured it. Note the growth in the number and size of both retail food markets, and of regional or wholesale markets. Necessity is the mother of invention, and in this case, the need developed the ability to solve the problem.

The farmers, having had some ten years of sad experience in which to digest the facts and develop momentum, took council from an expert on marketing problems, formed the Capitol District Cooperative Marketing Association, and proceeded to sell enough stock and borrow enough money to develop a sound, modern, market.

The New Capitol District Market at Menands, just outside of Albany, rose from bare fields to a complete, modern wholesale distribution center almost overnight. It rose free of all the graft and corruption that, like ivy on a wall, overgrows so many of our institutions. It had but one object, service. It was based on sound engineering, both as to location, financing and operation. It possessed, more than any other spot, the happy combination of good traffic facilities and low overhead. It had no millstone around its neck, in the form of political or financial bosses. It was free to function for the benefit of the public. With such advantages, it could not fail.

The building of a market is no little undertaking to accomplish. To change the marketing habits established for over a century is a Herculean task. Only a determined group, united for victory could possibly move an entrenched business of about fifteen million dollars annually from its firm foundation. It involved changing the selling and buying habits of hundreds of men, bound by strong ties of habit and financial obligation, the surmounting

(*Continued on Page* 15)



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PURINA MILLS
Buffalo, N. Y. St. Johnsbury, Vt.



WHEN fall comes boys and girls will be starting back to school. They are entitled to a good education. A lot of responsibilities will be on their shoulders in the future. That's certain. Strong bodies, and determined minds, are necessary parts of their equipment if they expect to "go places."

A few years ago a farm boy was forced to leave school because of poor health and lack of funds. An aunt visited him and gave him a copy of "I Dare You." After reading it he took the same kind of Dare that I took when I was young and was one of the sickliest country boys to be found anywhere. His health began to improve. Through sheer determination he got back to school. There he was absolutely on his own, without funds, and not too strong physically. Four years have gone by. Now this young fellow writes me how he kept going step by step until he completed his courses in a famous Agricultural School. Then he adds:

> "Going to school far from home, with a frail body and without money, I *Dared* to do that which looked like the impossible. Many, many times I was tempted to take the easy path, but *I Dared to select the hard way that leads the farthest.*"

■ ■ ■ ■

I WONDER if you and I and our children are going to become "softies" and take the easy way? Is there any pioneer stuff left in us? Shades of our ancestry! The way was a Hard blazed trail for them but it led *Far*. Today we need that same Trail Blazing stuff in us, that same moral fibre to work and not shirk. I'm absolutely sick of the growing tendency to fold our arms and expect our government or someone else to do for us. The spirit of that boy who overcame sickness and fought for an education is the spirit we must have today, if we are ever to GO FAR.

■ ■ ■ ■

IF WE fail it's because we WILL TO FAIL. Weak wills follow easy ways. If we succeed, it's because we DARE TO SUCCEED. Why do the ambitious crash through while others are "sitting down"? I know the reason and so do you. The Darers courageously Dare to choose whatever way is the right way, never hesitating merely because it is the hard way. There is only one path for them — the one that leads the farthest.

■ ■ ■ ■

I AM profoundly grateful for the stern, heroic stuff of my ancestors, who chose the *Hard Way that led the Farthest*. Some day I will be an ancestor myself. Will the choices I'm making today be a proud heritage for me to hand down to my children? James G. Huneker said to a young man who wanted to write: "Don't create pot-boilers. Create masterpieces. There's such a big market for masterpieces."

■ ■ ■ ■

"POT-BOILERS"— the easy way. "Masterpieces"— the hard way that leads the farthest.

■ ■ ■ ■

A LOT of choices are to be made this fall. Young people — your careers. Farmers — what to plant; to cull or not to cull. The easy way of the down-sitters, or the Hard Way of the Pioneers.

"I Dare You" to make one choice today — just one. If you do, then I'll predict that in the years ahead you'll write me some experiences that will add a chapter to "I Dare You."

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Farmers and seed growers looking over a field of the new Yorkwin wheat growing on the University Farm.

The Story of YORKWIN WHEAT

By H. H. LOVE,
New York State College of Agriculture.

IN THE *American Agriculturist* of August 13, 1938, there appears a picture of a field of wheat grown by Minor C. Brokaw, Master Farmer, of Interlaken, New York. This field yielded at the rate of 64 bushels to the acre and the statement is made that "This splendid yield was made possible by using the new Yorkwin wheat." Other reports have been received, one field making 61 bushels to the acre, showing that this new variety is proving to be a very good wheat for New York State. It may be of interest to the readers of this farm paper to learn what the Yorkwin wheat is and why it is doing so well.

Some may think that it just happened, but this is not the case. The Yorkwin has been developed through the methods of plant breeding or plant improvement. In this practice we deal with the nature or heredity of plants. Plants possess many different characters, some good and some bad, that are inherited or passed on from generation to generation. In improving plants it becomes necessary to sort out those having several good characters and then cross such plants in the hope of producing a new type that will inherit some, if not all, of the good characters of the plants chosen for crossing. In following this method it is necessary to make a large number of crosses involving many different types or varieties, for not all crosses lead to a successful result. Some will, however, and it is the task of the plant breeder to make crosses on a large scale so he may find those combinations that will give satisfactory results.

Among the many types and varieties of wheat that were being tested at the Cornell University Agricultural Experiment Station, there were two sorts that possessed a number of good characters. One of these was the Gold Coin, the variety from which Junior No. 6 was developed. This variety had a good stiff straw, was highly resistant to loose smut, stood the cold New York winters rather well, and possessed a good white kernel. While it yielded well, it was felt that this yield could be improved. The other sort was a selection from the variety known as Dietz. This strain yielded rather well but did not have a very stiff straw so that it tended to lodge, especially in some unfavorable years. The color of the kernel was red and the heads were heavily awned, or bearded. Since the demand in New York State is for a good white wheat, it was desirable to eliminate the red color of kernel. The beards also were undesirable, as is well known by anyone who has had one get down his back on a hot day. So, following the general trend of the times, it seemed that beards, or whiskers, should be on their way out.

These two sorts, Gold Coin and the selection from the Dietz variety, were crossed, and the first result gave plants that were not like either parent but were more or less intermediate between the two. These plants were hybrid in nature and would not breed true, so the seed from them produced many different types of plants. Some were like the parents and some were different from either, giving really new forms. Many of these new forms were selected and planted another year to determine which ones would breed true or, as we say, were fixed. This means that they will continue to produce only one type of plant and this takes another year or two before we are certain that the new type is constant for all the characters. After it has been determined that the types will breed true, it is then necessary to compare them with the commercial varieties commonly grown to see whether they will produce more grain to the acre and will stand up well and survive the severe winters.

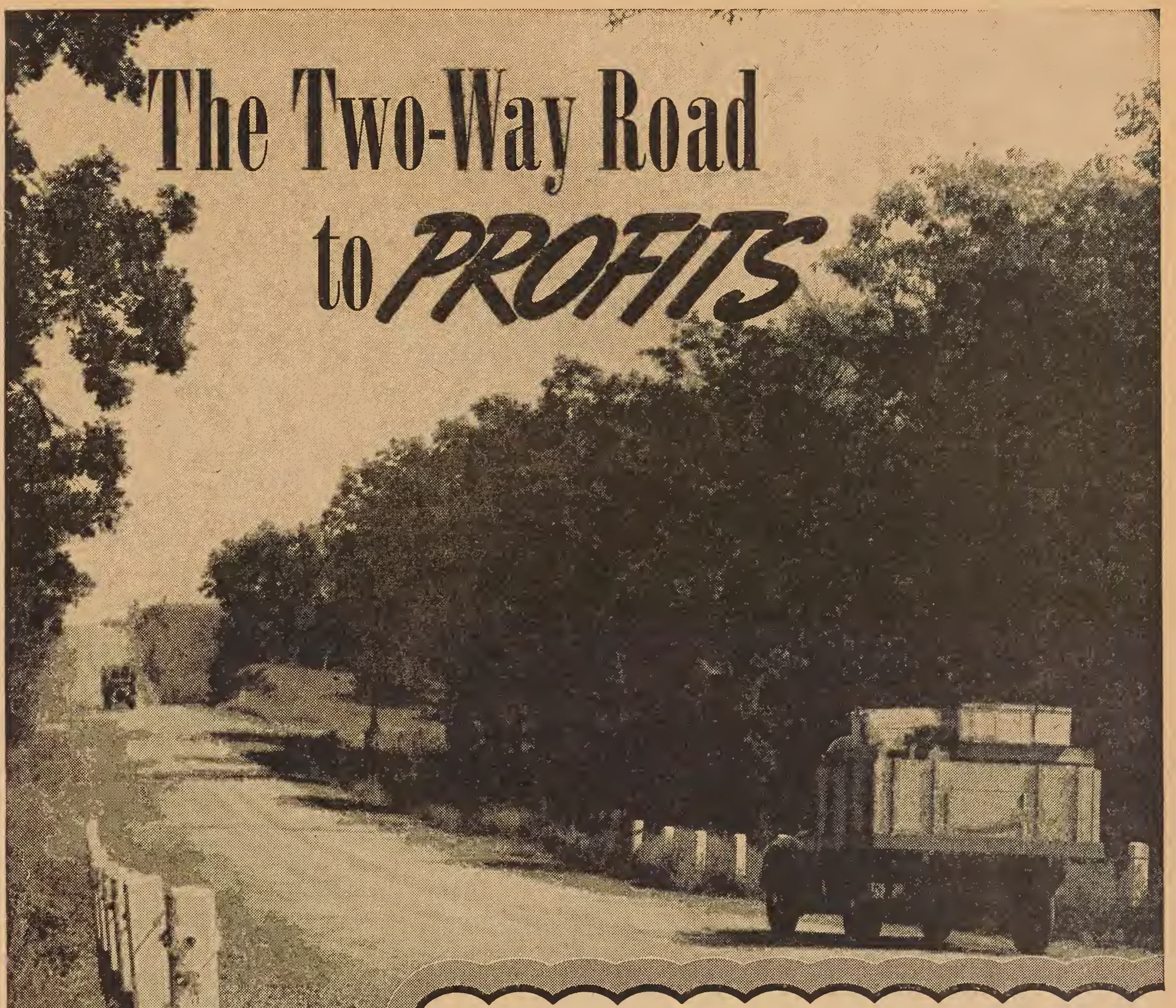
Of the large number of new forms selected from this cross, there was one that seemed to be especially good. It had a good white kernel of large size, possessed a good straw and was winter hardy and, while not smut resistant, did not smut readily. One special characteristic of the new type was the long head, which we know is a desirable feature, especially if there is anything in it. In this case there is, for the head is well filled with kernels. This new type, the Yorkwin wheat, has the ability to yield better than either of its

(*Continued on Page* 11)

New Knowledge

WHAT has been done with Yorkwin wheat, as is so interestingly described in this article by Professor Love, is another illustration of a truth which American Agriculturist has pointed out many times. Farmers and everyone else owe a great debt to research scientists in both the marketing and production of farm crops. Without the help of these men, working quietly in laboratories, agriculture could not survive.

The Two-Way Road to PROFITS



YOU know this road. It's a typical road that farmers travel. Over it they truck their milk and crops and live stock. It leads to market—and therefore to profits.

But some farmers have found another source of profit along the road. It's not what they *receive* when they *market* their crops . . . it's what they *save* in the cost of getting their crops to market. It's the reduced cost of running their trucks and their cars . . . and the lower maintenance and operating expenses of their tractors and farm machinery.

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The buyer said, "That's good enough for me."

In less time than it takes to tell about it, these Herefords had a new owner.

When time and distance are important, get together by telephone. Many farmers and their families today turn to the telephone when they want to get things done — and done quickly.

BELL TELEPHONE SYSTEM



Labor Relations Board— UMPIRE *or* BOSS?

Readers Tell What They Think of Recent Tactics of the C.I.O.

I WANT to commend you for your story entitled "Who Will Run Your Business — You or the C. I. O.?" in your July 30th issue. My neighbor told me that the canning company to whom he had his tomatoes contracted notified him that due to labor difficulties, they could not handle his tomatoes. This is the only cash crop he has on the farm, and now after a summer's work, he has no place to market his crop.

I note from a clipping from the "Indianapolis News" that the Wisconsin farmers are not satisfied with their Labor Board either. Also, the farmers in California and recently in Washington and Oregon are finding a need for protecting themselves.

Charlie Snyder in the "Chicago Daily Drovers Journal" of yesterday says: "Go ahead, you professional, paid, imported labor agitators; bring about the destruction of what the farmer depends on for a living, and if it's action you want, brother, you will have it."—*R. G. E., General Agricultural Agent, Pennsylvania R. R.*

* * *

A Dangerous Situation

I READ with much interest, and also concern, your article in the July 30th number of the *American Agriculturist* on the C. I. O. I feel that it is very timely.

There is no question but what a very dangerous situation presents itself to the Agricultural interest, not only of the state but of the whole country.

As the *American Agriculturist* carries real weight I am in hopes that it will stir the people up to a point where they will endeavor to do something about it.—*H. B. B., New York.*

* * *

Must Face the Issue

AFTER reading the July 30 issue of *American Agriculturist* I could not refrain from writing you to thank you for your splendid article on page 5.

When more agricultural papers throughout the country realize the seriousness of this problem and have nerve enough to face the issue as you have faced it, I believe these troubles will begin to vanish.—*E. B. P., St. Louis, Mo.*

* * *

Labor Can Do No Wrong

IN YOUR very good article on the hearing in Batavia before the Labor Relations Board, you said something to the effect that it would seem as though the Labor Relations Board took the position that the unions could do no wrong.

Recently, the Sansteel Company discharged sit-downers and the Labor Board ordered them reinstated because the strike was due to the refusal of Sansteel to negotiate with the CIO union.

The Circuit Court, in setting aside the Board's order, said of the employees, "They have violated the law they now seek to enforce."

To which Charles Fahey, General Counsel of the Board, replies that the ***Labor Relations Act contains no clause which an employee can violate.***

A point for the employer to remember — ***though he may be guilty of unfair labor practices, there are none which an employee can commit.***

A few days ago a gentleman from one of the very large industries called on us and said that until recently there were 300 CIO "stewards" in their plant, whose duty it was to walk around and see that the workmen ***did not do too much work,*** and the company were forced to pay the wages of these so-called CIO stewards. What do you think of that?

Can you think of any point on which agriculture and labor unions as conducted by the CIO, or even the Federation of Labor, have anything in common?—*F. J. L., New York.*

* * *

Letters Like This Help

CONGRATULATIONS on coming out in your C. I. O. article as you have against one of the greatest communistic organizations known in our country.

I wish everyone could read this write-up which most publications would not dare print.—*V. C. G., New York.*

* * *

Halted Labor Movement

YOUR C. I. O. story was a knock-out. I am convinced that *American Agriculturist* has halted labor movement in the northeast for the time being if not for many years to come.—*A. K.*

Wiring Farm Buildings for Electricity

(*Continued from Page* 3)

four-way switches. A three-way switch will control lights from two points in a building, such as the top and bottom of stairs. You can turn the light on at the foot, off at the top, and then can again turn it on from the foot of the stairs without touching the switch at the top. In fact, by use of a combination of three-way and four-way switches, you can control lights from more than two points. This is very handy for yard lighting or for turning on and off lights in the barns or other buildings.

Every farm presents an individual lighting or wiring problem. That is why it is impossible for power engineers to draw up one plan that fits every farm. This makes it necessary, as we mentioned once before, for every farm owner to decide what he needs and then to make sure he gets it at the lowest possible cost. We can't emphasize too strongly that dissatisfaction will surely come from saving money if the result is inadequate wiring that will not do the job you want electricity to do.



"Hello? No, you'd better not come tomorrow about that deal. We'll be a little short of funds."

PERMANENT PROFITS



Still time to SAVE!

You can still get that silo and utilize the maximum value of your corn crop. Get a Grange and you also get the maximum value in silos for your money. Grange wood silos, for instance, have self-draining joints and are as tight as a water keg. There is absolutely no chance for moisture to collect in the joints and rot them out. Lasts years longer. Gives better satisfaction. More conveniences. Less work. Let our man explain the many saving features of Grange silos — or send for colorcd folder and study them yourself.

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Roy Porter (right) and Paul Work are looking over a field of onions on the muck farm of Porter & Bonney of Elba, Genesee County, N. Y. The trees in the background at each side of the picture are willows planted at regular intervals as a windbreak. Down the center of each field of onions is a narrow strip of potatoes which also helps to control wind erosion. The farm has a large acreage of potatoes. Mr. Porter has kept cost accounts for years, and has discontinued growing crops which under his conditions have not shown a profit.

FALL *in the Garden*

By PAUL WORK

A GOOD many times I have explained how to get germination of vegetable seed in midsummer, always, I think, with the reservation that, even at best, conditions must be at least reasonably favorable. My August 1 sowing of lettuce and spinach was almost a complete failure. Some of the lettuce came but not a bit of the spinach. This was in spite of care in planting the seed fairly deeply, covering it only about half an inch deep and firming the soil with the feet. Spinach simply does not germinate in hot weather even if there is a fair amount of moisture and that was probably the trouble. We will not have as full a supply of late autumn vegetables as usual.

Young Hubbard. In the fall there are usually some Hubbard squash that will not make full maturity. Try a few of these cooked like summer squash. We think they represent a considerable improvement, being more rich, flavorful and meaty, and not nearly so watery.

Fordhook Limas. The Fordhook lima beans did wonderfully well this year. Few treasures of the garden are more rich and delicious than lima beans that have just reached full size but are still nice and green in the pod. We had one good mess just like that. In spite of careful picking the second and third harvesting included some which were just a bit past their best table stage.

Early Watermelons. We have been picking watermelons here at Ithaca since the middle of August. Plants were started in the open with hotcaps. Rows are about 65 feet long and from fifteen early samples we have already had over 150 melons. Quality has been better than usual. Honey Cream still stands out for earliness and quality. It looks as if we would have some pretty big ones of late varieties.

Canning from the Garden. Canning of beets, carrots, beans, peas, tomatoes and sweet corn is one of the best ways to keep these in fine quality for winter use. Of course, the roots can be stored in the cellar or pits.

One argument against canning is that quality in the stores has improved and prices are low. This is true but the difficulty is that people after going through that argument at canning time neglect to buy during the winter and the family does not have as many vegetables as they should.

In general, people are too much inclined to think of canning as a fall job. If the work is distributed throughout the summer it is not very burdensome to accumulate say 250 quarts on the cellar shelves and that is not too much for a household of five.

Soil for Plant Growing. The time is at hand to get soil ready for plant growing next year. As a matter of fact when this job is undertaken now, it would be well to make up a double pile for two seasons. When it is done late one ought to select well rotted manure to be composted at the rate of about one part to two parts of a good sandy loam garden soil, only it is just as well for it not to come from the garden as danger of carrying disease is in this way increased. If it is necessary to use a heavier soil, it should be one that has been fairly well filled with humus in the past. Improvement is often achieved by mixing sand with the heavier soil.

The Story of Yorkwin Wheat

(*Continued from Page 8*)

parents. In fact it yields 13 per cent more than one of the parents and 23 per cent more than the other. This yielding ability is proving itself, as is shown by the fine reports that have come in this year. It is recognized that this is a good wheat year but in average years this variety will still give a good account of itself. This is evident from the following comparisons, which are the average yields for eight years obtained at Ithaca, New York:

	Bushels per acre.
Yorkwin	39.7
Valprize	35.2
Forward	35.0
Honor	33.0
Junior No. 6	31.9

It is evident that the Yorkwin has inherited those characters that enable it to produce well or, in the language of the day, "it has what it takes."

When observing the Yorkwin wheat, or any other produced in a similar manner, it is well to remember that the production of such types requires considerable time and much experimenting. From the time that the first cross was made until we were sure the new wheat was good enough to introduce, many years had elapsed, during which time there were numerous tests and comparisons made to determine the worth of the Yorkwin.



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Here is the guide to farm building you've been waiting for! It is the new, complete, scientific Weyerhaeuser 4-Square Farm Building Service! It helps you build any type of farm home or farm building more efficiently, more permanently and ***for less money!***

This 4-Square Service provides sound, intelligent plans (122 of them). It assures ***good workmanship,*** even with unskilled labor. For these plans are specially designed to take full advantage of the exact lengths, smooth and square ends, of modern ready-to-use 4-Square Lumber. The trimming, the squaring, and the time that used to be needed for fitting ***are all saved.*** 4-Square Lumber is ***good material!***

Expert ***building*** and ***farming*** authorities organized this service for you. They took out the guesswork, the waste, the unnecessary work. And you can build faster, get stronger, tighter, more efficient and more permanent farm buildings at a saving.

Your 4-Square Lumber Dealer has a FREE book — "The New Way to Build on the Farm". It describes the 4-Square Service — shows you how to use it. Get this book before you build or remodel — get it now!

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When careless and thoughtless trespassers leave your pasture barways open, shoot your chickens and livestock and commit other nuisances, the mention of patience is out of the question. You are ready to go into action. But before you do,

Post Your Farm

with our *"NO TRESPASSING"* signs

and you will have the law clearly on your side. Our signs meet legal requirements. They are printed on heavy fabric that withstands wind and weather. They are easy to see and read. Get our prices at once on large or small quantities.

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BUSINESS TRAINING
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Prepare now for a good salaried position in the business world. Learn Gregg Shorthand, Typewriting, Bookkeeping, Business English, Business Correspondence and other necessary subjects during spare time. Individual correction service. Diploma awarded. Successful graduates everywhere. Write for details today.

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139 Acres, creek pasture for 30 head, 115 acres tillable; shaded 6-room house, 95 ft. basement barn, silo; bargain price $2600 includes team, cows, about 300 poultry, implements, crops; easy terms; page 46 Free Catalog of 2000 Bargains.
STROUT REALTY, 255-R 4th Ave., New York City.

Say you saw it in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

Northeastern Slants ON THE NATIONAL NEWS

Government Will Subsidize Wheat Exports

TO FORCE 100,000,000 bushels of surplus American wheat into world grain markets, Federal government has announced plan to buy this amount of wheat from growers and sell it in world markets for whatever it can get. This scheme, which is usually called "dumping", is expected to cost Uncle Sam about $25,000,000. Money will come from U. S. Customs receipts, one-third of which are made available under AAA act for subsidizing exports and for relief purchases.

Wisdom of such subsidies is doubted by many. Secretary Wallace himself, in his annual report of 1935, declared that export subsidies were inconsistent with production control; that they might encourage production and lead other countries to adopt "retaliatory measures"; and that a policy which tends to widen the spread between domestic and world prices is "profoundly objectionable."

Secretary Wallace and other government officials now say that the wheat subsidy is an "emergency" measure to prevent loss of American wheat markets to other big wheat-producing countries, several of which have announced that they will subsidize exports. Canadian Government is already buying wheat from its farmers at a fixed price and plans to sell it in foreign markets at lower prices if necessary. Recently there has been talk of cooperation between this country and Canada to control wheat production.

American wheat surplus is expected to be about 400,000,000 bushels when the 1939 crop starts to market. Department of Agriculture has asked wheat farmers to seed only 55,000,000 acres for next year's crop, compared with 80,000,000 acres this year.

Potato Growers Voting on Marketing Agreement

PROPOSED potato marketing agreement will be carried or voted down by mighty small minority, judging by reports of votes in various States. In New York State, 1176 growers voted, with 786 saying "Yes" and 390 saying "No", giving necessary two-thirds majority by slim margin of two votes.

Utah growers numbering 386 voted "Yes" to tune of 90.9 per cent, while 75.1 per cent of Michigan growers favored the agreement.

Right now, returns are in from 431 counties out of 551 in 15 late potato producing States and vote indicates that 64.8 per cent of growers favored the program. That is less than two-thirds, but counties not heard from may change the picture.

Briefly, program provides for Federal inspection of potatoes shipped across State lines and for holding low-grade potatoes off the market.

Labor Raps NLRB

AT BUFFALO convention recently, New York State Federation of Labor adopted resolution condemning National Labor Relations Board for "constant favoritism to the C. I. O. and consistent prejudice against the American Federation of Labor." Convention upheld principles of Wagner Labor Relations Act (which is administered by NLRB), but charged that the Board is administering the law in a way that is hurtful, instead of beneficial, to American Federation of Labor unions.

On Oct. 3, at Houston, Texas, will begin national convention of A. F. of L. Among other things, Federation will consider question of changes in Wagner Act at next session of Congress.

Conversation regarding possibility of such changes took place recently between President Roosevelt and William Green, A. F. of L. President. Commenting on their talk, President Roosevelt said that before any revisions were attempted, there would be conferences with labor organizations, the National Labor Relations Board, and other interested parties.

SLANT: Many would be glad to see Wagner Act ditched altogether, or at least a Labor Board appointed which would give fair deal to both employers and workers. For interesting letters on this subject, see page 10 of this issue.

Gannett Suggests "Anti-Purge" Drive

DESCRIBING as a threat to our constitutional form of government President Roosevelt's attempted "purge" of democratic Senators and Representatives who have not shown themselves to be one hundred per cent New Dealers, Frank E. Gannett said at a recent Saratoga Springs meeting:

"I believe that when the people realize the significance of this threat in our democracy they will rise up and defeat these great efforts to destroy the independence of Congress."

Meanwhile, Democratic primaries throughout the nation are reaching a climax. In seven States — Tennessee, West Virginia, Oregon, Ohio, Kentucky, Mississippi, and Arkansas — Congressmen and Senators who had backing of Administration have been renominated. In eight States—Missouri, Texas, Virginia, Iowa, Indiana, Idaho, California and South Carolina—the one hundred per cent New Dealers lost out. In three important primaries which are on the slate for near future — Georgia, New York, and Maryland—race will be close, with President Roosevelt openly ranged on side of candidates he believes will "follow the leader."

Business Feeling Better

EXPERTS who spend their time studying facts and figures report steady pick-up in nation's business. During past three months there has been an upward trend and this is said to show no signs of breaking off.

Steel operations last week showed best rate since first week of last November. Carloadings are up. Automobile production is rapidly recovering as time for showing new models draws near. Electric power output is holding its own. Rising building material sales show an increase in home building. Many industries are making steady gains. National figures of jobs and payrolls in manufacturing, mining, and other leading industries for month of July confirm these signs of better business.

Hope for continuation of upward trend is based on a number of things: need for buying to restock empty shelves; government spending; fall demand for new automobile models; more homes needed; and public's growing optimism as times improve.

President Visits Canada

PRESIDENT Roosevelt's recent visit to Canada will go down in history as first occasion on which a President of the United States publicly proclaimed that this country would go to bat for Canada, if she were invaded by a non-British foreign power. Said the President to great throng of Canadians in Queens University stadium, at Kingston.

"The Dominion of Canada is part of the sisterhood of the British Empire. I give you my assurance that the people of the United States will not stand idly by if domination of Canadian soil is threatened by any other empire." Such deafening applause followed President's words that he was unable to proceed with his speech for several minutes.

The following day, on his return home, President defended his pledge of aid to Canada by pointing out that he interpreted Monroe Doctrine as including Canada among American States which that document sought to protect from foreign invasion or resettlement. Monroe Doctrine proclaimed in 1823 that American continents were no longer subjects for new colonial establishments, and warned that any attempt by the powers to horn in on the Western hemisphere would be looked upon "as dangerous to our peace and safety."

SLANT: Whether or not President's pledge to Canada is in line with Monroe doctrine, fact is that if Canada should be invaded by foreign power, this country's safety would also be threatened and our common danger would eventually drag us into the conflict. Stating openly that this country would fight should decrease chances of an invasion of Canada by an enemy.

Hitler Warned By Britain

DANGER signals have been flashing in Germany's direction from land of John Bull. Last week, British Government issued official statement urging "all quarters" to work for less tension between Germany and Czechoslovakia. At same time, Sir John Simon, Chancellor of British Exchequer, warned that if war should break out, it would be impossible to say "where it would end and what governments might become involved." His warning is being taken to mean that Germany will have to reckon with Britain in case of a German-Czechoslovak war.

Negotiations between Czechoslovakia's central government and the Sudeten Germans within her borders seem to have gotten nowhere. British Lord Runciman, sent there to try his hand at bringing about peaceful settlement, has been up against a stone wall. Czech government is willing to make concessions but Sudeten Germans are holding out for an independent province of the German-speaking inhabitants of Czechoslovakia.

In addition to large-scale German war manoeuvers which have been in progress this month, France has begun her "war games" near Besancon, close to the junction of the French, German and Swiss borders, and also at Aups, near the Italian frontier. It is reported that France intends to continue her "war games" just as long as Germany keeps her forces on a war footing. French jitters were increased last week when Germany's leader, Adolph Hitler, made whirlwind tour of new German fortifications along French border. At one point, he was just a bridge's length from French soil.

Meanwhile, Spanish sore spot gets more sore. General Franco, Rebel commander, has turned down plan to take foreign volunteers out of Spain, and it is reported that more German and Italian troops and munitions are being sent to his aid.

Rural Women's Day At New York World Fair

A SPECIAL DAY for farm women has been set aside by New York World's Fair—May 23, 1939—and will be called "Rural Women's Day." Farm women's organizations from all over the country are being asked to cooperate. Program for day has not yet been completed, but it is announced that there will be music by rural women's choirs and talks by farm women.

Cheap Help!

BEAVERS are latest group enlisted by government in flood control. Costing $5 each and doing $300 worth of work a year, beavers are being introduced in the State of Idaho at rate of 100 a month. Beavers have no worries about prevailing wage rates, minimum hours, or child labor.

Good Books to Read

The Dark River — *Nordhoff and Hall*

The authors of The Hurricane have written another love story of modern Tahiti, but it does not have the bite of their other tales. Nevertheless, it is a tender romance, with real understanding of Tahiti and its people. Little, Brown & Company, Boston, Mass. $2.50.

Unfamiliar Faces — *Alice Grant Rosman*

Timidly she stepped into the experience every woman longs for, and on the shores of Lake Geneva, far from her conventional London home, ceased to be "just mother." Her son, hurrying to rescue her from her romance, himself tumbles headlong into love, complicating things right up to the last entertaining page. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York. $2.00.

It's All Adventure — *Peter Freuchen*

Something always happens when Freuchen is around. His life has been a series of adventures, and this book is full of grand stories told with humor, modesty and a great love of people and places. Farrar & Rineheart, New York. $3.50.

Good Movies to See

Return of the Scarlet Pimpernel

Sir Percy Blakeney and his brave band once more venture into France to save friends from the Terror, and plot the downfall of Robespierre. Exciting and filled with suspense. Excellent adventure story.

Blind Alibi

Slightly different crime story, in which a man (Richard Dix) poses as a blind sculptor in order to recover letters being used for sister's blackmail. Handsome Seeing Eye dog takes part in story.

Kentucky Moonshine

The Ritz Brothers keep up their reputation for being funny in this comedy about a radio sponsor who sends a scout (Tony Martin) to discover hillbilly talent in the Kentucky Mountains, where the Ritz Brothers suddenly appear and win the contest. Picture includes a burlesque of Snow White.

Cooperative Effort HAS WON and Cooperative Effort can HOLD A LIVING PRICE *for* MILK



By co-operative effort the farmers in the New York milk shed who ship to the Metropolitan market have won a great battle in their fight for A LIVING PRICE FOR THEIR MILK.

And every one who took an active part in that great fight is entitled to the heartfelt thanks of every dairy family in this milk-shed.

BUT let's not be caught napping. Let's finish this fight, and make certain we GET *and hold* a living price for our milk.

Nearly all of the dealers have signed the order. Some have not signed it as yet. Those who do not sign may yet cause trouble. Some demagogues within the industry, and some papers may continue their battle AGAINST the best interest of the farmers. Dealers have the right to cancel their signing with a notice of 60 days. Let's not nap, for we're not yet out of the woods.

"If dairymen think the job is all over, is all accomplished by simply voting for this agreeement, if they think that government can do it all alone without the united help of dairymen, I frankly see no hope whatever for the success of this or any other plan."

—*Gov. Herbert H. Lehman.*

Let's finish the job as we have started, BY COLLECTIVE ACTION. Fight to make your co-operative organization stronger. Oppose all propaganda from every source and of every kind which is against the best interest of the dairy farmer. By working together we farmers can bring enough pressure into play to make certain that we continue to get A LIVING PRICE FOR MILK.

THIS ADVERTISEMENT IS PUBLISHED BY THE THOUSANDS OF FARMERS WHO THROUGH THEIR CO-OPERATIVES CONSTITUTE THE METROPOLITAN MILK PRODUCERS BARGAINING AGENCY



Fighting it out in the finals, the pitchers from left to right are: Henry Christie of Queens County, Eugene Trombini of Dutchess County, William Sherman (the new State Champion) of Ontario County, Earl Wilson of Erie County, Clarence Baker of Chautauqua County, and George La Rose, Onondaga County.

Wm. SHERMAN, Ontario County, *New Horseshoe Pitching Champ.*

THE Farm Bureau *American Agriculturist* State Horseshoe pitching contest at the N. Y. State Fair grounds at Syracuse, N. Y., was held on Tuesday and Wednesday, August 30 and 31st, 1938. H. L. Cosline, associate editor of *American Agriculturist* awarded the prizes of a gold medal and cash.

Wm. Sherman of Ontario County, 18 years old, was the winner of the *American Agriculturist* gold medal and the State Fair prize of $50.00. George LaRose of Onondaga County received the second prize of $40.00; Henry Christy of Queens County was third with the prize of $30.00; Eugene Trombini of Dutchess County received $20.00 and Earl Wilson of Erie County — $10.00; Clarence Baker of Chautauqua County—$5.00.

On Tuesday morning, each of the 39 contestants pitched 50 shoes, the 16 highest to enter the 16 man round-robin, beginning Tuesday afternoon and concluding Wednesday morning.

The outcome of the round-robin brought together six thoroughly fine pitchers who kept the large audience on the bleachers intensely interested. Hearty applause was given when four ringers were registered and groans when a favorite missed a ringer.

Sherman and LaRose being tied for the championship occasioned a pitch off. Sherman won this pitchoff while Trombini and Baker were forced to pitch off for 5th place with Trombini winning.

The pitching collectively, this year showed greater improvement over the 1937 listings. For instance in 1937, the qualifying of the first 16 men was from 73, the lowest to qualify to 98 the highest, while this year 1938, 78 was the lowest to qualify and the highest was 110 with four over 100.

For the first time in the history of the contests, a lady was entered. one Miss Ruth Allen of Nassau County. Miss Allen did not appear, however, much to the disappointment of all.

An innovation was tried this year. A sound car was parked on the grounds, and was operated by Eddie McGuire of Lakeside Inn. Eddie's pregame talk and off side quizz of the players was original and pleasing to the thousand odd spectators, who watched the game.

Tom Hale of Auburn acted as official referee while Dr. H. H. Turner of Syracuse, was general manager.

State Fair Briefs

Big feature of Syracuse Day was introduction of eight agricultural queens from a box in the grandstand. They were Musette Haring of Batavia, Jane Ball of Kingston, Apple Blossom Queens; Genevieve Becker of Johnsonburg, Maple Sugar Queen; Eloise MacIntyre of Hammondsport, Potato Queen; Mallory Sgroi of Canastota, Onion Queen; Olive McDaniel of Kingston, Poultry Queen; Marge Steiner of Syracuse, Honey Queen; and Virginia Whitson of Kingston, Grape Queen.

* * *

The Spelling Bee winner was Jean Pierce of Kenmore, Erie County. Waite Tefft of Allegany County was second, Marjorie Jones of Arcade, Wyoming County, was third; and Margaret Glick of Corning, Steuben County, was fourth.

* * *

The first day of the Grange Singing Contest Mrs. Clark Spaulding of Malone, Franklin County, and Martin Nolan of Clinton County took first honors in the solo group. In the duet class Mary Munson and Jasper Munson of Tompkins County took first place, and among quartets first place went to Mrs. Crystal Thrasher, Mrs. Bernice Cannon, Mrs. Alice Phillips, and Mrs. Hazel Wood, of Essex County.

The winners on the second day were: solos, Mrs. Hume Hunter of Genesee County, Seldon Nichols of Wyoming County; duets, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Faxon of Herkimer County; quartets, Robert Burrows, Jr., Russell Brown, A. E. Walsworth, and R. W. Hughes, of Oneida County.

* * *

Speakers at the 20th annual Farm Dinner given by Jerome Barnum, Publisher of the Post Standard, were W. I. Myers, Governor of the Farm Credit Administration; Dr. Frank P. Graves, Commissioner of Education in the State of New York; Bertrand Snell, minority leader in the House of Representatives at Washington; and Governor Herbert H. Lehman. The Governor declared that the place of government in agriculture must be made supplementary to the efforts of farmers themselves.

* * *

Winners of the Essay and Declamation Contest for High School students were: first, Charles Castor of North Rose, second, Malcolm Russell, McGraw; third, Helen Abel, Ephratah; fourth, Theodore Scott of Savannah; fifth, Elizabeth Angus, Scotia.

* * *

Harold Davis of Sequoit, won the Future Farmer Speaking Contest. He spoke on Federal milk marketing orders. Second place went to Benjamin Miles of Albion, and third to Erton Sipher of Gouverneur.

* * *

One of the most interesting features of the Fair was found at the Horticultural Building where the Farm Bureau exhibit demonstrated the grading and packaging of apples and potatoes. Each package carried the state trademark and was marked U.S. No. 1. Large purchases of these packages by consumers can go a long way toward convincing them that the Empire State products are second to none.

* * *

At a meeting of the Conference Board of Farm Organizations, Fred Sexauer of Auburn was elected Chairman, Herbert King of Interlaken Vice-Chairman, and Edward Foster of Ithaca Secretary.

The Conference Board invited membeers of business and industry to attend a conference to study causes of low farm prices.

* * *

Future Farmers of America elected officers as follows: John Gold, Cattaraugus County, President; David Langers, Oxford, 1st Vice-President; Floyd Russell, Cattaraugus County, 2nd Vice-President; Mevell Anderson of Chautauqua, Secretary.

* * *

Farm Bureau women competed in a speaking contest. Mrs. Irene Rhodes of Elmira took first with her talk on better schools for rural America. Second place went to Mrs. Margaret Cary of Hamburg, and third to Mrs. Ruth Mitchell of King Ferry.

RESULTS OF 16 MAN ROUND ROBIN

Name	County	GW.	GL.	Pts.	R	DR	SP	OP	%
1 Wm. Sherman	Ontario	13	2	369	264	74	458	238	.576
2 Geo. LaRose	Onondaga	13	2	340	245	70	428	205	.572
3 Henry Christy	Queens	12	3	367	241	66	444	231	.542
4 Eug. Trombini	Dutchess	11	4	360	263	62	512	234	.513
5 Earl Wilson	Erie	10	5	319	227	50	498	287	.455
6 Clarence Baker	Chautauqua	9	6	322	217	53	434	269	.500
7 Ed. Lockwood	Westchester	8	7	328	264	56	510	285	.517
8 Al. Holzhauer	Schenectady	8	7	293	194	45	442	302	.438
9 Harry Harrison	Rensselaer	7	8	262	190	41	434	295	.437
10 John Bailey	Ulster	6	9	313	232	58	474	308	.489
11 Albert Carlson	Orange	6	9	268	183	34	474	338	.386
12 Kenneth Herrick	Columbia	5	10	248	171	27	422	339	.405
13 John Kauzlarick	Oneida	4	11	202	148	24	388	316	.381
14 Sherman Green	Alleghany	4	11	228	155	26	424	345	.365
15 N. L. Fuller	Steuben	4	11	254	160	31	450	346	.355
16 Claude Marriott	Delaware	0	15	241	172	33	456	375	.377

RESULTS OF 6 MAN FINALS—50 POINT GAMES

1 Wm. Sherman, Ontario	4	1	244	179	41	321	175	.557
2 Geo. LaRose, Onondaga	4	1	249	192	50	370	193	.518
3 Henry Christy, Queens	3	2	239	189	53	340	185	.555
4 Earl Wilson, Erie	2	3	179	128	34	248	219	.516
5 Eug. Trombini, Dutchess	1	4	148	145	32	316	247	.458
6 Clarence Baker, Chautauqua	1	4	179	151	32	314	219	.480

PITCH-OFFS

1 Wm. Sherman, Ontario	1		50	34	9	56	26	.607
2 Geo. LaRose, Onondaga		1	26	22	5	56	50	.393
3 Eug. Trombini, Dutchess	1		50	39	10	76	48	.513
4 Clarence Baker, Chautauqua		1	48	39	9	76	50	.513

NOTE: The initials at top of each column of figures refer as follows:—GW, games won; GL, games lost; Pts., points; R, ringers; DR, double ringers; SP, shoes pitched; OP, opponent's points; %, percentage.

from Skeff's Notebook

In most fruit counties active canvass for members in the New York and New England Institute is well under way. First large check to come into the Poughkeepsie office was for $500 from Maine. The institute began the current season with an empty treasury, but a number of directors advanced their notes to get work started. Tom O'Neill, field representative, has just completed a trip through all of the territory contacting the trade and reports prospects are bright if growers do their part in keeping the institute's work going. President John Lyman and members of the executive committee have been holding frequent meetings and making trade contacts also. I think the best viewpoint on the institute's work was summed up the other night at a Farm Bureau meeting in Hudson, when the Albany district A & P manager commented: "I don't see how any apple grower can afford not to be a member of the apple institute."

* * *

"Give Them What They Want"

Right on the heels of the Empire State Potato Club's summer field day at Orchard Park, President Roy A. Porter is sending out letters to members and friends asking them to review the day's events while they are fresh in mind and make suggestions for another year. Police count of cars on the grounds was 3,800, meaning than an all-time record of 10,000 persons attended. It seems to me the answer is that Porter and the potato club have been giving the growers and the trade what they want.

Pomona Granges *Holding* GINGERBREAD Contests

FIRST counties to hold their Pomona Gingerbread Contests were Schenectady and Tioga. They got off to an early start last month but the majority of Pomona contests will take place this month and next. Meanwhile, names of Subordinate Grange winners are still rolling in, every mail bringing dozens of score cards and reports of fine meetings. To quote a few letters from Grange Chairmen:

"We had an open air meeting in connection with our contest, with about 75 members present. Everyone had a good time."—*Mrs. Clifford Read, Academy Grange, Ontario County.*

"Our Gingerbread Contest was a feature of the Grange meeting held at the home of Robert Woodhull, of Webster. We had a sausage roast and over 100 persons attended and enjoyed the gingerbread after the contest."—*Mrs. J. P. Hallany, Irondequoit Grange, Monroe County.*

"The biggest and best *American Agriculturist*-Grange contest for Crum Creek Grange of Fulton County was held at our last regular meeting. Two of the contestants were men, our Master and one of the executive committeemen. If you can interest the men, it's sure to go over big! I think that no Grange, however small, should miss entering these contests. Neither of the men in our contest won first place, but neither one had the lowest score either, which goes to show that some men are better gingerbread bakers than some women are." — *Mrs. Charles Allen, Crum Creek Grange, Fulton County.*

"Our first prize winner was our youngest member. She is only 14 years old, a fifth year 4-H Club member, and she used a 4-H Club recipe for her gingerbread. As well as being a club member, she has acted as assistant leader for the past four years."—*Miss Helen Gould, South Kortright Grange, Delaware County.*

Names of recent winners follow:

Pomona Winners

COUNTY	GRANGE	WINNER
Schenectady	Scotia	Mrs. Elsie D. Percy
Tioga	Apalachin	Mrs. Howard Stephens

Subordinate Grange Winners

Allegany	Andover	Mrs. Nellie Mead
	Belfast	Gordon Rich
Broome	Upper Lisle	Mrs. Emma B. Leach
Cattaraugus	Cattaraugus	Mrs. Mabel Young
Cayuga	Five Corner	Mrs. Phoebe Bunnell
	Ouasco Lake	Mrs. George Saxton
Chautauqua	Cherry Creek	Mrs. Arthur Sheldon
	Fredonia	Anna Hall
Clinton	Chazy	Mrs. Alex Brunelle
	Mooers	Mrs. Eva Boire
Columbia	Lindenwald	Mrs. Anna K. Salfrank
Cortland	Marathon	Mrs. Carrie Tucker
Delaware	Cannonsville	Mrs. Fred Turner
	Ouleout	Mrs. Harry Constable
	So. Kortright	Eva Sanford
Dutchess	Jackson Corners	Mrs. W. A. Bathrick
	Rock City	Ethel M. Heyne
Erie	Hamburg	Mrs. Lotilla Closson
Essex	Penfield	Susie Landry
	Reber	Mrs. Marie Wrisley
Fulton	Crum Creek	Mrs. Ethel Reese
Genesee	Bergen	Mrs. Erotus McConnell
	Tonawanda Valley	Edith Bidlack
Herkimer	Jordanville	Mrs. R. D. Belshaw
Jefferson	Clayton	Lena E. Bass
	Pine Grove	Mrs. Gladys Carey
	So. Rutland Valley	Barbara Maltby
Livingston	Groveland	Mrs. Horace Litteer
Madison	Alderbrook	Mrs. Floyd LaBarge
	Brookfield	Mrs. Clifton Craine
Monroe	Irondequoit	Mrs. Edwin Smallridge
Montgomery	Mohawk Valley	Mrs. Mervin Devenpeck
	St. Johnsville	Mrs. Reuben Failing
Oneida	Rome	Mrs. Fred Winship
Onondaga	Fayetteville	Elizabeth Benedict
	Lamson	Mrs. Myrtis White
	No. Manlius	Mrs. Violet Henderson
Ontario	Academy	Mrs. Morton Jones
Orange	Washingtonville	Clara Hookey
Oswego	Palermo	Ella M. Hollenbeck
	Pulaski	Gertrude White
Steuben	Addison	Mrs. Jessie M. Hovey
	Hedgesville	Mrs. Clarence R. Perry
	Stephens Mills	Mrs. Pearl Stroble
St. Lawrence	Cedars	Hattie McCourt
	DeKalb Jct.	Mrs. George W. Taylor
	Gouverneur	Mrs. Erdine Hill
	Winthrop	Winnie Hicks
Suffolk	Sound Ave	Mrs. Kenneth L. Wells
Washington	Mettowee	Edith S. Cary
Wyoming	Castile	Nellie B. Martin
	Dole	Mrs. Clifford Coffield
	Hermitage	Eloise Clor
	Warsaw	Mrs. Leon Ewell
Yates	Rushville	Mrs. Genlevieve Crowe

Milk Distribution--A Public Utility?

PART III.

By LELAND SPENCER.

IN THE preceding article of this series we mentioned three objectives of making the milk business a public utility, as stated by persons who favor this plan. One of these, the purpose of reducing the spread between prices paid by consumers and prices received by farmers, was discussed in so far as it pertains to distribution costs. It has been suggested, also, that if the milk business were made a public utility, the profits of milk dealers would be scaled down to more reasonable proportions.



Leland Spencer

This matter of milk dealers' profits we have discussed before. The substance of our previous statements is that milk dealers' profits have sometimes been quite large, but at other times they have been too small to attract new capital into the business. Over a period of years, profits in the milk business average about the same as in other lines. If the milk business was regulated as a public utility, it is my opinion that the profits of distribution would average somewhat more than they have been during the past five years, and probably would be kept more constant from year to year. So far as this aspect of regulation is concerned, I think the distributors would favor it.

The second object of the public utility plan, as mentioned in the preceding article, is to provide a method of fixing fair prices for milk, and to get rid of the contention that arises when these prices fluctuate widely.

We have had some experience with milk price fixing by public authorities. The fact that these experiments have not been entirely successful, of course, does not prove that the plan is impractical. We must recognize that the job of price fixing has been thrust upon public officials when no one else could handle it. Under more favorable circumstances they would make a better showing. But the notion that price fixing by any commission would prevent strikes or result in greater satisfaction is not supported by the record of experience. One of the most bitter milk strikes on record was staged in New York State in August 1933 during the period of price fixing by the State Milk Control Board. Only a short time ago a strike of mid-west utility workers made large headlines in our daily papers. In one respect price fixing by public authorities has a serious disadvantage. There is too much delay in adjusting prices when such adjustments are needed as result of changes in demand or supply.

If the milk business were made a public utility, very likely the supply would be regulated by allotting a quota to each producer. No doubt much of the surplus would be eliminated in this way. Of course, fluctuations in consumption of milk and cream would continue, and production could not be levelled out completely. There is some question whether farmers would like the quota plan. It certainly would add complications to the management of our dairy farms.

Another aspect of the public utility plan is of particular interest to farmers and consumers. That is the effect of monopoly upon the service to patrons and customers. It is a matter of common observation that competing businesses show much more eagerness to please. It is too much to expect that either farmers or consumers would receive as much consideration from a milk monopoly as they do from competing dealers.

Altogether, it is unlikely that the public utility plan offers a prompt or complete solution of the milk problem. Yet we may as well recognize there is a tendency to put more and more business under public control. There is not as much reason for adopting the public utility type of regulation for milk as for gas and electric companies, telephone companies, and railroads, and it will be more difficult to operate. Still, I think we are moving in that direction.

Twenty years from now we probably shall find the milk business is being regulated a great deal more than it is today. If this change comes gradually, it will be possible to work out the many problems of law and management with a minimum of hardship to the farmers, to the milk industry, and to the public generally.

Buffalo Milk Price Goes Up

On September 1 the retail price in the Buffalo area jumped 2c to 11c per quart, the price having been 9c since mid-May.

Doubtless the fact that the New York marketing order went into effect that date had some effect on the increase, but important also may be the fact that representatives of dealers and producers recently conferred with Commissioner Noyes in an attempt to iron out differences of opinion in the proposed Buffalo marketing agreement. The proposal will doubtless come to a vote by producers at an early date.

Milk News

The big question is the effect on the market of the marketing order which went into effect September 1. Most dealers have announced an increase of 1c a quart to consumers, but housewives who have been buying from the stores as low as 7 or 8c a quart, will have to pay at least 10c. That is a big jump, and is likely to affect consumption. In this connection, it is well to remember that consumption of a product at a figure which means a loss to the producer is of little value to him.

D. E. Montgomery, Consumers' Counsel of the Triple A, has voiced approval of the marketing order on the basis that prices that are unreasonably low are of no permanent value to consumers. Mr. Montgomery suggests that distributors endeavor to offset higher prices, at least in part, by "instituting methods of distribution which materially reduce the cost of delivery service."

On the other hand, Dr. Carolyn Whitney, Chairman of the Milk Consumers' Protective Committee, protested vigorously against milk price increases and charged dealers with seeking additional profits above what she called "their already exhorbitant charges."

A large proportion of New York City's dealers have signed or have promised to sign the agreement, indicating that they will cooperate to the end that it may work satisfactorily.

The last week in August showed generally cooler weather throughout the East, resulting in a slowing up of demand for cream for the manufacture of ice cream. The milk flow decreased moderately, but supply has been more than ample.

Egg Receipts Drop

Receipts of eggs at four large eastern markets during July were 13 per cent less than a year ago. Receipts from north-central states were heavier than a year earlier. Receipts from nearby markets were way below last year, and receipts from the Pacific Coast were about half as great as last year.

As a result prices moved up during August. The method of advance points to an important lesson. During the month, nearby eggs of top quality went up 5 to 9c, while mixed colored firsts, a lower grade, advanced only about 1c. The lesson: Produce top quality eggs and get top prices.

The egg-feed ratio—that is, the number of dozen eggs it takes to buy 100 lbs. of feed—was lower during August than for any month during the year.

Cold storage holdings of eggs on August 1, the high point of the year, showed 6,407,000 cases, compared with the average for that date of 8,494,000. During August eggs came out of storage faster than they did a year ago, and the September 1 report will undoubtedly show one of the lowest stocks for the last 20 years. The lightest in recent years was in 1932 when there were 5,960,000 cases.

Frozen eggs on August 1 were also less than a year ago, but a little bigger than the five-year average.

Hatchery reports up to Aug. 1 indicate an increase of 16 per cent in the number of baby chicks hatched compared to a year ago, and on July 1 the government reports indicated 13 per cent more young chicks on farms than a year ago.

Vegetables

The *Domestic cabbage* crop in ten late states may break previous records with a yield of 469,400 tons. This would be 64 per cent more than a year ago, and 50 per cent above the average. New York State crop may be double last year's small yield.

Acreage of *Danish cabbage* is larger than indicated by earlier reports, and for 8 states is expected to be around 39,000 acres, ½ of which is in New York State.

The acreage of *celery* in late states is about 7 per cent more than last year, acreage being mostly in Michigan, New York, Colorado, and Pennsylvania. Growing conditions have been very favorable, but heavy rains in the East during July interferred with harvesting and shipping and temporarily doubled prices.

The *onion* crop is likely to be 9 per cent bigger than last year, and 15 per cent above the 10-year average. The increase is in the eastern and central states. The total crop indicated by present conditions is 11,336,000 100-lb. sacks. The New York production is estimated at 2,890,000 sacks.

The late *tomato* crop will be big, about 5 per cent larger than last year and 4 per cent lower than the 1927-36 average. New York expects a crop of 2,125,000 bushels.

To Market, to Market

(*Continued from Page* 6)

of obstacles too numerous to mention here. The miracle is that it was accomplished in so short a time. Faith, and persistent hard work really moved the mountain.

It is interesting to look over the records of the last four years and the beginning of this fifth year of operation, and note the steady increase in volume of business and income. It is even more thrilling to visit on the market and feel the spirit of enthusiasm that pervades the whole place. Farmer sellers, and the men they sell to, the wholesale dealers and their trade, are all boosting and full of confidence and hope. There are no more fears that the market can fail, and that there are more bitter battles ahead. They all sense the truth that no matter how bad times may be, they all have a fair fighting chance, and the best facilities one could ask for to market their crops, or to make purchases. As the daily and monthly records double and triple all former records, so does the enthusiasm of all who are sincerely interested in better marketing, and the welfare of both producer and consumer go up by leaps and bounds.

Wholesale dealers stores and platforms, jobbers stores, track facilities, covered stalls, and even open market space are constantly being increased as the volume of trading grows. The whole section feels the throb of increasing business and new stores and enterprises are seeking nearby locations.

All hail to these farmers. They attempted what seemed impossible, have set an example in cooperative effort, and have built a market that is an example any may be proud to follow.

Probably no one will ever know the total of labor and self-sacrifice many of these farmers have devoted to this enterprise. The record is not the sort to be entered in any book. They demanded a fair chance to sell their goods and they got it. They give to the public a trading place that will make and save untold amounts in more efficient distribution.

The Capitol District Market at Menands is a monument to the power of cooperative effort, a credit and a lasting memorial to all who had a hand in building it.

Charge Incorrect Oleo Advertising

The Federal Trade Commission issued a complaint against Best Foods, Inc., manufacturers of Nucoa Oleomargarine. The company had twenty days in which to file an answer.

The complaint charged that illustrations showed Nucoa Oleomargarine colored yellow in immitation of butter and advertised the product as being "churned in fresh pasteurized milk". It was alleged that this statement was understood by many buyers to mean that the product was made from whole milk. Furthermore, it was charged that the statement that "Nucoa Oleomargarine is a fit food for children" is untrue unless sufficient amounts of vitamin A are added to the product.

Recently in Chicago, inspectors of the Food & Drug Administration seized 90 tons of butter because it was adulterated with mineral oil and short in butterfat.

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Stazdry LITTER

Lasts Longer—Costs Less

This clean, bright litter is so light and bulky that *it's highly absorbent.* It stays dry and will not pack down. A 100-pound bale goes further—covers more floor space and lasts longer than some commonly used litters. It's freer from dust—there are no weeds or foreign material in it. And it's sterilized—disease germs don't grow so fast in Stazdry litter. Ideal for poultry, cattle, horses, pets.

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Leister's LIVE-PAY CHICKS
Hatched in Electric Incubators. Write for 1938 Catalog or order direct from this ad. Hatches every week.
Cash or C.O.D. (Sexing guar. 95% acc.)

	100	500	1000
LARGE TYPE ENGLISH LEGHORNS	$7.00	$35.00	$70.00
BARRED & WHITE ROCKS, S. C. REDS, WYANDOTTES	8.00	40.00	80.00
NEW HAMPSHIRE REDS	8.50	42.50	85.00
JERSEY WHITE GIANTS	9.50	47.50	95.00
HEAVY MIXED	7.00	35.00	70.00

Leg. Pullets $11; Cockerels $4. All Breeders Blood Tested for B.W.D. by stained Antigen method. 100% live delivery guaranteed. WE PAY POSTAGE. Immediate shipments.
C. P. LEISTER HATCHERY, Box A, McALISTERVILLE, PENNA.

Smith's QUALITY CHICKS
ELECTRICALLY HATCHED

Cash or c. o. d. Large Type Eng.	100	500	1000
Sexed Leg. Pullets (95% guar.)	$11.00	$55.00	$110.00
Large Type Eng. White Leghorns	7.00	35.00	70.00
Barred and White Rox	8.00	40.00	80.00
R. I. Reds (Parmenter Strain)	8.00	40.00	80.00
New Hampshire Reds	8.50	42.50	85.00
Heavy Mixed	7.00	35.00	70.00
Day Old Wh. Leg. Cockerels	4.00	20.00	40.00

All Breeders Bloodtested. Write for Free Catalog. We pay postage. Satisfaction Guaranteed. Order from ad.
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Maple Lawn Chicks

100% live del. Postpaid.	100	500	1000
Wh. & Br. Eng. Sexed Leg. Pullets	$12.50	$60.00	$120.
New Hampshire Red Pullets	9.50	47.50	95.
Br. & Wh. Rocks, W. Wyand. Pullets	8.50	42.50	85.
Brown and White Leghorns	6.50	32.50	65.
R I. Red, Rocks, Wyand. Cross, Bl. Min.	7.00	35.00	70.
Anconas, Buff Rks, W. Min., N. H. Reds	8.00	40.00	80.

Day Old Leghorn Cockerels $3.-100; Heavy Cockerels $6.50-100; H. Mix $6.-100; L. Mix $5.50. Breeders Blood Tested.
Maple Lawn Poultry Farm, Box A, McAlisterville, Pa.

CLEAR SPRING CHICKS

Large Type English Sex Leghorn Pullets (95%)	100 $11.00	500 $55.00	1000 $110.00
Large Type English Leghorns	7.00	35.00	70.00
Barred & Wh. Rocks, R. I. Reds	8.00	40.00	80.00
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Heavy Mix $7.-100; Leghorn Cockerels $4.-100. All Breeders Bloodtested. 100% live del. P. Paid. Cash or C.O.D. Write for prices—Sept., Oct. & Nov. Delivery.
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HOLLYWOOD OR HANSEN LEGHORNS Chicks and day old sexed pullets for September and October delivery. Free catalog.
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CHICKS & PULLETS.—Write for prices. Brookside Poultry Farm, Sergeantsville, N. J.

PULLETS White Leghorns, 3½ to 4 months old. Large type, well grown, tested, healthy birds. Prompt del. Priced low. Guaranteed safe delivery.
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Our 30 years of fair dealing insure satisfaction. Hatches every week. Write for prices.
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All chicks produced from flocks tested for Pullorum Disease (B.W.D.) by the Official State testing agency of one of the six New England States, with NO REACTORS FOUND
Tube Agglutination tested within the preceding calendar year.
"WELL BRED from WELL BREEDERS"
"Never a week without a hatch" since 1927.
Pullorum Free by State Test since 1928.
Quality chicks since 1911. Catalogue free.
We ship prepaid, and guarantee 100% live delivery.
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HUBBARD'S PROFIT BRED NEW HAMPSHIRES
Direct from the breeding source. Dependable chicks that have the vitality to live well and grow rapidly into heavy egg producers. Strong, fast-growing NEW HAMPSHIRE ROCK CROSSES for broilers. *Hatches every week.*

FREE CATALOGUE SEND FOR YOURS
Hubbard Farms
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TOLMAN'S WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS
SEPTEMBER CHICKS ---------- $10 PER 100
EGGS FOR HATCHING ---------- $ 7 PER 100
All eggs used are from My Own Breeders. 100% State Tested (B.W.D. free). Tube Agglut. TOLMAN'S ROCKS famous for generations for EARLY MATURITY and RAPID GROWTH. Exactly suited for Broilers and Roasters. SEND FOR FREE CIRCULAR.
I SPECIALIZE: ONE BREED, ONE GRADE at ONE PRICE.
JOSEPH TOLMAN Dept. B, ROCKLAND, MASS.

MAPES POULTRY FARM
Reserve summer and fall chicks NOW.
Sturdy New Hampshires, Leghorns, Barred Rocks—from Certified Bloodtested breeders. Also Rock-Red Crossbred chicks for profitable broilers. Get folder and prices NOW.
WILLIAM S. MAPES, Box A, Middletown, New York

NEARBY MARKETS *for* NEARBY POULTRYMEN

What's Your E. Q.?

By J. C. HUTTAR

IN THESE days of initials, who are we in the poultry industry to fall behind the times? We're just as important as anybody else, so we'll have some initials of our own. You've probably heard about the I.Q. They call that the Intelligence Quotient. I believe it is some kind of a measure of how much you know as compared with how much somebody else has figured out you ought to know. Important as that may be for your happiness and welfare, I think your E.Q. is even more important. Your E.Q. is your Egg Quality.


J. C. Huttar

Kinds of Poultrymen

I suppose you could make almost any number of divisions of poultrymen according to the size and kind of business they have, but I make only four.

First, there is the big breeder. He has anywhere from 1,000 to 5,000 birds. A large part of his income comes from the sale of baby chicks, pullets and breeding stock. He, of course, has a lot of eggs to sell for eating purposes, too.

Then there is the large commercial egg producer. He keeps over 1,000 layers, but does no breeding or hatching. He buys baby chicks each year.

And then we have the hen man who has from about 300 to 1,000 hens, but also does some other farming. He has some fruit or a small dairy. He grows potatoes, cabbage or canning crops, and he raises some grain.

And finally we have the small farm flock owner with 100 to 300 layers. There are thousands of farms with less than 100 birds on them, but these produce practically no eggs for market and so need not be considered here.

You Name It

Quality is one of those things which we would each define differently, mainly because we each include a different number of things under it. In quality I usually think only of those things inside an egg which we classify in candling. But this time let's include some of the other things which help to make up the market value of the eggs. Let's say quality includes interior quality, size and grading, color of shell, and cleanliness of shell. All except the last are inherited, or in other words, are passed from mothers to daughters and even to sons for them to pass on to their daughters. I particularly want to call this to the attention of my first group of egg producers, the big breeders.

Care

Of course, all four of the quality definitions I list are dependent on the amount of care you give the market egg after biddy has dropped it into the nest. Naturally you can't change the size or color of the egg, but when you take 360 of these hen fruits and put them into a case which you send to market, you sure can affect their value by arranging them the right way.

Good care means a routine in getting eggs ready for market which gets the best results and must be followed pretty closely. In talking with a lot of good poultrymen who do these things, they tell me that they can't see that it has made things any harder for them. So here is a suggested routine:

Have plenty of nests (one to each five hens). Keep bottoms well covered with clean, loose material such as shavings.

Gather eggs frequently, two or three times daily, so that extremely hot or cold temperatures don't hurt the quality so soon. Frequent gatherings also cut down the number of broken, cracked and dirty eggs.

Use wire pails or cut holes into tight pails or baskets for good ventilation through the eggs.

Fix up an egg room in which the temperature will stay below 60 degrees most of the time. Also see that there is some moisture in it; otherwise the eggs will dry out too much and this shows up in candling.

The best way to cool eggs is to build a frame, tack hardware cloth on it to make a sereen or tray, set it up on boxes or saw-horses, or any legs so that air can come up through it from underneath; and then spread the eggs out on it as soon as they are gathered. If the floor under it isn't already moist, set a pan of water under it and leave the eggs there at least 12 to 24 hours before packing them in the cases. Keep some egg cases in this room, too, so that they won't be all dried out. Bone dry flats and fillers will suek water out of eggs on their way to market.

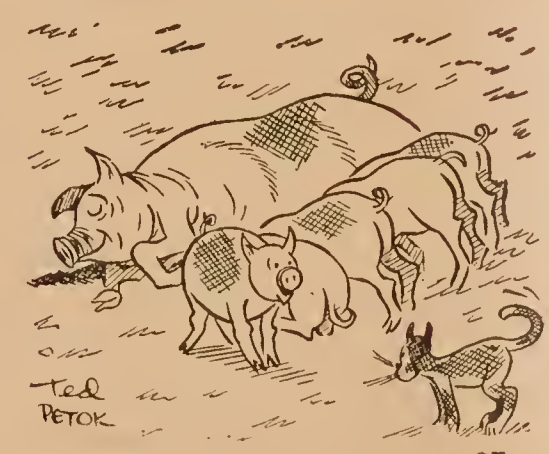
Clean dirty eggs with steel wool or a damp cloth. Use just as little water as possible in cleaning. Water helps the germs which are in the dirt on the shells to get inside and also spread to other eggs.

Grade for size and color. Bc sure you have a good scale to check your judgment. Here are the sizes to use: Large, 24 oz. and over; medium, 20½ oz. to 23½ oz.; pullet, 18 oz. to 20 oz.; peewees, under 18 oz. You can get away with smaller grading, but it's not good marketing. Tinted eggs in whites should bc taken out of the large size and either packed separate or put in the mediums. Brown eggs should be graded so that each layer in the case looks about the same shade of brown.

Pack these fine eggs in a good clean case and ship them at least twice a week by a means of transportation *that you know* will watch out for their quality.

Size and Care

Now, going back to the different kinds of poultrymen mentioned before, how much of this routine should they follow? The larger three will either follow about all of this routine or I predict that they won't be keeping so many hens after awhile. Of course, there will be some modifications. For instance, a real big poultry plant may use an expensive mechanical grader to good advantage, but it would be too costly for the fellow with 500 hens. But in general the routine is good for your E.Q. The smallest man should know this routine and practice as much of it as he can for some day he may want to keep more hens, and besides a cent or two a dozen more for eggs of high E.Q. is good pin money for the missus.



"Would you care to join us?"



What I Learned about TURKEYS

By Floyd Spicer Armstrong

As a "get rich quick" proposition, turkeys have their shortcomings, but so do hens, rabbits and gold mines. In recent years much has been learned about raising turkeys, particularly the problem of controlling diseases. With reasonably good conditions, many subscribers are making a little extra cash by growing them.

I GRADUATED from high school in 1930 and set out into the nice big world to make my fortune. Turkeys, that was the answer to my dreams of wealth. I could help with the farm work and still make a private fortune on turkeys. I bought four hen turkeys and a gobbler in the fall at $.44 a pound and did some figuring. The 4 hen turkeys ought to raise 20 turkeys each or 80 turkeys, a very conservative estimate. One-half would be gobblers which I could sell for enough to raise the whole 80, a very conservative estimate. I intended to keep the 40 hens and next year I should have 400 hens, clear profit. The next year 4,000 hen turkeys; next year 40,000; and the year after that I expected to have 400,000. I should then sell out at $5 each and thus make a clear profit of two million dollars! Simple! Easy as falling off a log! It seemed strange why everybody hadn't done it! It just needed the initiative and foresight of a smart young fellow like myself.

I brought my turkeys home and tried to drive them into the house I had for them to roost in at night. I chased them around and around Shoo! Shoo! and came out nowhere. We got to going rather fast and the old gobbler flapped his wings and sailed up on to the peak of the barn, followed by the others. I threatened and coaxed with righteous indignation, or something, and finally let them stay there.

During the winter they stayed around the house fairly well, but in the spring they wandered off toward the woods. I ran after them and drove them home while the gobbler gobbled his protest until he got red in the face. I fixed nests in corners of the hay mows and in the shed and put nest eggs in them. At last I saw a turkey wandering around on the hay mow all by herself. I watched her through a crack in the door. She squinted and peeked around and settled on a nest I had fixed for her. She laid a large spotted egg. So far so good.

The other turkeys started laying. Two layed in the same nest. One wanted to set and I placed twenty-two eggs under her. The other turkey continued to lay in the same nest. What was I to do? I could tell the fresh eggs and take them out by marking all the setting eggs with a lead pencil. To my sorrow, several eggs were broken before hatching time and many were infertile. After four weeks of patient sitting, she hatched seven downy birds as pretty as could be. I also set chicken hens with turkey eggs at the same time to add to the flock. The other turkeys did not do much better. One kept laying and laying and would not set at all until it was too late in the summer to hatch turkeys. My plans for raising twenty turkeys each seemed to be doomed from the start.

I kept the little turkeys on the barn floor while the grass was wet with dew and drove them in when it rained. How they gobbled the dandelion leaves I fed to them! One by one the little fellows weakened and died. I found lice and accordingly dusted mother and young with louse killer. Still turkeys died. I must be shutting them up too much, I decided, so I let them stay out in the rain under cover of the old turkey and then they died.

Things didn't look so good. My fortune making might take longer than I at first anticipated. Perhaps the old turkeys led the little fellows too far and tired them out. I put some little turkeys with chicken hens in a coop with the hen shut in and a yard for the turkeys. This was even worse than turkey mothers.

Each night I hunted up the little turkeys. I gazed out over the meadow and spied a turkey's head showing above the grass or perhaps I heard them. When I drew near, the turkey would squat in the grass and try to hide. I drove them along and could go no faster than the slowest one. In time I carried a basket in which to carry the stragglers so as to make more speed. The little turkeys dodged in and out among the tall grass in danger of being stepped upon or being left behind with its interest taken up by some juicy bug or strawberry. Sometimes the old gobbler would come strutting along, stepping on the little ones and hindering all progress. Such a time!

Before Thanksgiving, I sold some turkeys and kept the remainder for another year. Along toward the middle of the winter my turkey that kept laying so long decided to molt. There she was, running around in the winter without her feathers, just like an old maid in a nudist colony! She became sick from exposure and I put her in the hen house to keep warm. It was too late. I reconciled myself with the



thought that if I had shut her in sooner, she would probably have died, anyway, from the close confinement of the hen house.

One of my late gobblers, that was too small to sell, developed lame feet from being too young to withstand the cold. He hobbled along like a one-legged Dutchman. Having always lived on Plainfield Hill, I never actually saw a one-legged Dutchman, but if I did, I am sure he would remind me of this grand American bird.

The next spring I had to work, eat, sleep, etc., with one eye on the turkeys. I discovered one hen turkey seemed sick or hurt. I found the sharp claws of the clumsy old gobbler had badly cut her back. Nothing to do but cut the gobbler's toe nails. There I was, the would-be millionaire, on a dark night, trimming the sharp edges of my old gobbler's toe nails with my jack knife by the light of a kerosene lantern.

(*Continued on Page* 18)

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Stock For Sale This Fall?
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In these Columns.



These are the men who do the testing and keep the records for Dairy Herd Improvement Associations in Litchfield County, Connecticut. They are, from left to right: John Rowlson, Harold Hale, Frederick Hellerich, Edwin Pierce, and Francis Fournier.



By J. F. "Doc" ROBERTS

NOW that the summer season with its usual business trips, judging trips, state and county fairs, and vacations is over, I believe that I can truthfully say that I never saw the farm producer so down in spirits or so short in actual cash, and I know that I never saw crops so good or such an abundant growing season. (Editor's Note—Since "Doc" wrote this the Federal-State Milk Marketing Order has been approved and as a result dairymen, at least, are feeling a lot better.)

From a livestock standpoint, these two conditions make really a sad situation. Just when the producer could get himself into a strong position, and do it cheaply and advantageously, he has neither the confidence, the initiative, nor the money to go ahead. My honest and best judgment is that every farmer should exert every effort to get into livestock of some kind this fall. I was taught that abundant crops meant wealth and were cause for Thanksgiving, and I am still foolish enough to believe that the abundant crops this year all over the country will produce wealth enough to improve all conditions before spring.

* * *

Attending the New Hampshire State Farm and Home Week at the College in Durham, on August 17th, I heard Prof. J. G. Archibald of the Animal Husbandry Department of Massachusetts State College say that hay comprised 61 per cent of all crops grown in the Northeast, while it was only 13 per cent for the rest of the country. I am offering you this thought to emphasize the importance of the hay crop and its only outlet, livestock, in the Northeast. Also I read the article entitled "Vitamins", by Mr. L. A. Maynard in the *American Agriculturist* of August 13th, which I hope you have all read even though probably you and I hardly know what they're talking about when they talk about vitamins. We could all understand this article, however, and please note that again "hays" are about their only source of supply.

* * *

This year at the Morgan Horse Show at Windsor, Vermont, they divided the Morgans into two classes, new and old type. The new type compares with our thoroughbred, which to me is not a true Morgan. The old type, or Justin type, still carries the blocky compactness, even though it does lack weight, and is beautiful. The horse, all through New England, is showing a revival in interest, and the weekly shows that the New England Horse Show Association are putting on are proving more and more successful each year. Throughout Kansas and the Middle West, they are having a very severe epidemic of encephalitis, or sleeping sickness, and I have heard of an outbreak in a city in Massachusetts, where over 40 horses have already been lost. This is mentioned to caution buyers and prospective buyers of horses which have been transported distances, or will have to be transported distances.

* * *

At New Hampshire State, I saw Cy Tyrell judging a class of nineteen Boys' and Girls' Club cattle, and also for showmanship. This was the final to select the ten best for a trip to the Eastern States Exposition, and these boys and girls had worked so hard and had done such a good job, I believe it was about the toughest place I ever saw a judge placed in. At Marshall, Michigan, I judged a Future Farmers of America lamb show, and these boys had done such excellent work that I thought I was in a tougher spot. When we all see such intelligent effort, interest and accomplishment of our farm boys and girls, it is not hard to believe that they are a long, long way from the W. P. A.

What I Learned About Turkeys

(*Continued from Page* 17)

In the hope that my turkey eggs would hatch better, I sprinkled them with water once in a while and placed sods in the turkey nests to keep the eggs from drying out. It didn't seem to do any harm; that was one comfort, the only comfort in fact.

I succeeded in raising from three old turkeys a thrifty bunch of about two dozen young ones to over six weeks of age. Turkeys are supposed to be quite hardy after they are six weeks old. Notice, I didn't say they are hardy. I said they are supposed to be hardy. These particular turkeys, being vigorous, wandered farther from home than my others. One night I hunted from chore time till dark without being able to find them. Never mind, I thought, they will probably be all right. Early in the morning, I heard a commotion around the turkey house and one old turkey and two young ones had come home and were squawking and taking on to beat the band. About half a mile from home, I found many feathers. A fox had killed two old turkeys and over twenty young ones in a single night! What I wouldn't like to do to that fox!

The third year I bought a new gobbler to make a change of breeding. I tried a different scheme. I set my turkey eggs in my incubator after I had hatched my chickens. By the time the turkey eggs hatched, the chickens were old enough to be removed from the brooder house, thus making room for the little turkeys. I raised the chickens and then the turkeys on wire screens. The chickens did well, but the turkeys seemed to be frail and die. They huddled together on the floor long after they should be roosting on their perches. They were more scraggly looking and gained in weight even more slowly than the turkeys I had raised by natural means. The man who told me that turkeys were not apt to do well when raised on the same land with hens knew what he was talking about.

The hens brought in a steady income from eggs while the turkeys brought in an income only once a year. So I said, "The turkeys must go. Three times and out. I shall sell them all. There may be money in turkeys, but they are certainly mighty close with it."

With the help of a kind neighbor I made a contact with a turkey buyer and sold them all at eighteen cents a pound. Thus I bade the turkey business, "good bye."

I had about as much money as when I started and so I had the fun of raising turkeys all free for nothing. Now, when in a pensive mood, I like to shut my eyes, smell the new mown hay, and watch my far flung line of turkeys sweeping across the great meadow with the grasshoppers fleeing before them; or dream of watching the old gobbler strutting and puffing, very big, very red, and very proud.

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LIVESTOCK Sales Events

Cattle Sales

Sept. 10	Jersey sale at Faughan River Farm, Marlton, N. J.
Sept 17	George E. Page Holstein sale, Troy, Pa.
Sept. 23	St. Lawrence Valley Ayrshire Club Sale, Gouverneur, N. Y.
Sept. 24	Second Douglaston Manor Guernsey sale, Pulaski. N. Y.
Sept. 26	Cayuga County Guernsey sale, Auburn, N. Y.
Sept. 27	Vermont Jersey Cattle Club Sale, Hartland Fairgrounds, Hartland.
Sept. 28	4th Annual Massachusetts Guernsey sale, High Hill Farm, New Bedford, Mass.
Sept. 30	Dutchess County Guernsey Consignment Sale, Rhinebeck, N. Y., the last of September.
Sept. 30	Sale of sixty Sunny Ridge Farms Guernseys at the farm, Chadds Ford Junction, Pa.
Sept. 30	Pennsylvania Guernsey sale, Doylestown, Pa.
Oct. 1	Peeble Hill Farm Guernsey Sale, Doylestown, Pa.
Oct. 1	Stony Ford Farm Ayrshire Dispersal Sale, Goshen, N. Y.
Oct. 3	Hilltop-Rockingham Guernsey Sale, Suffield, Conn.
Oct. 4	Vermont Ayrshire Club Sale, Rutland, Vt.
Oct. 6	Holstein dispersal of D. V. Barton' herd, Tunkhannock, Pa.
Oct. 17	Beechwood Farms Guernsey dispersal sale, Maryland State Fair Grounds.
Oct. 26	Allegany-Steuben Ayrshire Club Sale, Hornell, N. Y.

Coming Events

Sept. 10	Field Day American Dahlia Society, Connecticut State College, Storrs.
Sept. 13-17	Westchester County Flower Show, White Plains, N. Y.
Sept. 14-17	Poultry Products Marketing School, University of Maryland, College Park, Md.
Sept. 18-24	Eastern States Exposition, Springfield, Mass.
Sept. 22	Pennsylvania Nut Growers Field Day, Pikestown, Pa.
Sept. 25-Oct. 1	New Jersey State Fair, Trenton, N. J.
Oct. 8-15	Columbus, Ohio, National Dairy Show.
Oct. 14-18	4th NEPPCO Exposition, Commerce Hall of Port of Authority Bldg., 8th Ave. and 15th St., New York City.
Oct. 15	Connecticut Beekeepers Meeting, Hotel Bond, Hartford.
Nov. 16-17	23rd Annual Meeting New York State Farm Bureau, Buffalo, N. Y.
Nov. 16-24	72nd Annual Convention of the National Grange, Portland, Oregon.
Dec. 7-8	Connecticut Pomological Society, Annual Meeting probably at Hartford.
Dec. 13-16	New York State Grange, Jamestown, N. Y.
Jan. 5	Connecticut Farm Bureau Federation, Hartford.

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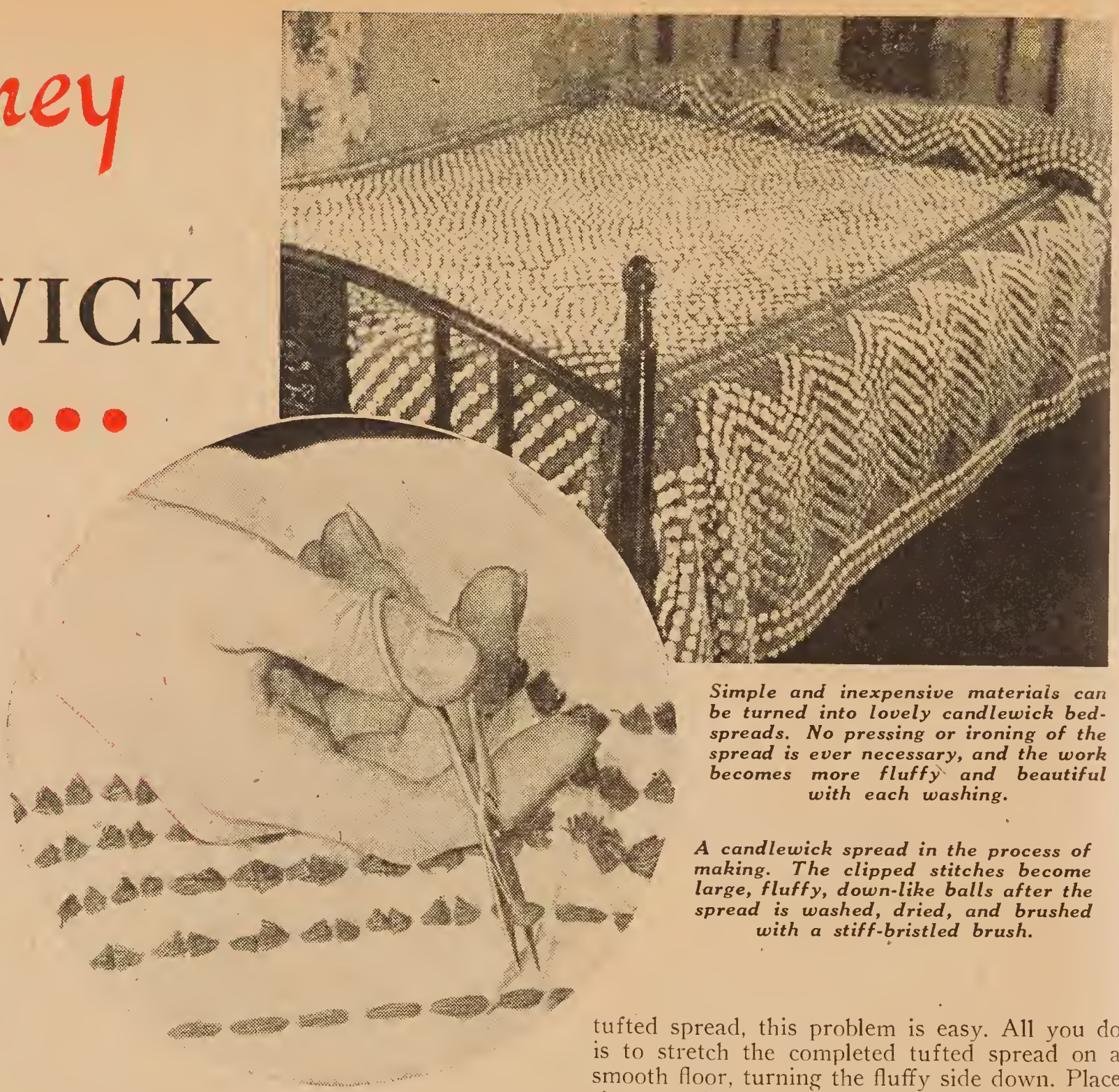
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All birds are B.W.D. tested and reactors removed.
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Spare Money THE CANDLEWICK ••• WAY •••

By Will Whittenburg



Simple and inexpensive materials can be turned into lovely candlewick bedspreads. No pressing or ironing of the spread is ever necessary, and the work becomes more fluffy and beautiful with each washing.

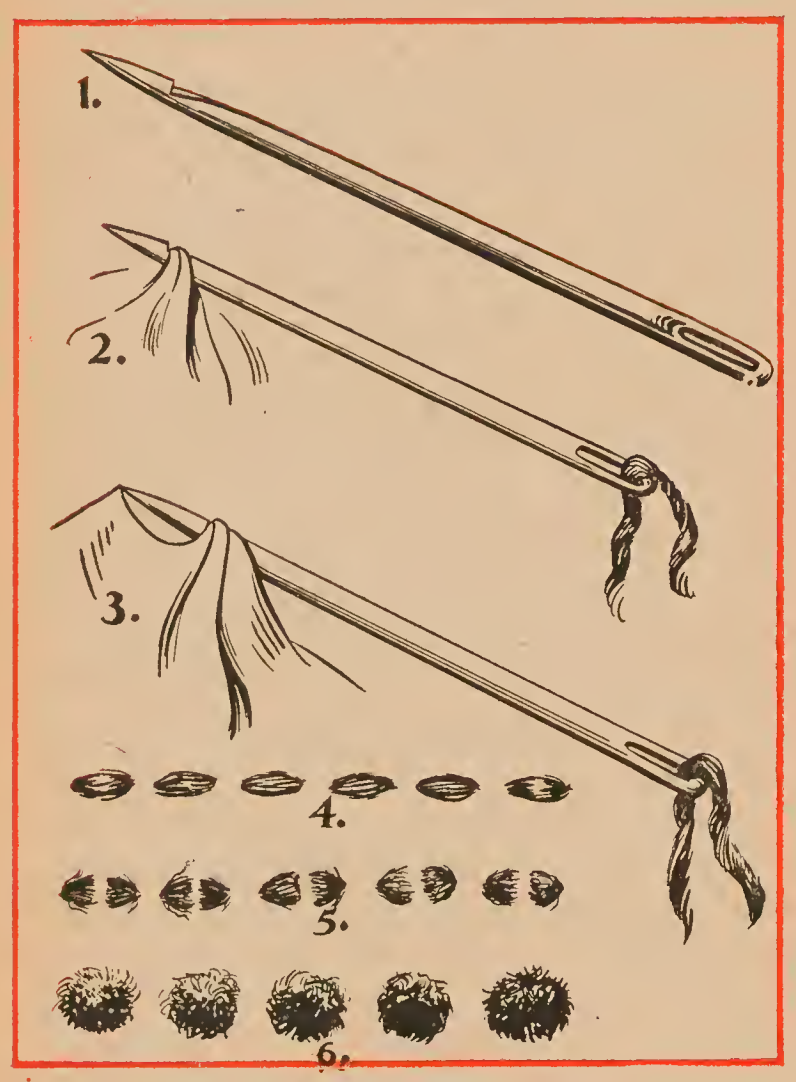
A candlewick spread in the process of making. The clipped stitches become large, fluffy, down-like balls after the spread is washed, dried, and brushed with a stiff-bristled brush.

DOWN in the foothills of the Blue Ridge Mountains in northwestern Georgia is a group of farm women and girls engaged in a unique industry that puts money into their pockets. They do their work in a comfortable chair by their own fireside during spare moments. their only working tools being a large needle, a pair of scissors and a small piece of rubber cut from an inner tube. The materials used are plain sheeting material of bleached or unbleached cotton, and ordinary twelve-strand untwisted cotton yarn.

This unusual method of making money in spare time was started several years ago by a mountain farm woman. Today it has grown into a moderate industry. Several companies have been formed in local towns and now send out trucks into the rural districts loaded with materials and thread to supply the needs of the women and girls who create these beautiful bedspreads, rugs and other small articles for the house, and also personal wearing apparel.

While it has grown into an industry in this section and has been commercialized by a small number of companies, the vast majority of candlewick bedspreads are still marketed by independent farm women and girls.

The women report that tufting is easier and far less tedious than most handwork, such as embroidery or crocheting. Certainly, it is less expensive to make, though to the tourist and department store buyers, tufted work seems more beautiful. And, it becomes more beautiful and fluffy with each laundering.



1. *Notched needle used in tufting.*
2. *Illustrates first stitch resting in the notch, just before measuring from notch to point to take the second stitch.*
3. *Shows three gathered stitches still on needle, and the beginning of the next stitch.*
4. *The stitch.*
5. *The stitches after being clipped with scissors.*
6. *Shows fluffs after being washed and brushed.*

How is the tufting done? Here are exact directions for doing it. If a ready-gauged tufting needle is not obtainable, simply get a large coarse needle about three or four inches long and, using a file, make a notch or gauge on the needle one-half an inch from the point, as the diagram illustrates. This gauge determines the length of stitches, which the pictures and drawings also demonstrate. It is best to put a long thread into your needle, letting the ends of the thread be even, as the work must be done with a double thread. A sugar or flour sack will make a good piece of material for your first practice tufting, and if your local store does not stock the untwisted cotton tufting yarn, they can get it for you easily and quickly, or you can procure it through one of the mail order companies.

To prepare the cloth, take an ordinary lead pencil and mark off a few lines, draw a flower, or cross the pencil lines so as to form squares or diamond shapes. Now follow the lines with your threaded needle, inserting the point of it into the cloth just enough to hold a thread firmly. Each stitch is separated from the next one by the distance from the point of the needle to the notched gauge. You can make ten or twenty stitches before it is necessary to pull the needle completely through the cloth. At this point, you will need to use the piece of inner tube rubber to get a firm grip on the needle to pull it through the gathered folds of the sheeting. When you have the design completely worked, clip each stitch in the center with a sharp pointed scissors. Speed will come with practice.

If the work is done on sheeting, or any washable material, it is now ready for boiling and washing. When the piece starts drying, take a brush with stiff bristles and brush the tufting briskly several times before it is dry. This changes the clipped stitches into large, fluffy, down-like balls. No pressing or ironing of the bedspread is necessary, and the work becomes more fluffy and beautiful with each washing.

Getting your first complete pattern to work by may be a difficulty. If you can obtain an already tufted spread, this problem is easy. All you do is to stretch the completed tufted spread on a smooth floor, turning the fluffy side down. Place the new sheet on top of this, and rub over the tufted design with a lightly greased piece of sheet lead, or even the greased bottom of an aluminum pan. This will leave a small black dot for each stitch of the tufted pattern.

One very popular item is a spread for baby's crib, a simple bunny rabbit pattern being appropriate, and the cost should not be more than thirty cents. All these pieces can be worked in an endless variety of patterns and colors.

To make rugs and bath mats, work lines closely and parallel to each other. These close lines, running parallel to each other, make it possible to clip several stitches at a time and the result is a solid pattern of beautiful close ridges resembling fur. For the beginner, however, it would be wise to avoid patterns with heavy work. Lighter, more simple patterns often sell as well or even better. But you can soon work any design that you or your customer desires.

Now a word about marketing your work. Selling the bedspreads has proved to be the simplest task of all. All you need is a clothes line at the side of the road, a few tufted bedspreads, a rug and bathmat or two, and a neat "For Sale" sign. A display of this type will stop many a passer-by.

Tourists buying from Georgia women almost always get the address of the maker of the bedspreads. The first bedspread bought is only a beginning. The customer becomes a willing salesman among friends and neighbors.

Your tufting work can be shown at county and community fairs, or at women's club meetings with very profitable results.

Another idea is to send a sample of your work to some friend in another section of the country. She will be glad to show the work to her friends and give them your address for orders. You need not even go to the expense of sending a bedspread in this way. A kitchen apron with a tufted line around the edges and a bunch of grapes or cherries, perhaps in colored yarn, or flowers worked in the center, will demonstrate what your work is like, and cannot cost more than ten or fifteen cents. These aprons are good sellers along the roadside too. A light pattern that can be made in an hour, brings fifty cents to Georgia women.



BLACK– *for Early Fall*

BLACK is the word for early fall dresses. Better if the black is also rough surfaced or cloky. For a dressy dress, nothing is better than crush resistant velvet. Surface interest in materials, whether silk, spun rayon or wool also indicates the season's trend.

The windbreaker jacket is more popular than ever.

DRESS PATTERN No. 3348 gives a choice of high or V-neck, of sleeves fitted or open at the wrist. It is an excellent style and the pattern ranges in sizes 14, 16, 18, 20 years, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44-inch bust. Size 36 requires 3⅝ yards of 39-inch material with ⅜ yard 39-inch contrasting material.

JACKET PATTERN No. 2058 is really two patterns in one. The waistline jacket zips up to the snug little standup collar. The hiplength model buttons up to a flat Peter Pan collar. Plain or plaid flannel, suede, tweedy woolens or jersey would work up beautifully in this pattern which may be had in sizes 6, 8, 10, 12, 14 years. Size 8 requires 1⅛ yards of 54 inch material with 1⅛ yards of 39-inch lining for the buttoned-down-the-front jacket. The "zipper" requires 1 yard of 54-inch material with 1 yard of 39-inch lining.

TO ORDER: Write name, address and pattern size and number clearly and enclose 15c in stamps. Address Pattern Dept., *American Agriculturist*, 10 North Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Add 12c for a copy of our new Fall and Winter Fashion Catalog.

Aunt Janet's Favorite Recipe

OUR GOOD fall friend, the lima bean, is plenty good just plain boiled in salted water and served with melted butter or bacon drippings, but no matter how good anything is, it is better if varied from time to time. Try this for a company dish:

Lima Bean Special

Drain 1 quart of cooked lima beans; put in a saucepan with ½ cup butter, 3 tablespoons lemon juice and ½ teaspoon minced parsley; toss with a fork until well mixed. Or, try a succotash pie on your men folks and see how that registers:

Succotash Pie

1 cup green lima beans
2 tablespoons butter
2 cups green corn pulp
1 teaspoon salt
¼ teaspoon pepper

Cut corn from cobs and, 1½ hours before serving, put corn cobs and beans over fire with cold water to cover. Boil one hour, remove cobs, add corn, salt and pepper and boil 30 minutes. Add more water if needed. Add butter last.

Arrange the succotash in a pie dish, put a pastry crust on top and bake 20 to 25 minutes. About ½ cup of grated cheese stirred into the hot succotash is an excellent addition.

Fighting H-E-A-T *in the Kitchen*

Contest Brings Prize-Winning Suggestions



I HAVE rebelled this summer as never before at eating three meals a day, week in and week out, inside four hot walls. I didn't mind the work so much as I did missing the out-of-doors. Our evening meal is served after chores which is a fine arrangement for the men, but ordinarily it keeps the housewife busy overtime.

We have a nice lawn, so we decided to eat our evening meal there. We used a table to hold food as sort of a buffet service. A few comfortable chairs were added to the bench already there.

Everyone welcomed the change, and there are ten in the family this summer. After we had finished eating, we packed the dishes into a large dishpan and let them go until we washed the breakfast dishes.

We are now planning to make the outdoor eating habit permanent by building some weather-proof furniture, and we hope another year to have an outdoor fireplace.—MRS. V. C., *New York.*

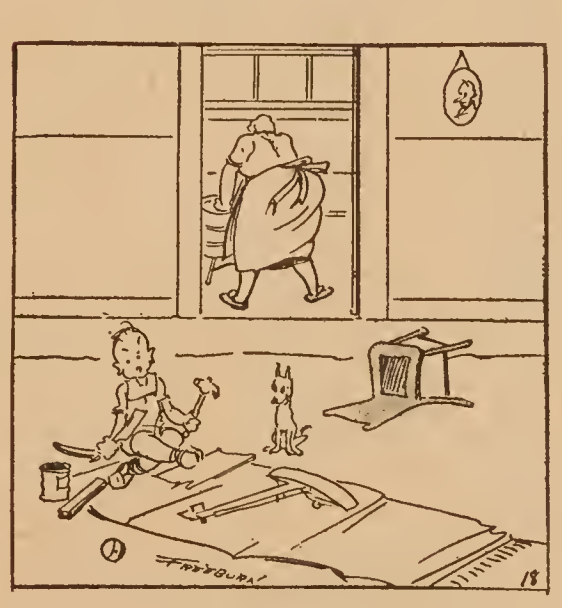
* * *

Pressure Cooker for Speed

AN ICE BOX bought second-hand for $5 and a mail order pressure cooker, $9 delivered, are my biggest summer helps. The pressure cooker processes my canned vegetables in ¼ the time required by the hot water bath method. I also use it almost every day to cook dinner, thus saving time and pot-watching. I can cook an entire meal on one burner of the oil stove in ⅓ the time needed on a wood stove.

I cook enough food for several meals at one time, and the ice box keeps it fresh. Along with apple or berry pies, I also bake at least one pastry shell. After the fruit pies are eaten, I make a double recipe of chocolate or caramel pudding. I re-heat the pastry shell and fill it with cool pudding, serving the remainder of the pudding later with sliced bananas or whipped cream.

I learned the re-heat trick from a cafeteria cook. I make a double recipe of biscuit dough, cut part into biscuits, and put the rest into a pie pan for shortcake. For a later meal I take the cold biscuits, put them into a brown paper sugar sack, fold over the end, and heat in the oven or covered skillet until the paper begins to scorch, which takes about five minutes. They taste just as though they are fresh, and can be served with creamed chicken or dried beef gravy, or can be used as dessert with honey or jam.—MRS. H. R. B., *New York.*



"Bobbie! Stop playing with papa's razor this instant. Mama wants to open a can."

* * *

Don't Waste Heat

WE HAVE no electricity, and I use wood for fuel. For a quick fire, I often fill an old paper bag with chips. I pour a little kerosene on it and put my teakettle on immediately. It boils within a very few minutes.

For Tuesday's ironing, one of the hottest jobs, my gasoline iron does perfect work, but if I have just a few things to iron, I put the irons on the stove when I sit down to eat, and after I finish, I use the irons as long as the heat lasts.—MRS. L. T., *New Hampshire.*

* * *

Let the Air Circulate

SEVERAL years ago my husband made full-length screens for the kitchen windows, and during the hot weather, the windows are taken out entirely, thus giving a fine current of air through the kitchen. The air in the kitchen is never stifling.

We also installed an oil burner in the kitchen range, and always turn off the heat just as soon as possible.—MRS. E. T., *Maine.*

* * *

Cook and Keep Cool

I HAVE been working in one of those red hot kitchens for the past 27 summers, doing the family canning besides the necessary three meals a day for a family which now numbers eight.

This being a decidedly hot summer in our locality, I began to get tired of the extra heat generated by the old wood-burning cook stove. Even the man of the house seemed to mind it when he came in to wash up for meals. I'm afraid he slighted some of the grease spots in his haste to get out of the kitchen. So we held a family conference and decided to try electricity for a change. We installed a new and up-to-the-minute model electric range. Now when I start to make a cake or pie, I turn a switch and my oven is hot by the time I am ready to use it. A minute chime tells me when the product is baked, and all the time I could hold my hand on top of the stove above the oven, so very little heat is added to the kitchen.

If electricity is available, that is one satisfactory way to solve the problem of the "Red Hot Kitchen."—MRS. E. B. C., *New York.*

* * *

Early Morning Cooking

WE DO all of our cooking for the day early in the morning, thus saving on fuel. It takes only a short time to warm up vegetables, meat, and potatoes for supper if everything is all cooked, and in the meantime it keeps the tank full of hot water for dish washing.—MRS. E. D., *Maine.*

* * *

Dinner in the Oven

A YEAR AGO we bought a stove that used bottled gas. We have noticed such a difference in the temperature as compared to what it was when we used wood for fuel. The oven is insulated to hold in the heat, and I cook a good many oven meals.

I enjoy my stove, and wish every housekeeper had one.—MRS. E. J. F., *New Hampshire.*

Today in Aunt Janet's Garden

Check the List of Garden Chores

THERE are two reasons why I like to do everything possible in the fall rather than wait until spring. The first reason is that spring brings with it a great many other chores beside garden work and the second one is that I like to do a certain amount of rearranging while I remember clearly the faults of the garden this season.

Narcissus and hyacinth bulbs ought to be in by now; also Madonna lilies and the hardy Hall's amaryllis.

The bulbous iris, Dutch and Spanish, should be planted now; they require good drainage and need a liberal mulch for protection here. So far, I have found the English iris hardy although they are bulbous also. German or bearded iris can still be divided, but probably will not bloom next year.

Other plants which should be moved in late summer or early fall are Oriental poppies, bleeding heart, day lilies, and Virginia cowslip. The Oriental poppies may be separated or if you wish to have additional plants the roots may be cut into 2 inch lengths and planted about 2 inches deep. The tuberous roots of day lilies, bleeding heart and Virginia cowslip (mertensia — also called Virginia bluebells) may be divided as you would divide peonies which also should be divided now.

Certain hardy annuals may be planted so they will bloom earlier next spring than spring sown seed could possibly do. Annual poppies, bachelor buttons, calendula, alyssum, candytuft and calliopsis are on the list.

Hardy phlox, especially three year old clumps, should be divided, discarding the woody center and using only the fresh young growth around the outside of the clump. All early flowering perennials are best if set out now, rather than in the spring. It is already getting late to divide painted daisies, but delphiniums and columbines could well be done now.

The Old Squire's Great-Grandson

VI. SPINDLETOP.

By C. A. STEPHENS

AFTER drilling for oil at Corpus Christi and getting nothing but muddy water, Halsy set off to walk all the way home, minus his money, which he had spent to the last dollar. To Professor Latimer at Beaumont he wrote a letter telling of his ill success.

The young oil seeker's chagrin can perhaps be imagined. But the people at Corpus Christi were not slow to appreciate what had happened. Like many another pioneer in this haphazard life of ours, Halsy had "builded better than he knew," for his "oil" well was the first of hundreds of artesian wells that are now transforming the country thereabouts from what was practically a desert into a fertile agricultural belt.

It was not till some time in December that Professor Latimer replied to his letter. "Of course you did not drill deep enough to strike an oil pool," the professor wrote. "You could hardly expect to do so with a rig such as you employed. None the less you did a great thing for those coast counties. I congratulate you. Water is better than oil for them; and I feel sure that the flow from the wells they are now boring there will be steady and permanent. And don't you be greatly disappointed or discouraged about oil in Texas. Just now the indications for tapping it here at Beaumont are very promising. We are almost certain to do so, I think, and at no very expensive depth. I would not wish to take you from your duties at home, or lead you to abandon your course at the university, but, if you feel like coming to Beaumont and can do so without detriment to your family affairs, I feel sure we could soon show you something rather wonderful in the way of oil and make it worth your while to join us. This, however, is a matter for you yourself to think over and decide about. My daughter, Hadassah, sends cordial remembrances of her brief acquaintance with you at Austin."

AFTER Halsy's misadventure at Corpus Christi, it is not strange that his mother and grandmother sought to dissuade him from further wildcatting for oil. But something moved him to go to Beaumont and see what the lame professor had to show him. I would not say that the "remembrances" sent him by Hadassah had anything to do with it, but that is possible.

Fifty miles west of Beaumont the train became crowded, more and more people coming aboard at every station. All seemed excited. Evidently something had happened. Everyone was talking of oil. Captain Lucas's well on Spindletop had struck a "gusher," they said.

It seemed to Halsy that the entire population of Texas was en route for Beaumont. The train stopped at some distance from the town, and immediately the whole crowd of passengers jumped down from the coaches and started running across the prairie in the direction of half a dozen derricks, over one of which hung a black cloud. Halsy raced along with the others and on coming nearer heard a dull roar, as of a freight train crossing a bridge. A solid column of oil black as molasses was shooting up through the shattered derrick, spreading out and falling in showers and splashes on all sides—a sight never to be forgotten.

At least two thousand people had gathered, watching it. Lucas and several of his men were attempting to stretch a rope round the derrick and warning the on-lookers to fall back. "Keep back! Get back!" they shouted. "There's gas coming up. You'll get choked. Put out that cigarette! Put out your pipe, or you'll burn up." The gas could be smelled far and wide; but a norther was blowing that day, and the gusts carried the falling shower of oil to the lee side of the derrick, where it was running a black, turbid stream down the incline toward the Neches River. The gusher had started suddenly three days before. It was estimated to be belching oil at the rate of seventy thousand barrels a day, all of which was going to waste. Lucas himself had been taken by surprise, with no preparations for storing the oil in tanks. Tidings of the outburst had gone over the whole country, and already oil men and speculators in land were rushing into Beaumont by every train the railway could furnish. From a village of a few hundred people, mostly lumbermen, the population mounted to fourteen thousand within a fortnight. People were sleeping in tents, sheds and under lumber piles. Gamblers, crooks, pickpockets and other bad characters arrived by the hundreds, and it soom became dangerous to go abroad at night.

Lucas had either purchased or leased nearly all the land about his well. During one week the price of land round Spindletop Hill rose from two to a thousand dollars an acre, and certain lots near the new gusher sold for as high as ten and fifteen thousand.

HALSY meanwhile was looking round to find the Latimers, no easy matter in the midst of the turmoil. The professor's letter had been dated at Beaumont, with no other address. Nearly famished the next morning, Halsy applied at more than twenty eating places before he was able to purchase one very poor ham sandwich for fifty cents. A stray dog that was tagging after watched him so wistfully that Halsy went back and paid twenty-five cents more for a few scraps of bacon to give to it.

After drifting about, making fruitless inquiries, until noon, Halsy decided to return home and went to the railway station; there fortune favored him. Huge sheets of iron were being unloaded from cars in the yard, and he happened to see the name of Latimer painted on several of them. On making inquiry at the freight office, he learned that the iron was for an oil tank that was being constructed near a well that Alpheus Latimer was drilling at Spindletop Hill.

THE professor, it appeared, had leased a tract of four acres on the borders of Spindletop, three months before, and had been quietly at work since October. More provident than Lucas or any of the other oil-seekers, he had realized the uselessness of tapping the oil pools till means were provided for storing the oil and a pipe line laid eighteen miles in length, from the wells down to tidewater at Port Arthur. Near the derrick where the drill was rising and falling steadily stood a new board shanty, and not far away a circular pit, fifty feet in diameter, had been excavated. Great piles of sheet iron were stacked about it and farther on piles of four-inch pipe, for the contemplated pipe line.

The roaring gusher was a quarter of a mile or more away, but a shift of the wind was now bringing gas, oil spray and driblets raining down on the shanty and, what was more dangerous, on and about the engine that worked the drill. When Halsy espied him, the professor in an oil-bespattered waterproof coat was setting up a temporary shed over the fire box. Many people were coming and going, and the professor did not at once notice Halsy's approach. He probably had forgotten him; but his daughter presently appeared at the door of the shanty, also enveloped in a waterproof garment, the hood of which covered her hair. "Oh!" she cried. "If there isn't Joseph August Halstead! Look, father!"

Professor Latimer turned. "Ah, welcome!" he said. "Glad to see my one disciple at Austin. You were the only person there who took my lecture seriously. You will go down in Texas history as the man who bored the first artesian well at Corpus Christi!"

"I thought I would come and see what you had to show me," Halsy said. "Good! I did say I hoped to have something to show you, but I had no idea, when I wrote, that it would be such an oil volcano as this," Professor Latimer replied with a hopeless gesture toward the gusher. "All going to waste, too! That's a calamity. It's wicked to go boring here until they know how they can handle the oil. This whole hill rests upon an oil lake. I'm only afraid it will get afire and blow up!"

"It's an awful place here!" the professor's daughter said. "We'll be lucky to get away alive—and we have put all our money into this well and the tanks and pipes! We must stay now and see it through. And if we are not burned or smothered, we are likely enough to be robbed and murdered! The place swarms with toughs. But what possessed you to bring that poor dog with you?"

"He has lost his master, and there's so much gas and oil round here his nose is no good for tracking him," Halsy explained; "so he sticks to me."

"We will have him for a watchdog!" exclaimed Miss Latimer. "We need one." She named him "Bill Sikes," he looked so savage.

The Latimers were living in that little shanty, cooking their food and sleeping there; but they contrived a tent, from a large black tarpaulin, adjoining the shanty, for Halsy to lodge in. They had twenty men at work drilling the well and erecting the oil tank; but there was everything to do, and Halsy fell to work with them.

TWO days later another well that was being drilled on the far side of Spindletop struck a gusher. It was now believed that every well thereabouts would yield untold quantities of oil. Professor Latimer was among the most sanguine, his theory being that an oil lake of vast dimensions was underneath that whole region about Beaumont. Drilling of fourteen new wells was begun during the next few days. The excitement was at its height. Every acre of land on or about Spindletop was sold and resold at constantly higher prices. Speculators by the dozens came to the Latimers' shanty every day, offering to buy them out, to all of whom the professor said, "No, sir!" with surprising emphasis.

The agent of a great oil company at

The Song of the Lazy Farmer



MY NEIGHBOR'S got the rheumatiz, he says there ain't a thing that is so hard to stand as that disease, it stiffens up his back and knees and sours his disposition so he ain't the man I used to know. He's tried most ev'ry kind of pill and rubbed on liniment until whene'er the wind is right you get a whiff that smells just like the vet. Yet all the liniment he's tried don't seem to penetrate his hide or oil his joints, he groans and creaks; the worse he feels the more he seeks to find some lotion that, by heck, will limber up his toes and neck.

I, too, might be as sore and stiff as neighbor's bones and muscles if I hadn't found out long ago that buttermilk brings back the glow of youth and fills you full of pep and makes you prance with ev'ry step. Your alimentary canal will allus treat you like a pal, and help you feel as fine as silk if just filled full of buttermilk. I drink a quart or two each day, and with them lactic germs at play inside of me, a-takin' holt, they makes me feel just like a colt. It ain't no use to sit and yearn for vanished youth, it's in the churn; with buttermilk at ev'ry meal, you'd be surprised how good you'll feel.

The Amateur Poet's Corner

Because of the number of contributions, we do not return poems not published. Keep a copy of your poem.

The limit in length is sixteen (16) lines, and poem must be original and written by an amateur. $2.00 will be paid to the author of each one printed. Check will be mailed on or about first day of month following publication.

Send poems to Poetry Editor, *American Agriculturist*, P. O. Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y.

On Growing Old

I think that I shall not mind growing old:
The end of day is always calm and still,
The sun in glory sinks behind the hill
As day is o'er.

I think that I shall not mind growing old:
The autumn comes in golden glory down,
The year a-dying wears a silver crown
As winter comes.

I think that I shall not mind growing old:
The birch tree bends before the gentlest breeze,
A power greater than itself it sees
As it sways.

—Barbara Barker Bradley, Southfield, Mass.

New York had now arrived at Beaumont and was looking the situation over with a view to acquiring rights there. He came up to Halsy, who was watching the drill, and asked the depth to which they had gone and looked at the new tank and the pipe for the pipe line. "You seem to feel pretty sure you are going to strike oil," was his comment.

"Oh, yes," Halsy replied. "Professor Latimer has no doubts as to that."

THE agent came back the next day and after interviewing the professor offered seventy-five thousand dollars for their well, tank and what else they had done there—an offer Latimer treated as a joke. Later the agent raised his offer to ninety thousand, which was still promptly refused.

But the professor's daughter looked thoughtful. "Father," she said as they were taking supper in their shanty, "don't you think it would be safer for us to accept this offer and get away from here?" The professor looked hurt. "It would be throwing away a million dollars!" he exclaimed. But his daughter remained thoughtful.

"Well, Hadassah," the professor said at length, "it is your money that we have put in here, and if you insist on selling out I must not oppose it, whatever I think!"

Halsy now learned, what he had guessed before, that it was Hadassah Latimer's money that they were investing in the lease, the well and the tanks.

Her maternal grandmother, for whom she had been named, had left her a dowry of thirty thousand dollars, all of which was being risked there at Beaumont. That evening she came out to Halsy while he was picking up the tools, after the day's work about the well was done.

"I don't know what to do," she said to him. "I don't know what I ought to do. Father wants to go on. He is full of hope, and I hate to disappoint him. Father is a great geologist, but he isn't and never has been a business man. He is too scientific for business. Joe,"—for by that name she had begun to call Halsy,—"tell me what you think!"

"Oh, I am not competent to advise you!" he exclaimed. "I don't know enough about it."

"Nobody knows about it!" cried Hadassah. "Everybody here is oil crazy! But you have a good head. I've seen that. Think! What would you do?"

Thus adjured, it is safe to say that Halsy thought as hard as he could. Later that evening he went out with Bill Sikes and walked round Spindletop. Drill rods were clanking and hundreds of lanterns rushing to and fro. One well, he learned, had gone down sixteen hundred feet without tapping the supposed great pool, while another, on the other side of the hill, had struck salt water at a thousand. He overheard one speculator say, "I've cleared up fifty thousand on oil leases, and tomorrow I take the train for home." But another boasted that his two wells were good for half a million.

Halsy went back to his tent, bewildered, and lay awake weighing the pros and cons of Hadassah's problem. Wealth might come from a gusher, but what if they couldn't control it? What if it took fire? What if fire swept the whole hilltop? An old Saxon proverb that his grandmother often repeated came into his mind: "One fish in the basket is worth ten in the brook." Bill Sikes snuggled up to him, and at last he fell asleep again, but the problem went on in his mind. Halsy waked suddenly from hearing a voice say, "Sell out, Hadassah. Sell out." He found that it was his own voice; he was talking in his sleep. The conviction had taken possession of him that his friends should accept the offer made them and sell at once.

DAY had just dawned; he dressed in haste and knocked at the shanty door. "You asked me to think and tell you," he said abruptly when Miss Latimer at length appeared. "I have thought. You had better sell. 'One fish in the basket is worth ten in the brook.'"

His positiveness surprised her; she laughed in spite of her anxiety. "I dare say you are right, but what makes you so sure?" she asked.

"Everything makes me sure," said he. "You had better sell out."

Hadassah Latimer looked troubled. "Last night I almost promised father I would go on here," she admitted. "I hate to disappoint him."

But Halsy still said, "Don't go on. Take what is offered and get away from Spindletop. There are other new oil fields in Texas where the risks are not so great."

"I feel sure you are right. Poor father will be dreadfully disappointed, but he had better be than have us lose our all." She went in to acquaint Professor Latimer with her decision. On the following day the transfer of the property was effected and the ninety thousand dollars deposited in the national bank at Galveston.

PROFESSOR LATIMER was much depressed. "We have thrown away our chance to make a great fortune—for lack of nerve!" he exclaimed. "Just weak lack of nerve to hold on!" He looked so ill over it that his daughter thought it best to take him down to the beach, at Port Arthur, for a rest. Halsy meanwhile improved the opportunity to return home for a while.

A number of weeks passed, and then a letter arrived from Hadassah. It said:

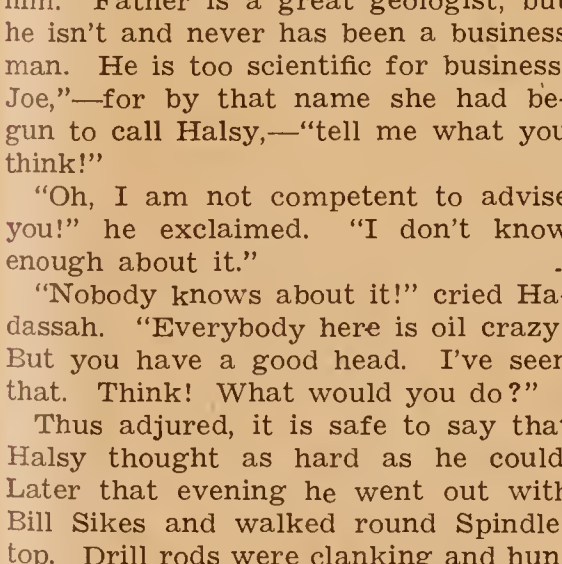
I thought you would like to hear what has been going on at Spindletop. The people we sold out to put in a new rotary drill at our oil well and went down a thousand feet deeper, twenty-two hundred in all, and gave it up. It has proved a dry hole, a "duster," as they call it! That big oil pool they all thought was under the whole of Spindletop didn't show up! Only think how we would now be feeling, if we had gone on drilling! It makes me cringe to think of it. I should be penniless and in debt, instead of ninety thousand dollars to the good. It is all due to you, Joe, and I'm thankful for the good advice you gave me. I have put five thousand of that money in your name, at the Galveston bank (please find certified account inclosed herewith). It isn't half what you deserve from me, but I beg you will accept it for the time being. We have been driving about lately prospecting for oil up near the place they call Sourlake, to the north of Beaumont. Father feels sure there is oil there and wants to start drilling a well. I hope you will join us again. Please do! I feel a lot safer when you are round.

Your grateful friend,
Hadassah Latimer.

P. S. Bill Sikes is still here. He has been following me round ever since you left us.

There is a frightful black smoke today up in the direction of Beaumont. Looks as if some of the new gushers had got afire.

(To be Continued.)





A Pasture Bouquet

(Wild Bergamot)

Flowers of pink and violet-blue,
Shades of lilac's every hue,
Some in scarlet, wine-red too,
Each a dainty, fairy shoe.

Most of us know the scarlet bee balm, those brilliant ragged blossoms that frequent wooded places where there is a brook to reflect their glorious color. But have you found the smaller lavender bergamot? The flower heads are lilac in hue, more perfect than those of the bee balm, and often arranged three in a row like natural candelabra. One such branch is a complete bouquet for desk or small side table. The dainty florets, when they fall, would make fine slippers for a fairy queen.

Great clumps of these lovely wild flowers grow just over the fence in our neighbor's dry pasture land. Nature selects strange places for her gardens. She seems to delight in planting beauty spots where one would least expect to find them. The boys discovered the wild bergamot patch five years ago in August, and each summer since that date I have had at least one bouquet of the lovely lilac-purple flowers.

But the nosegay that Tom brought me from that pasture last year held a surprise. Among the lavender flower heads was one rose-red cluster, not at all purple in hue, nor the scarlet of bee balm, but a rich wine-red—the variety Rubra.—*Mrs. G. H. E.*

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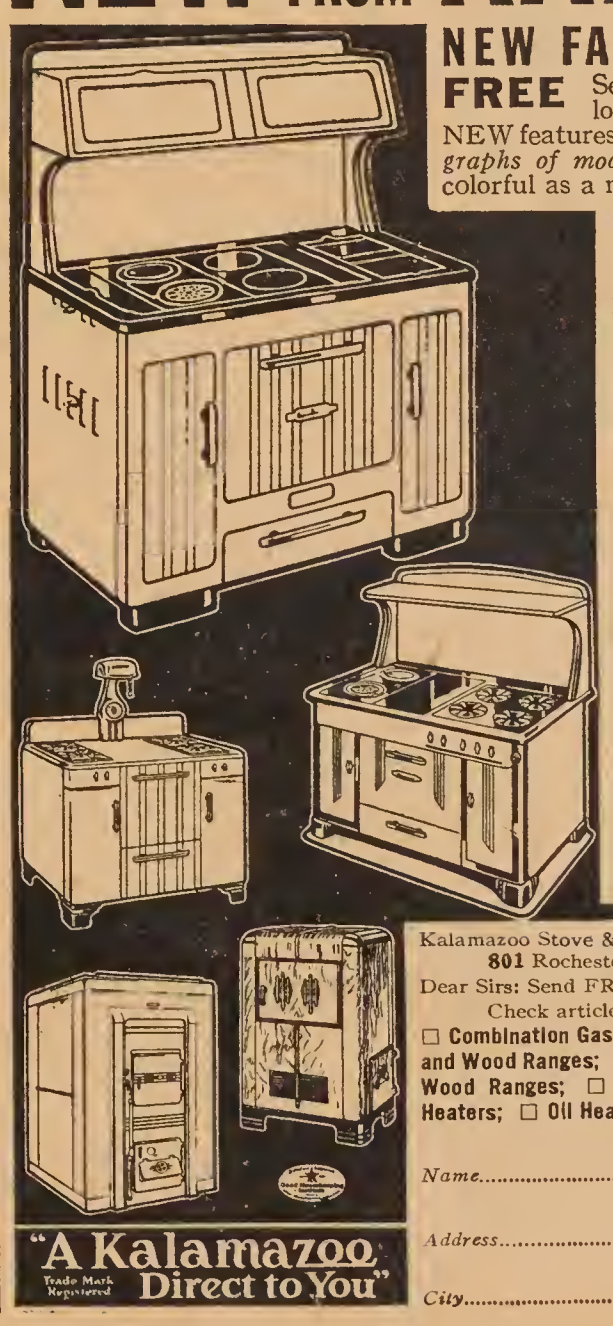
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We Take a Look at the Great Smoky Mountains

(*Continued from Page* 1)

the cheerful vagabond in one of Thomas Hood's poems. Every morning at a crossroads hamlet he was wont to balance his staff erect and then when it toppled over, the direction of its fall he accepted as guidance for his day's wanderings. I soberly mean what I say in declaring that it greatly adds to one's sense of irresponsibility and care-free-ness, if one does not know where he will get dinner and has no idea of the precise town where he will lie the night.

I used to declare that the best time for a farm vacation was in October when the silos were filled and when the glory of autumnal foliage flamed in the land. Now it is quite true that October at its best has no equal for sheer loveliness but there is the drawback that the days are getting short. Sometimes the mornings are chilly and an October rain storm is about as cheerless as anything that can be imagined. So more recently we have decided that May is a very good time. It fits very well into our farm work plans and perhaps all in all the morning of the season is better than the sunset. Then too, if you go south at this time of year, you meet midsummer on the way.

So in mid-afternoon of May 11th we were off. Years ago I explained that I am a man so much married that I can hardly imagine a trip taken for pleasure which does not include my wife. This year our delight was twice as great as usual because we had with us the little twenty-five year old girl of whom I can never learn to think except as our baby daughter. Leaving we had two plainly marked objectives. One was Gatlinburg, Tennessee and the other was Charleston, South Carolina. What lay between was merely to be undertaken as we came to it and the precise route did not matter.

Leaving here for the south, it is easy to take any one of three main routes across Pennsylvania but the three naturally converge again on Gettysburg and mellow Old Frederick, the Maryland town, where according to Whittier's poem Barbara Fritchie waved the Union flag "Over the heads of the Rebel host."

Years ago, in the *American Agriculturist* I wrote concerning both these towns and I have no wish to say more than that Gettysburg was the epochal battle of the Civil War and that it is today the most perfectly marked battle field in the world. Frederick, thirty six miles south, where we lay the night, basks in the lap of a singularly fat agricultural landscape. The houses are very often brick with big Pennsylvania Dutch barns—with the characteristic "over-hang"—the sort of barns that all through this region men built in pre-Civil War days. I suppose it was then as it is now, characteristically a clover-corn-wheat agriculture with rail fences and poison ivy and I wonder if the country side looks greatly changed since the days three quarters of a century ago when Lee's gray-clad, ill-fed, columns marched through it.

In southern Pennsylvania, Maryland and northern Virginia a good deal of winter barley was in evidence and in mid-May it was in full head. I talked with several men regarding the crop and everybody appeared to be enthusiastic. It is relatively new but surely increasing in popularity. Its culture seems to be identical with winter wheat except that barley should be sown rather earlier in the fall. They told me it was as hardy as winter wheat and that it sometimes gave yields as high as seventy five bushels per acre. If it generally succeeds in these latitudes, I believe it quite likely that strains could be selected that would be hardy in most of New York State. I believe that here is a crop which we farmers of New York may find to fit into our agriculture.

From western Maryland the natural route to Tennessee is down the Shenandoah Valley following the old Valley Pike, that famous highway that for the four years of the Civil War knew always marching feet and rumbling wagon trains—sometimes of the Union and then again of the Confederacy. Because we had followed this road twice in recent years, we kept further east going down the Piedmont—that rolling region which lies between the mountains and the flat stretches of Tidewater Virginia. On the way we stopped at Charlottesville to see the University of Virginia and drove up to Monticello, the imposing home which Thomas Jefferson built and where he passed the latter years of what was I trust a happy and peaceful old age. Jefferson's greatest pride was his authorship of the Declaration of Independence. Every school boy remembers that sounding phrase which says that "all men are created free and equal". When I see the stately home that Jefferson reared and hear of the feudal state in which he lived and remember that he was by birth a member of the hereditary ruling caste of Virginia, I wonder if down in his heart he was ever really able to subscribe to that mouth-filling phrase.

From northern Virginia on the Potomac to Bristol on the Tennessee line is a surprisingly long run. It took us until mid afternoon of the second day which indicates that we did not break speed records and turned aside now and then to have a look at some things which interested us. A good part of this distance we followed the highway which a hundred and fifty years ago bore the delightful name "The Wilderness Road."

We know how by the close of the Revolution New England was already agriculturally overcrowded and how the Yankees literally swarmed across the Hudson, seeking new land in Western New York and the Southern Tier. At about the same date and for precisely the same reason the land-hungry people of Virginia and North Carolina to the extent of tens of thousands of families treked down the Wilderness Road to settle southwestern Virginia and to defile through the Cumberland Gap into Tennessee and Kentucky.

It is commonly said that we have in America no longer a frontier—no longer unoccupied land to be had for the taking. If so, something of eternal romance has departed if never again can covered wagons roll westward, carrying families who may be poor in material things but rich in courage and high hopes because they are seeking a heritage for children's children. We, in this generation, have seen the ending of an era. It is the fashion today in official circles to lament the fact that we have already too many farmers and altogether too much land but I wonder if the economic woes of these troublous times are not accentuated by the fact that no longer is Uncle Sam "rich enough to give us all a farm." Perhaps if we still had an unoccupied west, it might serve as a safety valve for that uneasy segment of our population who at present seem to have no particular place in our scheme of things.

Eastern Tennessee seemed to us a beautiful country with considerable agricultural possibilities. Socially and economically they are still in an earlier epoch than we folks in New York. It is a forever interesting inquiry as to why this is so. Perhaps it is different stock to begin with. Perhaps a kindlier climate has developed easier-going habits of life. Perhaps the whole thing is a hang over of slavery but in any case where ever the Yankee has gone, he has kept abreast or ahead of his generation and where the Virginian or Carolinian has migrated, he has taken with him a certain leisureliness of living and he has never for a moment worried because he lagged behind the Yankee. Personally I like the pleasant folk-ways of the past and I am inclined to argue that the Virginian has the sounder philosophy of life.

Much of this eastern Tennessee region would be classed as a limestone country but limestone soil south of the glaciated area (which means south of northern Pennsylvania) is quite a different matter from the limestone soils of New York State. With us a limestone soil is a mass of glacial material fresh ground out of the underlying ledges and full of limestone fragments and pebbles. Such a soil may carry scores of tons of lime in the first surface foot. But south of mid-Pennsylvania a limestone soil is the material which is left after the lime has been washed away. Many of these soils are vividly red—surely as red as good barn paint. Tobacco seems to be the main money crop in much of this region. Blue grass grows well. All this mountain country grazes steers. I would say that for five hundred miles after leaving Harrisburg, there were more steers than dairy cows.

But it was really the Big Smokies that we especially came to see. On the dividing line of Tennessee and North Carolina is an uplift of the Appalachian system which embraces the highest mountain summits in America east of the Rockies. Several of them are a few hundred feet higher than Mount Washington in the White Mountains and more than a thousand feet above our Mount Marcy, the highest summit in New York State. Here the Federal Government is just setting up the Great Smokies National Park. It comprises a somewhat irregular area about 55 miles long and 25 miles wide.

There is a splendid toll-free road from Tennessee into North Carolina. This road seems to me a model of skillful engineering. It is planned on the basis of a six per cent grade which means that a good car rolls up the long twelve mile ascent in high gear without trouble. The road has two highway tunnels and in another place there is an over pass which carries you above the road you have just come up. The summit of the pass (Newfound Gap) is just about a mile up in the air. From the pass a side road runs seven miles to a point near the summit of Clingman's Dome. My daughter and I left the car and made the final ascent on foot and climbing the observation tower, we had the satisfaction of feeling that we were actually higher than any other spot in eastern America.

Within the park are sixteen peaks which go above six thousand feet and no where east of the Mississippi is there to be found so great an acreage of virgin hard wood forest. One is quite conscious of the fact that his wind is shorter than in lower altitudes and many motorists find that their engines do not function as usual. The day we were on Clingman's Dome, the sky was blue and the sun shining brightly but the deep valleys seemed full of mist which blurred the distant scene. An official of the Park attributed this to floating soil particles, drifting down from the western Dust Bowl.

Down in the sheltered valleys it was already summer but on Clingman's Dome it was still early spring with the buds just pushing into tiny leaves.

One thing impresses me very much. The Great Smokies are so much kindlier than the White Mountains or our Adirondacks. The White Mountains and to a less extent the Adirondacks can in their higher summits hardly be called friendly. They are too alpine in character with too much bare rock face and only scanty vegetation. But heavy forests go a mile high in the Smokies and the very summit of the Dome has a covering of earth and a growth of dense spruce forest—tall, slender trees six or eight inches in diameter.

We left the summit of the road through Newfound Gap and ran a dozen miles through continuous forests down into North Carolina. Leaving the Park we came into the Cherokee Indian Reservation. I like to remember that originally we had in New York State in the Iroquois the highest Indian culture north of Mexico. The Six Nations were a brave, dignified and intelligent people, but I regret to add that they have mixed their blood with low grade whites until, while nominally we have more than six thousand Indians in our State, there is hardly a pure blooded Indian left. The Cherokees of North Carolina, I judge, are a full hundred years nearer the primitive condition. They were unmistakably Indian in complexion and physiognomy and their mode of life is still much like their ancestors. We were surprised to see a number of Indian mothers still carrying their papooses, strapped to their backs, according to their immemorial custom.

Later, if the Editor will grant me space, I would like to write concerning that problem people, the Share-Croppers of Georgia and the Carolinas and a little concerning Charleston, the lovely old city where the Civil War began.



"Will I be able to do that if I have my tonsils out?"

So Must We Live

To be contented yet not too much so
Lest our ambition fades or slowly dies,
To be a friend to those we come to know,
To keep that youth which fleeting time defies,
To find in rich and poor the common bond
Which binds together human hearts as one,
To have a faith in that which lies beyond
And brings true peace when earthly tasks are done,
To live and labor for those God has sent
To cheer and comfort should the way be dark
And be a joy when all our strength is spent
And we await the summons to embark.
Then can we know at life's descending sun
That we shall hear the Master say, "Well done."

—M. N. Courtright,
Skaneateles Falls, N. Y.

CAMP MINIWANCA—

My Home *for* FOUR WEEKS

By STEVE WEATHERBY



This is only a small section of a splendid picture which Steve Weatherby (second from left in rear row) brought back from Camp Miniwanca, showing the 126 boys and leaders, who were his camp fellows. We wish we had space to print the whole picture for it presents one of the finest groups of boys and young men that it has ever been our privilege to see.

THIS summer I spent four wonderful weeks at Camp Miniwanca which is twenty miles from Shelby, Michigan. The camp is surrounded by three large sand dunes that are really small mountains, and it is also near two beautiful lakes—Stony Lake at the entrance of the camp and Lake Michigan just a quarter of a mile from it. Our Sunday services were held out in the open on top of the tallest sand dune, which is called Chapel Dune and doesn't look much like a sand dune because it is covered with beautiful trees and plants. From the top of it one can see a great expanse of Lake Michigan.

Camp Miniwanca has a motto which I think is a very excellent one: "My own self at my very best all the time." Also it has a balanced way of living called the "Four Fold" way of living, which includes the four sides of life: the mental, the physical, the social and the religious. I think every boy at camp tried this way of living at camp and found it to be successful.

If it weren't for a few men, Camp Miniwanca probably wouldn't exist. The man who started the American Youth Foundation, which sponsors Camp Miniwanca, was John Alexander. Along with him were three other men. They were Mr. William H. Danforth, Mr. Preston Orwig, and Dad Waite. Mr. Alexander died a few years ago but the other three men are still working, keeping the founder spirit going.

The daily program at Camp Miniwanca is very well planned. The boys seemed to like it and I know I did. To start the day going the fellows go to flag raising, then to morning exercises and then to a dip that is very refreshing. After a hearty breakfast we clean up our tents in good order for inspection. Sometimes the Pre-Seniors have the opportunity to be leaders in one of the younger boys' tents during inspection. This helps the Pre-Seniors to become better leaders and at the same time they have a chance to try out the things they have learned from their own tent leaders.

After clean-up we went to Ideals class. In this class each boy has to stand up and give a talk, usually on some subject related to the daily life of the boys. The leader of our class also gave some interesting talks. The main idea of the class was to bring out how to be a good leader. Leadership is one of the things that the camp stresses.

After Ideals class we had an instructional swim, during which every boy tried to improve his swimming with the aid of a leader who knew "all the ropes" of swimming. After the swim came a free period when we could write letters or play tennis down on one of the two excellent cement tennis courts.

Later on at Assembly we received inspection reports, sang songs and had a general good time. After Assembly the boys went to their Interest Groups. There were so many talented leaders in camp that we had quite a large selection of Interest Groups from which to choose. First I chose the band because I play a musical instrument. We had an excellent trumpet player for our band director and I know all the fellows liked him. Later on, I worked on camp service projects during the Interest Group period. The camp also has an excellent Craft house where many of the boys spent part of their time making things.

Next in our daily schedule came dinner, and did we eat! One of the things I noticed about Camp Miniwanca is that the boys have excellent meals. During the meals the boys have to have good posture and good table manners. After dinner came an hour rest period, and then a boating period for the older boys of camp. During the camping season I learned a little about sailing and wish I could have learned more. Miniwanca has one of the best boating outfits a camp could have. The camp has canoes, two types of sail boats, kayaks and rowboats. The kayaks and two of the canoes are equipped for sailing.

After boating period the Pre-Seniors had tribal games. In our games we played volley ball, baseball and touch football. We tried to do away with crabbing and griping because we found out we could play much better games without them. After the games we went down for a nice long cool swim and then back to our tents for another free period until supper time.

After supper we had Store and then we went to Hillside, hiking up to the top of a sand dune similar to Chapel dune. From the tops of this dune you can see Lake Michigan and the sun setting on it. I always looked forward to Hillside because there is something about it that helps one to feel stronger in character and spirit. At our Hillside we sang hymns and then listened to a speaker, who was usually one of the leaders of the camp. At the end of the camp season we also had some very fine speakers from outside camp.

After a peaceful and quiet Hillside came our "Night's Doings". The fellows never knew what the Night's Doings were going to be until after Hillside. We had such things as hay-rides, "ghost" night, treasure hunts and night games. We also tobogganned down "Old Baldy", another one of the sand dunes. There isn't much vegetation on "Old Baldy" so we had quite a wide trail to toboggan on.

At the end of a perfect day at Camp Miniwanca, Taps is blown. The bugler usually plays a hymn before Taps, which all the boys like to listen to.

We did not follow the same schedule every single day at camp. Some days we went over to Lake Michigan, played games on the beach, and went in swimming. We all liked swimming in Lake Michigan because of the big breakers. Another time we had "Backwards Day" in which our schedule was turned around, with Taps in the morning and Reveille at night.

Mr. Orwig is director of the camp and he keeps working all the time so the boys can have a fine time. Mr. Danforth has helped to make possible many of the nice buildings the camp has. He comes up to camp every summer and makes friends with the boys. He seems like a father in going around and talking with the boys about anything they want to talk about. At the end of the camping season the boys go over to his work-shop and see the things that he has collected from all over the world. He also invites the parents over and has a little chat with them.

Dad Waite was over in Merowista, which is another camp like Miniwanca, so I didn't see him, but from what the fellows said he must be a great man.

At the end of camp there is an ending ceremony which is very impressive and which I will always remember. I hope that next year I may again go to Camp Miniwanca and enjoy the many wonderful opportunities offered there.



"Come up to the house tomorrow, Pete—wanta show ya my stamp collection!"



KEEP THEM IN GOOD CONDITION WITH RUNNING WATER



Install a Goulds CID Water Supply System to keep your live stock in good condition. Have a dependable water service and all the convenience you could want—fresh running water from faucets in yards and buildings.

Goulds CID Water Systems are known for their rugged construction . . . quiet-running pumps . . . automatic starting, stopping and oiling systems and trouble-free service. They are economical to operate. You can have all the water you need for the house, farm, garden, lawn, etc., at an average cost of only 3¢ per day.

Goulds have been making pumps for general and industrial service for the past 90 years—the quality is unequalled. Types and sizes to meet all needs—for deep or shallow wells. See your local dealer immediately or write direct for complete information.

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250 FALL STREET SENECA FALLS, N. Y.

GOULDS

Sprains RELIEVED Quickly



Absorbine Sends Relief Direct To Muscles and Ligaments

Strained Muscles Eased While Horse Works

A SPRAIN doesn't have to lay your horse up. When you use Absorbine, he can do light work while he is being treated. Absorbine speeds relief *direct* to muscles, ligaments. It increases the flow of blood through them and the blood carries off the congestion. Will not blister. Many veterinarians have used it for over 40 years! At druggists. $2.50 a bottle. W. F. Young, Inc., Springfield, Mass.

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HOOF ROT-THRUSH



Dr. Naylor's Linite gives prompt relief. Easily applied, quick in action—just pour it on. A powerful, penetrating antiseptic and poultice compound for hoof rot (fouls) in cattle, thrush in horses. Keep a bottle on hand, use at first sign of lameness. At reliable dealers or by mail postpaid. Per bottle $1.00
H W Naylor Co., Morris, N.Y.

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HOMEY COMFORT in Syracuse

Folks like to stay at The Syracuse because it's homey . . . in atmosphere and service. The rooms are modern and comfortable, the food tasty. 600 rooms from $3.00.

Fay B. Mareness, Mgr.

HOTEL SYRACUSE
SYRACUSE, N. Y.

Kernels, Screenings *and* Chaff

By H. E. BABCOCK.

THE worst mistake the farmers of this country ever made was to run to the government for a solution of their economic problems when the Hoover depression hit them in 1929. Now, approximately ten years later in the midst of the Roosevelt depression farmers find themselves just as badly off as they were in 1932, but with an important difference.

Up until the time the Republicans launched their ill-fated Farm Board in 1928 and started our government in the farming business, the farmers of this country had been conditioned to working out their own problems. They had done, on the whole, a very commendable job of it. Beginning with the Federal Farm Board and at an ever increasing rate throughout the years of President Roosevelt's administrations, however, farmers have been relying more and more on the promises of politicians and the manipulations of government bureaus for economic welfare.

Ten years of referring the management of their economic problems to the government have netted farmers exactly nothing. As a matter of fact, during these ten years farmers have actually lost economic ground. Their taxes are higher. They have lost much of the independence of thought and action which has always made farming one of the preferred pursuits of real men in this country, and their standard of living has slipped.

Political Management Hopeless

If there is any lesson which the last ten years should have taught farmers it is that politicians, either in or out of office, can do little for agriculture.

This is important to remember at this time when both major political parties are warming up their campaigns for the 1940 presidential prize. If history repeats itself — and the repetition is already under way—the "outs" will criticize the "ins" for what they failed to do for farmers and both the "ins" and the "outs" will promise more and more in an endeavor to buy the farm vote.

The Basic Trouble

The basic trouble with agriculture in the United States today is that the general price level for farm products is out of line with so many fixed and slow-moving prices that farmers are unable to continue in business under their own steam. Forced to depend on dollar milk and fifty cent wheat for income, farmers have to pay increasingly higher taxes, freight rates which never come down, charges made by public utilities and other monopolies which have been almost constantly upped, an increasing scale of fees for medical and other professional services and, most important of all, higher costs for the union labor which goes into the things which they should buy but can't.

Effects on Business

The low income of farmers has destroyed the farm market and without question is responsible for the low rate of business activity in this country today. Probably the full effects of the loss of its great farm market has not yet been felt by the business of the nation.

There isn't the slightest chance in the world for agriculture on its present price level to pay any prices for goods and services which have not been cut in half as have agriculture's in the last few months.

What To Do About It

Naturally, an economic maladjustment which eliminates a great percentage of its population from its domestic markets cannot be overlooked for long in any country. Immediately the question arises, what can be done to improve the situation? *The answer, as I have pointed out, does not lie in the government continuing to mess into the management of agricultural affairs.*

The first thing to do is to eliminate the great agricultural bureaucracies which have been built up by both Republican and Democratic administrations during the last ten years. The full story of their mismanagement of agriculture is shocking! It will probably never be told.

The next thing is for farmers in a solid front to demand a recognition of the price maladjustment which is driving them into bankruptcy. The cure for this situation undoubtedly lies in currency management. Neither political party, however, will take a position on this hot potato in politics unless forced by farmers to do it. The close relationship between the high value of gold and low commodity prices has been proved time and time again. *In the adjustment of this relationship lies the only hope for an adequate agricultural price level or for any quick return of prosperity in this country.*

A Non-Partisan Problem

Currency study and reform in this country, if it does come, should be approached in a non-partisan way. We have had an example of a partisan handling of currency by President Roosevelt. The dictatorial powers which Congress voted him should be repealed as a first step in a sane approach to monetary management. *The next step should be the appointment of a non-partisan, highly qualified and representative commission to make a study of the relationship between the value of gold and basic commodity prices.*

The final step should be the creation by Congress of a monetary authority on a par in dignity and ability with the Supreme Court to exercise government powers over the price of gold and other means of monetary management.

THE PICTURE

The picture shows our farm truck converted into a tractor by (1) Removing the body, (2) Replacing the truck wheels with tractor wheels. It takes less than an hour to make the shift over. In the picture the truck-tractor is drawing two fourteen-inch plows. It has plenty of power to handle three. According to operators who have driven both, it rides and handles much easier than a tractor.





Protective SERVICE BUREAU

MEMBER AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST PROTECTIVE SERVICE

Conducted by H. L. COSLINE

Got His Membership!

IN THE August 13 issue under the heading "It Looks Like Fraud," we told of a collection of $10.00 by a subscriber for membership in the Dutchess County Automobile Club, which money was never turned in by the agent.

The Dutchess County Club, although it never received the money, has issued a membership to our subscriber and also to several others in the county who paid $10.00 to the same agent. This is exceedingly fair on their part and we want to express our appreciation and the appreciation of our subscribers for this action.

* * *

Keep Within Trial Period

I bought a dog from one of your advertisers on three days' trial. I wrote the seller that I did not think a 3 days' trial was fair to the dog and now he will not accept the return of the dog and refund my money.

We are giving this experience to emphasize the importance of returning livestock or anything bought on a trial basis before the trial period is ended. In case of advertisers we guarantee that money will be refunded if stock is returned when agreed. Consequently, if there is any doubt in your mind as to whether or not you will be satisfied you had better be on the safe side and send it back.

* * *

Machinery Repair Parts

If you have farm machinery which needs repair parts but are unable to locate the manufacturer, drop a post card to the Service Bureau giving all information possible. Occasionally no repair parts are available but we have a list of firms which supply parts for most of the machinery still in use.

* * *

Money Wanted

A good proportion of the classified ads running under the head "Help Wanted!" should be run under the head "Money Wanted!" For example, one ad reads: "We pay 2c each to mail our cards, plus commission." Suckers who reply are asked for $1.00 for a pen and detailed instructions for addressing advertising cards.

Another ad wants ladies qualified to act as photographers. Those who answer are asked for $1.00 for instructions on how to take photographs for commercial use.

An ad for used car buyers. if answered, brings a request for $3.00 to cover cost of investigation, working material, identification card, and other incidental expenses. The letter makes no promise of employment.

Concerns that publish such ads must get plenty of replies or they would be forced to discontinue. Apparently the only safe way is to be extremely skeptical about any concern that asks for an advance payment of any sort.

* * *

Will Print It, Maybe

About a year ago I subscribed to a magazine called the American Restaurant, for three years and paid $5.00 to a young lady agent. I have written the company twice but they claimed each time that the month's issue had not gone to print. It has been a year and I have not received one issue.

During recent months we have had the usual number of letters about subscriptions to magazines that have never been printed, or to magazines that have suspended publication. It appears that an agent is not liable if the publication goes bankrupt. In such cases, though, it is common practice to transfer the list of subscribers to a similar magazine so subscribers will get something for their money.

* * *

Don't Sign Notes for Friends

I signed a note for a friend. Do I have to pay this note? Could I take any action against him for making me sign the note in the first place? He really talked me into it.

You are liable for the note. The man who accepted the note wasn't sure your friend would pay. When you put your name on it you said "If my friend doesn't pay, I will." The fact that he "talked you into it" has no bearing on the matter. A good many people have an unbreakable rule never to sign a note with anyone, even a near relative. If you want to help a man, better loan him the money. Undoubtedly if you do not pay this note a judgment will be taken out against you which may be levied against any property you own or may own.

* * *

Tourist Associations

An agent came around representing the _____ Tourist Association. He said something about a union. I am not too strong for unions and wanted to check on it before I signed. He wanted $25.

I suspect that this agent used the word "union" in place of association, and do not think it has any connection with labor unions. However, it has been my experience that tourists select places on the basis of general neatness and comfort rather than because of any association sign. One drawback of the association idea is that agents can not resist the temptation to collect the $25. (or whatever the fee is) from any one who has it regardless of whether or not the place is the kind you or I would like to patronize. A neat attractive place and a neatly lettered sign that can be seen from a distance will attract your share of people.

* * *

Dog Damage

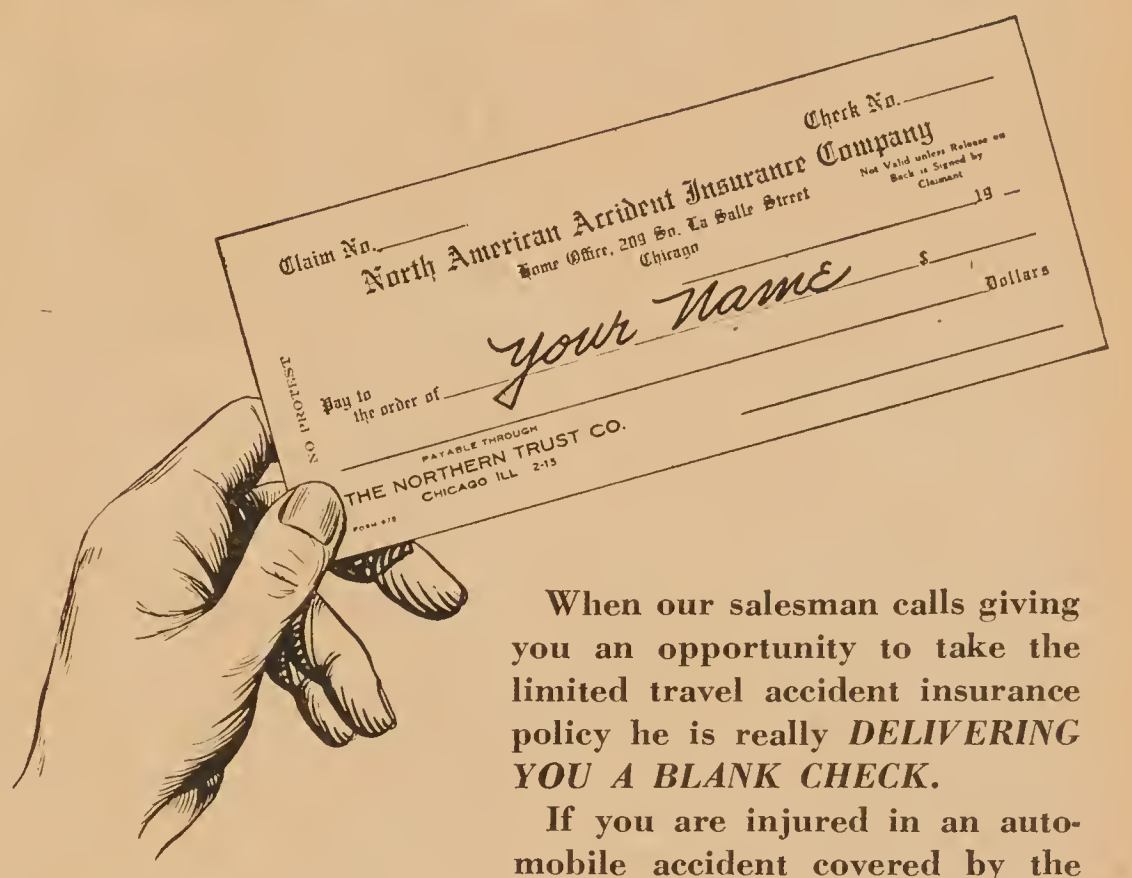
A stray dog recently chased one of my cows. He either bit her in the udder or ran her into a wire fence, I am not sure which. What steps should I take to get indemnity from the county?

Whenever dogs do damage to or kill your livestock in New York State, notify immediately the nearest assessor who will inquire into the matter. He makes a report to the office of the County Treasurer in the form prescribed by the Commissioner of Agriculture, stating the amount of damages if less than fifty dollars. If damage is over fifty dollars, the assessor has to confer with the other assessors. A copy of the report is delivered to the owner of the animal. If he disagrees with the amount, he can take it up with the County Treasurer. Each county is responsible for the settlement of damages done by dogs to livestock.

Some Recent Claims Settled By The Service Bureau

NEW YORK	
J. E. Bissell, Bergen (compensation for broken lease)	$ 75.00
Leonard Glerum, Lyons (protested check made good)	13.80
B. H. Duddleston, Trumansburg (balance received for produce)	72.00
Mrs. Abbie N. Yochum, Conewango Valley (balance received for produce)	2.00
A. M. Sherman, Schuylerville (partial refund on mail order)	10.00
George A. Dusen, Le Roy (protested check made good)	58.60
Mrs. Bertha Toombs, Pine Bush (account settled)	24.00
DELAWARE	
Mrs. Beulah Steele, Clayton (refund on order baby chicks)	16.00
Wm. S. Tucker, Seaford (balance on account)	20.00
NEW HAMPSHIRE	
Mrs. Luther G. Dearborn, Goffstown (refund of deposit)	295.00
O. L. Clayton, Westmoreland Depot (account settled)	22.25
MAINE	
Basil N. Drew, Thorndike (returns for produce sold)	54.24
NEW JERSEY	
George Shoemaker, Oxford (protested check made good)	39.50
Harvey N. Cassedy, Flanders (refund on state gasoline tax)	1.50
TOTAL	$703.59

HERE IT IS AND YOU MAY NEED IT



When our salesman calls giving you an opportunity to take the limited travel accident insurance policy he is really *DELIVERING YOU A BLANK CHECK.*

If you are injured in an automobile accident covered by the policy, all you have to do is to report the details and have your doctor tell the Company how long you were laid up unable to work. You are paid on the basis of the doctor's statement.

THESE FOLKS NEEDED IT

John Matijka, R. 2, Erin, N. Y. — Thrown from wagon—vertebra injury	$ 8.57	Ray A. Spaulding, Strong, Me. — Auto accident—injured thigh	107.14
Arnold Conroy, Morrisonville, N. Y. — Travel accident—frac. vertebrae	130.00	Earl H. Stevens, R. 7, Bangor, Me. — Auto collision—cuts, contusions, frac. wrist	130.00
Miss Ethel Watson, Plattsburg, N. Y. — Auto collision—sprained neck	1.43	Lloyd E. Getchell, Gardiner, Me. — Auto collision—gen. bruises	30.00
Bernice Doremus, West Winfield, N. Y. — Auto collision—gen. bruises	50.00	Lawrence E. Hoyt, Skowhegan, Me. — Auto overturned—injuries	20.00
Emma Bettinger, Batavia, N. Y. — Auto accident—lacerations	10.00	Joseph Carrier, Est., Biddeford, Me. — Wagon accident—mortuary (½ benefits after age 60)	250.00
May Keim, Jeffersonville, N. Y. — Auto accident—gen. contusions	28.57	Edith D. Moore, R. I, Farmington, Me. — Wagon hit auto—inj. back and bruises	30.00
Kenneth Boyd, Peru, N. Y. — Auto accident—cut scalp, frac. humerus	70.00	Evelyn E. Merrown, St. Alban, Me. — Auto collision—injured back	12.86
Thomas Popek, R. I, New Woodstock, N.Y. — Wagon accident—injuries	20.00	Alex Bartis, R. 2, Reeds Ferry, N. H. — Truck hit fence—inj. elbow	10.00
Joseph Lajza, Cayuta, N. Y. — Auto accident—cut face	57.14	Martha Williams, R. 2, Littleton, N. H. — Auto collision—gen. bruises	20.00
Dlin Kilts, R. I, Cobleskill, N. Y. — Auto accident—contusions	11.43	Virginia D. Perkins, Charlotte, Vt. — Auto collision—gen. bruises	35.71
Millard Allen, Norway St., Cold Brook, N. Y. — Travel accident—frac. wrist	50.00	Frank Perkins, Charlotte, Vt. — Auto collision—injuries	10.00
Hugh E. Carr, R. I, Madrid, N. Y. — Auto collision—strained abdomen	30.00	Frank Dja, Ludlow, Vt. — Thrown from wagon—frac. collarbone	80.00
LeRoy D. Jones, Boonville, N. Y. — Auto accident—injuries	130.00	Allen I. Miner, R. I, Sheldon, Vt. — Thrown from wagon—sprained ankle	40.00
Brownie M. Rush, Est., Forestville, N. Y. — Auto accident—mortuary	1000.00	Beulah J. Dow, N. Ferrisburg, Vt. — Auto collision—bruised leg	18.57
Mrs. Bessie Hankinson, Newfield, N. Y. — Auto hit tree—cont. scalp, body abrasions	30.00	Anson J. Rowe, R. I, Pittsford, Vt. — Wagon overturned—inj. back	24.28
George Morrow, Edwards, N. Y. — Auto accident—cont. shoulder and side	70.00	Ethel A. Fish, Chester Depot, Vt. — Auto accident—dislocated hip	10.00
Harold M. Barber, Gallupville, N. Y. — Auto hit pole—gen. bruises	10.00	Florence Mumford, No. Adams, Mass. — Auto overturned—inj. shoulder	30.00
Arthur Alden, Catskill, N. Y. — Struck by auto—cont. and abrasions	10.00	Alma M. Graves, Williamsburg, Mass. — Auto accident—skull injuries	40.00
Elmer House, R. I, Bridgewater, N. Y. — Thrown from wagon—sprained ankle	7.85	Theodore Millis, Williamstown, Mass. — Auto collision—dislocated vertebra	84.28
Helena A. Crowell, R. I, Wallkill, N. Y. — Auto collision—frac. vertebra	130.00	Sven R. Arvidson, Woodstock, Conn. — Auto collision—gen. contusions	22.86
Ivan Pearson, R. 3, Jamestown, N. Y. — Auto accident—frac. skull	90.00	Mrs. Emma Packer, Mullica Hill, N. J. — Auto collision—frac. foot, contusions	94.28
Mrs. Stella Watts, Plymouth, N. Y. — Auto overturned—inj. back	14.28	George H. Van Doren, Hopewell, N. J. — Auto overturned—cont. leg	10.00
Steven Langow, R. I, Richfield Springs, N.Y. — Thrown from wagon—lacerations	20.00	Nick D. Nielson, R. 3, New Brunswick, N.J. — Auto accident—frac. ribs	42.86
Albert O. Zimmerman, Bronx, N. Y. — Car skidded—frac. pelvis	130.00	Norman Clark, R. 2, Mt. Airy, Md. — Auto collision—lacerations	14.28
Edward Kozimor, R. I, Dansville, N. Y. — Auto overturned—inj. arm	42.86	R. J. Flook, Myersville, Md. — Auto collision—frac. nose	11.43
Minnie C. Carrier, Fulton, N. Y. — Auto collision—concussion & contusions	30.00		

Keep Your Policy Renewed

NORTH AMERICAN ACCIDENT INSURANCE CO.

Oldest and Largest Exclusive Health and Accident Company in America

N.A. ASSOCIATES INC. — AGENTS — POUGHKEEPSIE, N.Y.

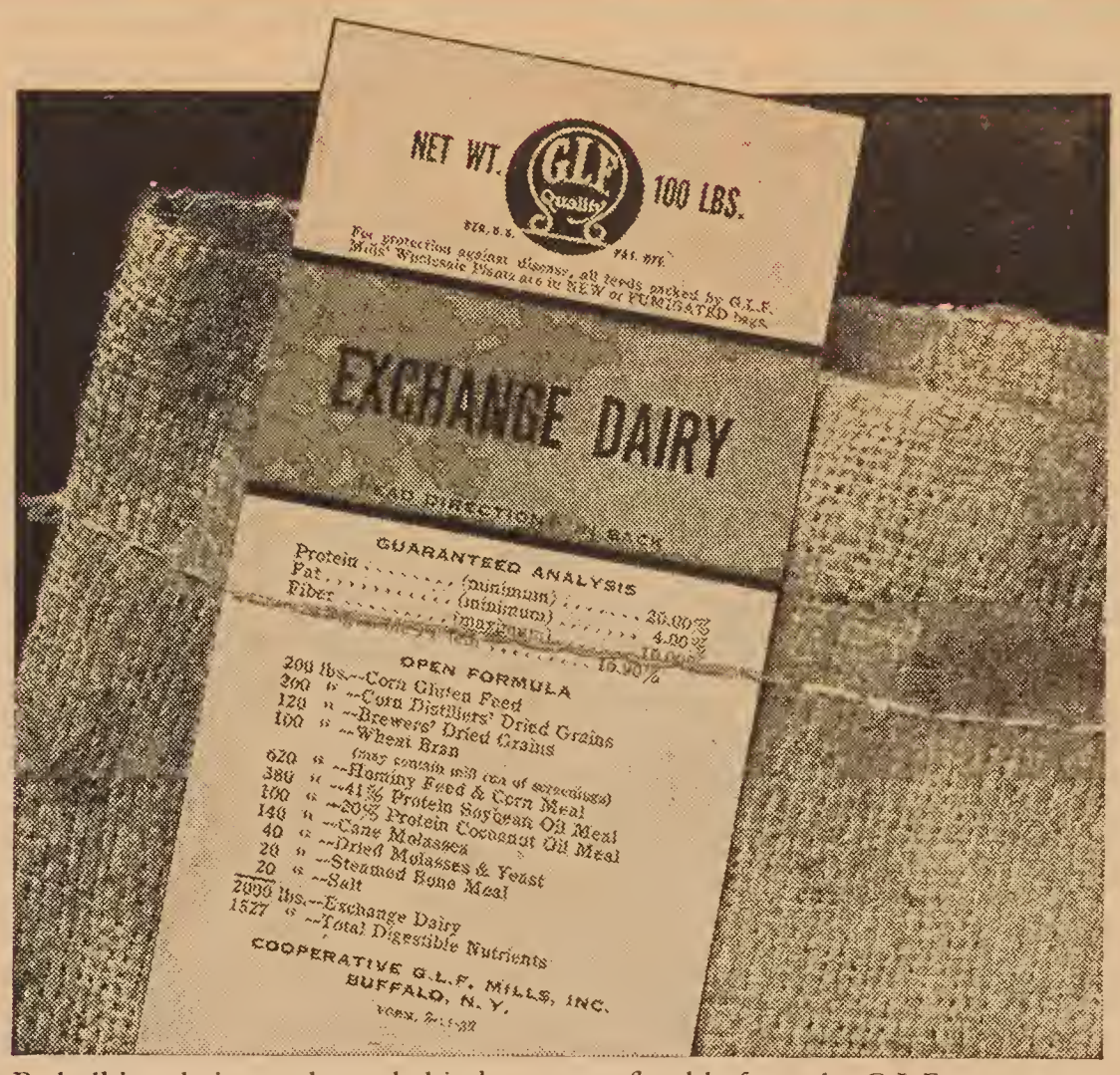
$570,760.09 has been paid

To 8,247 A.A. policyholders

The G.L.F. Page

"The basis of a sound business cooperative is voluntary use by fully informed patrons."

Feeding on the Market



By bulking their purchases behind an open, flexible formula, G.L.F. patrons get the full benefit of changing market trends. And they always know exactly what they are feeding.

DAIRYMEN WHO MIX their own feeds watch the feed market very closely. As supplies and prices of ingredients change, they use more of the feeds which are falling in price, and less of those which are rising. That is the flexible formula in a nutshell.

G.L.F. flexible formula feeds take advantage of market trends to supply patrons with digestible feed in balanced form at most favorable prices. The G.L.F. Dairy Feed Formula Committee meets regularly to keep the approved flexible formula feeds in line with ingredient supplies and prices. Changes are made only when they will reduce the cost to the patron, and are announced immediately on the tag. Palatability, bulk, digestibility, and appearance are changed as little as possible. At the August 11 meeting, slight changes were made in several of the feeds.

MILK MAKER—With cottonseed meal priced at $30.65 per ton on that date, 140 pounds of cottonseed was replaced by 100 pounds of soybean oil meal at $27.90 and 40 pounds of cocoanut oil meal at $29.10. Eighty pounds of hominy & corn meal was replaced by 80 pounds of wheat bran, at $5.90 a ton less. Result: Total digestible nutrients increased from 1516 pounds to 1527 pounds; ingredient cost reduced by 41 cents per ton.

EXCHANGE DAIRY—One hundred pounds of cottonseed meal replaced by 80 pounds of soybean oil meal and 20 pounds of distillers' grains. T.D.N. increased from 1519 to 1527 pounds, saving 29 cents per ton.

Similar changes were made in the other flexible formula feeds. Super Exchange Dairy and Super Milk Maker remained, of course, unchanged. These feeds are built primarily for cows on test and other high-producing herds, whose owners prefer a fixed formula feed; changes are made only when new nutrition knowledge points the way to an improvement. To the average dairyman, however, the flexible formula saves $2.00 to $3.00 per ton at no sacrifice of quality.

Home Grown Grains

For Dairy Cows

Wheat is practically as good as corn as a dairy feed, but it is not as palatable and is rather pasty when used in large amounts in the grain mixture. It can be used to make up half or more of the grain mixture, but better results will be obtained if wheat is kept down to 25% of the grain mixture and is used with oats or barley.

A 16% DAIRY FEED

800 lbs. Milk Maker
1200 lbs. Home-Grown Grains
or
600 lbs. 30% Dairy Supplement
1400 lbs. Home-Grown Grains

AN 18% DAIRY FEED

1000 lbs. Milk Maker
1000 lbs. Home-Grown Grains
or
800 lbs. 30% Dairy Supplement
1200 lbs. Home-Grown Grains

A 20% DAIRY FEED

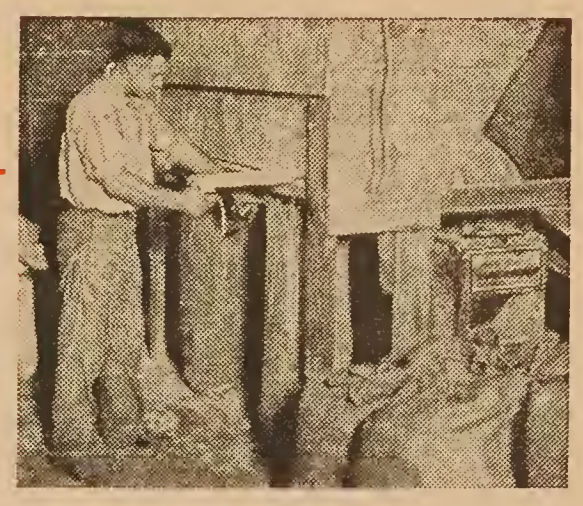
1400 lbs. Milk Maker
600 lbs. Home-Grown Grains
or
1000 lbs. 30% Dairy Supplement
1000 lbs. Home-Grown Grains

For Laying Hens

Home-grown grains may be fed to laying hens as scratch grains or in combination with G.L.F. 26% Laying Mash Supplement. A suggested mixture is:

1000 lbs. Laying Mash Supplement
500 lbs. Ground Corn
200 lbs. Ground Oats
300 lbs. Ground Wheat

This mash mixture should be fed half-and-half with scratch grains and will compare favorably



with the super mashes. Ground wheat may be increased in the mixture with corresponding reduction of corn or oats or both, but ground wheat is not recommended as the sole grain to mix with the supplement.

The Laying Mash Supplement can be fed straight with scratch grains, using 25% Laying Mash Supplement and 75% scratch grains. This method has been used successfully by skillful poultrymen, but it usually takes some time to get the birds adjusted to it.

Committee Notes

Committeemen Meet to Nominate Directors

Five G.L.F. directors are elected each year at the Annual Stockholders' Meeting held in October. One is nominated by the New York State Grange, one by the New York State Farm Bureau Federation, and one each by the coopcrative service agencies of New Jersey and Pennsylvania. The fifth director, formerly nominated by the Dairymen's Lcague, is now nominated from the floor at the mecting.

The term of office of R. L. Heritage, G.L.F. director from New Jersey, expires this fall, and committeemen from cooperative service agencies in New Jersey will meet at Trenton Scptember 12 to nominate a director to succeed him. Pennsylvania committeemen will meet September 13 at Wellsboro to nominate a successor to the late Chester B. Culver.



Left, R. L. Heritage; right, the late C. B. Culver

Each coopcrative service agency has only one vote at these meetings, but each agency may send as many committeemen as it desires.

Patrons Inspect Property

With haying and harvesting out of the way and silo filling not yet here, members of the Springville, Pa. Patrons' Committee took a day off to inspect some of their property. With their wives, they journeyed to Buffalo August 30 and spent the day going through the G.L.F. mill and getting acquainted with some of their hired men—the men who operate the mill.

COOPERATIVE
G.L.F. EXCHANGE, INC.
Ithaca, New York

BOUND VOLS.

SEPTEMBER 24, 1938

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

FIVE YEARS FOR $3.00 — THREE YEARS FOR $2.00 — PUBLISHED EVERY OTHER WEEK

Concerning the SOUTHERN Share Cropper

* By Jared van Wagenen, Jr.

LEAVING behind us the Great Smokies and the Cherokee Indian Reservation, we ran south across the narrow western tip of North Carolina and into Georgia. This part of North Carolina is a region of tangled mountain ridges and narrow valleys with plenty of Mountain White folks. We crossed one high ridge by a road which for cork screw grades and hair pin curves can not easily be surpassed and were impressed by the perfectly casual manner in which the road was unprotected by any guard rail. The southern states, because they are relatively poor, have never been able to do things in just the New York State fashion; and our snug and well-governed neighbor, Vermont, has always gotten a lot out of the tax dollar because of the local democracy of the town-meeting which permits a rigid check-up of public spending.

We lay the night at Claytonia, the county seat of Rabun County in northern Georgia. In much of the south the Court House and Court Day give the County Town an outstanding position. Frequently it will be the only town of any importance in the county. This is high enough up in the mountains so that it is a summer resort country. No cotton is grown in this county and the crops and general agriculture might be those of northern Virginia, but fifty miles of driving carries one down into a much lower altitude. First we ran through a region of great peach orchards and further on down into Middle Georgia, which is preeminently a cotton country and where I assume the evils of the one-crop-share-cropper system may be as evident as anywhere in our land.

Now I hope I know better than to pose as an expert on the share cropper of the Southern States. I suppose the only one really qualified to write concerning the system is the man who has grown up in the midst of it. My only defense is that I think I have a fair ability to ask questions, and in Georgia, South Carolina and North Carolina I made a practice of stopping and climbing over the fence and visiting with the men and women in the fields.

I had rather expected that the share cropper would be dumb or surly and at least suspicious of strangers. On the other hand I found those I met to be more intelligent than I expected. They seemed pleased to talk and I am sure that with all their lack of opportunity they have something of that fine instinctive courtesy to strangers which seems to be characteristic of the folk who live below Mason & Dixon's line.

Now I am quite ready to believe that the share cropper of the south is a most sinister figure in American economic life. There are, all told, about a million and a quarter such families. Perhaps we have dismissed the matter with the thought that most of them were negroes anyway and that economic servitude under whatever name we call it was after all the normal and proper condition of the black man. But the facts are that the number of the two races are approximately equal, that the class is increasing in numbers and that the new recruits seem to be drawn from the white rather than the negro race.

Farm tenancy, as it exists in the northeastern states, is nothing to be alarmed over. We have plenty of tenant farmers who are on the way up and we have a large number of good farmers including several Master Farmers who began life as tenants. The northeastern tenant, owning as he commonly does his stock and tools, may properly be considered a man of standing and substance and an equal partner in the welfare of the community.

Unfortunately these reassuring statements are not true of the share-cropper of the south. Here are more than a million families who have never even dreamed of owning the land they till. Of stock or tools or temporal possessions of any kind, they have almost nothing. The place which they call home is usually a one or two room wooden shack without a cellar and without paint. In very many cases they are equipped with wooden shutters instead of glazed window sash, so that when the cold compels them to be closed the family are in darkness. We do not like to think of people living in homes such as (Turn to Page 8)



The share cropper of the South, unless a rising standard of education saves him, stands in danger of sinking into peasantry. —Photo Courtesy Ewing Galloway.

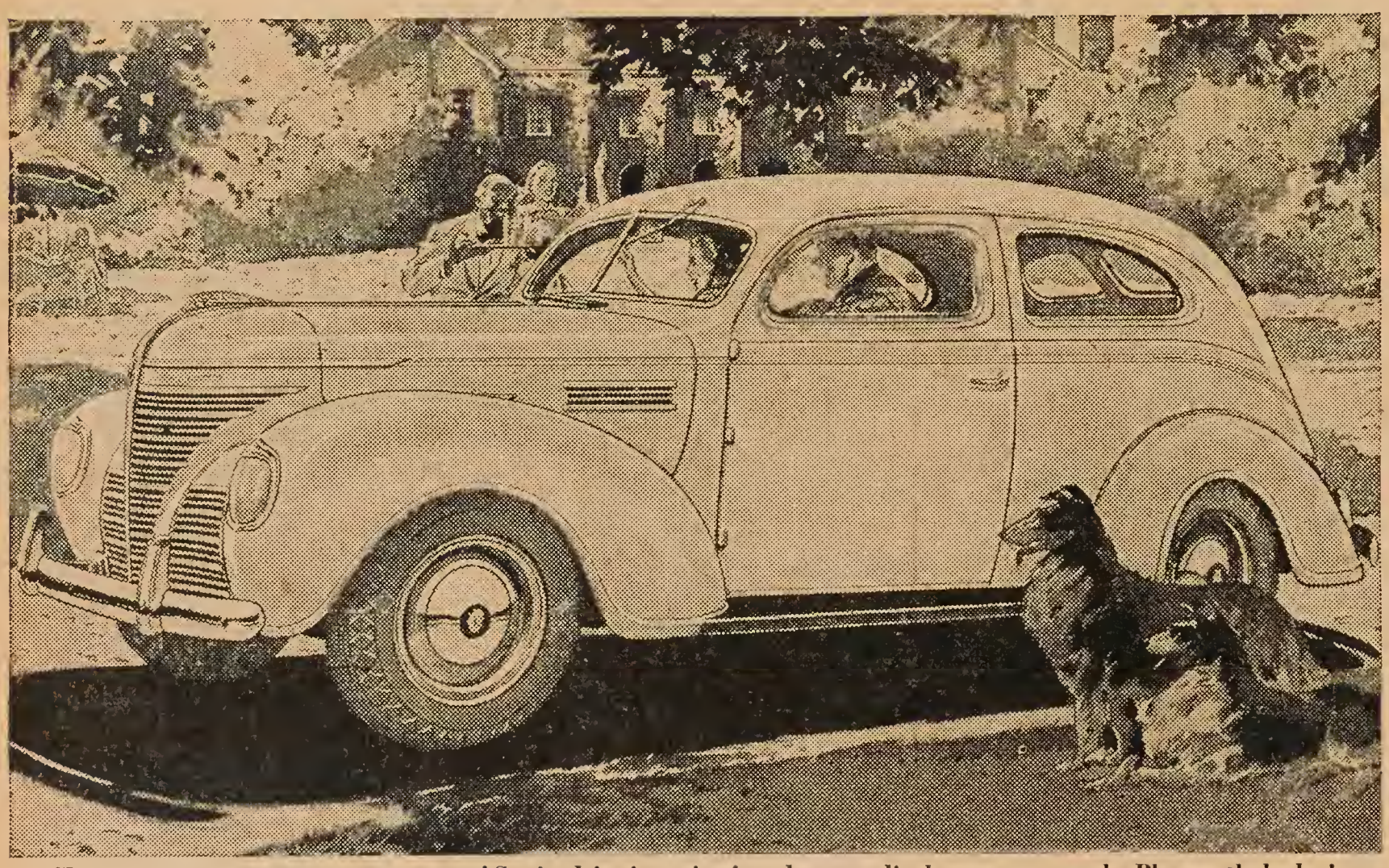
* Be sure to read Mr. van Wagenen's story on page 1 of the September 10 issue, which refers to the first part of Mr. van Wagenen's trip Southward.

The A. A. Cooking School — See Page 18 for Important Announcement.

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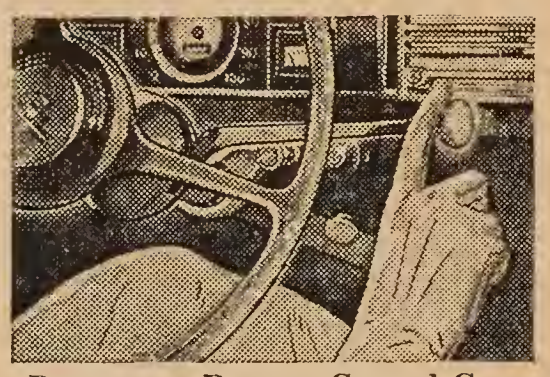
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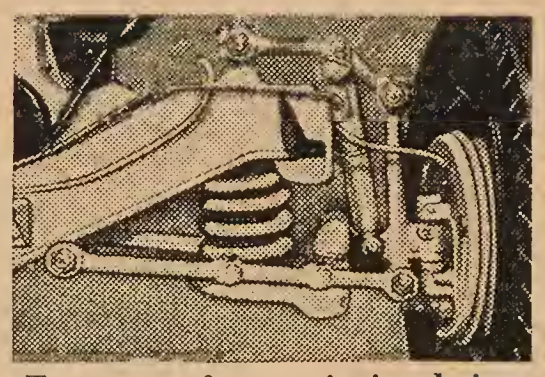
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PLYMOUTH BUILDS GREAT CARS



CHARLES M. GARDNER

Editor of the National Grange Monthly and High Priest of Demeter of the National Grange.

THE OLDEST Grange member in the United States has just had a birthday! Charles H. George of South Paris, Maine, passed the 104th milestone on September 3rd. By way of celebration he attended the annual meeting of the Maine Three Quarter Century Club and was the life of the party. Mr. George attends every Grange meeting within a wide radius, still carries an important part in the conferring of the fifth degree by his Pomona Grange and never fails to respond effectively when called on for a speech at Grange gatherings.

* * *

LANCASTER COUNTY Pomona in Pennsylvania at its last meeting adopted very outspoken resolutions covering present-day issues. Among other things, these sturdy Keystone State Patrons declared: "Nearly six years ago an experiment was started, the basis of which was that government could take over and manage the affairs of those who were in difficulty because of depression. At that time 11,000,000 of our people were without income. We have spent $49,000,000,000 of which $21,000,000,000 was borrowed money, and today we have 13,000,000 without work and the farmers are facing close to the poorest outlook we have ever had. Anyone with a semblance of honesty of purpose ought to be willing to admit that the experiment was a dismal failure and be willing to turn to some other way to remedy this terrible situation the nation is enduring."

* * *

AMONG MANY successful Church-Grange services in Vermont this year, one of the best was held August 28, at Isle La Motte, with an address by Rev. Harry Edwards, a pastor at Clarenceville, Quebec, within whose parish a subordinate Grange was organized two or three years ago, which is included in the jurisdiction of the Vermont State Grange. Mrs. Rachel Lacross, Vermont State Lecturer, was also one of the Sunday speakers.

* * *

FOR THE SECOND time within a month, death has taken a conspicuous Grange figure in the state of Maine, the passing of former State Master Obadiah Gardner being followed by the death on August 27 of Mrs. Harriet L. Jackson, who was the first lady assistant steward of the Maine State Grange and greatly beloved by a wide circle of Patrons. Mrs. Jackson's home was at Lewiston.

* * *

BERGEN, No. 129, one of the wide-awake Granges of New Jersey, has just staged its annual flower show, with a greater number of exhibitors than in any previous year. This annual event is largely under the direction of Mrs. Mamie Paxton, who is chairman of the State Home Economics committee and an enthusiastic leader in all Grange affairs.

* * *

A NEW FORM of mystery ride — so common as a summer event among Granges — was devised at Taghhannuck Grange in Connecticut. Instead of having a definite terminal point for the ride, stops were made at the homes of different members over a wide radi-

(*Continued on Page* 21)

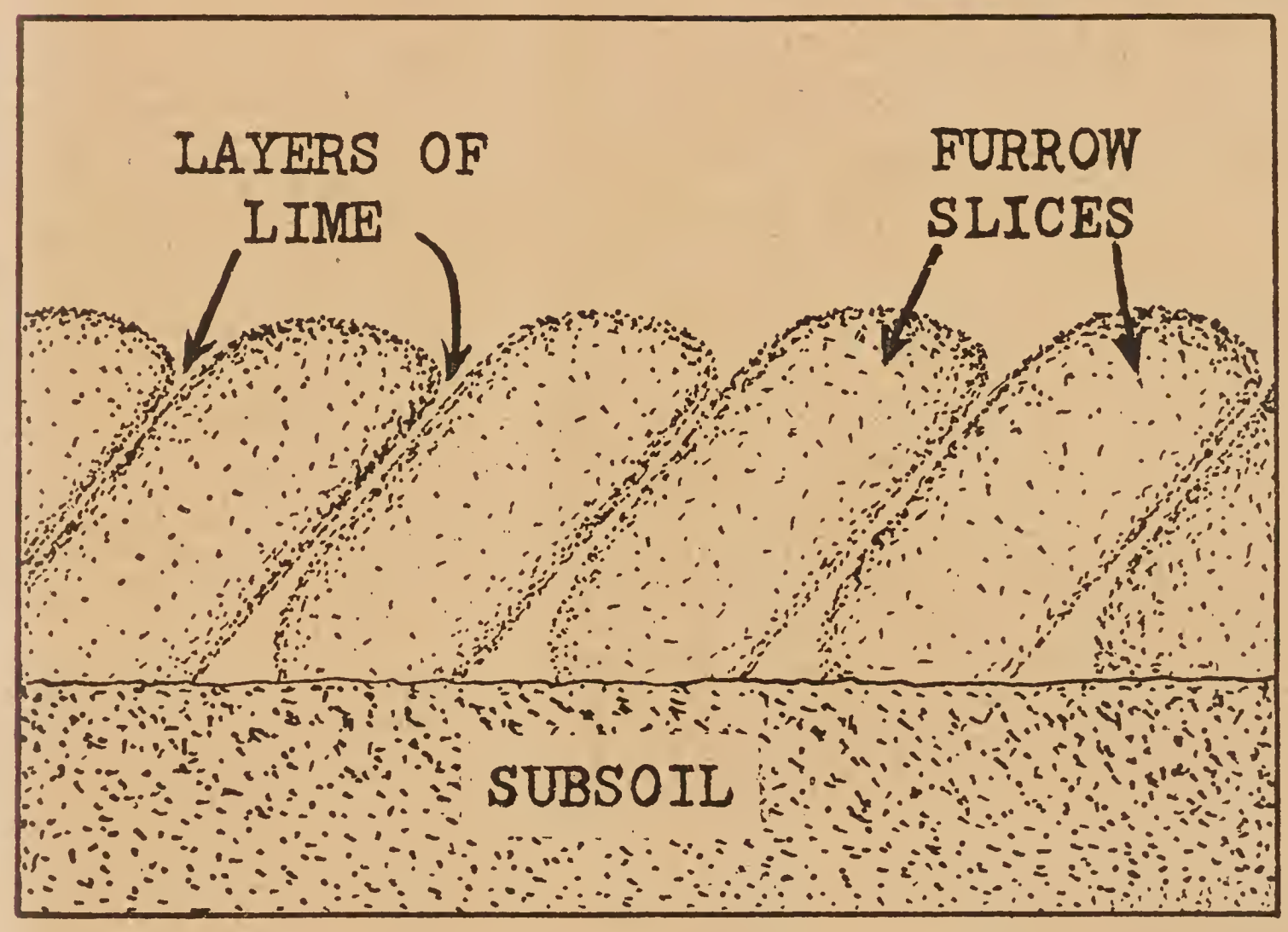
Try FALL LIMING

It's One Step Toward Reducing the Spring Work-Peak

By H. A. HUSCHKE



This man is hauling a lime sower over cultivated land in the spring. It will save time to apply lime this fall.



Left: This sectional sketch illustrates how well lime is distributed through the root zone when applied to sod before plowing. It is further mixed with the soil when disced and harrowed.

"PUT ON my lime in the fall? No, I never have. Always consider that a spring job. Plenty busy doing other things in the spring, too, but I always try to wedge my liming operation in between plowing and planting somewhere." If *American Agriculturist* farmers were to be asked the question, "Do you ever lime your land in the fall?"—a majority of them would give an answer somewhat like the above.

Years of custom—starting with the time that lump lime was hauled home on bobsleds in the winter and piled in the field to slake—lie behind this idea of spring liming. It persists today in spite of the fact that there are several good arguments to back the practice of spreading the liming material in the fall. Here are some of them:

1. Country roads are better. During the fall dirt roads are always harder, drier, and less rutty than in the late winter and spring. The materials can be hauled quicker and easier.

2. Manufacturers can give quicker service. The peak demand for lime has always been in the spring when everyone wants it. This taxes the productive capacity of many lime plants, and frequently the purchaser is disappointed because he does not get the material on time.

3. Farmers have more time. True it is that the farmer is always busy, but it is also true that he has more time in the fall and winter than he does in the spring. He isn't trying to plant a crop before the next rain, and his whole schedule is more flexible. He can usually find some convenient time to do his liming.

4. Fields are easier to travel over. Melted snow, winter and spring rains, and the action of freezing and thawing leave the ground soft in the spring. On the other hand, in the fall the ground is firm and less horse or tractor power is required to get the material on the field and pull the spreader.

5. Lime has more time to act. When lime is applied in the fall or winter there is a period of two to six months during which the process of acid neutralization can partially take place. This is important when the next crop is to be an acid-sensitive one, and may mean the difference between success and failure. When application is made to meadowland or pasture the soil movement that results from the action of freezing and thawing is of considerable help in working the material down into the root zone.

What to Lime in Fall

An outstanding example of a place where lime is applied most successfully in the autumn months is on established pasture land that is being improved by top-dressing. The customary practice is to spread the lime during the fall or early winter, and the fertilizer in the early spring. Since top-dressed liming material is relatively slow acting, its application at this time results in partial dissolution before growth starts in the spring. In this way a whole season is gained.

Another ideal place to use lime in the fall is on winter wheat. The material should be applied and thoroughly mixed with the soil before drilling the wheat. Then when the clover is seeded during late winter or spring it will have a favorable soil in which to grow. Good results are also reported by farmers who top-dress the lime on wheat during the winter before seeding the clover.

The farmer who limes each rotation, and whose soil is not too acid, may well apply the material in the fall on sod that is to be plowed for corn. In plowing, the furrow slice is not completely turned over and good vertical distribution is obtained throughout the plow layer. (See figure.) Subsequent tilling operations provide the desired horizontal distribution. The lime also may be spread on fall-plowed ground and partly mixed with the soil by one harrowing.

The truck farmer is usually very anxious to plant his crops before a certain date in order to obtain the most favorable price at marketing time. If the weather is bad around planting time he may not have time to lime, and his crops will suffer as a consequence. Under these conditions fall liming may well be employed. Since most truck growers use a winter cover crop on their land, the lime should be applied before the cover crop is sown.

The orchardist, too, may lime in the late fall. In this branch of agriculture lime is becoming more and more essential. It supplies calcium and magnesium in soils that are deficient, reduces acidity, and stimulates the growth of legume cover and green-manure crops. The fact that the limbs are not bent low with fruit and leaves makes it possible to do a better job.

Not Too Late for AAA Payments

In most of the northeastern states the Agricultural Adjustment Administration will approve for payment liming material applied before December 1st. Therefore, farmers who are participating in this program and who have not applied their lime, or who have not reached their soil-building goal, may do so by fall liming. In this connection another advantage appears. The farmer who purchases and applies his lime in the fall does not have his money tied up so long before he receives payment from the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. If you have liming to do, why not do it now?

THE Editorial PAGE

BY E. R. EASTMAN

Address all mail for Editorial or Advertising departments to American Agriculturist, Savings Bank Building, Ithaca, New York.

FRED L. PORTER

A FEW years ago I went to Albany to suggest to the Legislative leaders some legislation helpful to farmers. I had breakfast with Fred L. Porter, then chairman of the powerful Ways and Means Committee of the Assembly, and put the problem up to him. He asked me some questions that went right to the core of the matter, and then he said simply: "Well, Ed, I'll do what I can."

He called a meeting of his associates in the Legislature that very day, secured the cooperation of Governor Lehman, and shortly afterwards the legislation was passed.

I cite that because it was so typical of the life and work of Fred Porter. His life was filled with good works for his fellow citizens, and particularly for agriculture, with only a few of his associates ever knowing all the splendid service which he performed.

Fred was one of the largest farmers in the East. He was interested in many lines of farming, specializing, however, in McIntosh apples, a variety which he helped to pioneer. His McIntosh orchards were the largest in America.

As a member of the Legislature for years, Fred's influence counted time and again for farmers and for good citizenship. Intensely interested in the farm marketing problem, he was at the time of his death, and for a long time preceding, President of the G. L. F., and his common sense and good judgment were large factors in that organization's growth and success.

But when the score of a man's life is added up at the End of the Road, the final judgment rests not alone on that man's works. Even more important are the qualities of mind and heart that determine his personality. It is sufficient to say for Fred that those of us privileged to know him well knew him as a truly great man. He will be missed. To Mrs. Porter and the family we of *American Agriculturist* extend our sympathy.

Eastern Farmers Get Busy

CONNECTED with Tuskegee University in Alabama is a negro scientist, Dr. George Washington Carver, who has found literally scores of new industrial uses for the by-products of cotton. Talk about farm relief! Think what that one man has done for the cotton South!

Realizing the possibilities for taking care of surpluses by finding new uses for farm products, Congress last year appropriated four million dollars to establish four research laboratories in various regions of the United States. There will be without doubt such a great laboratory located somewhere in the wheat belt, where scientists will try to find at first hand new by-products of wheat which may be put to industrial uses. Corn has almost unlimited possibilities in this line. Paper is already made from corn, but for some reason corn paper falls short of the qualities necessary for large industrial use. If the scientists could develop a paper from corn which would be practical for newspaper and magazine use, it would come near to solving the corn growers' marketing problem.

A few days ago the Metropolitan Milk Bargaining Agency, representing most of the milk marketing organizations of the New York milk shed, met in Syracuse and passed a resolution asking the Federal government to establish one of these research laboratories at Cornell University for the purpose of finding industrial and other uses for milk by-products, and for tobacco and some other products. Milk is the largest farm enterprise of America. Therefore, if any of these laboratories are justified, surely one is for milk, and of course it should be located in the Northeast, the largest dairy section in the world. Such a laboratory also should be associated with a great college of agriculture such as the one at Cornell, where already are working hundreds of research men on the various problems that pertain to farming.

Each year there goes to waste thousands of dollars worth of skim milk. One of the ingredients of skim milk is casein, which has as many possibilities for industrial uses, when the scientists find and develop them on a practical basis, as does any by-product from corn, wheat or cotton. Also, dairy scientists at Geneva, New York, and at other experiment stations, are finding ways of making new and better cheese products. A great laboratory, therefore, with scientists giving all of their time to new uses for milk would help solve the surplus problem for dairymen, and take care of waste food products to the advantage of consumers.

Dairy organizations and dairymen themselves are urged immediately to write or wire to Secretary Henry A. Wallace, asking him to locate one of these laboratories in the East and at Cornell.

School Days

"Still sits the school-house by the road,
A ragged beggar sunning;
Around it still the sumachs grow,
And blackberry vines are running."
—*Whittier.*

THE picture below reminds me of the day when our oldest boy trudged happily down the road for his first day in school, while his mother, not so happy, stood in the door watching him go with tears in her eyes. How well she knew, as does every other mother, that that first separation was the beginning of inevitable, necessary, sad change, a change wherein mother, father, brothers, sisters, and the home, ceased to be the boy's whole world, a change, too, forecasting the time when the boy will leave home for good to do his work in the world, establish a home of his own, and live his own life.



Happy the father and mother, then, who send their child to school and into the world knowing that they have done what they could by precept and example to help him meet and cope with the problems of the world with at least some degree of success and happiness.

I have no patience with people whom I call "parent baiters", who lay all of the troubles of the world on homes and parents. Many homes could be improved, of course, but look what fathers and mothers have to contend with these days. In pioneer times there were few if any distractions outside of the home. The home and the farm were the boy and girl's world, at least until they married. Today parents really see very little of their children, for a thousand and one outside activities take up their time and attention, with the result that some children come home only to eat and sleep. Now, most of these outside activities are good, but I maintain that it is not fair to blame parents for the shortcomings of young people when many of those who do the blaming are the very ones who are leaders in activities that call children away from their home during their entire waking hours.

Come On, Folks! Let's Go to Cooking School

YOU know the old saying that the way to a man's heart is through his stomach. Well, there is something to it. The only exception I take to that saying is that it talks about the way to a *man's* heart, just as if a woman didn't care anything about her eats. Well I remember when I was a boy how worried I always was when I had to eat at the second table following a gang of women folks! Facts prove my argument, for there are more fat women at 40 than fat men.

Anyway, we can all agree that good cooking is just about the most important job in the world. Farm cooks are the best there are, but the best cooks are the very ones who want to become even better. Because of the importance of good cooking, and the interest of both men and women in it, we have started our new *American Agriculturist* Cooking School, which I predict is going to have a larger enrollment than any college in the land. If getting meals is one of your jobs, turn now to the household department of this issue and study the first lesson on cake making, and our plans for future lessons. Fill out the enrollment blank and send it to us, with your answers to the ten questions, not later than October 8. If you complete the course, we promise you a lot of fun, some new knowledge, and maybe a prize.

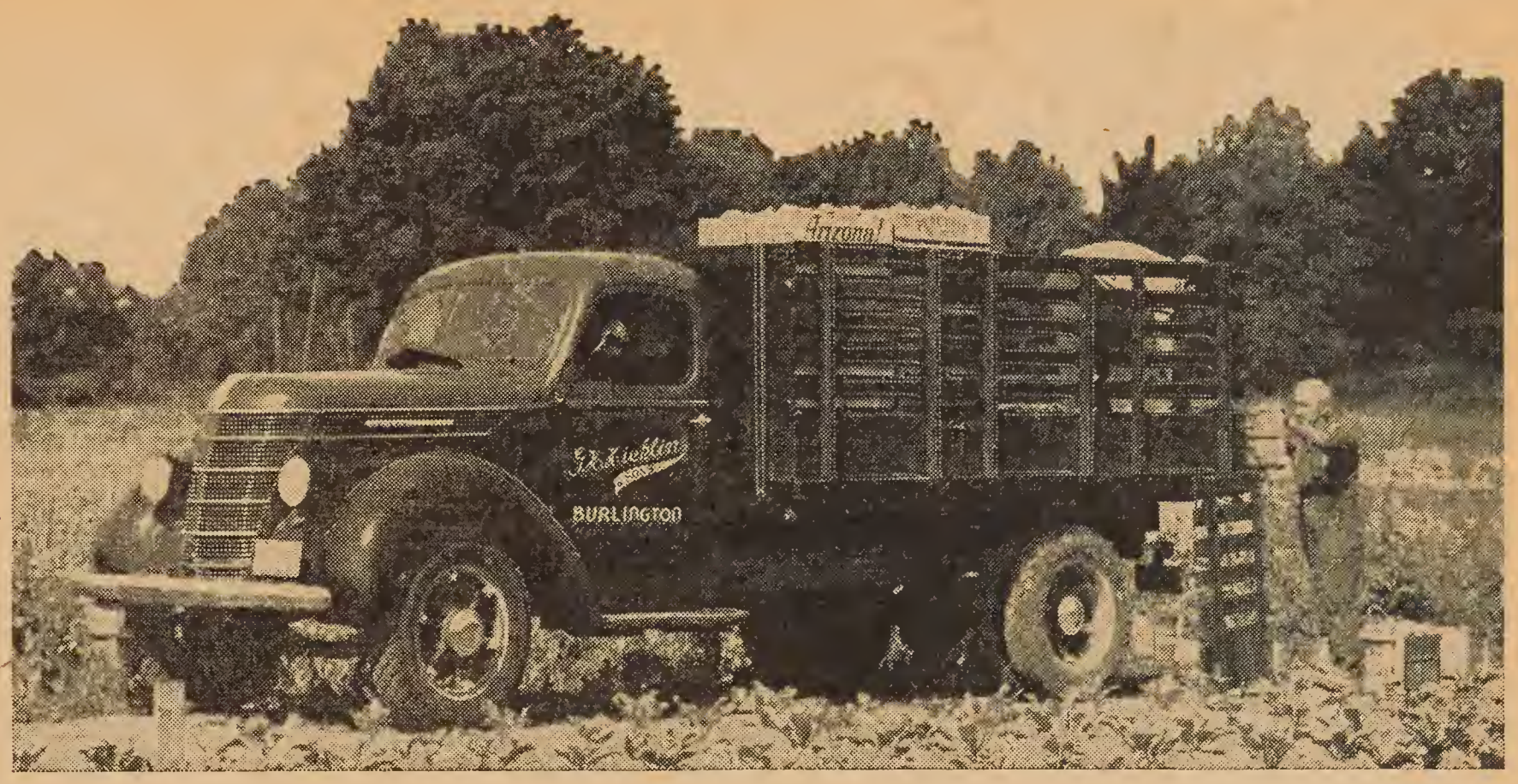
Corn is King

DID YOU ever see silage corn looking any better than it does this year in most parts of the Northeast? With what rightful pride farmers hunt out their tallest stalks and nail them to the barn, challenging their neighbors to find one that is any taller.

In the Northeast a million acres grow corn. While in some areas a lot of it is husked, the major portion has been or will be put into silos to feed dairy herds in the greatest dairy country in the world. Corn, not wheat nor cotton, is the King of all American crops!

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Truckers have radically changed and in many cases improved marketing methods for farm produce in recent years. But farmers should sell to them only on a strictly cash basis.



Watch Your Step!

How Farmers Get Gypped By Marketing Rackets

By E. R. EASTMAN

FARMERS certainly get low enough prices for their products when they are sold and handled by honest dealers. It is just the last straw when, in addition to starvation prices, they get gypped by racketeer dealers, as so often happens. Millions of dollars are lost to farmers in this way, in spite of the constant warnings printed in our Service Bureau columns.

Here are some of the most common dishonest practices on the part of certain dealers. Watching out for these rackets may save you heavy losses:

Truckers Credit Racket

In recent years the method of marketing farm produce has changed tremendously because of the trucker who comes to the farm and buys direct. Most truckers are honest; some are not. WATCH OUT FOR THIS SCHEME: A trucker may buy of you a few times, and pay cash on the spot for his stuff. Then, sooner or later, after he gets his load all on and is ready to start, he will tell you that he hasn't the money with him but he will pay you the next time. RIGHT THERE IS THE TIME FOR YOU TO WATCH YOUR STEP. The thing to do is to say to that man, "No money, no produce!" The trucker may then reply by offering to pay you by check. You want to watch that, too, for the chances are about ninety to one that there is no money in the bank to cover the check.

Now, that buyer may be reasonably honest. Perhaps he figures that he can sell the produce and have money in the bank in time to meet your check before it gets there. But if he isn't able to do it, the check will come back protested and you will never see your money and probably the trucker will never show up again. The answer to the problem of course is NEVER, NEVER DO BUSINESS WITH TRUCKERS EXCEPT ON A CASH BASIS.

Another thing to watch for is the trucker-buyer who crosses State lines. If you have trouble with him and he gets across the line, it is far more difficult to settle than it is with a native of your own state.

Egg Premium Racket

This is one of the oldest racket schemes in the farm market business. It has brought a total of millions of dollars of losses to poultry producers and heartaches no end. Time and again our Service Bureau has warned against this racket, but still some farmers fall for it. Here's how it works.

In the big cities, particularly in New York, there are egg buyers who solicit shipments by offering a premium of a cent or two over the market price. Such a buyer will send out a bunch of postcards to producers during the short production period in the fall. He has several different schemes of operation. He may pay the premium which he promised for a couple of months in the fall and then begin to cut the returns until the producer gets disgusted and quits. That buyer only wanted the eggs during the short period. When you have a surplus to sell, he leaves you so you have to go back to a reputable dealer at a time when he finds it difficult to take you on.

A lot of gyp milk dealers operate that way too. They are "in and outers" in the market. They cut prices, thereby often upsetting the whole price structure.

Another way that a gyp egg buyer may work is to complain about your grade of eggs and never pay as much as he promised. Or he may report broken eggs enough to leave him with a good profit. And, of course, you have no comeback.

Then there is the buyer who sends a check about a day later every time he gets a case of eggs. It is not long then until he is behind for one case in payment, and a little later for two cases. The shipper doesn't dare stop sending the eggs because he is afraid that he may not get paid for those already shipped. The first thing he knows the buyer is way behind in his payments and about that time he may disappear entirely. Time and again *American Agriculturist* Service Bureau, in trying to settle one of these claims, has found that the same buyer has worked regularly the same game, closing up an office at one address and opening up again under a different name in another place.

The answer to this problem, of course, is NEVER, NEVER SHIP TO A NEW DEALER UNTIL YOU HAVE INVESTIGATED HIS MORAL AND FINANCIAL RESPONSIBILITY. Then, when you get a good dealer, stick to him the year round instead of shopping around in an attempt to get a cent or two more a dozen. That extra cent may cost you a good many dollars. It is easy enough to check on the responsibility of a good buyer. If you cannot get the information any other way, *American Agriculturist* will give you the buyer's financial standing and responsibility.

Buyer's Quality Racket

Here is another old game of short-changing farmers. The scheme is to get farmers to ship their hay, fruit, vegetables or what have you, and then to pay less than they are worth, claiming that the quality is not what it should be. The bigger dealers and buyers are the ones who are more likely to work this scheme. Frequently they will deal through a local buyer, who looks at the produce and says it is fine. But when the shipment arrives in the city the buyer sets up a yell about the quality, and practically forces the shipper to compromise and sell for a smaller sum or go to law about it.

Of course, there may be two sides to this. Producers may ship under-quality stuff, and there may be a very few farmers who claim that the quality is better than it is. But the quality argument is raised by dealers so often that it seems certain that some of them at least work the game regularly. They intend to complain before they ever see the stuff, with the idea of chiseling down the price. Even when they pay for the produce at the time it is bought, this kind of dealer will stop payment on the check before you can get your cash. Of course, the producer wouldn't have extended credit and thought that the check was just as good as cash.

This is a difficult game to meet, and of course I am not implying that all dealers work it. One answer to the problem, as I have already pointed out, is to get your actual cash before the produce is out of your control. Another answer is to get shipping point inspection by government agencies. If the stuff is inspected when it is graded and packed, the receiver hasn't a leg to stand on when he complains unjustly about quality.

Bankruptcy Racket

I hate to think of the millions of dollars that farmers have lost because dealers have gone into bankruptcy while still owing farmers for produce. Dairymen in particular have been up against this problem. Many concerns will continue in business right up to the day when they go into bankruptcy, and will accept shipments of eggs or other produce one day and the next day close their doors. Under the law, the man who ships those eggs the day before to a bankrupt has no better claim against the concern than someone who has a year-old bill. If the bankrupt has no assets, of course the shipper gets nothing, and if the bankrupt has assets that cover only 50 cents on a dollar, of course the farmer gets half what his produce is worth. Again the answer is to check on the financial standing of a buyer before shipping, and this is easy enough to do.

One of the big advantages of selling produce through a cooperative organization that operates on a pool basis is that the farmer gets his returns even if his particular buyer goes into bankruptcy. This kind of cooperation is one kind of insurance.

In New York and in some other States there is a law which provides for a bond for milk buyers and also a bond for dealers who handle stuff on commission. The law helps some, but there are several loopholes in it, the biggest of which is that the man who buys stuff outright, and this includes eggs, does not have to be licensed or bonded. Usually the producer does not know whether the man to whom he sells is a commission man or not.

There are of course some good reliable direct buyers, but if a direct buyer does go bankrupt, the farmer is left holding the bag. But if the farmer ships to a commission man who becomes bankrupt, the state bond is used to repay the shipper. Buyers of hay are not required to be bonded, and our Service Bureau experience shows that farmers have a lot of trouble with hay buyers. Some of them appear to be close to bankruptcy all the time. Again, one remedy is to do business with a man you know has proved his reliability.

Of course I do not want to leave the impression that dealers as a whole are crooked. The majority of them are honest, and furnish the necessary machinery to get the farm produce to market. It is the minority, however, who give all the rest of the dealers the black eye, and against whom the farmer must constantly be on guard.

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The First *Chilly* MORNING



By Romeyn Berry

WE HAVE calendars on our farm, of course. In reminding one of such oncoming events as the first day of school and the probable birthday of the next batch of little pigs they perform a useful function. But as a prod to a sluggish conscience, calendars are not nearly so effective as a marked change in the weather—as the first chilly morning after months of hot ones.

My calendar — a very nice calendar gotten out in praise of the Union Pacific Railroad — had been telling me for days that it was September now and the summer was over and how about showing a little speed around this farm toward getting the wheat planted and a few pieces written for the magazines and some of this equipment fixed up and painted before we put it away for the winter? But the admonitions of the Union Pacific calendar, though admittedly sound, failed to spur me into action as long as the thermometer outside the kitchen window showed 70 at breakfast time. It took the first chilly morning to do that.

Yes sir! In spite of all the calendar said, and the warning of a little patch of scarlet maple at the north end of the woodlot, our farm was walking on its heels until the first cold morning came along to say the same thing in a different way and more convincingly. The calendar whispered "September" and let it go at that, but forgotten shivers that dug deep, the pleasant embrace of a warm, wooly sweater, the steam jets from Elmer's nostrils and the whip of a cold wind made fresh the night before at Hudson Bay all served to bark the sharp command, "Snap up on your toes and get ready, folks. It's going to be winter around here before you know it."

The response was immediate, involuntary and complete. Without a word of discussion, without a murmur of family debate, the familiar cold cereal and tomato juice were pushed back on the pantry shelf and for the first time in months, we fell heavily upon a breakfast of hot oatmeal and steaming coffee with bacon and eggs to follow. None of these apologies for breakfast on that first September morning when the thermometer hits 40 degrees and Elmer starts shooting steam again. Forty degrees and steaming nostrils on man and beast call for hot oatmeal with bacon and eggs coming up, and call in the same clarion tones that before long 28 and blue noses will be demanding the same long, woolen ones that last spring were taken up in the attic wrapped in camphor and the New York Tribunes of May 2, 3, 4 and 5.

I realize now that for months Elmer and I have been moving out to the barn after breakfast at the pace of a reluctant glacier. But you should have seen us go on that first chilly morning with the cold wind and the bacon and eggs pushing us into joyous action. "One more dragging and the East lot will be fitted for the wheat." "This afternoon we'll take that darn kerosene contraption out of the kitchen and get the wood stove going again." "On your way up from the lot at dinner time you might pull a hill of potatoes and see how they're coming along." "And do you notice how some of those Northern Spies are beginning to show color?"

The horses, too, exhibited signs of unprecedented ambition, snorting and stamping (I suspect Elmer of slipping them an extra measure of oats), to get at the same dragging job that for days they had approached with ill-concealed disgust; and the pigs fell upon the first of their corn with a gladness they would never have displayed had they known the relation of that corn to their own demise and their subsequent reincarnation as sausages, side meat, hams and headcheese.

There are two particularly joyous days each year on any well-conducted farm. One is when the Madame puts the extra quilts and blankets out in the sun before she stores them for the summer; the other is when she gets them out and puts them back on the beds again. But I'm forced to confess my wife does not wholly share these gay views of mine about the first chilly morning, or about getting out the extra quilts and blankets either. Being cast in a less opulent mould than your reporter, she has a tendency to dread the winter and to shiver in the manner of a wet dog at the mere mention of sleigh rides. She, too, likes the first chilly morning but in greater moderation than myself, and only to the extent that it foretells the flaming scarlet of the maples in the autumn sunlight, the smell of burning leaves at dusk, a day off for pheasant shooting and another for some November football game. Beyond that she will not go. If you like the rest of the winter you can keep it. The only time my wife likes snow is when the pink arbutus starts to poke up through it.

I, too, will hate this coming winter—and hate it thoroughly — long before Washington's birthday, but just now I've had enough of summer and three solid months of having sweat drip off my nose with the regularity of the drops from a defective faucet. That's why I rejoice so in the first of the chilly mornings that mark the change of seasons and introduce an unaccustomed energy along with vagrant thoughts of sausages and buckwheat cakes.

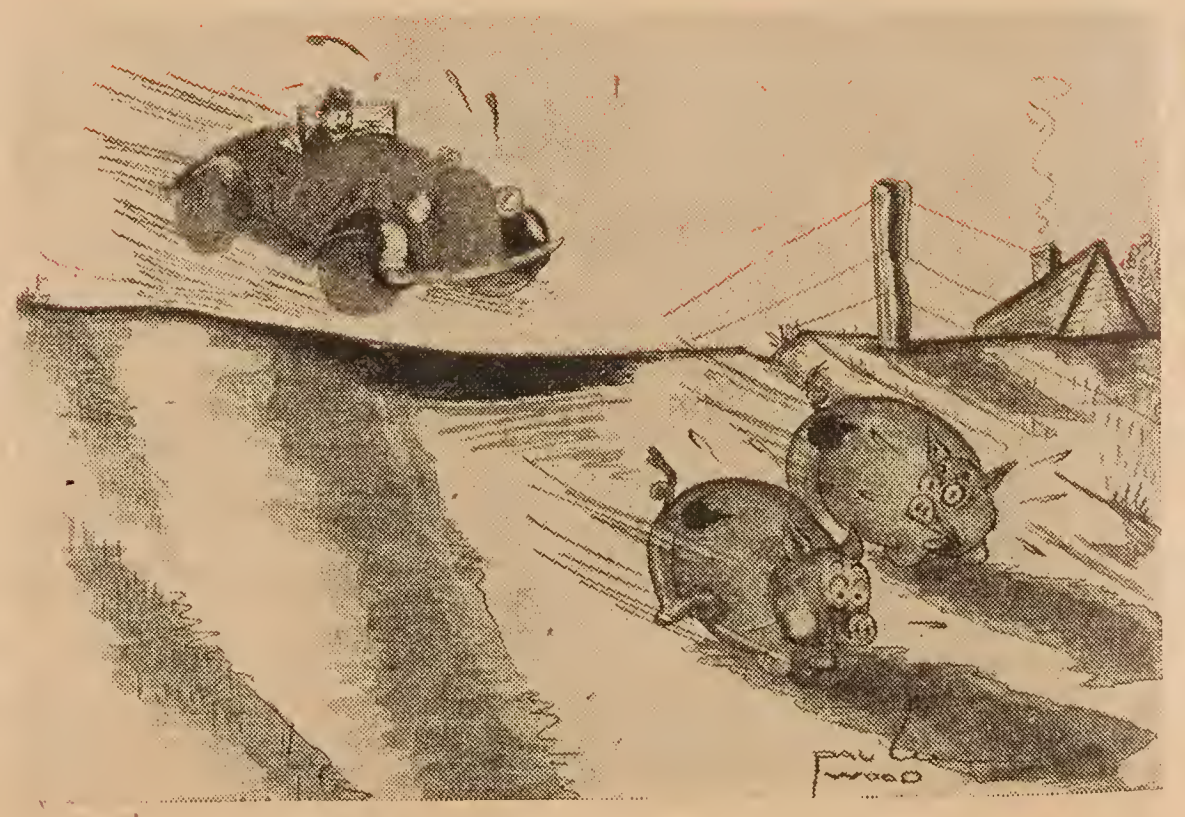
And this is why, perhaps, so many people stick to farming as an occupation — year after year and century after century — in spite of all the articulate pity for their lot they receive from candidates for public office in election years — in spite of all the commiseration they get about drouth, low prices, blight, bugs, floods and sheep-killing dogs. Farming may be a rotten business on the basis of the balance sheet, but nobody can call it a monotonous way of living. In farming the only thing you can be absolutely sure about is that things will change. If the well dries up and you have to haul water for the stock, a single black cloud in the West may presage a cloudburst overnight with resulting floods in the morning. If prices are low they may change and go lower. And just about the time the farmer gets thoroughly sick of continuous hot nights keeping on into September, he's likely to wake up shivering any day to a morning chilled by a cold wind from the Arctic that revives his fading energy, makes his breath visible, restores the joy of life and demands a hot breakfast featuring bacon and eggs on a trustworthy foundation of oatmeal with cream and steaming coffee.

So May I

By Roberta Symmes.

So soon the sere, drab days must be;
And yet how brave—how gay—
The gleaming colors deck the woods
As for a holiday.
So soon the forest bleak and bare
'Neath wintry snows must lie;
Yet still it drinks to summer suns
And lifts its colors high!

So may I meet the rendezvous
That some day I must keep.
So may my gesture be as gay
When comes my winter sleep.
As bravely as the forest bids
Farewell when winter's near,
So may I, too, as gallantly
My torch of courage bear!



"I'd give anything if my stop-light was workin'."

MILK Administrator *States His* POLICY

By E. R. EASTMAN

SPEAKING at a delegate meeting of the Metropolitan Milk Bargaining Agency at Syracuse on Saturday, September 10, Mr. E. M. Harmon, newly appointed milk administrator for the New York milk shed, declared most emphatically that he was not a "milk czar". He said:

"The whole idea is that this is YOUR program, and the part of the State and Federal governments is to supplement your efforts and help you carry out the program. The milk marketing agreement must have the industry's support, and if you don't stand by with that help it is bound to fail."

In very simple but effective language Mr. Harmon pledged to do his best to make the agreement a success.

"You have", he said, "in this agreement laid down certain rules and regulations. It is my job not to make the rules but with your help to enforce them. All of you will find something in the rules that you may not like. Already I have been asked to make some exceptions. But," said Mr. Harmon, "THERE WILL BE NO EXCEPTIONS. EVERYONE WILL BE TREATED EXACTLY ALIKE.

"Of course this plan is not perfect; of course we will find that it will need changing and perfecting as we work it out on the trial and error basis. Such changes as are necessary will be made as experience dictates. But they will be made in accordance with law, and will apply to everybody. In my office, there will be two lawyers, and I want to make it very plain that violators of this agreement will be promptly and fully prosecuted under the law."

Administrator Harmon also said that he was pleased to report that the final count of dairymen who had voted for the agreement was even larger than at first reported, and that therefore the agreement started off with the support of almost all the dairymen affected.

Great emphasis was placed by Mr. Harmon on the value of the Metropolitan Milk Bargaining Agency and the continued need of the different milk marketing cooperatives to stick together in a common overhead agency.

"We want to see you so united," said the speaker, "that after a while there will be no use whatever for an administrator, because you will be able to do this job yourselves."

Dr. C. E. Ladd, dean of the State College of Agriculture at Cornell, told the meeting of the plans of the Federal government to establish four research laboratories in the United States to find new industrial uses for farm products. A resolution was passed asking the Secretary of Agriculture to designate Cornell University as the location of one of these laboratories, the chief purpose of which would be to find industrial uses for casein and other milk by-products.

A most interesting talk was given by Dr. A. C. Dahlberg of the dairy department at the Geneva Experiment Station, showing how scientists at that station have found new ways of making cheese, which when put into commerce should help to take up some milk surplus.

Adopted by the meeting was a resolution asking the Legislature for sufficient appropriation to continue this excellent work.

Another resolution petitioned the Legislature for an appropriation for the campaign to eliminate contagious abortion in dairy cattle.

Adopted also unanimously was a resolution continuing the Bargaining Agency.

Considerable worry was evident among the dairymen present over the present large surplus of milk. Owing to the hard times in cities, buying power has decreased. The retail price of milk also has been recently increased, and the revival of pastures and meadows from early fall rains together with other factors has resulted in a greatly increased production of milk, all of which makes a large surplus to be taken care of during the first month of the operation of the Federal marketing agreement. Dairymen should be prepared not to expect too high prices for September milk, because of these factors.

As Administrator Harmon pointed out, there are also some rules and changes under the agreement which you will not like. The final goals and results on a long-time basis, not bothersome temporary irritations, are what should be kept in mind. What you can be sure of is that the agreement will get your proper share of every cent which the market justifies. As time goes on and the surplus gets cleared up somewhat, your price should improve. Also, costs of milk production should be comparatively low this fall and winter. Grain prices are at present very reasonable and there have been splendid crops of hay and silage corn.

In speaking to this meeting of the delegates, I said to them that this agreement is no cure-all. There will continue to be plenty of problems and disappointments for dairymen at best, but for the first time in many a long year dairymen are well organized in cooperatives, with these cooperatives working together in an overhead agency. Therefore, the whole industry has with this marketing agreement a plan which if properly supported should get results. If it is not well supported by the dairymen themselves, if they continue to fight and quarrel among themselves so that this plan is finally lost, I see little hope for the future of the industry.

In an endeavor to find some solution for the very bad milk surplus situation, the Metropolitan Milk Producers Agency and the Dealers Bargaining Agency met in Syracuse on September 13 and appointed a committee of three distributors and three producers to make an immediate trip to Washington, in an effort to get the Federal Surplus Corporation to purchase more and larger supplies of dairy products. At the same meeting a committee was also appointed to make a survey of all the plants in the milk shed, to determine exactly what facilities are available for manufacturing surplus.

On September 15, producers in the Buffalo area voted on a proposed State Marketing Order. As I write this, the result is not known, but there seems little doubt that it will be favored by a big majority. The retail price in Buffalo has already been raised. The proposed order calls for a Class 1 price for 3.5 milk of $2.85 for 8 months and $2.45 for 4 months.

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Concerning the Southern Share Cropper

(*Continued from Page* 1)

these. The picture would not trouble us so much if we could feel that these were people of recent European extraction, still ready to accept the privations of their old home but certain in the second and third generations to demand what we like to call the "American Standard of Living". But the white people of the South are almost the oldest of Americans and are surely the purest Anglo-Saxon stock remaining in the world. It is the testimony of teachers who have worked among them that, given a chance, their native intelligence is singularly high. By some ancient mischance they seem to be caught in a social and economic backwash. Their number is so great and the area they occupy so vast that they may fairly be said to constitute the one biggest economic problem in America.

With the whites I got on fine but I found small satisfaction in interviewing the colored people. For one thing it is very likely I do not know how to talk to darkies. Then, too, it is possible that the black field-hand of the deep South is typically dumb and almost inarticulate.

As I have intimated, I do not propose on the basis of a cursory three or four days survey to explain the share cropper or tell what ought to be done about him. I only wish to report a few self-evident facts.

To begin with, I expect that most of the soil of the South Atlantic States is not really fertile as compared with the better soils of the Northeast. Typically the South Atlantic States are a region of rather abundant rainfall, plenty of sunshine and a long growing season, but it is short on available nitrogen, phosphorus, potash and lime. I remember Charlie Councilman who figured in Farmers Institute work in Maryland in the days when I barnstormed in that pleasant state. Charlie used to declare that Southern Maryland was *"rich in historical tradition but damn poor in plant food"*—a conclusion that was substantially correct.

So far as most of this country is concerned, not only has it been cropped with soil-depleting crops and no animal husbandry for a great period of years but moreover it was never very fertile in the beginning. For example, in Georgia I climbed up a little bank to talk with a man and wife who were hoeing corn rather irregularly scattered amid the stumps. He explained that this was *"new-land corn"*, an expression unfamiliar to me and then he added that he was using a couple hundred pounds of "fertilize" on the patch of an acre or so. The point I wish to make is that he was dealing with land where even the first crop needed plant food. I am pretty sure that when the New York pioneer cleared a patch of virgin soil, there was in it plant food enough so that he did not bother his head about manure for a dozen years at least.

It is a favorite theory of mine that when men have been doing one job for a great while, it is quite likely that they have hit on the one best way to do it. Now the South Atlantic States are typically being tilled with mules, some sort of light shovel plow and various types of little one-row, one-mule cultivators. The live stock census of the State of Georgia shows that there are almost exactly ten times as many mules as horses. I asked a man with a curious little dinky cultivator what he called his tool. He replied, "We calls that a G-Whiz." I am told that a somewhat similar implement is known as a "General Jackson". Then, in addition to these simple mule-drawn tools, there is the universal and unending use of that most primitive of agricultural implements, the hoe.

Now it would be easy to declare that such farming was hopelessly out-of-date and that what was needed was to make a dozen or twenty little farms into one and then put on a tractor with a gang plow and some big broad-beamed horses and two-row cultivators and show these benighted natives how real farming was done. I suppose the end result of this sort of large scale farming would be disaster. This is because the cultivation of these lands must be related always to the problem of soil erosion. We are coming to realize that here in New York soil erosion is sometimes a serious matter, but it is an insignificant problem as compared to the situation further south. The sometimes torrential character of the rainfall, the lack of protecting sods and soil-binding roots, and most of all a soil physically so constituted that when wet it literally slips down hill, results not only in injury but the complete ruination of even very moderate hill slopes.

Now terracing and contour plowing and little earth dams to divert water are not at all a new discovery of the modern soil experts. As a matter of fact all these things were done in slavery days and the old time overseer was often a past master at this fine art. The share cropper, benighted as he may be, is none the less the heir of a certain hereditary skill in this regard and so it is that he runs his cotton rows in meandering fashion, following the contour of the hills, and in one small field there may be several different plots with the rows running in as many different directions. Accustomed as I am to running corn rows as long and as straight as possible, this plan would give me the nightmare but none the less I am fully prepared to believe that the peculiar layout is absolutely essential. Now, one forenoon with a big tractor and gang of plows would wipe out all these skillfully built up safeguards. The share cropper has behind him two hundred years of experience and I suppose that he knows best. His shovel plow or toy cultivator and his little mule guided by rope reins is perhaps the best answer to crop production in much of the cotton country.

As everybody knows, the share cropper lives usually in fearful poverty. I stopped to talk to a good many men in their fields and it so happened that I did not meet even one who assured me that he owned the land he was tilling. Always it belonged to Mr. so-and-so, who lived in some cases close at hand and in other cases down at the County Seat. Here is the exact picture of his income as given by a white man whom I found cultivating his cotton in middle Georgia. He had about forty acres of land and his crops were corn and cotton. The corn became fodder and meal for the mule and perhaps a pig or two, and it was the staff of life for his family. He had 25 acres of cotton and he hoped for 200 pounds per acre (the average Georgia yield is a little more than 180 pounds). The price is now about eight cents per pound. His hoped-for yield would be about 5000 pounds, of which one-half would belong to his landlord. In a word his year of hard labor promised to bring him about $200.00 in cash money and out of that he planned that he and his family would live.

Possibly it was not quite as bad as that. He would have a share in the cotton seed. Also he had heard that the Government might loan on cotton up to twelve cents per pound. These cotton loans are, as I understand it, made "without recourse" which means that if the price goes above twelve cents the grower will be fortunate and if it never reaches this figure it simply means that the Government has bought the cotton. This man did not seem to me to be either brutalized or hopelessly ignorant. He spoke quietly, understandingly, and said apparently without bitterness, *"We make only a poor living, Sir."*

I very much wish that something might be done to improve the lot of men such as he. At the same time I have the instinctive feeling that his troubles cannot be cured by legislation or by any violent reconstruction of the social scheme. The best hope for his future that I can see is that the School Master is abroad in the land. The bad eminence for illiteracy in this country is held by South Carolina, where at the last Federal Census 14.9% of the people above ten years of age confessed their inability to read or write—this as compared with eight-tenths of one per cent in Iowa.

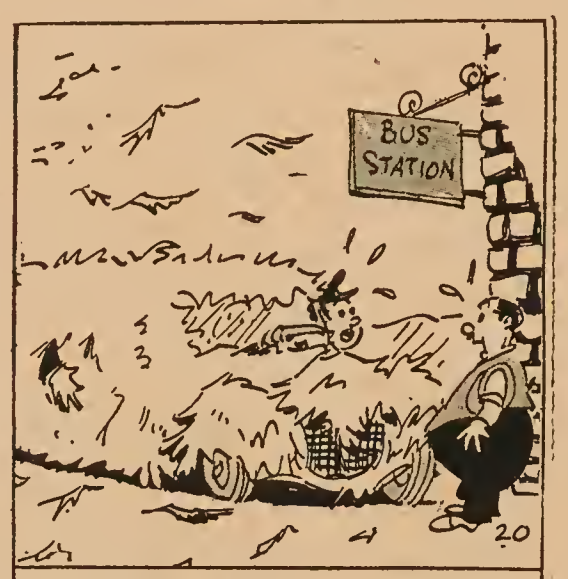
It must be that educationally the South is waking up. All through Georgia and the Carolinas there seem to be plenty of fine new school houses as big but perhaps less ornate than our Centralized Schools. I judge that the very high illiteracy of the South must be a vanishing overhang of the bad old days. I do not say that universal education alone is a solvent for all social and economic ills. If this were indeed so, then we would be well along on the road to the millennium. Nonetheless I have the feeling that the child of the share cropper born in a one-room shack and reared in poverty of body and spirit will, when he goes to the fine brick school in the village, learn that there are other ways of life than those to which he was born and that some how or other he will contrive to have many more things in life than his father ever knew.

Everywhere there seemed to be an unbelievable number of field hands—black and white—male and female—old and young, and always with the inevitable hoe. Gangs of four to seven workers in small fields were not uncommon. The women were in the fields as universally as the men. The negro women hoe barefoot but the white women wear some sort of foot gear, usually in the last stages of final disintegration.

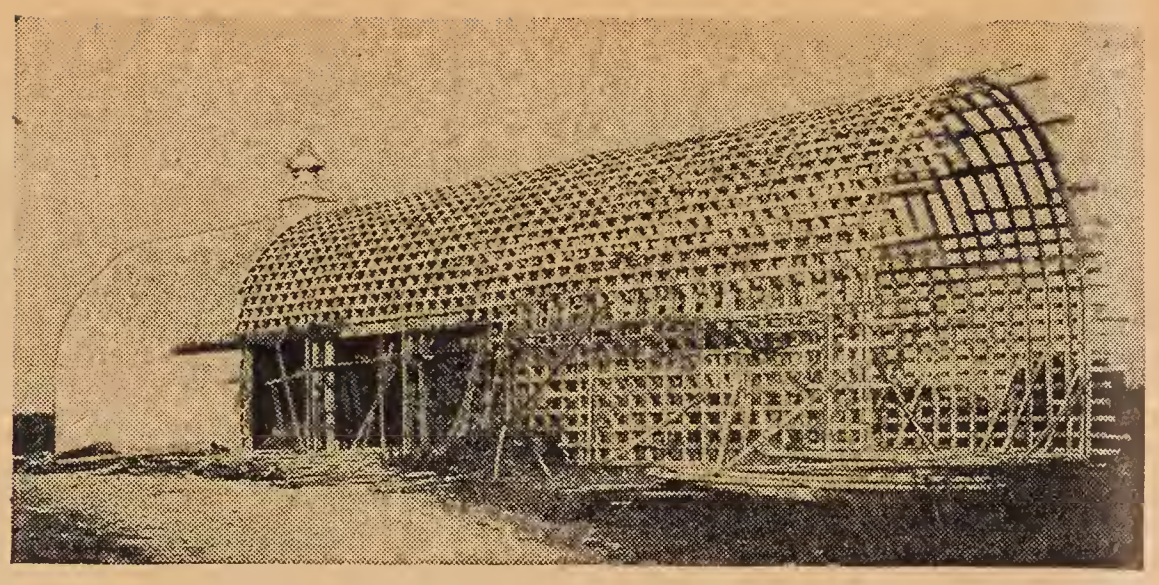
I found that in Georgia at least the usual practice is to drill in cotton seed enough to give ten or twenty times as many plants as are needed and after they are well up the surplus is chopped out so as to give the proper spacing. It would seem that their standards of care are fairly high. They complain of Johnson-grass and crab-grass but I would say that as a rule the cotton is kept cleaner of grass and weeds than the ensilage corn on our best dairy farms.

As might be expected, the wages of field hands are pitifully low and the hours long. It would seem that from fifty cents to a possible dollar a day is the usual wage, and the workers need not carry a watch. They have only to lift their eyes to the western horizon to know when it is quitting time. No man or woman ought to work such hours and for such a pitiful wage and yet it is impossible to pay more when cotton is only eight cents per pound. Somewhere, somehow (and I make no pretense of locating the trouble), our economics are out of joint.

I have never worried much concerning the northeastern farmer. He seems to be able to carry on; or if fate has located him where conditions are too hard he has initiative enough to change his environment. I think he has a permanent place in the scheme of things as an upstanding, self-sufficient lord of creation. But the Share-Cropper of the South, unless a rising standard of education saves him, stands in danger of sinking into peasantry and accepting his position as an agricultural laborer permanently submerged below the level of American life.



I RAN INTO A FLOCK OF CHICKENS DOWN ON THAT FRESHLY TARRED ROAD"



A Different Kind of "Stream-liner"

THIS streamlined barn was constructed this summer on the farm of Edward Bastian near Lyons, Wayne County, N. Y. It is 134 feet long, 36 feet wide, 31 feet high at the center, and will hold 300 tons of hay. When completed the building will contain about 85,000 board feet of lumber, nearly all of which was cut from a 75-acre wood lot on the farm. The sides and roof are covered with 26-gauge copper bearing steel.

Mr. Bastian is considering having his design patented. He points out that it is extremely rigid and that the costs are little if any greater than the more old-fashioned type. Passers by have inquired if it was a giant airplane hanger, and in reply Mr. Bastian has looked over the fields of his 620-acre farm and commented dryly, "Well, if farming doesn't pick up soon, maybe I can rent it to the government for an airplane base."

BIRDSFOOT TREFOIL

A Promising Legume for Dairy Farmers

By E. L. WORTHEN,
New York State College of Agriculture.

BIRDSFOOT TREFOIL is not a new legume. It has been grown in Europe for many years and miscellaneous seedings were made in New York State at least fifty years ago.

It is a perennial which when once established lives on for a period of years. It has a crown the same as has alfalfa, and old plants have been found with over a hundred shoots growing from a single crown. When cut or grazed new shoots start from the crown to replace those removed. It is an entirely different legume than the yellow trefoil which appears so commonly in pastures and hay fields of the Northeastern States. Either lotus or birdsfoot lotus would be a better name than trefoil for this legume. The term "birdsfoot" has been used because of the similarity of the cluster of slender black seed pods to the foot of a bird.

There are a number of different types of this legume. At least two that are very distinct are found growing wild



A single plant of birdsfoot trefoil. It takes time to get it established. This plant is three years old.

in Eastern New York. They have been designated as a pasture type and a hay type. The former is smaller and less upright than the latter. Its superiority over the larger growing type, even for permanent pastures, has not been established. Mature plants of the larger type produce a growth of two to three feet by haying time. Even though the wild lotus of New York unquestionably descended from seed brought over from European countries, it appears to be definitely superior to the foreign commercial strain. All types are equally relished by dairy cows and sheep, and in feeding value lotus is in the same class as alfalfa.

What possible advantage has this legume over alfalfa, and are there any disadvantages?

Possible Advantages

As a hay plant it seems to have three possible advantages over alfalfa for the Northeastern States. They are:

1. Grows on more acid soils.
2. Docs well on wet soils.
3. Does not run out after a few years.

Acid soils and poor drainage restrict alfalfa production in this section. While surface soils may be sweetened with lime, it is impractical to sweeten subsoils; and alfalfa never gives best results where the subsoil is distinctly acid. Birdsfoot lotus will make satisfactory growth when the soil has a pH as low as 5.5. It has always been said that "alfalfa doesn't like wet fcet." Lotus, on the other hand, appears to class with alsike clover and red top in adaptability to wet soils.

If birdsfoot lotus can be established in hay mixtures in the meadow lands of New York and New England, and if it does as well as it is doing in sections of the Hudson River Valley, it will prove a godsend to our dairy farmers. It will make possible the seeding down of rough land to a legume and grass mixture, from which hay may be harvested for a period of ten years or more, and when desired, the aftermath used for grazing. It may make "grassland farming" a reality on the Northeastern dairy farm.

More Feed in Hot Weather

Why is birdsfoot lotus a good pasture legume? It has three possible advantages over wild white and ladino which are recognized as two of our best pasture clovers. These advantages are:

1. Does not kill out in dry, hot summers.
2. Produces more grazing in July and August.
3. Less subject to winter injury.

As a result of a deep growing tap root, lotus when once established is very drought resistant and, like alfalfa, continues to make green growth in extremely dry weather. When growing with grass crops it does not heave and appears to withstand our most severe winters.

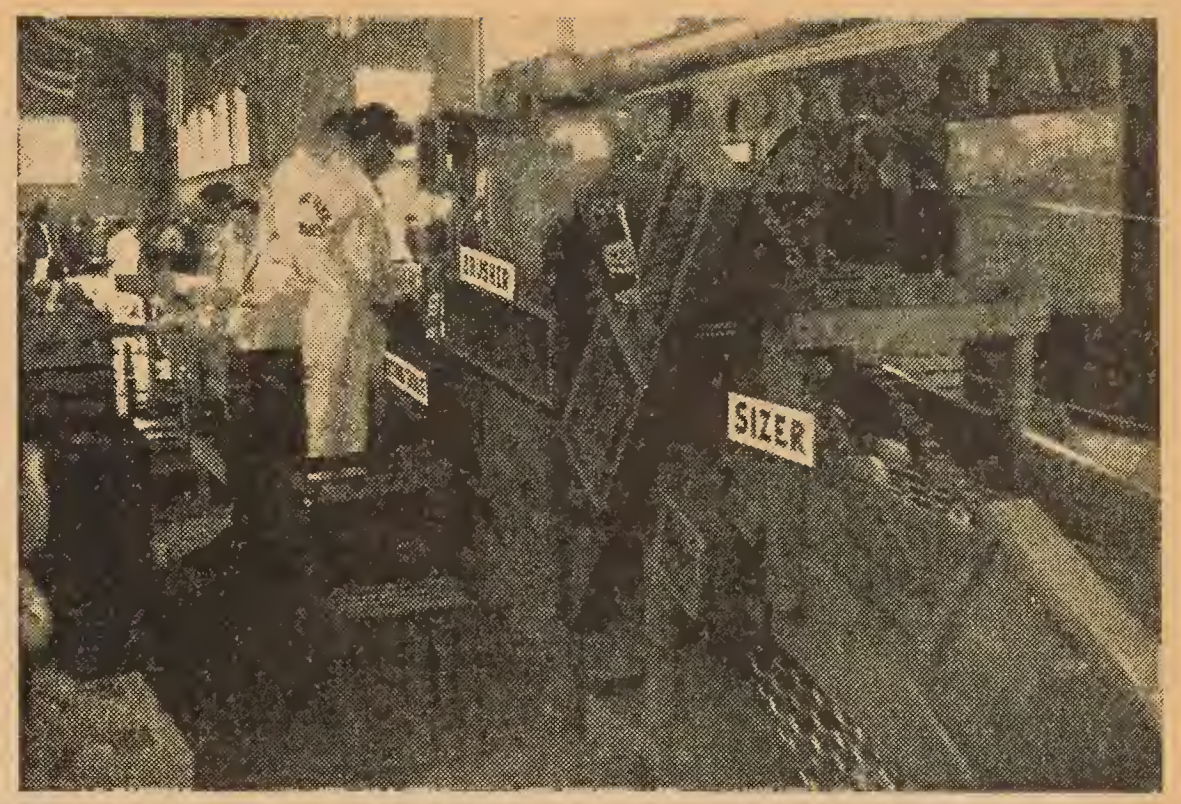
As a pasture plant it should be seeded with grass and other legumes. That is, it should constitute part of a pasture seed mixture, and should not be seeded alone.

The Other Side

This all sounds like high praise of birdsfoot lotus. You may wonder if there are no disadvantages. There seems to be several. While all the limitations to the practical production of the crop are probably not known, we do know some drawbacks, and within a year or two will have much more information relative to its range of



One look at the typical seed pods of birdsfoot trefoil and you can easily see how the plant got its name.



This demonstration of grading, brushing, and packing potatoes was put on at the New York State Fair by the Farm Bureau. It, and a similar demonstration of grading apples, attracted much attention in the Horticultural Building. The potatoes and apples were packed and offered to the public in consumer sized packages under state brands.

adaptability to New York conditions, since trial seedings have been made this year by most of the County Farm Bureaus of the State.

We have already found out that spring seedings on permanent pastures without any soil preparation invariably fail. On the other hand, when seeded as part of a pasture mixture on a well prepared seed bed the results have been universally satisfactory. Seeded with a spring grain crop, either as part of a hay or pasture mixture, a good stand has been secured except where the seed has been covered too deeply, or where because of excessive dry weather, or the crowding of the grain, the other legumes have failed. The seed is very small and for success must be covered very lightly.

We know little or nothing about the results to be expected from a fall seeding. It may be found that seeding in early September on permanent pastures will result in more satisfactory stands than have been secured from spring seedings. Possibly late fall seedings, about November, will prove even more satisfactory, since many of the seed have hard coats and germinate slowly and the winter exposure may result in early spring germination.

A desirable rate of seeding is four to five pounds to the acre, but at a dollar a pound for seed, the cost is prohibitive. Lighter rates may prove adequate with proper seeding practices.

You Must Inoculate

Inoculation is absolutely essential, and lotus requires an inoculant different from any of the other legumes. Inoculation is not obtainable commercially, but undoubtedly will be when the demand justifies manufacturers paying the necessary license fee. In the meantime the Department of Agronomy of the New York State College of Agriculture will supply inoculation without charge.

Lotus does not make as upright a growth as alfalfa, and requires timothy or some other grass hay crop to support it. This is no serious objection since it is generally conceded that a mixed hay with 50 per cent of legumes is as good cow hay as either clover or alfalfa.

Probably the greatest single drawback to this legume is its slowness in becoming established. It makes little growth the first year, especially when seeded with a grain crop, and even the second year it will not constitute a large proportion of the hay. Consequently hay seedings should include clover as well as timothy in addition to the lotus. When used as part of a pasture mixture and the seeding made in the spring without a companion crop (so called nurse crop) considerable grazing will be secured from the lotus the first and second years.

It's Worth Trying

Lotus trefoil should be looked upon as a very promising hay and pasture legume for the Northeastern farmer. It is certainly doing well in both hay fields and permanent pastures in Eastern New York. As a perennial legume for "grass land farming" it offers much promise. In areas to which it proves adapted, this legume should solve the soil erosion problem, since rough land may be put down more or less permanently to hay as well as to pasture. Unfortunately, domestic grown seed is expensive, limitations to adaptability are not known, and precise seeding practices seem to be essential for success. It is not a legume which should be seeded extensively, but it is so promising that dairy farmers might well consider giving it a trial both as a hay and pasture plant on an acre or less of any of their new seedings.

Compulsory Apple Law.—Added to list of states in northeastern apple belt that are taking steps to stop cull apple sales is Pennsylvania. Backed by growers and dealers, legislation will be introduced this winter making grade marking compulsory on all packages.

More Alsike Seed. — Sharply upward is trend of production of alsike clover seed in U. S. Good growing conditions, plus larger acreage (induced by shortages of recent years) have resulted in estimated tonnage of nearly 30 million pounds, biggest output since 1929, and much ahead of 18,739,000 pounds produced in 1937.





From SKEFF'S NOTEBOOK

By L. B. SKEFFINGTON

THE other day a grower came to me complaining bitterly about prices on the Williamson produce auction. This was started a year ago by the G.L.F. at the request of growers in Wayne and eastern Monroe counties. A group of growers visited the auction at Highland and became convinced that such a service in the intensive fruit and vegetable section between Rochester and Syracuse would fill a great need.

Since that time I have heard both praise and condemnation for the auction. Objection has to do with prices. After listening to my grower friend the other day I made two trips to the auction. The first day I saw the place crowded with loads of produce, by far the largest offerings I had seen in dozens of visits in two years. I thought that might be an exceptional day, so I came back later in the week, to be informed by Manager Joe Whetzel that every day the auction was moving at least twice as much produce as last year.

"Are growers satisfied, and what about prices?" I asked.

"Growers who patronize the auction are satisfied—at least they tell me so every day—that we are doing a good job for them," replied Whetzel. He said the constantly increasing patronage appeared to be the best answer.

How Prices Compare

"As to prices, why don't you ask the state reporter", he suggested.

Leslie R. Stutzman, market news reporter for the State Department of Agriculture and Markets, had the answers. He covers the Rochester market in the morning and Williamson in the afternoon. He had reports of prices on Rochester and Buffalo markets for that morning. Green corn moved on the Williamson auction that day at five-dozen sacks for 25 cents. "Terrible", I said. "But on the Buffalo market it was only a cent more per dozen," said Stutzman, showing the official report.

He went down the list. A number of items moved on the Williamson auction at about same levels as the Rochester public market. A few items rated higher than in Rochester or Buffalo. Stutzman for several years hauled produce from the family farm to the Buffalo market, so he knows something about the business from the grower's end. "On a good many of these items", he said, "the slightly higher prices on city markets is offset by the long haul to market."

Good Pack Sells Best

It was Stutzman's opinion that the auction was doing a much better job than a year ago. He said that one day of that week more than 100 buyers were present, some from 100 miles away. He pointed out there frequently was an pathetic attitude on part of buyers to vast amounts of "poor stuff" dumped on the auction. "Soon as a good lot of stuff comes along buyers come down from their seats to take a look," he explained.

He mentioned a lot of nicely packed pears that moved that day at prices much higher than on Buffalo or Rochester markets.

Whetzel explained that the auction had two main purposes: To provide a nearby outlet for produce at a point where buyers would concentrate; second, through competitive bidding to get the most for produce.

I nosed around and talked to people. Some of them told me a "lot of junk" was offered along with the good, and this kept the price level down. A few growers told me buyers "ganged up" and kept prices down. Some buyers told me that the idea was ridiculous, and explained why. Some growers told me that one of the things that hurt the auction was that growers and buyers got together and made deals slightly under auction levels to avoid paying the auction commission. Undoubtedly there is considerable of this. One buyer told me: "Why should I pay auction prices when I can go to a lot of these growers and get them to cut prices."

I ponder all of this for a couple of days. I picked up the morning paper to read that the auction turnover again had set a new two-year high record. I glanced through the market reports and found that peaches were bringing as much at Williamson as at Rochester; that cucumbers, cantaloupes, Wealthy apples and Bartlett pears were higher at Williamson; that on a number of other items the difference in quotations between the two markets was small.

Entirely on the record, it seemed to me the auction was doing a fine job. I went back to the grower who came to me voicing what he termed "a lot of kicking among growers about the auction." I mentioned comparative prices for the past week or two and asked him if he was sure the kick was against the auction or against the general price level. He agreed that the real kick was against the general price level.

* * *

Meal Heads Fruit and Vegetable Division of BAE

W. G. Meal, native of Lockport, Sept. 16 succeeded Wells Sherman as head of the fruit and vegetable division of the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics. The bureau (BAE to the trade) is the branch of federal government growers, shippers, storage men, etc., contact most frequently. It has charge of regulatory work, grade inspection and certification, purchase of surplus commodities, etc. Meal is a Cornell man, one time assistant 4-H agent in Tompkins County and county agricultural agent in Schenectady County. He is 38 years old.

Meal, visiting upstate on short leave, looks for great changes in marketing of fruits and vegetables, because "growers are giving so much study to their problems of marketing and distribution." He said in past most effort has been concentrated in production department, "but now farmers are realizing they must give a lot of thought to the sales department."



WGY Farm PROGRAMS

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 26
12:35—"When the Frost is on the Punkin," Dr. V. B. Hart.
12:45—"WGY Farm Paper of the Air Book Review," Fred W. Crumb.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 27
12:35—"How Shall We Market the Apple Crop?" C. G. Small.
12:45—"Reorganizing Your Kitchen," Laura Wing.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 28
12:35—(Farm Electrification Mailbag), "Treating Electricity with Respect," Ed W. Mitchell.
12:45—(Countryside Talk), K. D. Scott.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 29
12:35—New England Fresh Egg Institute.
12:45—Mr. Roy A. Potter, Farmer, Fair Haven, Vt.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 30
12:35—N. Y. State Dept. of Agriculture and Markets.
12:45—(Women's Corner), Extension Specialist, N. Y. State College of Home Economics.
8:30—WGY Farm Forum.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 1
12:35—(WGY 4-H Fellowship), "The Value of Responsibility," 4-H Club Member, Schoharie Co., New York.
12:45—"Highways and Highway Users," (Ulster Pomona Grange).

MONDAY, OCTOBER 3
12:35—"Lining Up Your Fence Posts," Prof. Floyd E. Carlson.
12:45—(Parents' Court), "The Child's Religion," Dr. Robert W. Frederick.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 4
12:35—"Changes in Vegetable Farming," C. T. Male, Farmer.
12:45—"Good Light for Young Eyes," C. D. Hollister.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 5
12:35—(Farm Electrification Mailbag), "When Electric Motors Do the Chores," Ed W. Mitchell.
12:45—(Countryside Talk), Jared Van Wagenen, Jr.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 6
12:35—"Of Mice and Apple Trees," James A. McKee.
12:45—"The F.F.A. Public Speaking Contest."

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 7
12:35—"Between You and Me," H. R. Waugh.
12:45—(Women's Corner), Talma Buster.
8:30—WGY Farm Forum.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 8
12:35—(WGY 4-H Fellowship), Vermont State 4-H Club Office.

Dairymen Approve Buffalo Milk Order

A PRELIMINARY count indicates that about 93% of the dairymen supplying the Buffalo market approved the State Milk Marketing Order at the vote taken on September 15. Total votes cast were 3,575, although the final check may disclose some duplicates. Cooperative associations cast votes for 2,600 members. It is hoped that the Order may become effective on October 1.

Briefly here is the history of the State Milk Marketing Order for Buffalo. During the summer the Buffalo situation was fully as chaotic as it was in New York. Producers became desperate and in June organized the Niagara Frontier Cooperative Milk Producers' Bargaining Agency with eight cooperatives as members. As provided in the Rogers-Allen law, they petitioned the Commissioner of Agriculture and Markets for a marketing order. On August 8 a hearing on the proposed order was held in Buffalo.

Last December when producers threatened to strike, retail price went up from 12c to 13c a quart, but about March 1 the price dropped to 11c, and in mid-May to 9c.

Possibly because of the proposed order, retail price went up 2c on September 1, and returns to producers were increased 40c a hundred. This, however, did not slow down producers in their efforts to secure a marketing order.

The order as voted on by producers calls for a class 1 price of $2.85 for 3.5 milk for eight months of the year and a price of $2.45 for the four flush spring months. Class II milk under normal butter market conditions will range from $1.70 in the flush season to $2.05 in the winter.

* * *

Truck Movements Grow

The great change in movement of farm crops to market was impressed upon me one night recently. Drove from Rochester to Sodus to farmers' meeting and met at least 20 large trucks loaded with celery. Out of curiosity began making inquiries as to where it was headed. Was told some of it would be in Pittsburgh by 4 a. m., some on Cleveland markets, etc., in morning.

* * *

More Milk Orders?

Operation of the state-federal milk marketing order in the New York market and expectancy that state order will be approved in Buffalo market has stirred interest of producers in other markets. So far as I know, no definite steps have been taken, but there is talk of orders for Rochester, Syracuse, Albany and other markets. Feeling of a number of growers is that they at last have a means of doing something about prices, so they will be guided by how it works in Buffalo and New York.

Finger Lake Sheep Day

Both a 4-H shearing contest and a professional contest are scheduled at the Finger Lakes sheep field day at Penn Yan on Tuesday, October 4.

Professional custom shearers from several counties will enter the contest. Among the counties expected to send contestants are Seneca, Yates, Ontario, Steuben, Schuyler, Cayuga, Tompkins and Wayne. Professional shearers from other counties in the state are also eligible to compete, and the winner will be considered eligible to represent New York state in the international sheep shearing contest in December at the international livestock show, Chicago, Illinois.

The awards will be made on the basis of speed, method of handling the sheep, tying the fleece, handling the second cut, and the shroudness of shearing. The judging committee will include old experienced hands in the art and appropriate awards will be provided the best shearer.

Three More Counties Pick Gingerbread Champions

THREE more counties — Allegany, Genesee, and Yates — have held Pomona Gingerbread Contests. Yates County, which comprises seven Subordinate Granges, had a hundred per cent turn-out. In Genesee County, 11 out of 13 Subordinate Granges were represented; and in Allegany County, 18 out of 22 Subordinate Granges took part. Names of the county champions head the following list:

Pomona Winners

COUNTY	GRANGE	WINNER
Allegany	Little Genesee	Mrs. Edna L. Burdick
Genesee	Pavilion	Mrs Alton MacDuffie
Yates	Benton	Mrs. Ruth M. Newcomb

Subordinate Grange Winners

Albany	Helderberg	Helen Carlson
Allegany	Almond Petrolia	Mrs. E. A. Witler Mrs. Martin Leonard
Broome	Susquehanna Valley	Mrs. Nellie Sherwood
Cayuga	East Scipio	Mrs. Jeanette Stewart
Chenango	N. Norwich	Mrs. F. H. Schrader
Clinton	Champlain Peru	Mrs. Hersey Deso Mrs. Earl Arnold
Columbia	Canaan	Mrs. Bertha Crosby
Dutchess	Red Hook Wiccopee	Mrs. Charlotte Bathrick Martha Bush
Erie	Clarence	Mrs. Fred Pagels
Essex	Wadhams Whallonsburg	Mrs. Earl Lewis Alma Mather
Franklin	Malone	Mrs. Lillian Child
Fulton	Sacandaga	Mrs. Francis Rhodes
Genesee	Byron Darien Oakfield	Mrs. E. L. Godfrey Mrs. Otto Welker Mrs. George Harvey
Herkimer	Fairfield Litchfield	Mrs. Lynn Willoughby Jean Case
Jefferson	Dexter	Margaret Allison
Lewis	Barnes Corners	Mrs. Arthur Waterman
Madison	Owahgena	Mrs. Francis Townsend
Oneida	Steuben	Mrs. George Bowen
Onondaga	Camillus Excelsior Fabius	Ruth Cleverly Mrs. Edith Griffin Bernice Abbitt
Oswego	Lower Oswego Falls	Mrs. Mary Hall
Otsego	Springfield	Florence E. Webster
Schoharie	Summit	Mrs. Charles Foote
Schuyler	Highland	Ida Millspaugh
St. Lawrence	Russell Waddington	Mrs. Charles Fordham Anna F. Clark
Wayne	Wolcott	Minnie O'Reilly
Westchester	Yorktown	Mrs. Russell Silvey
Wyoming	Bliss Buffalo Valley Grange Wyoming	Mrs. Glenn Foote Bernice A. Whaley Adda V. Eastman

A number of friends of the late Dr. Warren have expressed the wish that they might have a picture of him. That is now possible. Merely mail your request, inclosing 75c, to Hubert Fenner, Troy Studio, Sibley Hall, Ithaca, N. Y., and you will receive an 8 x 10 picture.

We are mentioning this merely as a service to Dr. Warren's friends.

September Milk— WHAT WILL IT BRING

By LELAND SPENCER

THE NEWLY adopted federal and state orders for the New York milk market will put more money in the farmers' pockets, at least for the next few months. There is no doubt of that.

It is reported that a large proportion of the dealers have signed the marketing agreement which accompanies the federal order. Of course there will be some violations, but the prospects are that they will not be serious enough to break down the central program.



Leland Spencer

One of the first difficulties the New York administrator must face is that farmers are likely to expect too much from these orders. Farmers have their attention focused on the class I price. They know this price is set at $2.45 per cwt. This is $.45 to $1.00 per cwt. more than dealers paid for fluid milk in August. A good many farmers will expect a similar increase in returns for all their milk. But, of course, the average returns for milk will rise much less than the class I price because nearly half the milk goes into cream and manufactured products. Returns for cream, butter, cheese, evaporated milk, and dry skim milk will be about the same for September as for August.

Just what proportions of the milk will fall in each of the nine classes provided by the new orders cannot be determined until dealers' reports are in about the tenth of October. Milk going to upstate cities and to markets in New Jersey is left out. This will pull down the percentage of class I in the New York pool, but actual payments by cooperatives and dealers who make fluid sales in the other markets should reflect the higher returns from such sales.

Estimated Returns for September

Our best estimates of the classification and prices for September milk are given in the table. For convenience, we are grouping the several sub-classes together, except for class IV.

ESTIMATES OF CLASSIFICATIONS AND PRICES FOR MILK DELIVERED IN SEPTEMBER TO PLANTS UNDER FEDERAL AND STATE ORDERS FOR THE NEW YORK MARKET.

	Percentage	Price per cwt. 3.5% 200 mile zone	Amount
1. Fluid Milk	58	$2.45	$1.42
2. Cream	20	1.75	.35
3. Evaporated Milk	10	1.25	.12
4A. Butter	10	.93	.09
4B. American Cheese	2	.78	.02
All Classes	100		$2.00

These estimates indicate that $2.00 per cwt. would be a reasonable expectation for the market blended price on September milk, provided all the dealers make reports and join in the pool as required by the orders.

To make our estimate conservative, from five to ten cents a hundred should be allowed for contingencies. Then various deductions provided by the orders will amount to another eight or ten cents. When all these things are taken into account, it looks as though net payments to farmers in the 200 mile zone would average $1.80 to $1.90 for 3.5 per cent milk. This would be $.10 to $.20 less than last year's price and $.20 to $.30 more than the pre-war price for September.

We have had a good many questions as to how much the federal and state orders will raise the farmers price for milk over what it would have been otherwise. The best estimate that can be made is that the increase in returns for September as result of the new control program will average about $.35 per hundred pounds of milk.

Obviously the main reason for the low price of milk this summer is the recent deflation of commodity prices generally. In the past year average wholesale prices of basic commodities in the United States have dropped from 32 per cent above the pre-war level to the pre-war base.

Basic commodity prices are one-third higher than they were at this time in 1932, but the New York farm price of milk is only 11 per cent higher. The marketing order will doubtless correct this discrepency. On a long time basis it is doubtful if any form of control can hold milk prices much above the general price level.

Milk and Cream Consumption

Milk sold for consumption in fluid form now brings $1.50 per cwt. more than milk that is utilized in the manufacture of butter. Unfortunately the present trend of consumption of both fluid milk and cream is downward. From the latter part of 1934 to the early months of 1938, the consumption of fluid milk and cream showed a good recovery from the effects of the great depression of 1929-33. In recent months however the depressed state of business, with decreased employment and reduced buying power of the public, has had the inevitable effect on milk and cream sales.

In September and succeeding months, the demand for milk will be affected principally by two conditions: first, the increase in retail prices of milk resulting from adoption of the new price control program, and second, the amount of improvement in business.

The retail price for milk delivered to the doorstep, in New York City, has been raised 1¼ cents a quart, that is from 12½ to 13¾ cents. The retail price at stores for the major quantities of milk distributed through these channels, has been raised about 3 cents a quart, from a range of 7 to 9 cents, to 10 and 11 cents a quart. Under present conditions, it is certain that a noticeable curtailment of fluid milk sales will result from these higher prices.

The prevailing price of evaporated milk is low. The families most likely to be tempted to substitute evaporated for fresh milk are those who have been getting cheap milk at stores. The recent rise in fluid milk prices brings the difference between quarts of fluid milk and tall cans of evaporated, at stores, to 3½ cents, a new high.

Business activity in the United States, apparently reached a low point in May of this year and the trend for the past three or four months has been upward. In the past, changes in business activity have had noticeable effects on fluid milk sales, after a lapse of about 10 months.

The Supply Side of the Market

Average production per cow in the herds of New York dairy farm reporters was higher on September 1 this year than it has been for the same date in any previous year except 1935.

The fact that there has been a larger surplus than usual in the New York Milk Shed is reflected in large storage holdings of cream. On August first New York State warehouses reported the equivalent of 238,000 forty-quart cans of cream, just about double the quantity that was on hand a year ago.

Prices of Manufactured Dairy Products

Prices of fluid milk are determined to a considerable extent by conditions of supply and demand in our own milk shed, or may be dictated as now, by public authorities. But prices for evaporated milk, butter and cheese and the returns for milk used in their manufacture reflect conditions that are nation-wide, or even world-wide in scope.

There is much truth in the statement that the entire price structure for dairy products is based on the wholesale quotations for butter. For several weeks past the wholesale price of butter at New York has been pegged at 26¼ cents as result of large purchases financed by the government. Apparently if competitive trading were allowed to assert itself the price would go a cent or two lower. The present quotation is about 8 cents a pound lower than the average price for September of last year, but nearly a third higher than the price which prevailed in September 1932.

The basic price of American cheese is determined on the Wisconsin cheese exchange at Plymouth, Wisconsin. The latest weekly quotation is 10¼ cents a pound, which is even lower than the price for September 1932.

The present offering price for evaporated milk by the larger companies is $2.90 per case of 48 tall cans. This is $.35 or about 10 per cent below last year's price.

The price of dry skim milk has an important effect upon the returns derived by cooperatives and dealers from milk that is separated for cream or butter-making. The present quotation for the best grade of dry skim milk at New York is 6½ cents a pound — 2 cents lower than a year ago, but one cent higher than in 1932.

Quotations for cream in the Newark, New Jersey, market indicate the changes in value of surplus cream, made in New York State plants. Recently Western cream at Newark has brought a little under $13 a can, or nearly one-third less than last year's price.

The balance or lack of balance between production and consumption of dairy products throughout the nation is indicated by the quantities of manufactured dairy products held in the cold storage warehouses. The holdings of all these products are much larger than they were a year ago, and much above the 5-year average. Totaled in terms of milk equivalent, the storage holdings of all manufactured dairy products as of August first were 42 per cent greater than normal.

August Milk Prices

For August, Sheffield producers received $1.43 per hundred for Grade B, 3.5 milk in the 201-210 mile zone. This was 2½c above the July price. Last year Sheffield producers received $1.82½ from August 1 to 24 and $2.20 from August 25 to 31.

Dairymen's League members for Grade B, 3.5 milk in the 201-210 mile zone received $1.27 in August, compared to $1.23 for July and $1.76 for August a year ago. The average net return includes average differentials and 5c for certificates of indebtedness.

Apple Market

Facts of the apple outlook are these: The crop is (according to government estimates) more than a third less than a year ago. There is at least a fair prospect of average export demand, unless war in Europe interferes. General price level is low and any rise in industrial payrolls will help. Continuance of the effort to obtain preference for eastern apples in eastern markets is bound to be helpful.

Samuel Fraser of the International Apple Association told me "this year's crop is not unwieldly." F. A. Motz, U. S. marketing specialist in London, advises against flooding British market in early season. Says early apples are fairly plentiful; late sorts light. Well known London fruit broker's trade letter says after early varieties are off market there will be shortage of apples in United Kingdom. If there is rush of war supplies cargo space will be scarce.

Starting prices in many markets has not been too good. Some trade people say public has been more interested in peaches. Look for improvement after early pears move. Have heard some minor criticism of immature apples being offered. One large buyer traveling upstate, pressed for his opinion on the price outlook for the season, remarked confidentially "about $1.50 to $1.75." That is the hopeful prospect, but so far it hardly can be said the market has shaken down. Quality of apples in Northeast is shaping up fine and cool nights have been giving splendid color to red varieties.—*Skeff.*

Wholesale Prices of Dairy Products On or About Sept. 1

PRODUCT	MARKET	1932	1937	1938
Butter	New York	20½	34	26¼
Cheese	Plymouth	11	16¼	10¼
Evaporated milk	New York	$2.25	$3.25	$2.90
Dry skimmilk	New York	5½c	8½c	6½c
Cream-platform	Newark	$11.00	$17.50	$12.88
Cream-platform	New York*	$12.50	$18.50	$13.00

*Open market price.

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NORTHEASTERN Slants ON THE National NEWS

Maryland Rejects President's Purge

ANOTHER severe blow was dealt New Deal prestige last week when Maryland Democrats refused to vote way that President Roosevelt had personally asked them to. Senator Tydings, one of Democratic Senators who fought Supreme Court Reorganization bill and was put on President's "purge" list, was renominated by large majority in spite of fact that President took the trouble to go to Maryland and plead for nomination of Tydings' rival, Representative Lewis.

During President's visit to Maryland, there were to be seen large banners reading: "Don't Surrender Maryland to Outsiders", and "Keep the Free State Free". In his speech there, President said he intended to keep the Democratic party liberal, and defined "liberals" as people "who feel that the past ought to be brought up to the present by using every legitimate instrument to do the job, government included."

Day after Senator Tydings' victory, State of Georgia also turned thumbs down on Presidential interference. Lawrence Camp, whom President endorsed, was defeated in the Democratic primary.

Of the nine Senators who were originally supposed to be on the Administration' "purge" list, none have been defeated to date. Furthermore, in three States — Idaho, California, and South Dakota — the one hundred per cent New Dealers failed to win renomination.

Staff of Life Causes Headache

NOW IN OPERATION is Secretary Wallace's wheat export program, object of which is to get by one means or another a good share in this year's world market for American wheat. During first week of operation, Federal Surplus Corporation bought nearly 5 million bushels of wheat from producers and others and resold only 1,848,597 bushels to exporters. At this rate, it will take a year to get rid of the 100,000,000 bushels which program plans to dispose of. And maybe longer, when other surplus wheat countries, including France, Rumania, Poland, Canada, and Argentina—really get into the market and depress demand for wheat further.

Canada, which has an enormous wheat surplus and an export subsidy plan of its own, is critical of our government's plan, fearing it will further depress world wheat prices. Having guaranteed an 80-cent minimum to Canadian producers for 1938 wheat crop, it stands to lose heavily at present prices. Wallace, in announcing his program, said he was following policy of Canadian Government. Commenting on this, a Canadian newspaper says: "All that Canada enjoys at the moment is the doleful privilege of watching the world wheat price being forced down by its 'good neighbor' across the line."

ITALY'S WHEAT

Latest country to report record wheat crop is Italy. Premier Mussolini informed the nation's Permanent Grain Committee that Italy's 1938 wheat harvest was another victory in Italy's battle to produce all the grain she needs. Because of a cold, early Spring, followed by drought, first forecasts had been that Italian wheat crop would be poor and Italy would be buyer in world market. Favorable conditions late in season, however, resulted in crop only slightly short of 1933 record.

Since 1926, Italy has been striving to obtain greater production on smaller areas, so that land could be freed for other more profitable crops. This year, average production of wheat per acre in Italy was 23.9 bu., in contrast with average yield of 17.4 bu. per acre before campaign began. Acreage planted this year was 373,000 acres under last year.

SLANT: Wheat picture throughout world will change should general European war develop. When men leave their fields to fight, grain prices go up. During past two weeks, war scare has boosted wheat price.

Crisis in Europe

DURING past fortnight, question of whether or not German-Czechoslovakian quarrel would plunge all Europe immediately into another terrible war has trembled in the balance. More men are now under arms in Europe than at any time since World War. Each nation is crouched, ready to spring at word "Go".

These preparations for war preceded German Nazi party convention at Nuremberg, where Hitler was expected to make speech regarding Czechoslovakia which would touch off the dynamite. Although his speech stopped short of war, it was signal for violent demonstrations on part of Sudeten Germans in Czechoslovakia. With civil war staring Czech government in the face, it was forced to proclaim martial law. This was met by six-hour ultimatum from Sudeten Germans to lift martial law — ***or else***. Czech government's reply was: Cease your violence, or law remains in force.

So hopeless was situation that war seemed merely a matter of a few hours; but as we go to press new hope has suddenly arisen. British Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain has flown to Germany to talk things over with Hitler, and it is believed that a peaceful solution may be worked out. France is behind the move. Most likely belief is that France and Britain will approve plebiscite for Sudeten Germans to see whether they choose to remain a part of Czechoslovakia or unite with Germany, with an international police force policing the vote as was done in the Saar region.

Although a free vote to join Germany would be entirely different matter from Germany taking Sudeten German area away from Czechs at point of a gun, question will arise as to what Germany will take next. Hitler, though talking big about protecting "blood brothers" in Czechoslovakia, has his eye on that country's heavy industries and natural resources, and has planned taking them ever since he wrote his book, "Mein Kampf" years ago in a German prison. Step by step, he has carried out program outlined in it — rearmament of Germany, withdrawal from League of Nations, remilitarization of Rhineland, absorption of Austria. Next step, supremacy of German power and German influence throughout Central Europe, is now on the boards.

Hines Mistrial Declared

"DON'T YOU remember any testimony about Hines and the poultry racket there by him?"

This question put by racket-buster District Attorney Dewey to a witness for defense in Hines case, resulted in a mistrial verdict which ended sensational trial of Tammany Leader James J. Hines, which has been front page news during past four weeks. The fourteen-word question was declared by Justice Ferdinand Pecora, who has been hearing the case, to be of a "prejudicial nature" and grounds for dismissal of case. Hines will be tried again "at the earliest possible date," says District Attorney Dewey, but case will have to start from scratch. Testimony given by sixty witnesses during the four weeks filled 4,600 pages.

Law on which Judge Pecora based his verdict forbids, in case of a defendant charged with a specific crime, introduction of evidence purporting to show that defendant had or may have committed other crimes. Hines was charged with conspiring to protect illegal numbers lottery.

The September Crop Report

POTATOES—Condition of potato crop dropped a bit during August. September 1 estimate is 377,875,000 bushels, as compared to 385,515,000 bushels for August 1. September 1 estimate is 4 per cent below 1937 crop, but 2 per cent bigger than 1927-36 average.

Estimate for 18 late surplus states is 262,749,000 bushels, which is about 6 per cent below 1937 and approximately equal to 10-year average.

New York estimate is 27,250,000 bushels, compared to 28,375,000 bushels last year. Maine estimate is 44,280,000 bushels, compared to 48,503,000 bushels in 1937.

BEANS — September 1 estimate for beans for New York State is 1,304,000 bags, compared to 1,264,000 bags a year ago. For the U. S., estimate is 14,209,000 bags, compared to 15,839,000 bags for last year.

Estimate is slightly below August 1 forecast, but has been exceeded by only two other crops—those of 1935 and 1937. During the month, prospects declined in most western states, but were offset by increases in Idaho and Michigan.

FRUIT—During August there was no general change in fruit outlook for East. There is a light crop of apples, peaches, and grapes and a heavy crop of pears. For the entire country, combined production of apples, pears, grapes, cherries, plums, prunes, apricots, and cranberries as indicated on September 1 is 20 per cent below 1937 crop, but 2.5 per cent above 1927-36 average. September 1 condition of oranges is above average in all states except Arizona and Louisiana. Grapefruit crop in Florida and Texas is above average, while California crop is below average.

POULTRY & EGGS—On September 1, average number of layers per farm flock was about same as a year ago. Early hatched pullets are getting into production, and the favorable egg-feed ratio has probably resulted in lighter culling. While egg production per hen has been higher than a year ago most of the summer, it was lower on September 1, indicating that an individual hen's yearly production is about constant and that if she lays higher one season, she will slack off another.

Total egg production for the country on September 1 was about 2 per cent lower than last year.

Egg-feed ratio the week ending September 8 was 4.3, meaning that 4.3 dozen eggs would buy 100 lbs. of feed. The week previous it was 4.5, the month previous 5.3, and a year ago

Biggest Butter Man

UNCLE SAM, if he keeps on buying butter through Commodity Credit Corporation at rate begun last June and continued up to now, will soon own just about half of the total storage supply. When buying started last June, government planned to take about 50 million pounds of surplus. Since then, to keep prices from tobogganing, it has made additional purchase of 25,000,000 lb. and recently it decided to take another 40,000,000 lbs. Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation is helping out by taking over 10,000,000 lb. of the butter already in government's hands to give to persons on relief.

Soil-Saving Practices Growing

THIS year almost a million acres of farm land in United States were planted with an eye to protecting fields from soil erosion by strip-cropping, that is by planting to alternate strips of open-tilled and close-growing crops. This method of nailing down soil is now being used in almost every state in Union.

Strips of legumes or other close-growing crops, between strips of corn, cotton, tobacco and other open-tilled crops on sloping fields, slow down surface water, filter out soil particles, and cause large quantities of water to soak into soil. Most effective kind of strip-cropping has rows running around hillside, instead of straight up and down. Each horizontal furrow and harrow scratch acts as a tiny dam to retard run-off of water.

Splitting Up the National Income

RECENTLY made public by National Resources Committee was report on distribution of purchasing power in United States. Report takes into consideration incomes of 10,000,000 single individuals living alone, and 29,000,000 families, and puts total amount of income for them at about 59 millions.

According to Committee's figures, one-third of all American families and individual consumers had incomes of less than $780 in the year 1935-36, one-half had less than $1,070, and two-thirds had less than $1,450. Putting this another way, report figures that one-third of nation got less than 10 per cent of the national income; while nearly 20 per cent of the income went to 2.34 per cent of the people.

Although it is evident from the re-

port that there is a heavy concentration of income in proportion to population in the $5,000 and above group, statisticians point out that it does not necessarily give a true picture of things. Report measures income before payment of income taxes, so that, for example, a man in New York State counted as having a $1,000,000 income has in reality $240,000 of it for himself after he has paid $760,000 of it in income taxes. In other words, report shows what distribution of income would be if there were no such thing as income taxes.

In connection with rural incomes, report includes as income the value of foods produced and consumed on the farm, but takes values at the farm and not those that city consumers have to pay for them. It is pointed out that this results in a distortion, which makes the farmer's income seem lower than it really is.

Uncle Sam's Air Mail

FIRST REGULAR air mail service in United States was established 14 years ago, between New York and San Francisco, covering 2,629 miles. There was one eastbound and one westbound trip per day — about 5,000 flying miles, and time one way was 26 hrs., 14 min.

Today, New York-San Francisco record for transport planes is just over 11 hours, and our air mail net work covers every State in Union. The system is 30,540 miles long, in addition to a complementary foreign system 32,376 miles in length. Regular air mail service to South America, Bermuda, the Philippines, and Orient has become just a matter-of-fact routine. Before long we will be having regular air mail service to Europe.

How many letters do Americans send by air mail? Last year, they sent 800,000,000, about seven letters for each man, woman, and child in the country. In spite of popularity of the service, it has caused government to take heavy loss each year. Last year lost amounted to $500,000; five years ago, it was twenty-five times that. Post Office officials predict that air mail system will pull completely out of the red this year.

Streamlined Vegetables Are Here

VEGETABLES are going modern, along with automobiles, furniture and other products of the times. So said speakers at recent convention in Detroit of Vegetable Growers' Association of America, composed of some 2,000 state and local associations. They pointed out that summer squash has lost its curved neck, cucumbers have been straightened out and given more uniform thickness; celery is having its stalks shortened; and watermelons are being measured for modern mechanical refrigerators.

Growers at meeting were almost unanimous in agreeing that packaging is worth far more than it costs, for it not only decreases damage in shipment but greatly increases saleability of a product. Michigan celery was given as one example of a vegetable that has been "made" by it. Once a drug on Chicago market at any price before packaging, it now sells in that area for twice the price of unpackaged prime California celery.

Much has already been done in developing satisfactory standard containers, it was said, for such items as tomatoes, squash, celery, and cucumbers, and seed growers are developing seeds which will result in vegetables that will better fit the containers and guarantee size uniformity, now achieved only by grading.

Trend in containers, it was pointed out, is toward smaller sizes, with peck bags for potatoes and individual sales containers for vegetables like tomatoes and celery. Also, the average housewife is showing a preference these days not for bigger and better vegetables, but for smaller and better ones—slender young carrots, tender little heads of cabbage and lettuce, tiny green string beans, etc.—so vegetable growers will no longer find it good business to grow the largest vegetables possible. Quality, not size, wins the housewife's dollar.

Actively interested in preservative dips, pre-cooling for shipment, freezing of vegetables and other current developments are vegetable growers. Use of special wax dips for tomatoes and surface freezing of fruits and vegetables were reported to be spreading rapidly.

Another trend noted was increase in number of greenhouses in some form or other. More and more commercial growers were said to be turning to them because of increasing demand for greater standardization of product size and quality.

"To Be Delivered"

AN 800-POUND metal "letter", addressed to people who live in this part of the globe five thousand years hence, will be buried this month 50 feet in the earth beneath Westinghouse exhibit at 1939 New York World's Fair. When it is dug up and opened in year 6939 A.D., the folks living then will be better able to judge what their ancestors of 1938-1939 were like. The "letter" is in the form of a capsule, made of hardened copper. It will contain a cross-section of modern achievements in science and art, as represented in newsreels and books, reproduced in microfilm.

SLANT: We predict that curiosity will compel our descendants to open this sealed "letter" long before 6939.

Movies Not So Popular

THE GREAT American Public no longer packs movie houses like it used to. Empty seats and diminishing receipts are causing motion picture industry to do something which it has never done before in all the 49 years of its existence — it has decided to cooperate in a million dollar advertising program to keep people coming.

Slogans of advertising campaign will be "Motion Pictures' Greatest Year," and "Motion Pictures are your Best Entertainment." Part of money will go for nation-wide Movie Quiz, which will cover pictures released from August to October. Moviegoers will have a chance to answer questions on 30 pictures, and write an essay on the one they liked best. Prizes for best answers and letters range from $10 to $50,000.

Good Books to Read

The Yearling, *Marjorie Kinnan Rawlings*

A novel for the whole family. Men will like it for its stirring scenes in the daily conflict of man with nature; women, for its warm tenderness and wisdom; young people, because Jody, "the yearling", is a likeable character.—*Scribners, New York.* $2.50.

Good Movies to See

Lives and Loves of Beethoven

Especially interesting to music lovers. Fine acting by Harry Baur, as the famous composer, distinguishes this French film, which has a beautiful musical score.

Tough, Wiry Stubble Turns Easily with McCORMICK-DEERING PLOWS



● Turning under wiry stubble and heavy growths of alfalfa, sweet clover, and cover crops proves the performance of McCormick-Deering Plows. When you go into the field this fall, you can count on these plows to do a thorough job. They turn clean, even furrows. They put your fields in good condition to get the benefit of fall and winter weathering.

Back of every McCormick-Deering Plow stands International Harvester's many years of plow building experience, assuring you quality; strength; easy adjustment; and sound, practical design throughout.

McCormick-Deering Plows are made in sizes and types for every soil condition. Just say the word—and the McCormick-Deering dealer will help you choose the right plow for your farm.

Besides tractor plows (illustration shows a McCormick-Deering Little Genius and Farmall 14 Tractor) you have a wide choice of quality-built horse-drawn plows. Ask about the full line of sulky, gang, disk and walking plows.

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(INCORPORATED)
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Monday, OCTOBER 3rd, 1 P. M.—Rising & Nelson Slate CO., Farm, Poultney, Vt.
60 Cows and Heifers — 1 Bull — 16 Fresh or Springing Cows and Heifers — 15 granddaughters of Man O'War, 15 daughters of R & N Golden Chief. And, a number of cows and heifers now milking. Also a particularly nice lot of open heifers.
These are money making Ayrshires, good type, heavy producers, high butterfat cows — being sold to settle estate of the late Thos. S. Nelson.
REGISTERED ACCREDITED BANG'S NEGATIVE
Catalog on request: RISING & NELSON SLATE CO., Office West Pawlet, Vt.
Sale Under Cover E. M. GRANGER, Auctioneer Farm at Poultney

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At Auction, Oct. 7-8
2 Sales
Preceding National Dairy Show
55 ANIMALS
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Wooster, Ohio, Friday, Oct. 7, 1938, 12 o'clock
35 cows — 15 heifers — 5 bulls
32 ANIMALS
D. T. Bishop Dispersal
Hartville, Ohio, Sat., Oct. 8, 1938
12 fresh cows or heavy springers.
All animals are from Bang and TB Accredited Herds
Catalogs Mailed Upon Application.
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For Most 4% Milk



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Write for literature and list of breeders.
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PUBLIC AUCTION SALE
30 Registered Brown Swiss Cattle
Wednesday, Sept. 28th at 1. P. M., E.S.T.
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YOUNGSTOWN, N. Y.
Lack of barn room necessitates a reduction in our herd, 5 mature cows, and 20 young cows and heifers, mostly daughters of Greenwood College Reuben. A few well bred young bulls, some ready for service.
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R. AUSTIN BACKUS, MEXICO, N. Y.
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High Grade Chester Whites, O.I.C. Yorkshire, Poland China, Ourocs, Hampshires, 6-7-8-9-10-12 weeks; $4.50—$5.00—$5.50—$6.00—$6.50—$7.00 each. C.O.D.—P.O. Order—Check on approval. Fancy young gilts for fall breeding. Stylish bred gilts to farrow during fall months. Selected young boars for immediate and future service. Several pure bred yearling Duroc boars and gilts. Pure bred Poland Boars, young and handsome. All are immunized to cholera. Honest cooperation guaranteed.
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Chester whites, Chester-Berkshire, Chester-Yorkshire, 6-7 weeks $3.50, 8-10 weeks $4.00, 12 weeks $6.00. Chester white boars for immediate service $20 and $25. Ship C.O.D. No charge crating. CARL ANDERSON, Virginia Rd., Concord, Mass.

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Say you saw it in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

NEARBY MARKETS *for* NEARBY POULTRYMEN

More Brown Eggs

By J. C. HUTTAR

ONCE AGAIN I find a lot of interest in brown eggs around New York and Pennsylvania. I haven't been around New Jersey so much lately, but I'll bet they've got some cross-breeds too.

It looks to me as if cross-breeds have become very popular this year. Of course, we all know that they have been popular for broiler production for quite a while, but I'm talking about egg producers now. In talking to a lot of the people who are raising them, many seem to have about the same idea for their change of breeds. They say that they've seen two bad winters when egg prices were low and feed prices high. They say they are now prepared if it happens again this winter. They feel that with the colored birds they'll have a better market for meat; and if the egg market goes bad, they can sell off the whole flock.



J. C. Huttar

The idea seems good. I only wish there weren't so many people with the idea all at the same time.

Market Eggs

Brown eggs in the New York market don't seem to fare so well when the supply of them runs up too fast. Right now there aren't many brown egg layers in this section of the Northeast, which ships its eggs into New York City. So we have a real scarcity of large browns at present. Maybe you've noticed that large brown egg prices have been holding right up with whites lately. But now that this new crop of cross-breeds are beginning to lay, the prices on the smaller sizes keep considerably lower on the browns than on the whites.

As we all know, New York is a white egg market. Of course, even in a white egg market there are bound to be some people who prefer the browns and are willing, if need be, to pay more for them. Then there are also some who don't care what the color of the shell is so long as the inside is fresh and wholesome. In the public schools children have been taught for several years that shell color is no guide to egg quality or value. But such educational work takes a generation or more before it has its effect on market.

Then, too, I've had a sneaking suspicion for some time that egg dealers help the prejudice along. They have a bigger selection of white eggs to buy, they're easier to candle, and their trade is all educated to them. They feel that it would be just another task in selling to change over their buyers.

Anyway, for the sake of all the people who have raised cross-breeds this year, I hope I'm wrong, but it looks to me as if brown egg prices might suffer a little next year when all these colored birds get into full production.

White Eggs

On the other hand, white eggs should be favored more than usual in New York. Most of the high quality white eggs come to our eastern markets either from the Northeast or the Pacific Coast.

According to all the facts I've been able to gather, the far coast producers have curtailed their poultry production again this year. This, together with their continually rising population, means fewer and fewer eggs to come East. Here in the Northeast we probably won't winter as many layers as we did last year. And, with a large portion of these laying brown eggs, it looks as if the white egg man that gets good production will have nothing to complain about for a year anyway.

Well, after all, the producer is entitled to a break this year. He certainly hasn't gotten it the past two.

The Egg-Feed Ratio

I was talking with Julius Kremberg, the egg market reporter in New York for the State Department of Agriculture. Julius is the fellow who figures out the egg-feed ratio each week.

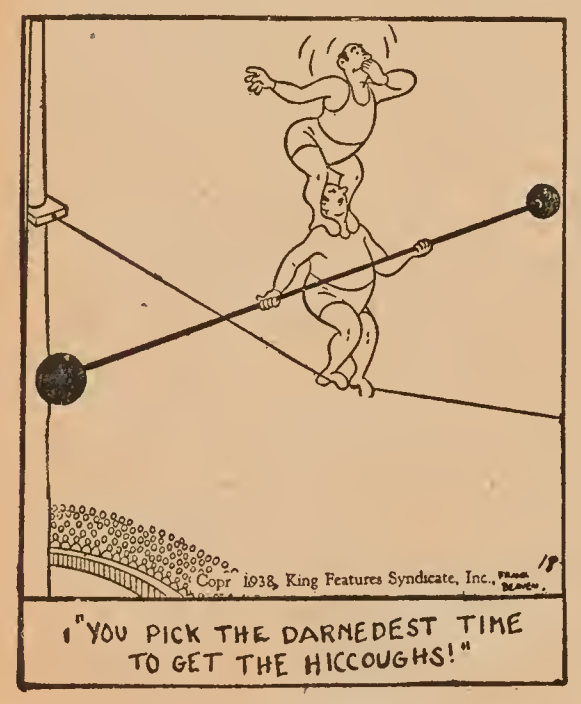
In case you don't happen to know it, the egg-feed ratio is a figure which tells how many dozen eggs it takes to buy one hundred pounds of feed. When egg prices go up and feed prices don't change, the egg-feed ratio goes down. In other words, it takes fewer dozen eggs to buy a hundred pounds of feed.

Well, Julius said that the egg-feed ratio for New York State farmers is the most favorable it has been since his department began keeping the figures about five years ago. No wonder there is such a scramble for pullets.

This has been kind of a ramble all around the egg market. But I've got to do that once in a while to give you a little recess from school. I've been spending quite a little time talking egg quality lately, so this is a let-up.

In the coming year I'm going to run sort of a series of articles on egg quality, beginning in November or December with some advice to breeders and hatcherymen, then going to the chick buyer, and finally hitting it at the different seasons of the year when quality is apt to change.

I've seen so much improvement in nearby market eggs that I get real enthused over it every once in a while. But I know there are many producers who still don't take it seriously enough, and I'm going to work on them this year. So be prepared.



With AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST Advertisers

Anti-Freeze for Rubber Tractor Tires

THERE is no longer any argument about the advantages of rubber tires on tractors, in fact, many other farm machines are rapidly being mounted on rubber. Tests have shown that tractors on rubber will pull a bigger load than when mounted on steel wheels. Were this not so, the greater ease of riding would still sell rubber. *American Agriculturist* advertisers who have been leaders in this field are the *Firestone Tire & Rubber Co.*, the *Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co.*, and the *Goodrich Tire and Rubber Co.*

Some farmers increase traction further by mounting iron weights on the tractor. This method has some disadvantages and a better way of increasing weight has been devised; namely, to fill each tire about ¾ full of water. The one difficulty—the fact that water freezes—has been overcome by the addition to the water of calcium chloride as an anti-freeze. There is another advantage. Calcium chloride increases the weight of the water. A gallon of water weighs approximately 8⅓ lbs. A 15 per cent solution of calcium chloride weighs nearly 9½ lbs.

The *Schrader Valve Co.* has designed a two-piece combination air-water valve to permit easy filling. As the solution flows into the tire through this valve, the air is released. Here is the procedure:

Jack up the tractor and turn the wheel so that the inner tube valve is at the top.

Remove the valve core, attach a hose adapter (Schrader No. 8954-A), and hook the hose to the adapter.

Fill the tire with calcium chloride solution to the desired level. When it is filled to the level of the valve, it is about ¾ full.

Remove the adapter from the valve and put back the valve core. Then inflate the tire with air to the proper pressure and remove jack.

The *Solvay Sales Co.*, 40 Rector St., New York City, have published a little booklet called "Weighting Tractor Tires with Solvay Calcium Chloride" which gives the complete procedure, including a table showing the amount of calcium chloride and water to use for different sized tires and for different temperatures. Send for a copy. For example, to protect a 10 x 36 tire down to 20° below zero, it will take 75½ lbs. of calcium chloride and 34 gallons of water. (Incidentally, add the calcium chloride to the water. Don't pour the water on the calcium chloride.) This will make 37½ gallons of solution weighing 359 lbs.

There are three methods of filling the tires. The solution can be put in a barrel or drum at least five feet higher than the valve stem and allowed to run into the tire. This method of filling is a little slow, but the liquid can be allowed to run in during the night. The second method is to use a hand force pump. (Hand pump No. 50 made by *F. E. Myers & Brother*, Ashland, Ohio, another *American Agriculturist* advertiser, is recommended.) The third method is to put the solution in a drum tested to 100 lbs. air pressure, run a hose between an outlet in the bottom of the drum and the tire, and hook an outlet in the top of the drum to an air pump.

The solution does not damage tires. If you should get a puncture, turn the wheel so the puncture is on top, remove the solution, and wash the inside of the tire three of four times with a solution of washing soda before patching it.

The solution is removed by moving the tire until the valve is at the bottom position, and then with the tractor's entire weight on the tire, the hose is connected and the free end run to a container. The air pressure in the tire empties all of the solution except about ½ a gallon, which will not interfere with the repair of the puncture. If you are in a hurry, you can increase the air pressure in the tire to make the solution run out faster.

* * *

The Firestone Tire & Rubber Co. of Akron, Ohio, will be glad to send you a copy of a booklet "26 Interviews with Champion Farmers". These interviews were originally given over the radio and aroused so much interest that they have been printed. One of them is with Jay Gelder of Chazy, N. Y., a well-known New York State apple grower.

The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. of Akron, Ohio, will be glad to send you a well illustrated book, No. S-1124 "Service Information on Goodyear Tractor and Implement Tires". In addition to other valuable information which will help you to get a longer life from tires, this booklet has full information for filling tires with calcium chloride solution.



A hand-operated pressure pump, fitted with a rubber hose and an adapter which has an air deflater, is most often used to put anti-freeze solution or water weights into tractor tires. This may be the type of pump commonly used for spraying purposes although special pumps are available.

NEARBY MARKETS *for* NEARBY POULTRYMEN

Feeding for Eggs

By L. E. WEAVER

TO MY MIND the most critical decision most poultry keepers make is the selection of their baby chicks. Next to that, probably the most important decision is what and how to feed the layers. This is the season when that decision is being made. Once the pullets have been started on a ration or feeding schedule, it is usually unwise to make changes. The exception to that rule is that when the birds are not doing well, a change to a better feed may be in order.



L. E. Weaver

Suppose we start with the early-hatched pullets. Some were hatched in February. They have been laying two months already. The long days have given them many hours of light, a great deal of stimulation for egg laying. Now, with shorter days, there will be less stimulation. In spite of everything, some of those pullets will quit laying and go through a partial molt. By giving them some light to keep the days at about 14 hours, some of that pause may be avoided. The lights must be started *before,* not after, the pause sets in.

Often I have found people who hesitate to light their early pullets for fear they will "force" them and cause trouble. It is probably true that too much lighting is harmful. Our studies show, however, that up to 14 hours there is no noticeable ill effect, and fall lighting does seem to be effective in stalling off the molt, or perhaps preventing it entirely. With the older laying birds that are almost at the end of their year of laying, exactly the same is true. Lights will hold them in production.

Feed Must Support Production

All this is true with one provision. That is, the birds will continue in good production under the stimulation of lights as long as they continue to eat all the food they need to support production as well as to hold up their body weight. As a rule, merely feeding dry mash and scratch grain will not do the trick. We have to devise ways of tempting the birds to eat more feed. This is where pellets, wet mash, and milk in its various condensed forms come into the program. Apparently which one is used depends on the preference of the feeders or the cost of the material. The main point is to supply a highly palatable supplement that will induce the birds to consume a maximum amount of food.

It has been shown that laying pullets will lose weight on low protein rations. Apparently around 15 per cent of their ration should be protein. More will not hurt them. It is my belief that when one of the modern commercial laying mashes or college formulas is fed, one need not worry about insufficient protein, provided the birds eat enough of the mash. At the laying tests the pullets eat considerably more mash than grain for the year as a whole. In cold weather there is not so much difference. On many successful farms grain consumption runs ahead of mash consumption. This is not serious if it doesn't get too far ahead. Holding back the grain until the middle of the afternoon and feeding pellets (equivalent to mash) or wet mash will usually hold the balance about right.

Now what about the pullets that were hatched in May or June? As a rule they are fed and lighted about the same as the early ones. There is less danger that the late ones will molt since, by the time they have used up their initial reserves, the worst of the winter will be over and the days will be getting longer.

The Grain Mixture

In recent years we have been inclined to say very little about the scratch grain mixture. I think it is time that we gave it more attention. The different grains each have their own peculiar properties. Corn is rich in vitamin A and low in fiber. Wheat will furnish wheat germ-oil more cheaply than you can buy it in a bottle. Wheat is also low in fiber, and poultry are fond of it. Oats, while high in fiber, have been found to carry (in the hulls) a factor that helps to prevent cannibalism. Barley and buckwheat are relished by poultry once they become accustomed to them. All these grains are raised here in the Northeast, and it should be possible for all poultrymen to give their birds a variety.

A grain mixture that used to be used quite generally is 200 lbs. corn, 200 lbs. wheat, 100 lbs. oats. Another was 500 lbs. corn, 200 lbs. wheat, 200 lbs. barley, 100 lbs. oats. It is well to remember a few rules. Oats or buckwheat should not make up more than 30 per cent of the mixture because of their high fiber content. Of course, the same is true if both oats and buckwheat are in the mixture. Whole corn is just as good as cracked corn for poultry. They will eat it just as readily when they have learned what it is. If the flock becomes notional and refuses to clean up the oats, corn or other grain, just cut down the amount of that grain to the point where they do clean it up.

Where to Feed

Mash must be fed in some sort of feeder. As a rule the metal ones are best because they are better proportioned. I have seen some very fine home-made ones. In others the pullets must stand on their heads, or stretch their necks until they must ache before they can reach the feed. Don't have them too high, particularly for heavy breeds. Have plenty of them. Put a feeder on the roosts for the timid pullets that don't come down. For wet mash have some troughs that you hang up, putting them down on the floor only when you are using them. Feed the grain in these same troughs. It is more sanitary than feeding it in the litter.

The NEPPCO Exposition

OCTOBER 14 to 18 are the dates for the Fourth NEPPCO Exposition at New York City. The Exposition will be set up in Commerce Hall which is well located and has an abundance of floor space. The Exposition will be of interest both to consumers and producers.

If you plan to go, write *American Agriculturist,* Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y. We will be glad to send you without cost a pass which will admit you to the Exposition for any one or all of the five days.



"Black Leaf 40"

For a thorough kill of lice and feather mites use full strength "Black Leaf 40". It has plenty of reserve strength to kill adult lice and feather mites and young lice as they hatch. It is easy to use and economical because our

"CAP-BRUSH" ROOST APPLICATOR

Makes "Black Leaf 40" Go Four Times as Far

No bristles to absorb and waste the liquid—the "Cap-Brush" method delouses four birds at the cost for one formerly. Just tap along roosts and smear. For individual treatment a drop from "Cap-Brush" in feathers two inches below the vent kills body lice—a drop on back of birds' necks kills head lice.

Sold by Dealers Everywhere.
Insist on original, factory-sealed packages for full strength. 3718

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4th NEPPCO POULTRY EXPOSITION

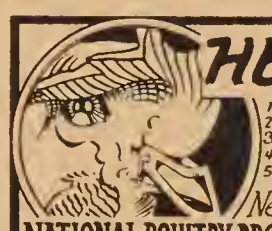
Oct. 14-18, 1938

The All-Industry Exposition at the World's Greatest Poultry Market

Held at the

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New York City



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1 EASY TO ATTACH
2 WON'T FALL OFF
3 LIGHT & RUSTPROOF
4 STAINLESS STEEL PIN
5 COSTS LESS

SPECIAL OFFER $2.00 per 100 $17.50 per 1000

New Improved Guard

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Check in DeWITT OPERATED HOTELS

"Genuinely Friendly"

In CLEVELAND it's
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In TOLEDO it's
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In JAMESTOWN, N. Y., it's
• The JAMESTOWN
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CLINTON COUNTY, N. Y., 194 ACRE dairy farm. On concrete highway convenient to village advantages and Lake Champlain. Grade "B" milk market; 78 acres tillage; balance pasture and woods. Excellent farmstead, 11 room house with all services; 18 cow stable; other buildings. $3000. Free illustrated description.
FEDERAL LAND BANK, SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Rich Alfalfa Land, Fine Bldgs

Near 12-mile lake and city; 82 acres, alfalfa, pond, creek, fruit; good 10-room house, furnace, 64 ft. basement barn, $6300 insurance; $3300, part down, including horses, cows, pigs, hens, equipment, crops; picture page 38 Free Catalog 2000 Bargains.
STROUT REALTY, 255-R 4th Ave., New York City.

BABY CHICKS

Hall's Chicks
Leghorns-Reds-Rocks-Wyandottes
New Hampshires-Hallcross (Crossbred) Chicks

All chicks produced from flocks tested for Pullorum Disease (B.W.D.) by the Official State testing agency of one of the six New England States, with NO REACTORS FOUND Tube Agglutination tested within the preceding calendar year.

"WELL BRED *from* WELL BREEDERS"

"Never a week without a hatch" since 1927. Pullorum Free by State Test since 1928. Quality chicks since 1911. Catalogue free. We ship prepaid, and guarantee 100% live delivery
Hall Bros. Hatchery, Inc. Bx. 59, Wallingford, Conn.

Leister's LIVE-PAY CHICKS

Hatched in Electric Incubators. "Specializing in Broiler Chicks". Write for latest catalog or order direct from this ad. Hatches weekly. Cash or C.O.D.

	100	500	1000
LARGE TYPE ENGLISH S. C. W. LEGHORNS	$ 7.00	$35.00	$70.
Large type Eng. S. C. W. Leg. Sex PUL.	11.00	55.00	110.
BARRED Rocks, White Rocks, R. I. Reds, White Wyandottes	8.00	40.00	80.
New Hampshire Reds	8.50	42.50	85.
White Giants	9.50	47.50	95.
Heavy Mixed	7.00	35.00	70.

LEGHORN COCKERELS $4.-100. All breeders Blood-tested for B.W.D. by stained antigen method. 100% live delivery guar. WE PAY ALL POSTAGE. HEAVY BREEDS SEXED ON REQUEST. WRITE FOR PRICES.
C. P. LEISTER HATCHERY,
Box A, McALISTERVILLE, PA.

TOLMAN'S WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS

BABY CHICKS $12.00 PER 100
EGGS FOR HATCHING $ 7.00 PER 100
All eggs used are from My Own Breeders. 100% State Tested (B.W.O. free). Tube Agglut. TOLMAN'S ROCKS famous for generations for EARLY MATURITY and RAPID GROWTH. Exactly suited for Broilers and Roasters. SEND FOR FREE CIRCULAR.
I SPECIALIZE: ONE BREED, ONE GRADE at ONE PRICE.
JOSEPH TOLMAN Dept. B, ROCKLAND, MASS.

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ELECTRICALLY HATCHED

Cash or c. o. d. Large Type Eng.	100	500	1000
Sexed Leg. Pullets (95% guar.)	$11.00	$55.00	$110.00
Large Type Eng. White Leghorns	7.00	35.00	70.00
Barred and White Rox	8.00	40.00	80.00
R. I. Reds (Parmenter Strain)	8.00	40.00	80.00
New Hampshire Reds	8.50	42.50	85.00
Heavy Mixed	7.00	35.00	70.00
Day Old Wh. Leg. Cockerels	4.00	20.00	40.00

All Breeders Bloodtested. Write for Free Catalog. We pay postage. Satisfaction Guaranteed. Order from ad.
Smith's Electric Hatchery, Box A, Cocolamus, Pa.

Chicks That Live

Our 30 years of fair dealing insure satisfaction. Hatches every week. Write for prices.
KERR CHICKERIES, Inc.
21 Railroad Ave. Frenchtown, N. J.

Maple Lawn Chicks

100% live del. Postpaid.	100	500	1000
White Eng. Sexed Leghorn Pullets	$12.50	$60.00	$120.
New Hampshire Red Pullets	9.50	47.50	95.
Bar. Rock & S. C. R. I. Red Pullets	8.50	42.50	85.
White Leghorns	6.50	32.50	65.
S. C. R. I. Reds and Bar. Rocks	7.00	35.00	70.
New Hampshire Reds	8.00	40.00	80.

Day Old Leghorn Cockerels $3.50-100; Heavy Cockerels, $6.50-100; H. Mix $6.-100; L. Mix $5.50. Breeders Blood Tested.
Maple Lawn Poultry Farm, Box O, McAlisterville, Pa.

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Reserve summer and fall chicks NOW.
Sturdy New Hampshires, Leghorns, Barred Rocks—from Certified Bloodtested breeders. Also Rock-Red Crossbred chicks for profitable broilers. Get folder and prices NOW.
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CLEAR SPRING CHICKS

Large Type English Sex Leghorn Pullets (95%)	100	500	1000
	$11.00	$55.00	$110.00
Large Type English Leghorns	7.00	35.00	70.00
Barred & Wh. Rocks, R. I. Reds	8.00	40.00	80.00
N. H. Reds	8.50	42.50	85.00

Heavy Mix $7.-100; Leghorn Cockerels $4.-100. All Breeders Bloodtested. 100% live del. P. Paid. Cash or C.O.D. Write for prices—Sept., Oct. & Nov. Delivery.
CLEAR SPRING HATCHERY,
F. B. LEISTER, Owner, Box 51, McAlisterville, Pa.

PULLETS: White Leghorns, 4 mo. to laying age. Large type, well grown, tested, healthy birds. Prompt del. Priced reasonably. Guaranteed.
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Ducklings Finest quality runners. $7 for 50. Chicks 9c. Harry Burnham, North Collins, N. Y.

CHICKS & PULLETS.—Write for prices. Brookside Poultry Farm, Sergeantsville, N. J.

Northeast Markets for Northeast Producers

For Sale: HOLSTEIN BULLS

One born Mar. 7, 1937; Sire Femco Golden Ormsby No. 641132.
One born Jan. 2, 1937; Sire King Bessie Ormsby Pietertje 79th — No. 520107.
Both T.B. and Blood Negative. First check for $100.00 buys either of these bulls.

LOCUS STOCK FARM
C. L. BANKS, Prop.
New Berlin New York

For Sale -- 20 Registered Holstein Heifers

to freshen in Aug., Sept., and October. Twenty cows and heifers to freshen soon. Five young bulls ready for service. A few heifer and bull calves. Herd Sire King Bessie Ormsby Pietertje 59th, No. 669548, whose dam is a 1032 lb. Sr. three-year-old and whose sire is King Bessie Ormsby Pietertje, twice all-American winner.

L. J. Lonergan Homer, N. Y.

Orchard Hill Stock Farm
Home of
CARNATION INKA INVINCIBLE
Young son of Sir Inka May from a daughter of Matador Segis Ormsby. Herd average: Milk 13,977 lbs., Butterfat 482.7, 3.5 test.
BULL CALVES FROM SOME OF OUR BEST COWS
Write to
Marcy Klock, R.D. 2, Fort Plain, N. Y.

12 Fall freshening young HOLSTEIN COWS,
from proven sires and bred to our high record Carnation bulls, Prince Regina and Sir Inka May 42nd. Herd of 100 head accredited for T.B. and approved for Bang's disease.
KUTSCHBACH & SON, Sherburne, N.Y.

FOR SALE:
100 Negative Blood Tested Holstein and Guernsey Cows and Heifers
50 Wisconsin Accredited blood tested Guernseys at farmers prices.
I. T. & C. A. WELCH AND SONS
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Tarbell Farms **Guernseys**
Accredited—330 Head—Negative
PROVED SIRES—A.R. DAMS
Size—Quality—Type and Production.
If you need a herd sire, write us.
We have well bred young bulls from one month to serviceable age at bargain prices. Pedigrees and full particulars sent on request. Visitors always welcome.
TARBELL FARMS, SMITHVILLE FLATS NEW YORK.

SPRING FARM
GUERNSEYS FOR SALE
BULL CALVES FROM 3 TO 6 MONTHS—FROM A.R. SIRE AND DAMS.
Apply to:
THOMAS JOHNSON, *Mgr.*
Tilly Foster, New York

Bell Buoy's Africander
BORN MARCH 2, 1938.
Dam an outstanding daughter of Valors Africander with Jr. two year old record 12,563 lbs. milk, 666 lbs. fat. Sire, Bell Buoy Predominant. Price and pedigrees on request.
FORGE HILL FARM
Chas A. Slater, Mgr. R. D. 2, NEWBURGH, N. Y.

FOR SALE:
15 Grade Jersey and 5 Guernsey Bred Heifers
GOOD SIZE, SOME SPRINGING; ALSO FINE JERSEY BULL.
The National Bank of Andes,
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Stock For Sale This Fall?
Plan Now to Place Your Advertisement In these Columns.



Woronoake White Mamie, an Ayrshire with a lifetime production of over 100,000 lbs., owned by Robert Knight of Providence, R. I. Mamie has been travelling in this especially constructed trailer. She is visiting a number of state fairs in the Midwest, and will end her tour at the National Dairy Show. She is travelling as a special exhibit of the Ayrshire Breeders' Association.



By J. F. "Doc" ROBERTS

I HOPE you all had the fine rain Wednesday that we had, for then your meadows, clover, alfalfa, rape, soybeans, etc., will come on and produce the feed we need in the fall after the old pastures have lost their bloom. All ewes and lambs should be off these old pastures now; in fact, all livestock needs the new sources of roughage, and how it will help the winter feed expense! From a food standpoint, nevertheless, it should not be forgotten that any of this fall feed has no great value after the first killing frost, except of course in the case of the grains.

Judging from the number of electric fences I see everywhere, their popularity and value is rapidly spreading and there is no question but that it is a wonderful means of utilizing good feed cheaply that otherwise would go to waste. I believe that the lack of proper fences in the Northeast is the greatest drawback we have in livestock improvement and advancement, and the decided turn toward electric fencing is encouraging. All types of animals can be taught to respect an electric fence, if you will take a few at a time and give them the experience of touching it. This applies particularly to sheep and lambs.

Behind all sorts of fencing, I see heifers of every size, age and description; and then so many men tell me they are going to use their excess feed this season by carrying heifers, that it just naturally makes me want to pass on to you again the fear, expressed a few weeks ago, that a world of heifers will be clogging every outlet channel next spring. In a dairy section, you can always figure that flush feed will produce enough heifers to make them cheap, and this year it seems as if this was more pronounced than usual.

Right in this connection, I had a most interesting visit with a group of foreign "agriculturists". They could not understand, particularly the Englishman, why we in the Northeast did not use a dual-purpose dairy animal, such as a milking Shorthorn. They seemed to feel that with all our roughage, and with a continuation through meat channels of such satisfactory prices for our cast-off dairy animals, the difference in value between a 1300 lb. cow and an 800 lb. cow at 5c a lb. would buy a lot of milk at our present New York State price, and they also mentioned the difference in the weight and value of the calves. I found that I had no convincing argument as to why they were not right, particularly after the man from Finland and the one from Denmark agreed with the Englishman, and told of their experiences with both the straight dairy cow and the dual-purpose cow. I would be glad to hear from anyone who has anything to say on this subject. At least it is something to think about, and I wonder if some of these heifers cannot be so handled that they can go for beef next spring should the dairy heifer run into a big surplus.

I have mentioned the comparatively satisfactory prices that cast-off dairy cows and bulls have been bringing for the past year or such a matter, due to the increased demand for sausage and boloneys of all types, including hamburgers. You will be interested to know that there has been such a demand (and the feeling among the packers has been that it will continue) that a great many packers have discontinued canning meats. some of the larger packers dismantling their entire canning establishments. If they are right. we can all expect a continuation of these comparatively satisfactory prices for our cast-off dairy animals.

Sleeping Sickness Attacks Horses

SLEEPING sickness in horses, technically known as Equine Encephalomyelitis (pronounce it if you can), has been discovered in Massachusetts. There is enough of it in that state to make horse owners wary, and it is entirely possible that it will spread to other parts of the Northeast. Because it is new to this area, there is a danger that it won't be recognized.

It is definitely known to be spread by flies and insects. Therefore, an excellent preventative measure is to spray horses frequently with a good fly dope. If you should have a case of the trouble, it is particularly important to keep flies and mosquitos away or they may carry the disease to other animals.

Some experiments have been made with vaccination with encouraging but not conclusive results.

A horse with the disease is dull. sluggish and drowsy, and seems unable to control his feet. He may blunder or stumble over familiar objects. If you have horses with these symptoms, call a veterinarian immediately.

A very important part of any treatment is to keep the horse very quiet, and every hour, night and day, give him all of the water he will drink. Get him into a cool box stall, if possible; keep flies and mosquitos away; and supply plenty of bedding. Feed him green corn husks without the ears, cut fresh each feeding. It will help to use some molasses in the drinking water if the horse doesn't eat well. His throat is liable to become paralyzed, and that is why it is important to give the horse all the water he will drink while he is still able to drink it. Stimulants or cathartics are not recommended, but a veterinarian will usually use an enema at the start of a treatment.

It is claimed that 80-95 per cent of the horses affected will recover if they are properly treated.

Jerseys Production bred Jerseys. Sybil and Owlrest breeding of the 4 highest proven sires of breed in state. Herd ave. 460 lbs. Eleven years of D.H.I. records ave. 414 lbs. on 2 time a day milking. Special prices on bull calves now.
ACCREDITED AND BANG APPROVED.
E. A. Beckwith & Son, Ludlowville, N.Y.

RIVER VIEW DAIRY FARM
MONTGOMERY, N. Y.
Pure Bred Jersey Calves. Herd T. B. Accredited, Blood-tested for Bangs Disease. D.H.I.A. Record for 1937—Milk, 7158; Fat-385, 5.3%. W. S. ROWE
Montgomery, New York.

PURE BRED AND GRADE **JERSEYS**
FRESH AND CLOSE-UP COWS ALWAYS ON HAND IN CARLOAD LOTS.
ACCREDITED — BANGS TESTED.
J. K. KEITH
PHONE 722-F-3
Country Club Road, Oneonta, N. Y.

Registered JERSEY BULL CALVES
FROM EXCELLENT PRODUCING DAMS. BEST BREEDING LINES. FARMERS' PRICES.
JOHN W. PEELLE
Rock Stream, New York

SMITHS' JERSEY DAIRY
OFFERS FOR SALE
8 REGISTERED JERSEY FEMALES
3 TWO-YEAR OLDS — 2 THREE-YEAR OLDS
3 YOUNG MATURE COWS.
Freshening from now until winter. Herd accredited for T.B. and approved No. 553 for Bang's disease.
Write or phone
ALBERT E. SMITH
4021 Worcester, New York

JOCEDA Farm JERSEYS
Bull Calves and Junior Yearlings at farmers' prices. Backed by production as proven by D.H.I.A. record of 43.8 lbs. fat average for 40 cows in April, 1938.
P. D. VAN MATER MARLBORO, N. J.

THE SISSON JERSEY HERD
48 years constructive breeding, offers solid grey yearling bull, ready for service, by Silver Medal Sire and tested dam. He has two Silver Medal Sisters now and another on test, all 6% testers.
PRICE — $100. SPEAK QUICKLY.
GEO. W. SISSON, JR.
POTSDAM, NEW YORK

Choice DAIRY CATTLE
LARGE SELECTION. PRINCIPAL BREEDS. SOME BLOOD-TESTED.
HORSES. ALWAYS TWO OR THREE LOADS ON HAND. FANCY IOWA DRAFT HORSES 1200 TO 2000.
E. L. FOOTE & SON, Inc.,
HOBART, NEW YORK

Oakhurst Farm Ayrshires
8 Choice early fall calving cows.
10 Heifers due in July and August — Bred for high production and fit to win in big company.
6 Heifers due in September and October.
1 Good bull fit for service and a few bull and heifer calves.
Guy D. Power & Son West Genesee Road AUBURN, N. Y.

Ayrshires
Correct type and bred for production.
VALMOUNT FARM
H. J. TEETZ, Esperance, N. Y.

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American Agriculturist

Northeast Markets for Northeast Producers

YOUNG AYRSHIRE BULL CALVES

Also two ready for service.

Sons of King Henry Star 35805, 3rd highest proven Ayrshire sire in N. Y. S. according to D.H.I.A. Admitted to the Advanced Registry July 6, 1936. His first ten daughters on mature equivalent average 11,474 lbs. M., 4.51%, 518.4 lbs. F. These bulls are from cows with D.H.I.A. and H.T. Records. Calves are well grown and good type.

Arnold Bros. ***Canandaigua, N. Y.***

FOR SALE

15 Pure Bred Registered AYRSHIRE First Calf HEIFERS

OSTRANDER & FLETCHER,
Andes, New York

WE OFFER

CHOICE BROWN **SWISS BULLS**

CALVES AND YEARLINGS
AND A FEW SELECTED FEMALES.
TB ACCREDITED AND APPROVED—BLOODTESTED

D. N. BOICE
Hilltop Farm, Churchville, N. Y.

FUERST STOCK FARM

Offers

15 Aberdeen-Angus Cows

with big, lusty calves at foot. A splendid foundation group of commercial cattle attractively priced.

Myron M. Fuerst
Pine Plains, Dutchess Co., N. Y.

ABERDEEN - ANGUS

Due to lack of room I must sell my herd of Angus cattle as follows:

3 bred commercial grade heifers—1½ years old—$75.00 each
1 pure bred heifer—15 months old—$90.00
2 young grade cows with big husky calves at side—$120.00 each.

George Van Keuren Hurleyville, N. Y.

Cows For Sale

T.B. TESTED HOLSTEIN AND GUERNSEYS IN CARLOAD LOTS.
NINETY DAY RETEST GUARANTEED

E. C. TALBOT
Leonardsville, New York

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Proven Young Stallions — Mares.

Best of breeding. Carnot blood predominating. World's Fair Premier Percheron Exhibitor. Prices very modest. Write:

Tom Corwin Farm, Wellston, Ohio

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ALL COLORS AND SIZES. MARES, FOALS, STALLIONS, GELDINGS, COLTS, FILLIES.
Write — Telephone — Call.

F. REXFORD
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KEYSTONE

Registered Berkshires

Country's best breeding stock. Penna. State College and Cornell strains. 6-8 week boar and sow pigs, and older stock. Write

THE KEYSTONE FARMS
RICHFIELD, PENNSYLVANIA

BIG TYPE PEDIGREED CHESTER WHITES

Service Boars, Bred Sows, Pigs.

PURE WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS.

C. E. CASSEL,
Hershey, Pennsylvania.

HEREFORD HOGS A New Breed

Color red with typical white faces and legs. Are noted for quick maturing, easy feeders, very quiet disposition, a hardy breed, prolific, great future possibilities. Pamphlet and prices on request.

Pedigrees furnished.

W. E. REASONER & SONS
Growers of Registered Hereford Hogs.
Ridge View Stock Farm, R. 4, Watertown, N. Y.

LIVESTOCK Sales Events

Cattle Sales

Sept. 26	Cayuga County Guernsey sale, Auburn, N. Y.
Sept. 26	Brown Swiss Dispersal Sale, L'Chauwiechen Farms, Great Barrington, Mass.
Sept. 27	Vermont Jersey Cattle Club Sale, Hartland Fairgrounds, Hartland.
Sept. 27	Willowdale Complete Holstein Dispersal, Kennett Square, Pa.
Sept. 28	Brown Swiss Auction Sale, Ellerslie-On-Niagara Farms, Youngstown, N. Y., 1 P. M., E.S.T.
Sept. 28	4th Annual Massachusetts Guernsey sale, High Hill Farm, New Bedford, Mass.
Sept. 30	Dutchess County Guernsey Consignment Sale, Rhinebeck, N. Y., the last of September.
Sept. 30	Sale of sixty Sunny Ridge Farms Guernseys at the farm, Chadds Ford Junction, Pa.
Sept. 30	Pennsylvania Guernsey sale, Doylestown, Pa.
Oct. 1	Peeble Hill Farm Guernsey Sale, Doylestown, Pa.
Oct. 1	Stony Ford Farm Ayrshire Dispersal Sale, Goshen, N. Y.
Oct. 3	Hilltop-Rockingham Guernsey Sale, Suffield, Conn.
Oct. 4	Vermont Ayrshire Club Sale, Rutland, Vt.
Oct. 6	Holstein dispersal of D. V. Barton herd, Tunkhannock, Pa.
Oct. 11	98th Earlville Holstein Sale, Earlville, N.Y.
Oct. 15	Jersey Breeders' Sale, Folck & Sons' Farm, Springfield, Ohio.
Oct. 17	Knox County Jersey Cattle Club Sale, Mt. Vernon, Ohio.
Oct. 17	Beechwood Farms Guernsey dispersal sale, Maryland State Fair Grounds.
Oct. 26	Allegany-Steuben Ayrshire Club Sale, Hornell, N. Y.
Nov. 3	99th Earlville Holstein Sale, Earlville, N.Y.
Nov. 7-9	U. S. National Holstein Sale, Waukesha & Watertown, Wisc.
Dec. 7-8	100th Earlville Holstein Sale, Earlville, New York.

Coming Events

Sept. 25-Oct. 1	New Jersey State Fair, Trenton, N. J.
Oct. 8-15	Columbus, Ohio, National Dairy Show.
Oct. 14-18	4th NEPPCO Exposition, Commerce Hall of Port of Authority Bldg., 8th Ave. and 15th St., New York City.
Oct. 15	Connecticut Beekeepers Meeting, Hotel Bond, Hartford.
Nov. 16-17	23rd Annual Meeting New York State Farm Bureau, Buffalo, N. Y.
Nov. 16-24	72nd Annual Convention of the National Grango, Portland, Oregon.
Dec. 7-8	Connecticut Pomological Society, Annual Meeting probably at Hartford.
Dec. 13-16	New York State Grange, Jamestown, N. Y.
Jan. 5	Connecticut Farm Bureau Federation, Hartford.

Spotted Poland Chinas

Best Breeding Type.



THREE BROOD SOWS.

Gilts and Boars, six weeks of age, $12.00 up.

M. G. ADAMS
KENWOOD, ONEIDA, N. Y.

DUTCH HILL :: **SHROPSHIRES**

Thoroughbred Yearling and two year old rams for sale at reasonable prices; also a few breeding ewes.

George C. Sprague
Danby, DUTCH HILL FARM, Vermont

International Champion Dorset Ram 1937

BREEDING STOCK OF ALL AGES FOR SALE.

JEROME E. WRIGHT
Cambridge, Tel. 84, New York

FOR SALE: Good type

SHROPSHIRE

yearling rams, sired by the Grand Champion at the 1931 Chicago International. Prolific O.I.C. breeding stock.

SERVICE BOARS AND 6 TO 8 WEEKS' PIGS.

JULIUS C. GORDON
LAWYERSVILLE, NEW YORK

MINKS

At $40.00 *each for pure bred pedigreed Easterns, from registered stock. Dark, silky and prolific.*

NEWPORT MINKS
Newport, N. Y.

Jonsown Collie Kennels

(Reg. No. 2926)

REGISTERED COLLIES—All Ages.
SABLE AND WHITE—WHITE—TRI COLOR.
Pictures on request. Tel. 111-M-2. Stud service available.

BRANDON, Route 4, VERMONT

Honey

Fine quality, lower prices.

60 lbs. clover $5.00
28 lbs. " $2.50
60 lbs. buckwheat $3.60
60 lbs. mixed, fine flavor, $4.20
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American Agriculturist
P. O. Box 514 A Ithaca, N. Y.

Do you know how cake batter ought to look when it is just right?

HERE IS NEWS!

American Agriculturist household department has long been famous for its delicious recipes, and now we are ready to announce a wonderful surprise which we have been preparing for our readers—our own *American Agriculturist Cooking School.*

The cake article on this page is the first of a series of ten fascinating lessons covering all branches of cookery, the object of which will be to offer to our readers a short, practical course in the fundamentals of meal preparation. Even if you are already one of the world's good cooks, we guarantee that you will learn some things you never knew before! And if you aren't a good cook, we believe that you will be one by the time you finish this course, *providing* you study these lessons and follow them in your meal preparations.

The next nine lessons will cover the following branches of cookery about in this order: Frostings, beverages, vegetables, poultry (with suggestions for the Thanksgiving menu), pies, candies, red meats, salads, soups, bread, and puddings. Each lesson will contain some of Mrs. Huckett's famous recipes, in addition to a discussion of fundamental principles.

Whether a bride or a seasoned cook, make up your mind to take part in our Cooking School and mail us today the enrollment blank on the opposite page. You'll be sure to improve your cooking — and you may win a cash prize and an *American Agriculturist* diploma!



The A-A Cooking SCHOOL

CONDUCTED BY

Mrs. Grace Watkins Huckett

Prizes and Rules

For the A. A. Cooking School

1. Cut out enrollment blank on opposite page, write on it your name and address, and mail it to *American Agriculturist,* Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y. This carries no obligation on your part, except your determination to finish the course.
2. Answer *very briefly* the ten questions printed with each lesson, and mail your answers to the above address not later than *two weeks* after the date of the issue of *American Agriculturist* in which the questions appear. Questions printed with this cake article should be mailed to us not later than October 8th.
3. While not obligatory, we suggest that to get the most out of this course you collect a cook's library which will be permanently valuable to you, and which will also be useful to you in connection with this course. This "library" can consist of:

(a) Bulletins dealing with preparation of food, obtained by writing to your State College of Home Economics and to the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

(b) Recipes and other printed matter from large food manufacturers, such as

Pillsbury Flour Mills Co., Minneapolis, Minn.
Washburn-Crosby Mills, Minneapolis, Minn.
Cooperative G.L.F. Products, Inc., Ithaca, N.Y.
R. B. Davis Baking Powder Co., Hoboken, N.J.
Calumet Baking Powder, c/o General Foods, 250 Park Ave., New York City.
American Sugar Refining Co., 120 Wall St., New York City.
National Sugar Refining Co., 129 Front St., New York City.
Procter & Gamble, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Lever Bros., 164 Broadway, Cambridge, Mass.
Swan's Down Flour, c/o General Foods, 250 Park Ave., New York City.

Write to these manufacturers, saying that you are taking part in the *American Agriculturist* cooking school, and ask to be put on their mailing list for helpful booklets.

Most of the answers to the printed questions will be found either in our Cooking School lessons or in the advertisements of food products appearing in *American Agriculturist.*

PRIZES

Although we believe that the fun and benefit that you will get from these lessons will serve as their own reward, we are also offering the following cash prizes:

$20.00 — To the person who gets the highest average mark in the course.

$5.00 *each* — To the five persons getting the next highest ratings in the course.

All contestants who have a passing mark at the end of the course will be asked to write a letter on the subject, "How the *American Agriculturist* Cooking School has helped me to be a better cook", and final marks will be given on the basis of this letter and the marks obtained on the question papers.

In addition to these cash prizes, *American Agriculturist* will give a beautiful diploma to every person completing the course with an average rating for the whole ten lessons of 85 per cent or higher.

LESSON I. CAKES

BACK in Shakespeare's day, cakes were made mostly of bread dough, enriched with eggs, sugar and fruit; flavor was added in the form of wine, spices, seeds or brandy. Each housewife had to develop her own recipe and because the ingredients varied so in quality and baking temperatures were hard to control, results were apt to be uncertain. Flour by the peck, eggs by the dozen and other ingredients by the pound went into these monstrous cakes and it took hours to blend sugar and butter and to beat the mass of eggs.

Cake making is simple and easy today compared to those times. Recipes, utensils and ingredients have been standardized enough that we now know that if measurements are level, and mixing and baking done according to instructions, we can expect to get satisfactory results. By using an oven regulator or thermometer, the guess work has been taken out of baking.

There are many varieties of cakes, yet they may be divided into two great family groups, those made with butter or some other fat, and those made without fat, namely the sponge cakes. A butter cake mixture is really a sweet, rich muffin batter, containing more sugar, more fat and more eggs than for muffins. When the quantity of one ingredient in a butter cake is changed, others must be changed also. Sugar is usually used with butter in proportion two to one; flour is used with sugar in the proportion two to one; baking powder is based on flour and eggs, two teaspoons tartrate baking powder for each cup of flour, (less of phosphate or S.A.S. baking powder), but for each egg that is added, the baking powder is decreased ½ teaspoon. The air beaten into the eggs also acts as a leavening agent. Butter, eggs and liquid are the ingredients which are varied. As the number of eggs is increased, the liquid is decreased. For instance, a pound cake which is rich both in butter and eggs, requires no liquid. With these rules in mind, note the relative proportions of the ingredients in the following butter cakes; also in the variations which are suggested for them. The standard method of mixing explained above should be followed.

The mixing of any cake requires a light hand and the batter should be pretty stuff to look at, not weak and runny, nor stiff and tough, nor shiny, nor curdly. It should be smooth and light with flour and milk blending readily and the spoon leaving marks in its wake. All measurements should be level of course, and the flour sifted once before measuring. Practically all recipes now assume that a soft wheat cake flour will be used. All ingredients before using should stand until they are at room temperature.

To get the best results in butter cakes, follow the standard method of mixing which is to cream the fat by itself until it is soft, add sugar gradually and cream the mixture until light and fluffy. Then add egg yolks well beaten, then the flour sifted with baking powder and salt, and liquid alternately, a little at a time to prevent curdling. Beat well after each addition of flour. Fold in the stiffly beaten egg whites last but do not beat after that. The vanilla or other flavoring may be added with the liquid. For plain cakes, the muffin method of mixing may be used. Melt fat, cool it a little, mix it with the liquid and eggs, and combine it with the dry ingredients which have been sifted together. This method gives a coarser texture, however.

If you are using an electric mixer, the process is slightly different. In this case, set the machine at low speed and cream the shortening and sugar together for one minute; then set at high speed, add unbeaten eggs and beat 4 minutes. Then set at low speed again, add vanilla to the milk and add alternately with the sifted flour, salt and baking powder. This takes about 2 minutes. Continue to beat until blended, scraping the batter down from the sides of the bowl with a rubber plate scraper, so that the beater picks it up. This will take about ½ minute, making the total time for beating 7½ minutes. Overbeating makes the cake tough. It is very important for all measurements to be ready before starting the machine.

Some experts say that in mixing by hand, the way one uses her left hand is just as important as the way she uses her right. She should keep the bowl turning counter-clockwise as she works the mixture with the spoon in her right hand. Try and see how much this little tip will help. A butter cake cooked as a loaf should be cooked at 350° F. for about 50 minutes; cup cakes or layers, 15 to 25 minutes at 375° F.

Plain Cake

¼ cup shortening
1 cup sugar
2½ cups flour
¼ teaspoon salt
5½ teaspoons baking powder
1 egg
¾ cup liquid
1 teaspoon flavoring

Because plain cake has so little fat and dries out so quickly, it should be used while fresh, even hot — as a cottage pudding, cup cakes, Washington pie or Boston cream pie.

Standard or Foundation Cake

½ cup shortening
1½ cups sugar
3 eggs
¼ teaspoon salt
2⅔ cups flour
4½ teaspoons baking powder
1 cup liquid
1 teaspoon flavoring

Variations

Caramel Cake. Foundation cake plus 5 tablespoons heavy caramel sirup.

Chocolate Cake (sometimes called devil's food cake). Foundation cake plus 2½ squares melted chocolate; less ⅛ cup flour, also less 1½ tablespoons shorten-

QUESTIONS *on* CAKE MAKING

(Write out your answers in brief form and mail to *American Agriculturist*, Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y., not later than October 8.)

1 — How are cakes classified?

2 — What makes butter cakes rise? Sponge cakes? Pound cakes?

3 — Which method of mixing gives best texture in a butter cake?

4 — If you add chocolate to the foundation cake recipe, what other ingredients are decreased? Why?

5 — If you make a gold cake, substituting egg yolks for whole eggs, what other changes are necessary?

6 — Which class of cakes would you recommend for children and elderly people? Why?

7 — Why is acid used in sponge cakes?

8 — Why is soft wheat flour to be preferred for cakes?

9 — Give proper temperatures for baking: 1. Butter cake: a. loaf; b. layer. 2. sponge cake: a. loaf; b. layer.

10 — How has this lesson on cake making been the most helpful to you?

ing. Substitute sour milk and add ½ teaspoon soda and 1 teaspoon baking powder.

Cocoanut Cake. Foundation cake plus ½ cup cocoanut.

Date Cake. Foundation cake plus 1 cup dates, stoned and cut into pieces.

Fruit Cake (plain). Foundation cake plus ½ cup raisins chopped and ½ cup citron thinly sliced or chopped.

Marble Cake. Use ½ foundation cake and ½ chocolate or spice-cake batter. Alternate batters when filling pans.

Nut Cake. Foundation cake plus ⅓ cup coarsely chopped nuts.

Spice Cake. Foundation cake plus 1 teaspoon cinnamon, ¼ teaspoon nutmeg, ¼ teaspoon cloves, and ¼ teaspoon allspice.

Rich Cake

1 cup butter
2 cups sugar
3 cups flour
4 teaspoons baking powder
4 eggs
1 cup liquid
¼ teaspoon salt
1 teaspoon flavoring

(If cake flour is used reduce liquid to ¾ cup.)

Variations

Gold Cake. Substitute 8 yolks for the 4 whole eggs and add ½ cup flour as the yolks are rich in fat. When fat is increased, more flour must be used or liquid decreased as the batter must be thicker.

White Cake. Substitute 8 egg whites for 4 whole eggs and flavor with ⅛ teaspoon vanilla and ⅞ teaspoon of almond extract.

Pound Cake

1 pound butter
1 pound sugar
1 pound flour
1 pound eggs
1 teaspoon flavoring

Since it calls for no liquid and no baking powder or soda, its lightness depends upon the air beaten into the eggs and batter.

Sponge cakes have no shortening and are leavened with air. They are really meringues with flour added. The salt and acid help to keep the egg white from going back to its natural watery stage. It also makes the egg whites take up more air. The acids used are commonly lemon or orange juice in sponge cakes and cream of tartar in angel cakes. The usual proportions for a plain sponge cake are:

Sponge Cake

1 cup (4 or 5) eggs
1 cup sugar
1 cup sifted cake flour
½ lemon rind grated
3 tablespoons lemon juice or 2 tablespoons orange juice plus 1 tablespoon lemon juice
½ teaspoon salt

Sift the flour three times. Beat the egg yolks until thick and lemon-colored; gradually add half the sugar, beating thoroughly, and then add the lemon juice and rind. Beat until thick. Beat the egg whites and salt until they start to peak but will still flow. Fold in the remainder of the sugar to make a meringue. Pour the yolk mixture over the whites and fold it into them gently. Then fold in the flour. Pour into an ungreased pan and bake in a slow oven (about 325 degrees Fahrenheit) for from 50 to 60 minutes. Light, deft handling and an accurate oven are essential in making sponge cakes because their lightness depends upon expansion of the enclosed air when heated.

The angel cake is a sponge cake which uses only egg whites:

Angel Cake

1 cup egg whites
1¼ cups finely granulated sugar
1 cup sifted cake flour
½ teaspoon salt
1 teaspoon cream of tartar
1 teaspoon vanilla
¼ teaspoon almond extract

Beat the egg whites with salt and cream of tartar until the whites will barely hold a peak — one that will topple very slightly at the tip when lifted with the beater. Beat in the flavorings. Add 1 cup sugar, two or three tablespoons at a time, beating gently at first and folding in at the last. Fold in gently, the flour which has been sifted with the other ¼ cup sugar. Fold only until the mixture is smooth. Pile lightly into an ungreased angel cake pan, level the batter across the top and place in a slow oven (280° F.) After 30 minutes increase the temperature to 300° F. for the remainder of the baking which will total about an hour. The cake is done when the finger, pressed lightly on the top, leaves no print. Invert in its pan to cool.

ENROLLMENT BLANK

I wish to enroll in the *American Agriculturist* Cooking School.

Name .....
(*Please write plainly or print*)

Address .....

Today in Aunt Janet's Garden

Re-Make the Perennial Border

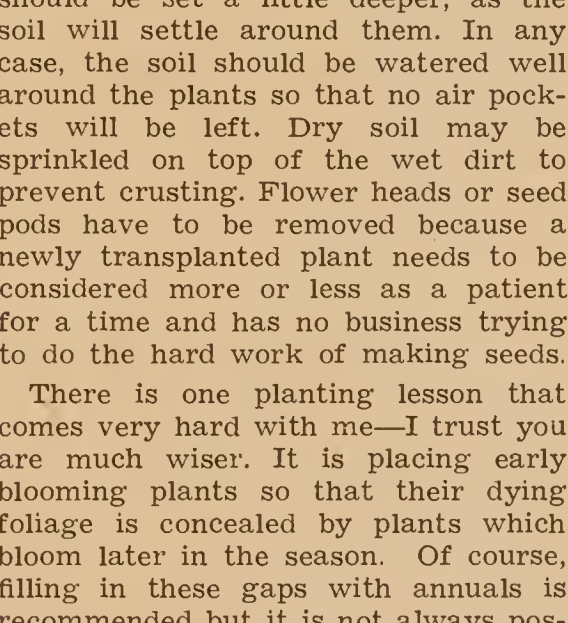
A PERENNIAL border will get along for several years with routine fertilizing and transplanting, but the time comes sooner or later when all the plants have to be lifted, the bed deeply dug and the soil enriched. This calls for some management and really should not be attempted unless there is time to finish the job without damaging the plants by keeping them too long from their permanent location.

Like any other sizeable operation, a little headwork will save the heels especially if all the necessary fertilizer, tools, etc., are made ready before the first plant is even lifted. A sketch, rough though it may be, showing where plants are to be placed will save a lot of time, especially if there is to be any change in their location; also a place is needed where plants can be heeled in as lifted; this prevents undue loss from drying of roots.

WELL-ROTTED manure and woods dirt if you have it will lighten heavy soils as well as improve the texture of light soils. This can be worked in to the depth of a foot or 18" if you want to make the plants happy. Bonemeal can be used freely around peonies, roses, baby's breath, delphiniums and other plants which like a sweet soil. Hydrated lime or ground limestone may be used to sweeten acid soil, using the same proportionate amount for the flower border as the farmer uses in his fields nearby. The beardless iris, columbines and other acid soil loving plants would resent it. They like better well rotted leafmold which comes from decomposition of leaves.

After digging and fertilizing the bed, it should be left to settle for a few days if possible. If not possible, plants should be set a little deeper, as the soil will settle around them. In any case, the soil should be watered well around the plants so that no air pockets will be left. Dry soil may be sprinkled on top of the wet dirt to prevent crusting. Flower heads or seed pods have to be removed because a newly transplanted plant needs to be considered more or less as a patient for a time and has no business trying to do the hard work of making seeds.

There is one planting lesson that comes very hard with me—I trust you are much wiser. It is placing early blooming plants so that their dying foliage is concealed by plants which bloom later in the season. Of course, filling in these gaps with annuals is recommended but it is not always possible. Every year I have to move big plants from the front of the border because they have grown tall and screen some later blooming plant or others which perhaps do not grow as high as the catalog said they would.



"That is not too large. My husband is a big man!"



CLOTHES *are* Heart Affairs

WITH the growing importance of the hair-up styles, the small hat becomes more of a necessity. It may be heart shaped, peaked, or the doll hat type perched on at a rakish angle.

Dresses, too, reflect the heart influence in pockets, in neckline, or in trim. Early fall showings emphasize violet tones, some with a bluish and others with a reddish tint to them. Black still occupies first place however.

HAT PATTERN NO 2506 has three styles, a pert heart-shaped hat which may be worn as a beret or in halo fashion on the back of the head; an equally clever sports hat with high crown; and a skull cap particularly popular for school and college wear. Vary the color and material and you have a hat for every outfit. Pattern comes in one size only. Pattern requirements are on the pattern envelop.

DRESS PATTERN NO. 2609 with its two devastating heart-shaped pockets will register at once with your high school or college daughter. The blouse back buttons from skirt to hem, the high neck has a little girl collar of white pique. For dates, it could be made up collarless and with bracelet length sleeves, in velveteen or rayon crepe silk. Pattern sizes are 11, 13, 15, 17 and 19 years.

TO ORDER: Write name, address and pattern size and number clearly and enclose 15c in stamps. Address Pattern Department, *American Agriculturist*, 10 North Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Add 12c for our new Fall and Winter fashion catalog.

The Old Squire's Great-Grandson

VII. A NEW GUSHER IN A QUEER PLACE.

By C. A. STEPHENS

AFTER receiving that very welcome and friendly letter from Hadassah, Halsy set off immediately to join the Latimers at Port Arthur. The lure of Texas oil was on the professor; the letter had made that clear.

When Halsy reached Port Arthur he found that the Latimers had already left the Gulf resort and gone up in the country to Sour Lake, twenty miles to the north of Beaumont. The professor was on another oil hunt.

Sour Lake was then and always has been a curious locality. The lake is merely a small pond, the waters of which are impregnated by sulphur, salt and certain other chemicals. Originally it had been surrounded by dismal swamps, full of oily bog holes, reeking of gas, sulphur fumes and saline odors. The Indians of Texas and Louisiana had reposed great faith in the curative properties of the mud there, and for ages had been wont to come and wallow for days at a time in the oily, sulphurous sloughs.

After the whites settled in Louisiana and eastern Texas they too made Sour Lake a health resort and often followed the example of the redskins in the matter of mud baths. In time a hotel was built there as a sanitarium.

Throughout that generally flat, marshy coastal region along the Gulf, peculiar little elevations of the surface occur called "islands" where sulphur and salt beds are found. These, Professor Latimer had learned, are nearly always associated with petroleum in the strata beneath them. He felt certain that a pool of oil would be found to underlie Sour Lake, and determined to make his next venture there. The glory of the place as a sanitarium had now largely departed. A strong odor of sulphur still persisted, but the hotel, cottages and boarding-houses had fallen into disrepair.

THE professor and his daughter had quietly established themselves in a cabin not far from the lake shore, as if they had come to derive benefit from its waters. Before boring for oil the first step was to buy or lease land. The lame professor looked the part of an invalid so well that the people of Sour Lake never for an instant doubted that health was his object. Mud pools and greasy bog holes were joyously offered him for baths, either free of cost or at the lowest of rentals. Meanwhile he looked about, made inquiries as to ownership and quietly effected the purchase of two plots of land, each of six acres, in what he decided were favorable locations for drilling wells. Seventy-five dollars per acre was the price paid. The land could have been purchased for half that sum, for almost any sum, in fact; but it was felt desirable to give the purchase the appearance of a respectable and *bona fide* transaction, in case of future litigation. Professor Latimer therefore prevailed on his daughter to invest the sum of nine hundred dollars in Sour Lake bogs and pledge the further sum of six thousand dollars for boring an experimental well.

It was here at Sour Lake that Halsy, following the Latimers from Port Arthur, found them living in a new board shanty on one of their recent purchases of real estate. It was toward noon when he arrived. All was quiet about the shack. In front of the door sat Bill Sikes. He growled at first as Halsy approached, then, recognizing him, barked and dashed forth to meet him. Immediately Hadassah Latimer appeared at the door. "It's Joe!" she cried. "I thought you would come—but I was awfully afraid you would not. This is a worse place than Spindletop! Not so dangerous, perhaps, but smells worse and is ten times more dismal and desolate. Spooky, too; spooks that carry lanterns. Joe, if you hadn't come, I never could have stayed here much longer! I'm in for it again, too, for nearly ten thousand! A crew is coming up from Beaumont to begin boring, Monday; father wants me to put in fifteen thousand more for a tank. It's wicked, he says, to bore till there is some place to store the oil. Father is always just so confident, you know."

Halsy agreed with her that it would be more prudent to await the result of boring the first well before investing more money.

Hearing their voices, Professor Latimer came out. "Welcome again to my first disciple!" he exclaimed. "You find us on the eve of uncovering another Golconda here. It will be Spindletop all over again. Every indication points to it. The only thing I dread is a gusher that we can't control."

"How about dry holes, father?" his daughter suggested slyly.

"Not a chance of one here!" he exclaimed. "We are right on a great pool of oil."

THE crew to bore a test well arrived two days later and, after setting up a derrick, began operations under Professor Latimer's supervision. Rains were of almost daily occurrence, and water interfered seriously with the work, necessitating constant resort to the pneumatic pressure device to keep the hole clear. Otherwise the boring with the rotary "fishtail" drill was easy and went on rapidly. Despite rain and the gloomy surroundings, time passed very pleasantly for a fortnight or more. Then came trouble from the world outside. Tidings that Professor Latimer was boring for oil at Sour Lake had gone abroad. Owners of land in that vicinity grew excited and dreamed of riches from an oil boom. Visitors of all sorts began to arrive, singly and in groups, some merely curious, others with an eye to investments. Callers were knocking at the shanty door at all hours, to make inquiries.

THIS, however, was but a prelude to what followed. For this time Professor Latimer's enthusiasm had not misled him. At a depth of a little more than eleven hundred feet and in the midst of a drenching shower one afternoon, the drillers broke through into an oil pool the gas from which blew the drill tackle out through the top of the derrick. For an hour or two it roared up to the wet skies; the escape of gas was followed by a profuse gush of black oil. As a spouter it was not quite equal to the historic gusher at Spindletop. Nevertheless, the well afterward proved one of the most profitable in that field. A two-hundred-pound iron cap and pegs had been set handy in advance; and after an exciting scrimmage, during which not only the drill crew but the professor, Halsy and even Miss Latimer were bespattered past recognition, the new well was capped and the flow checked and held down for the time being.

Professor Latimer was jubilant. "All we need now are tanks and a pipe-line to Beaumont and Port Arthur!" he exclaimed. "Then we will start the bonanza running and drill more wells. Our fortunes are as good as made—and I shall not forget my first disciple at Austin!" he added, clapping Halsy rapturously on the back.

The outlook certainly was promising. Men with longer purses than the resident owners were immediately attracted by the news that a gusher well had been drilled at Sour Lake. Among these was a man named Keene—and there is no doubt that he was worthy of the name. After looking the situation over, he got all the local owners of property together, made them a speech in which he proposed to lease ten thousand acres of land, including the lake, the little town and all the adjacent marshes, with full rights to drill wells, and give the owners an eighth interest in all the oil produced. "This field will undoubtedly yield twenty million barrels of the crude oil per annum, and at a dollar a barrel you can easily figure what your royalty will foot up to, and that without your having to do a hand's turn of work yourselves!"

AS A result of this glowing prospectus, Sour Lake went wild with enthusiasm and voted unanimously to make the lease to Keene and his company; and as a further result, the owner from whom the Latimers had bought their twelve acres came next day and coolly repudiated his bargain. "I had no legal right to sell you that land," he declared. "There was a mortgage on it."

But, warned by what had occurred at Spindletop (later nicknamed Swindletop), the Latimers had taken the precaution to look up the records of previous ownership. In fact they had employed a well-known lawyer at Houston to aid in examining the titles of prior ownership. While doing so they had discovered the existence of a former mortgage on the land never wholly satisfied. By advice of their lawyer, the Latimers had paid off this prior encumbrance and secured a quit-claim deed from the holder of the mortgage. This latter precaution proved a point of importance to them in view of the efforts presently made to dispossess them.

When the man Hapson of whom they had bought the land was asked if he would repay the purchase money, he demurred; as a matter of fact he was unable to repay, having already spent it. Questioned further, he admitted that Mr. Keene had told him that the transaction with the Latimers was illegal and had advised him to repudiate it. He also admitted that he knew that the land was under a mortgage when he sold it. "We can bring you into court for selling encumbered property," the professor said to him. But Hapson laughed. "Keene promised that his company would get me out of that," he said bumptiously. "They'll stand by me if I stand by them." Nothing further was said to him; he went off chuckling; neither he nor his advisor knew that the mortgage claim had been satisfied in advance and that the mortgagee had given Hadassah Latimer a quit-claim deed.

The Latimers went on laying the

The Song of the Lazy Farmer



IT SURELY is a sign of fall when politicians come to call, they drive up in a fancy car and offer me a long cigar, they ask about my crops and health and tell me that I'd roll in wealth if I'd just vote for them, because they'd pass the proper kind of laws. They know just what the country needs, the heart of each of 'em just bleeds for folks like me who have to toil to make a livin' off the soil. If they was drawin' public pay they'd know just what to do, they say, to lighten up the farmer's lot and put two chickens in his pot. So while I lean upon the gate and listen to each candidate, my work keeps gittin' more behind, and yet I s'pose I shouldn't mind, for I'm a citizen of note each year when it comes time to vote.

Mirandy says that talk is bunk, that all they want is just to plunk themselves into an easy spot, then they'll forgit me like as not. Yet I tell her that we should be right happy in a land that's free, where men that run the government, no matter how high they have went, must come to us plain folks out here, or be thrown out upon their ear. For when it comes election day, us common people have our say, there ain't no fuhrer or no king to tell us how to vote, by jing. Unless us voters say O. K., our rulers on election day will be thrown out at our behest, they ain't no better than the rest of us when they have got the sack, for we say if we want 'em back!

The Amateur Poet's Corner

Because of the number of contributions, we do not return poems not published. Keep a copy of your poem.

The limit in length is sixteen (16) lines, and poem must be original and written by an amateur. $2.00 will be paid to the author of each one printed. Check will be mailed on or about first day of month following publication.

Send poems to Poetry Editor, *American Agriculturist*, P. O. Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y.

A Promise

This morning outside my window,
A bird sang clear and sweet,
Sang farewell to a glorious summer
Now gone on flying feet.
A song of a swift flight southward
Where soft warm breezes blow,
Far from the frozen northland
With its icy winds and snow.

But it also sang of a promise,
A promise sweet to me,
Of a homeward flight in springtime
When ice-bound streams run free;
Of April's first wild flowers,
Which lovelier could not be;
Of nights drenched in moonlight,
And a nest in the maple tree.

—*F. B. G.,*
Crown Point, N. Y.

foundations for a tank; the oil company that Keene represented proceeded to secure their lease and take possession of the entire locality at Sour Lake. The climax came when Keene knocked at the door of the Latimer shanty, one morning, introduced himself, and politely informed them that they were trespassers on his company's land; then he expressed his regrets at being obliged to warn them off the company's property. "But I see you have been boring a well here," he added; "and I feel sure my company will wish to reimburse you for any expense you have incurred in doing so. We are not obliged to do this, you understand, but we desire to be fair in the matter, and if you will itemize what you have expended, I will see that you get the money."

Professor Latimer heard him through and smiled sagely. "You will have to talk with my daughter about this," he said. "She is the owner of the land." Thereupon Hadassah came to the door, and Keene repeated what he had told her father. "But I have bought the land, Mr. Keene."

"Yes, but this man, Hapson, of whom you bought it, had no right to sell it. He sold you mortgaged property. He victimized you," Keene said.

"Oh, yes, I know he tried to do so! But we looked up the title in advance. I found the mortgage, then went to the mortgagee at Houston and paid him off. He discharged the mortgage and quit-claimed the land to us. You will find the records of it in full at the register's office, Mr. Keene. We took legal advice of Mr. Holworth, at Houston. He is a good lawyer, isn't he?"

"None better," admitted Keene, and looked very much disconcerted. "That puts a different face on the matter," he muttered and took his leave.

He called again the next day, apparently in good humor, and pursued different tactics. There was now no talk of trespass or eviction. He complimented Hadassah on her business shrewdness. "I'm glad to see a young lady in the oil business," said he. "No reason why you should not do well in it. If you were not right in the middle of my leased land, I should be glad to welcome you as a neighbor. But it will hardly be economic either for you or for us to operate two concerns so mixed up together. Better let me buy you out. I will take your well off your hands at what it has cost you so far and give you a bonus of fifty thousand dollars."

Professor Latimer laughed derisively. "Do you realize, Mr. Keene, that we have just tapped a ten-thousand-barrel well?" he exclaimed. "And that we own land here for ten more just such wells? You would have to put a cipher to that fifty thousand dollars to make us even think of selling!"

"What! Half a million dollars!" Keene exclaimed angrily.

"Surely. What do you take us for?" cried Latimer with equal heat. Keene rose with a snort and left them without another word.

Several days passed. Then the rough element at Sour Lake began to make trouble. One night two men tried to knock the cap off the well; on another night a bullet was fired at the shanty.

The county sheriff was notified and came to see what had occurred but failed to send a posse. Roxy, the colored cook, told of threats she had heard to set fire to the well. As considerable gas was escaping round the cap, Halsy and the professor's daughter were a good deal disturbed. The professor waxed warlike. "We are well within our rights!" he exclaimed. "We will stand for them." But Hadassah looked troubled; and Halsy could not help reflecting that their "rights" would not help them much if the well got afire.

Six acres of their new purchase across the lake were entirely surrounded by land that the oil company now controlled, and not much later they found trespass notices posted all about, forbidding anyone to cross to it.

Meeting Keene about this time in Beaumont, Halsy complained bitterly of the annoyances they were suffering, and with youthful vehemence charged him with instigating them. The oil man denied this, but laughed. "Your young lady had better sell to us," he said. "The folks at Sour Lake are all against you. They have started in to make things hot for you."

"They cannot drive Professor Latimer off in that way!" retorted Halsy. "He is full of fight, and some of these folks who are raising Cain round us had better look out!"

Keene had turned to drive away, but stopped and called Halsy back. "Better persuade the Latimers to sell," he said.

"Why should they? They have a fine well with plenty of oil under it."

"But if some scamp sets it afire, where would they be then? I don't blame you people for wanting what's right for your discovery of oil. If you will vacate and give us clean title to the well and land, we will double our offer to you. We will make it a round hundred thousand dollars."

"Professor Latimer wouldn't look at that!"

"But will you tell his daughter what I offer her?"

"Oh, certainly I will tell her. But I'm sure you would have to double it."

"That's quite impossible!" Keene exclaimed, and they parted.

(To be Continued)



September Souvenirs

By Mrs. G. H. E.

The apple red, the fossil gray,
The goldenrod along the way,
And e'en a lovely butterfly—
All wait for me 'neath Autumn's sky.

I'VE BEEN out along the hill fence to make sure that the cows are not crowding into the corn field. And I've brought back three souvenirs from my journey—three F's—a fossil, a fruit, and a flower.

The fossil is the imprint of an ocean bivalve, something like a small clam shell, which lived in the mud of this region thousands of years ago when New York State was a part of the sea. And some of this mud, hardened by pressure through the ages, has become a stone on our farm, preserving for us a clear picture of this ancient inhabitant of our land.

My fruit is a round ripe apple, bright red outside, snow white within, a tempting morsel all ready for my lunch. The flower is a branch of wreath goldenrod, wand-like, graceful, perfect in the glory of new bloom, a lovely bouquet to deck my window ledge.

These three F's—the gray fossil, typical of age; the ripe apple, a symbol of maturity; and the flower, showing the fresh bloom of youth and its promise—are all mine on the farm.

And there was a fourth "F" which enjoyed the outdoors with me, trying its color against that of the goldenrod and feasting on the juice of a fallen apple. But I did not bring it into the house, for it was a beautiful "flutterby" whose brown wings and bright stripes and white spots marked it as the distinguished Red Admiral of the Butterfly Court.

Grange Gleanings

(*Continued from Page 2*)

us, and at each stop part of a carefully prepared program was given, with refreshments served at the last home visited. Anticipation of what the next program number would be kept interest at the highest pitch during the entire ride.

* * *

AT POWDER MILL PARK, a few miles out of Rochester, N. Y., an interesting Grange reunion was an all-day event on August 20 for those who went on the National Grange trip to Seattle, Washington, in 1929. This get-together is a feature of every summer and is frequently attended by Patrons coming from a long distance. Many of these are planning to go to Portland, Oregon, in November, for the coming National Grange session, and already arrangements are well along for a coast-to-coast National Grange special train, picking up members all the way and making a round trip from Chicago to Portland, down the Pacific Coast, home over the Southern route, New Orleans, Chattanooga and other historic spots. It will be a solid Pullman train, with an expectation of fully 200 round trip passengers.

* * *

THE METROPOLITAN Past Masters' Association, whose membership comprises many Patrons in the vicinity of Boston, Mass., recently conducted an interesting Sunday afternoon service on the main deck of the world-famous United States Frigate Constitution, the well-known "Old Ironsides."

* * *

PREPARATIONS have been started for the 1939 conference of New England Grange lecturers, to be held at the State College at Kingston, Rhode Island, next August. This decision was reached at the close of this season's conference at Orono, Maine. Mrs. C. Palmer Chapman of Westerly, lecturer of the Rhode Island State Grange, was elected president of the New England Lecturers' Association.

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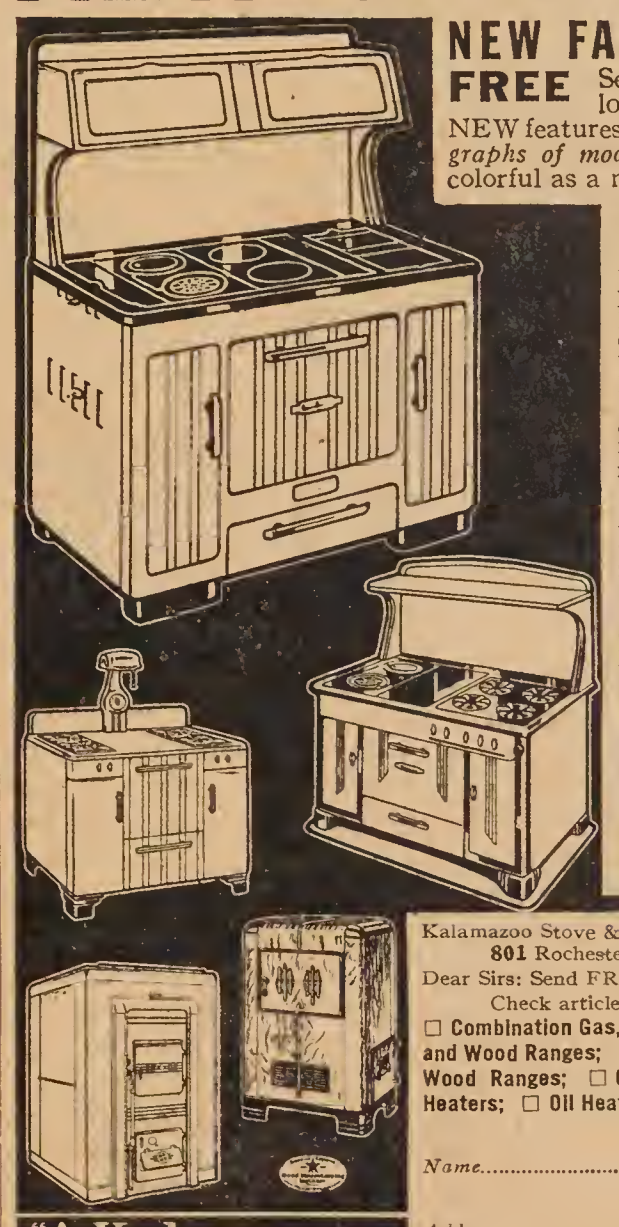
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Kernels, Screenings *and* Chaff

By H. E. BABCOCK.

FOR THE past two decades it has been my privilege to work in close association with two outstanding figures in American agriculture—Dr. G. F. Warren of the Department of Agricultural Economics and Farm Management at Cornell University, and Fred L. Porter of Crown Point, New York, President of the G. L. F. Exchange.

Within the space of a comparatively few weeks, death has removed both of these great men from our lives. I personally find it hard to accept this fact. I have already, to the best of my ability, recorded here my keen appreciation of Dr. Warren. I now want to leave as a permanent record an expression of my love and esteem for Fred Porter.

To a greater degree than any man I have ever known, Fred Porter mastered his environment. He loved the land and it produced for him great crops of fruit and supported bountifully fine herds and flocks. He loved his fellow men. He spent his life in deeds of service, ranging from providing medical care for a poor unfortunate in his own village to inaugurating and steering great public services by the State of New York.

He believed in economic independence for farmers and he led in the development of a great cooperative to free them from the shackles of greed and misrepresentation. Above everything else, he loved his friends and companionship with them. It is perhaps as he would have it that we his closest associates will remember him most often sitting at the head of the council table, his face alight, telling in his inimitable way one of those stories of his beloved North Country while we waited breathlessly for the point and to join him in shouts of kindly laughter.

Time may take the edge off our sense of personal loss, but it may be a long, long time before another such heroic figure takes the leadership in Northeastern agriculture.



THIS SUMMER a great many readers of this page have stopped at Sunnygables. On some days we have been so busy that I am afraid visitors have not been given the attention we would like to give them.

As we have talked with our callers, certain questions have been asked over and over again. I am going to take the rest of this page to answer some of these questions on the theory that they cover subjects which particularly interest many of you who read this page.

* * *

Phosphate Ensilage

As I have driven around the country this fall I have been impressed with the fine fields of corn. I confess to wondering if we are making a mistake in not growing corn. Then I balance up against my uncertainty the fact that our silos are full of grass ensilage cut in late May and early June and topped off with soybean ensilage in early September. I give credit for how easily we handled the making of this ensilage and balance it up against the man-killing work I see on many farms ensiling heavy corn. I also give credit, and I am sure our animals will this winter, to the higher protein and fat content of our grass and soybean ensilage and to the greater economy in storing it.

Perhaps the biggest credit of all, however, to our method of making ensilage lies in the fact that we got our first-cutting clover and alfalfa off the fields without weather damage and early enough so that, despite an unusually dry season, we have harvested good second and third crops of *both* clover and alfalfa. Recognition must also be given to our not having to do any cultivating and to the cheapness with which we prepared our soybean fields for winter grain simply by dragging them.

Of course, we had to pay out some cash for phosphoric acid. Over half of this cash expenditure, however, was balanced by the fertilizer value of the acid and I believe the other half is fully cancelled out by saving all the leaves on the alfalfa, clover, and soybeans we put in our silos.

* * *

Fall Lambs

Our first fall lamb was dropped on September 8. Some thirty ewes should drop their lambs within the next few days. This is a better start for a crop of early lambs than we have ever made before. The way they look now, most of our one hundred and twenty-five crossbred ewes will lamb by Christmas.

We have topped off our spring lambs and have put part of them on grain. The smaller ones are still running with their mothers and will be brought in and finished off on grain feed as soon as the older bunch is marketed.

* * *

Hogs Profitable

Our hogs continue to make a good showing. Since we combined our first barley early in July we have been feeding it to them. They did so well on it that before we realized it a lot of twenty-four shoats ran up to well over two hundred pounds apiece. The first seven sold brought $22 each.

The good showing which our hogs have made this year continues to keep the sow "Suzie" at the head of our list of profitable farm animals. She has accounted for very close to $500 worth of finished porkers within the year and has ten beautiful three-weeks-old pigs running with her now, ready to go in the feed lot as soon as they are weaned.

Altogether we have forty-four pigs ready to go on feed as soon as the older ones are out of the way. Of course, there's no telling what they will bring, but with feed as cheap as it is, I don't think we run much risk in feeding them out.

* * *

New Truck

We have practically made arrangements with a reliable firm of truck manufacturers to build a new truck-tractor and to bring ours up to date. The new truck-tractor will eliminate faults we have turned up in the practical testing of our job and, in addition, will incorporate several new features.

One of these features will be a power take-off in the rear by which we hope to effect a hitch with our combine so that as the truck draws and operates the combine, the threshed grain will be delivered to and loaded onto the truck. We also hope to be able to run our hay and ensilage chopper with the power take-off from the truck. We want to back the truck up to the chopper, couple it to the chopper, and in this manner also use the truck to chop the load of green material it mowed and picked up with the hay loader.

While I imagine that most of the time we will want to keep the truck mowing and drawing and use other power to run the chopper, nevertheless the idea of equipping the truck so that it can do all the work of cutting, loading, hauling, and chopping ensilage and thus eliminate another power plant appeals to us and we shall probably try it out.



Picking up straw after our combine and storing it high up in our barn lofts presented quite a problem until we worked out the method of handling illustrated in these pictures. With a spacious straw rack mounted on a rubber-tired wagon and hauling the same rubber-tired hay loader we use to pick up our green hay, our soybeans for ensilage, and our dry hay, two men can handle a lot of straw in a day. By running the straw into the barn through our combination hay chopper and ensilage cutter, the chopped bedding can be blown anywhere we want it. No one has to go up into the barn to mow it away.



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Conducted by H. L. COSLINE

Another Stove Tinkerer

"This is the first time I have written to you although we have taken your paper for years. But I just saved a few of our hard earned dollars and maybe can save a few for someone else.

"A man claiming to repair stoves for a large concern, to make a polished top, and put on asbestos linings; also weld a broken oven door came to my house two or three times on August 24th. He said the whole job would cost not over $3.00. My husband was working at the next farm threshing. The man stopped and saw him and gave him his line. My husband said if that was all it would cost to go ahead and clean the stove up but not to do any repair work until he got home.

"The man came on up but some of the threshers told my husband about an old couple who have a new and very good stove. They let this man in and he tinkered with it a bit and charged them $10. He said they would have to pay it, but when they objected he told them it would be applied on the last payment on their stove and gobbled up the money and beat it without giving them a receipt. My husband sent word right up for the man to get out. Out he went, saying that the job would have cost us much more than he thought anyway. I feel that was sure good riddance and hope no one else meets up with him. He had a Pennsylvania license."

* * *

Encouragement is Cheap

I entered a selling contest with the Marena Company. They wrote me from time to time telling me that there were only a few who had higher scores than I did. After reading their letters one of my friends was so sure that I was going to win that she ordered two dollars worth of toilet preparations to be sure that I got first prize. When my prize came it was a half dozen silver plated tea spoons. I wanted to send them back and tell the contest manager what I thought of him but my daughter wanted me to write you first.

You have our sympathy but that is about all the comfort we can give. Most companies that pep up their agents by the contest method are exceedingly clever in giving the impression that every contestant is just on the verge of winning the first prize. It appears to be a first class method to get a lot of people to work very hard for very small returns. An important point to remember is that these contests are operating within the law, and therefore, the easiest way to discourage them is to refuse to do business with them.

* * *

Is it Fair?

I was recently involved in an automobile accident. The driver of the other car was clearly at fault, but was not insured and owns no property. It burns me up to realize that it costs me $50 a year for insurance, but when some bum hits me, he can snap his fingers and I can be thankful I wasn't killed.

This subscriber's letter strikes a responsive cord in my heart. Isn't it about time we did one of two things — either compel all car drivers to be insured or work for a law that makes everybody settle his own loss? As it works now, the man who has a bit of property thinks he has to be insured while the man who has nothing says, "Why should I have insurance. Let them get a judgment and then try to collect it."

* * *

No Such Number

A letter from the State of Illinois inquires about the Dickie Publishing Company of 1614 Broadway, Albany, New York. Farmers in that area who have subscribed to magazines called *Household Journal* and *Floral Life* were given a receipt signed by W. A. Maxon who claimed to represent the Dickie Publishing Company.

An inquiry to the office of the Albany Chamber of Commerce brings the reply that they have no knowledge of any such concern and that 1357 is the last number on Broadway.

We are also informed that a year ago a man by the name of Adams was selling these magazines and claimed to be representing the same company. We have no complaints from our territory concerning this man but we are giving readers this information in case he decides to cultivate this territory.

* * *

Note Leads Double Life

About a year ago I bought a horse and gave a note for it. The horse was unsatisfactory and the dealer took it back, promising to tear up the note. Now this note has turned up in the hands of a third party who demands payment. Do I have to pay it?

I am afraid the answer is yes. If the holder of the note wanted to take it to court, he would be considered an innocent third party unless it could be shown that he knew the circumstances when he accepted the note. Your grievance is against the man who sold you the horse. I suggest you see a State Trooper and tell him the story. If you can give proof of the occurence that would stand up in court, I think you could make it extremely unpleasant for him.

* * *

Pretty But Worthless

The postman had been bringing us an unusual number of letters asking as to the possible value of stocks purchased anywhere from twenty to fifty years ago. Usually the beautifully engraved stock certificates were issued by companies presumably engaged in drilling oil wells or mining gold. We have checked on the value of many of them and never yet found one that was worth a nickel.

I have two thoughts in giving this information. First, I want to warn you against planning to buy a yacht or go to Europe with the stocks you might find in some old pigeon hole. Second, I suggest that you exercise unusual care, if you plan to make an investment, so that your great grandchildren will not get heart failure in 1980, by discovering the worthless stocks you bought in 1938.

* * *

Whose Responsibility?

I ordered chicks from Berry Brothers Hatchery of Atchison, Kansas, through a Mr. Anderson who claimed to be their salesman. I did not receive the chicks and wrote to Berry Brothers, who replied that Mr. Anderson did not turn in the money, and that I should see him to get a refund.

It is doubtful that a subscriber would give money to the agent if he did not expect the company to stand back of him. We are suggesting to the company that they see that our subscriber gets the return of the money.

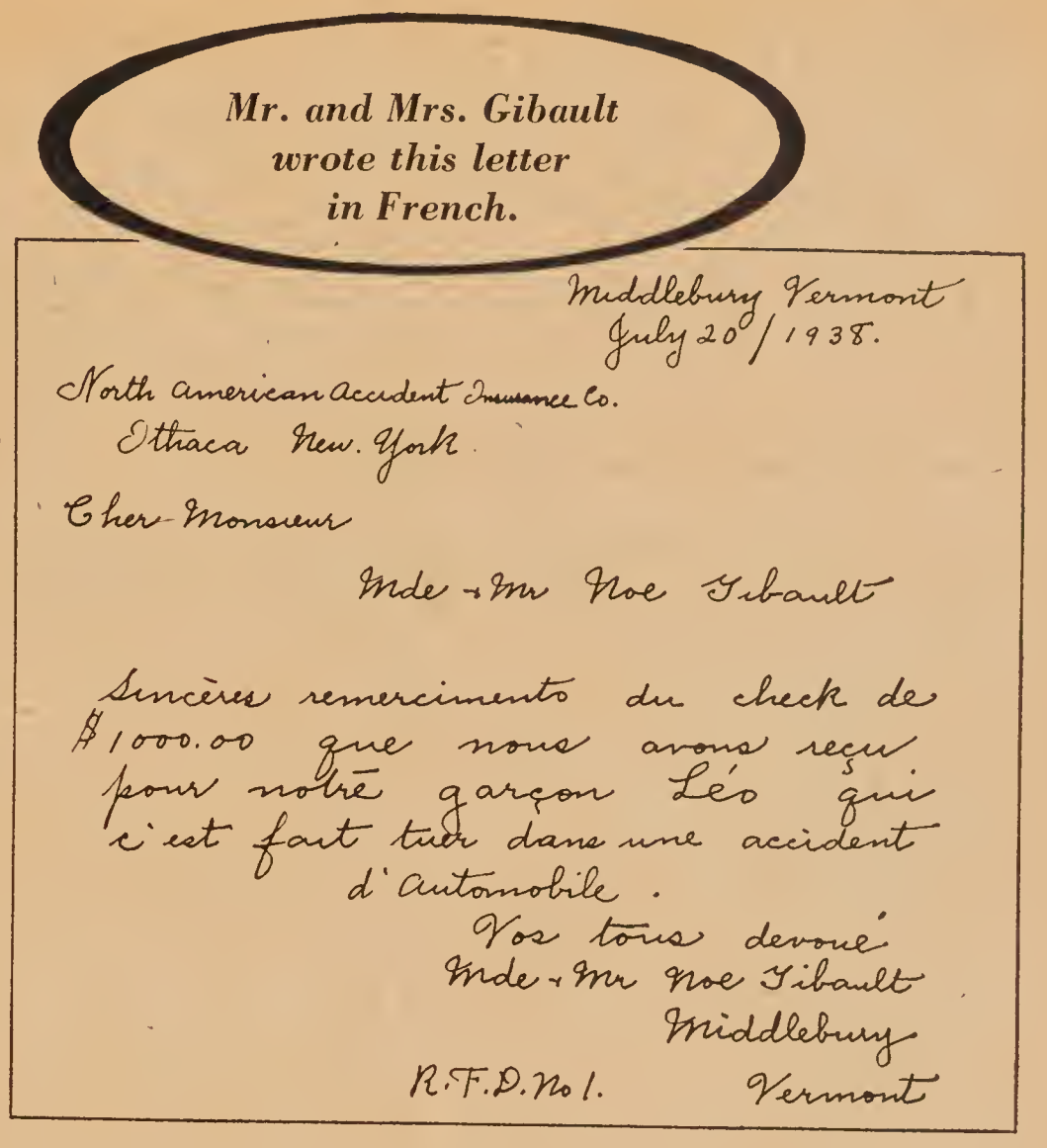
* * *

Take Your Time!

"The agent said that if I didn't enroll during the interview, I would have to wait until the agent came next year."

The above quotation from a subscriber's letter describes the methods of an agent who is selling a correspondence course. Incidentally, the school he represents is considered a good one but the salesman's methods border on "high pressure." Do not be hurried. You can get in all right if you decide to enroll after you think it over. In fact, it is easier to get in than it is to get out.

Mr. and Mrs. Gibault wrote this letter in French.



Middlebury Vermont
July 20 / 1938.

North American Accident Insurance Co.
Ithaca New York

Cher Monsieur

Mde + Mr Noe Gibault

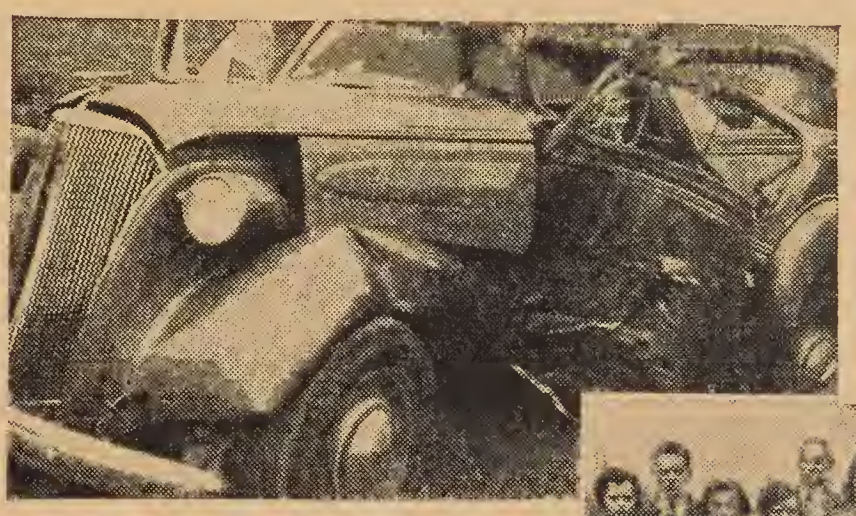
Sincères remercimento du check de $1000.00 que nous avons reçu pour notre garçon Léo qui c'est fait tuer dans une accident d'Automobile.

Vos tous devoué
Mde + Mr Noe Gibault
Middlebury
R.F.D. No 1. Vermont

ENGLISH TRANSLATION:

"Dear Sir: Sincere thanks for the check of $1,000.00 which we received for our boy, Leo, who was killed in an automobile accident.

Most sincerely yours,
Mr. and Mrs. Noe Gibault."



LEO'S CAR skidded on a wet pavement



Brothers, sisters, father and mother are all protected. "Leo was a good, careful boy," said Mrs. Gibault. "When you told me it was time to renew our policies I thought, as money was tight, I would wait. But thank God I sent in the dollar. You helped us in the time of need."

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NORTH AMERICAN ACCIDENT INSURANCE CO.

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N.A. ASSOCIATES INC. — AGENTS — POUGHKEEPSIE, N.Y.

The G.L.F. Page

"The basis of a sound business cooperative is voluntary use by fully informed patrons."

EGGS up



FEED down

A year ago it took 7½ dozen eggs to buy 100 pounds of feed. Today it takes only 4½ dozen. That is the most favorable egg-feed ratio ★ in several years. Thc outlook is for continued good egg priccs and low feed prices. G.L.F. mashes average $9.00 a ton less than a year ago; scratch grains, $17.00 a ton less.

To make the most of this situation, every hen in the flock should be fcd well enough to produce all the eggs she is capable of laying.

Feeding for Quality

A complete laying mash provides the hen with every nutrient she needs except scratch grains, oyster shells, and water. Feed affects such egg quality factors as egg yolk color and shell strength, and to some extent it influcnces the vitamin content of the egg. Give a hen the feed she needs for health, body maintenance, and cgg production, and she will lay as high quality eggs as her inhcrited abil**ity** permits. Feed can do no morc.

Choosing the Mash

The G.L.F. line of laying mashes consists of a list of fifteen ingredients. The individual mashes are made up of various combinations of thesc ingredients. There are six mashes to fit differcnt feeding requirements and individual preferences. Chief difference among them is that some contain more milk products than others, and some contain dehydrated alfalfa mcal while others do not.

Super Laying & Breeding Mash contains everything that is known to be requircd for heavy cgg production with confined flocks, *plus* an extra quantity of vitamins A, G, and other factors nceded for big hatches of strong healthy chicks. Although this mash is especially built for brceding flocks, many poultrymen feed it for commercial egg production.

Special Laying & Breeding Mash is built espccially to meet the nutritive requirements of breeding flocks. The formula is the same as Super Laying & Breeding Mash except that dried-molasses-and-yeast, a rich and economical source of Vitamin G, is used to replace part of the milk products. The use of this new ingredient effects a saving in cost.

Super Laying Mash is recommended to poultrymen who produce eggs for markcts that demand pale yolks. This mash is especially rich in milk products, and heavy, low fibcr ground oats, but does not contain alfalfa meal.

Thrift Mash is a milk mash without alfalfa meal. A real egg producer—very similar to Super Laying Mash cxcept that it contains less milk products.

Laying Mash meets the nutritive rcquiremcnts for heavy egg production without thc usc of dried milk products. It is uscd by many poultrymcn who prcfer to fced milk separately; but others get excellent egg production without supplementary milk feeding.

Laying Mash Supplement is recommended to poultrymcn who have more home-grown grains than can be fcd as scratch grains. Ground corn, whcat, oats, and barley may be mixed with the Supplement, making a mash that compares favorably with the Super Mashes in formula and feeding value.



★ To find your own egg-fced ratio, divide the cost of 100 pounds of feed (mash and scratch) by the price you receive for one dozen eggs.

★ *Egg Club Formed*

At a meeting held in the Grange Hall at Bath, N. Y., Septembér 9, poultrymen of that area voted to form the first G.L.F. Club. Forty patrons, representing twenty families, attended. Object of the club is to study ways and means of producing higher quality eggs and getting better prices for them. Any poultryman having more than 300 layers and using G.L.F. feeds is eligible to become a member.

Bill Stempfle, County Agriculturc Agent, attended the meeting, and offered the help of the Farm Bureau in developing educational programs for the monthly meetings. Dinner was served by the Bath Grange.

★ *Seed Prices Lower*

Bumper crops of seed have driven prices way below last spring's levels, with thc prospect of a still further decline before planting time. Here is how the seed situation looks to A. L. Bibbins, President of Cooperative G.L.F. Mills, Inc.:

ALSIKE CLOVER: Big crop in Unitcd States and Canada. Priccs about half last year.

MAMMOTH RED CLOVER: Good size acreage—yields light—quality excellent. Prices about half last year.

MEDIUM RED CLOVER: Yields spotted—quality in some sections excellcnt. Threshing operations well under way now—crop scenery perfect. The Northwest has one of the biggest crops on record. Prices about half last year.

ALFALFA: Very spotty condition. Likely to be less hardy Alfalfa than last year. Prices somcwhat below last year.

TIMOTHY: Crop moving slowly to market. New crop plus carryover sced sufficient for America's needs. Prices about samc as last year.

CORN AND GRAIN SEED: Supplies excellent. Prices lower than last year.

★ *New York Wheat*

Some G.L.F. patrons raise whcat. Other G.L.F. patrons buy wheat. G.L.F. put these two facts together and the rcsult was the G.L.F. Wheat Marketing Pool. So far this year the pool has moved over 100,000 bushels of wheat from the farms of western New York producers through



G.L.F. Service Agcncies to poultrymen and dairymen.

This New York Statc wheat is of excellent quality, and costs a littlc less than western wheat. It is available through all G.L.F. Service Agencies.

★ *Price Policy Continued*

At a meeting of the G.L.F. district men, held in Ithaca Septembcr 9, General Manager McConnell stated that until milk prices improvc G.L.F. will continuc to quote feeds at the bare cost of ingrcdients plus mixing.

The usual policy of G.L.F. has been to add a small margin to the actual cost of feed, using this margin for working capital, to build up a reserve, and for patronage dividends. As announced on August 20 in this paper, that policy has been temporarily suspended. Since the original announcement, two further rcductions in feed prices have becn made.

COOPERATIVE
G.L.F. EXCHANGE, INC.
Ithaca, N.Y.

OCTOBER 8, 1938

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

FIVE YEARS FOR $3.00 — THREE YEARS FOR $2.00 — PUBLISHED EVERY OTHER WEEK



"—the curious stroller may catch vistas of lawns, of summer-houses, and stepping stones amid the grass."



—Photo by Ewing Galloway.

Charleston— *where the* CIVIL WAR Began

By Jared van Wagenen, Jr. *

I THINK I must at some time have explained that I am very, very far from a fighting man. Indeed I am pretty close to a professional pacifist, and yet I am much given to visiting battle fields and longer than I can remember I have especially wished to see the old city where was fired the opening gun in that saddest tragedy of our national history—the war between the States. Charleston, South Carolina, has a long and in many respects a proud and palmy history, but doubtless in the minds of most people the city is remembered because here on a misty April morning in 1861 was fired the shot which signaled the hideous conflagration of the Civil War.

Somehow or other the South Carolinians seem always to have been a rebellious and stiff-necked people. Threatening to leave the Union was an old habit on their part and in the Nullification Movement of 1832 they barely came short of doing so. Just why this was so is not easy to explain. It has been suggested that it was because there is a considerable French element in the population and traditionally the Frenchman has a rather exaggerated sense of what he regards as his "honor". More likely I think it was because in South Carolina the peculiar institution of African slavery attained its highest and most questioned development and at a very early date Charleston and the State of South Carolina grew prosperous and rich and arrogant. In 1773 Josiah Quincy of Massachusetts visited Charleston and wrote that the town *"is beautiful and in many respects magnificent—far surpassing anything I ever saw or expected to see in America"*. At this date it had a Chamber of Commerce and it was the third seaport in America, enjoying a yearly trade with Europe to the amount of five millions of dollars, which was one-third of all the foreign commerce of the entire country. At this time it was a prosperity founded upon rice, tobacco and indigo. At this date cotton had not yet come into the picture. Not until 1784 was the first bale of cotton dispatched to Europe.

The great plantation system flourished and flowered here as nowhere else. Later on in pre-Civil War days, Wade Hampton up at Columbia, Capital of the State, had a vast barony where he was owner and ruler of three thousand and sleek, black people who tended his fields and ministered to the comfort and luxury of the great house where he presided. Reputedly he was the richest and most extensive planter in all the South and the story runs that it was only with the greatest difficulty that tasks could be devised to keep busy the ever increasing, disciplined black army who cheerfully acknowledged the overlordship of "Marse Wade".

I suppose it was success and opulence such as this which finally begat the mistaken belief that the South, which was almost purely an agricultural civilization, might venture to challenge the North with its vastly greater population and not only agricultural but highly developed industrial resources as well. It took four fearful years to demonstrate their mistake, but it was a brave battle against overwhelming odds and in memory a Lost Cause is always more dear than one that succeeds. One question that I have asked and have never understood is this: By what miracle of leadership did the Confederacy manage to enlist such a high proportion of her man power—larger in proportion perhaps than in any other conflict in history. Henry Wise, war-time Governor of Virginia, had a son, John S. Wise, who as a fifteen-year-old boy, enlisted and fought through the War. Thirty-five years later he wrote a noteworthy book, "The Ending of an Era". In it he makes the—to me—impressive statement that in 1860 the wealth and education and political power of the South were vested in the hands of about eight thousand great hereditary families.

Now there is every reason in the world why the representatives of the slave-holding class should have fought for their Confederacy to the last ditch and the last (*Turn to Page* 8)

* **This is the third and last of a series by Mr. van Wagenen telling of a vacation trip to the South early this summer. Others appeared on this page in the issues of September 10 and September 24.**

Farmers Will Fight C. I. O. Radicals — See Page 5

The First Part of Our Fight Has Been Won—



We've Stopped the Flow of Surplus Milk into Fluid Markets!

All Agree
—the Farmer Must Make the Order Work

From Commissioner Holton V. Noyes:

"It is my opinion, after 50 years' experience with the law of supply and demand, as it applies, or fails to apply, to the dairy industry, that we must look the situation in the face and take such measures as will meet it. . . . A practical way of disposing of this surplus necessarily must be found."

•

Former Commissioner Peter Ten Eyck—

"The adoption of the Federal-State Marketing Pact is a belated vindication of the policy which Peter G. Ten Eyck of Albany championed so vigorously when he was serving as Commissioner of Agriculture and Markets. The principle involved in the present proposal is virtually identical with that advocated several years ago by Mr Ten Eyck. During Mr. Ten Eyck's regime, however, the dairymen in the several states declined to unite to support it. Mr. Ten Eyck, himself a dairyman, hailed the adoption of the Federal-State pact in an interview with the State Journal. 'What we dairymen need in this State is uniformity of action,' he said. 'This is the first time the dairymen have shown a spirit of uniformity and I sincerely hope something good will come of it.'"

From The New York State Journal

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Administrator Harmon says:

"Producers must not assume, or allow themselves to be persuaded, that now there is no longer any need for their cooperative associations. There will be greater need, and producers must work steadily to strengthen their organizations, and weld themselves into a solid block if they are to obtain the full economic benefits available."

Because the dairy farmers in this milk shed STUCK TOGETHER and voted in the Federal and State order we have won the first battle in our effort to get A LIVING PRICE FOR OUR MILK. *The Surplus Was Stopped September the First.* With the surplus controlled, the market did not break. This is the first big victory for the united dairy farmers.

Now it is the duty of every dairy farmer to continue this UNITED fight. Here is what we must do:

FIRST: We must STICK together and build cooperatives stronger. This job is up to every individual farmer. For with the control of the milk in the hands of farmers, we can soon ALL get a living price for milk. We must oppose any dealers or any farmers who in any way interfere with ALL the farmers getting what is their due — A LIVING PRICE FOR MILK. We must not allow any farmers to seek their own selfish interests while we are ALL fighting for a living price for milk. That is our job.

SECOND: With strong cooperatives keeping the surplus controlled, then we must COLLECTIVELY strive to get more of our milk sold in the first two classes, and get a higher price for our surplus. These two things CAN be done. And these two things MUST be done.

The Federal and State order is THE FARMER'S ORDER. But it can only work if every farmer stands solidly behind it. Help strengthen your cooperative AND KEEP CONTROL OF YOUR MILK. FOR IF WE STICK TOGETHER NOW WE WILL GET A LIVING PRICE FOR OUR MILK.

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{ This Advertisement is Published By The Thousands of Farmers Who Through Their Co-Operatives Constitute The Metropolitan Milk Producers Bargaining Agency. }

What Ails *the* MILK MARKET?

By E. R. EASTMAN

I HEARD Dr. William I. Myers, now head of the Economics Department of the New York State College of Agriculture, say a few days ago that the price of no single commodity could long be maintained much above the average price of all other commodities. Nothing truer was ever said. Right there you have the answer to the question of what ails the milk situation. During the summer, it's true, milk prices were below the general price level. The Marketing Order should bring them up to the general price level but cannot permanently keep them above it. Dairymen have their troubles. but so does every other producer. Look at the price of cabbage, potatoes, apples, wheat, corn, or what have you. It's the same old discouraging story, and milk prices will not be satisfactory until other basic prices are on a higher level, and all basic prices will not be permanently satisfactory until something is done about the price of gold, until the buying power of the dollar is stabilized.

There are working in the New York milk shed, in the Buffalo milk shed, and on a limited basis in New England, milk marketing agreements which in reality are really surplus plans. These will help to give each producer his share of the market price. ***But that share cannot be satisfactory as long as milk consumption is too low and as long as the general price level is so low.*** The New York milk agreement, which went into effect September 1, is working. It will without doubt give the producer at least 40 cents a hundred more than he would have received without it, but even with the help of the agreement the price will not be satisfactory.

Working against this marketing agreement are too many cows, especially too many poor cows and too many high-priced cows. Also, as Dr. Spencer said in these columns last time, the average production per cow in the herds on the New York dairy farms was higher on September 1 this year than it had been for the same date in any previous year except 1935.

Reasons for that higher average production are not hard to find. Fall pastures have been excellent, there has been plenty of green corn to supplement the pasture, and concentrate prices, responding to the low price level, are low, so that the ratio between milk price and grain prices is not too bad. This large production has resulted in just about twice the quantity of cream on hand as compared to a year ago. As every dairyman knows, the prices for evaporated milk, butter and cheese are low, and quantities on hand are large. Those prices are nation-wide — even world-wide — and no marketing agreement or any other plan can have much effect on them. Government surplus buying has helped some. But even with the large purchases by the government of butter, the price of butter is about 8 cents a pound lower than for last September.

The accumulation of milk by-products and the large surplus of fluid milk have been increased by the lack of consumer buying due to the hard times. These are the times when the housewife turns to evaporated milk and to oleo.

But I would not be too discouraging. There is an old song which says, "Hard times go away and come again no more." Well, they *will* go away after a while. Already there are signs of an upward trend in business which will result in more consumer purchasing power. As I have already pointed out, the price of feed is comparatively low. Most of you dairymen have barnfulls of hay and a lot of good ensilage. All of which means that you can continue to produce milk at a reasonable cost.

On the marketing side you have the marketing agreements, which you should continue to support with the same spirit with which you voted them in. We must not let one month's milk price discourage us about milk marketing agreements. Let us give them a chance to work both in New England and New York over a long period. Neither should we blame the marketing agreement for world-wide conditions, nor should be blame it for the faults of the dishonest dollar. If we had an honest dollar, we might not need a milk marketing agreement. Until we get an honest dollar, we do. Most of the milk dealers. although opposing the milk marketing agreement when it was under consideration, have now signed up to give it a fair trial. They are to be commended for this constructive action. By the same token, dairymen should watch their own cooperative associations to see that some of these are not the first to play the traitor and break this agreement, thereby ruining the chances of all dairymen to get their share for their product this winter.

During the past bad years there have been many schemes and plans to help agriculture. Some of these, like Farm Credit, government surplus buying, and the marketing agreements, have been constructive and have helped. Many of the schemes, like crop control and the policy of making things scarce, have done more harm than good. ***No government plan to help agriculture has gone to the root of the real problem.*** So, with all of the tinkering that has been done, prices of all basic commodities, and especially of farm products, are still ruinously low. Isn't it about time government stopped fooling around with production control and did something about the dishonest dollar?

What can it do, you ask? The coming session of Congress can make it the first order of business to set up a monetary court, whose business it will be to make the dollar honest by making its purchasing power approximately the same from year to year. At present the dollar is based on one commodity, gold. As the value of gold increases or decreases the dollar increases or decreases in its purchasing power. This produces hard times and boom times. If the dollar value were based on several commodities instead of on one, then its purchasing power would not fluctuate so much and we would never have a long period of ruinously low prices of basic commodities as we have now.

Most farmers and farm organization leaders are convinced of the necessity of making the dollar honest, but nothing much has been done about it. I suggest that we take steps first by discussing this problem in the coming fall and winter meetings, and then by resolution, letters and telegrams tell our representatives in Congress what we want, and insist that they do it.

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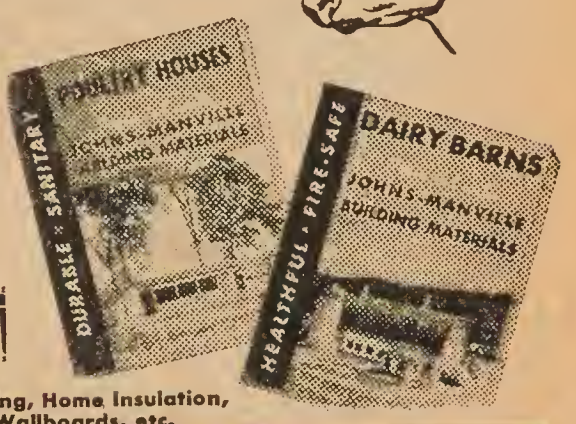


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THE Editorial PAGE

BY E. R. EASTMAN

Address all mail for Editorial or Advertising departments to American Agriculturist, Savings Bank Building, Ithaca, New York.

Congratulations to Farm Credit's New Governor

FARMERS are indeed fortunate in the appointment of F. F. Hill to succeed W. I. Myers as Governor of the Farm Credit Administration. Governor Myers, whose resignation was accepted with great regret by President Roosevelt, returns to a warm welcome by New York farmers, to succeed the late George F. Warren as head of the Department of Agricultural Economics and Farm Management at Cornell.

Hill has been Governor Myers' right-hand man as Deputy Governor since 1934, so it is natural and right that he should succeed Governor Myers. Governor Hill comes well prepared. He was a farm boy, born in Kansas. His parents later moved to the Canadian spring wheat belt, where he grew up on his father's 1500-acre farm. He graduated from the University of Saskatchewan, worked for a time as an agricultural extension agent, and then came to Cornell, where, under Dr. Warren, he specialized in farm management, agricultural credit and cooperative marketing. Later Hill held a position with the Federal Land Bank at Springfield, leaving that to go back to Cornell as a professor in Warren's department.

In addition to this fine experience, Governor Hill is a friendly, everyday kind of man, just the type who should be working for and with farmers.

American Agriculturist wishes Governor Hill all success in his new position, and pledges support in continuing the great Farm Credit work for agriculture.

Unconquerable

NOTHING short of death itself is more disheartening than the loss within a few hours of a whole season's crops and of buildings and trees that took a lifetime or more to develop. (See the dramatic letters of the hurricane and floods that struck Long Island and New England, on our Slants page this time, and also other accounts by our New England reporters in the New England edition of *American Agriculturist*.)

It is hard to understand why such things have to be, but the spirit of the New England pioneer still runs high in the blood of New England farmers, and while it does no disaster can overthrow them. On the ashes of destruction they will raise greater and better edifices, because their characters are like their own New England hills, unconquerable.

Spray Residue Victory

AFTER years of hard work by leading fruit growers and by *American Agriculturist*, announcement is made by Federal officials that the lead tolerance in spray residue on fruit has been nearly doubled, raising the lead residue permitted from .018 grain per pound to .025 grain per pound.

After an investigation by the United States Public Health Service, these health officials reported to Secretary Wallace that "there is nothing in the Public Health Service's findings to date to suggest that this increase above the present tolerance would endanger the health of the consumer."

That is exactly what *American Agriculturist* has contended for years. We have pointed out editorially and in letters time and again to government officials that *there never had been a single proven case of actual poisoning from spray residue on fruit.* We have stated frequently that farmers have eaten sprayed apples for a generation without harm, that most apples are cooked or at least are washed or pared before eating, that most of the spray residue is found on the ends of the apple, which are never eaten anyway.

On the Pacific Coast, cooperative fruit growers organizations working with the Pacific Rural Press have also been working with the officials on this spray residue problem. The matter was taken to court, and the officials were unable to bring forward any evidence to prove poisoning from spray residue.

We congratulate the officials and the fruit growers on at last seeing some light on this problem. Fruit growers will not object to reasonable regulation to prevent an overdose of pray on fruit. But it is to be regretted that fruit growers have been put to such tremendous inconvenience and losses in past years from a regulation which is now admitted to have been unnecessary.

Farmers Oppose Chain Store Tax

INFORMED farmers and farm organizations are much concerned over attempts to tax chain stores out of existence. Many states now have a crippling chain store tax. Many others have considered similar legislation. In Congress the Patnam Bill, introduced last session, provided for a graduated tax on each chain store, reaching a maximum of $1,000 per store multiplied by the number of states in which the chain operates.

Most chain stores have been so busy building up their service that they have not kept the public informed of their work so that few farmers realize how elimination or crippling of the chains would injure the distribution of farm crops. Time and again in recent years, farmers' cooperatives have turned to the chain stores to help move surplus supplies and to prevent a glut on the market. Early this year the concerted drive by chain stores in a single month moved upwards of a million more bushels of apples to consumers than usual. Apple growers as a result received prices considerably above those they would have had to accept if the market's trend had not been checked. In 1936 a similar drive to take care of a surplus of peaches was carried on successfully. As recently as this summer practically all of the chains of America united to increase the consumption of milk. Referring to this, Charles W. Holman, Secretary-Treasurer of the National Cooperative Milk Producers' Federation, declared recently that:

"This milk drive by the chains has proved one of the most beneficial cooperative efforts ever undertaken by the chains in their program of organized assistance to agriculture."

The chain store is rendering a market service that is needed and no legislation to cripple it should be permitted.

"He Who Takes the Sword —"

I HAVE a very dear friend whose entire family was wiped out by the World War. During these recent weeks, when the so-called statesmen prepared to start the same awful business all over again, I cannot help but wonder what that friend, and what all the other millions of parents and relatives whose happiness the war destroyed are thinking.

The present crisis proves how utterly useless the other World War was, and how little any war accomplishes. We boast of our civilization, and of how smart we are, but war proves we are not wise, and that indeed we are but little better than the savages.

The World War, however, did prove one thing, and that is what a terrible mistake the Allies made in not finishing the job with Germany when they had the chance. Within 25 years, the German nation has started or tried to start two world wars. No imagination can plumb the depths of woe she thus brought to the world. The German leadership understands but one thing, force. If it chooses to live by the sword; let it die by it.

They Only Sleep

'Tis the last rose of summer
Left blooming alone;
All her lovely companions
Are faded and gone. —*Thomas Moore.*

ON SUNDAY, September 11, nearly everything we had on the table for a reunion of friends and relatives came fresh from the garden not over an hour before, and at the close of the day we loaded the departing cars with huge armfuls of glads, both summer and perennial phlox, delphiniums, petunias, nasturtiums and roses, without making much impression on the profusion of bloom that still remained.

It has always been a source of wonder to me to know how people who live in the country and have the land available can miss the opportunity that so many do of adding to the joy of living by raising a great variety of vegetables and flowers. Either from the standpoint of dollars or happiness they pay.

There always comes at this time of year, however, a feeling of sadness when one knows that it is only a matter of days now 'till frost will wipe out the flowers and end the season. However, they are not dead, they only sleep and there is the resurrection to which we look forward.

* * *

All over the Northeast great work is going forward in farm kitchens as hundreds of women join the *American Agriculturist* Cooking School. Are you in? It costs nothing and is a lot of fun. For directions see our household department, page 19 this issue.

* * *

Eastman's Chestnut

YOU CAN tell this one either to your doctor or your minister, or to both:

The preacher was transferred to another community. Shortly afterwards he required the services of a physician and called in a doctor noted for non-attendance at service. He proved very satisfactory, but for some reason could not be induced to render a bill.

Finally, the preacher, alarmed at the inroads the bill might make in his income, went to the physician and said:

"See here, doctor, I must know how much I owe you."

After some arguing the medico replied:

"I'll tell you what I'll do, Reverend. They say you're a pretty good preacher, and you seem to think I am a fair doctor. So I'll make you this bargain. I'll do all I can to keep you out of heaven—if you do all you can to keep me out of hell. And it won't cost either of us a penny."

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The outpost corn pickers of Monmouth, Maine, who are part of the vast army of corn pickers busily engaged in the State of Maine keeping a stream of corn going in over the arteries to sixty-five corn canning factories located in ten different counties of Maine. Annually close to 34,000,000 cans of corn, mostly Golden Bantam, are shipped from these vast canning factories to different parts of the United States where they are consumed by the American public. This corn must be picked and processed when it is exactly at the right stage. Imagine the loss to farmers if workers in the canneries decide to strike! Farmers would lose their entire season's work.

Farmers Will Fight C.I.O. RADICALS

By E. R. EASTMAN

SINCE I wrote the article in our July 30 issue about the C.I.O. and the National Labor Relations Board's hearing on the G.L.F. bean pickers' strike at Batavia, I have been investigating the C.I.O.'s further activities in agriculture,. and the more I find out the more concerned I am about what this radical labor organization is trying to do. It must be stopped.

More serious even than the C.I.O. itself is the support it is apparently getting from the National Labor Relations Board, which ought to be an impartial body. If you read the story in our July 30 issue, you will recall that the G.L.F. Produce, Inc., an organized group of farmers and a subsidiary of the Cooperative G.L.F. Exchange, helps to market farm produce such as buckwheat, wheat and beans. At Batavia, Honeoye Falls and Phelps in western New York this cooperative has for several years operated bean plants to which farmer patrons bring their beans for sorting and preparing for market.

To make a long story short, at Batavia there were employed 18 Italian women as bean sorters, who were receiving an average of $1.45 per eight-hour day. The more efficient women were receiving as high as $2.50 a day. They struck for higher wages. The farmer members of the cooperative, producing beans at a loss, were not willing or able to grant more wages, so the G.L.F. Produce, Inc., acting on the orders of the farmers, refused to sign up with the C.I.O. Union which the pickers had joined, resulting in the closing of the plant. Whereupon the C.I.O. cited the G.L.F. Produce Company before the National Labor Relations Board for violation of the Wagner National Labor Act, and this Federal Board, apparently always in sympathy with labor, ordered the G.L.F. to appear before it for alleged violation of this law.

At the Batavia trial, which I attended, Philip Parr, an organizer for the C.I.O. stated frankly that it is the purpose of the organization to organize agricultural produce workers, ***including harvest workers,*** and to raise wages and shorten hours. "What constitutes harvesting and processing of crops?" he was asked. "In other words, how far back to the farm will your activities go?" To which Mr. Parr answered, ***"If any group of farm workers in orchard or field appealed to the C.I.O., my organization would help them to organize."***

Now, the Wagner Act specifically exempts farm labor, but apparently that means nothing to the C.I.O. And anyway, you can rest assured that the labor organizations, with the aid of sympathizers within the government, will try to have that exemption removed during the next session of Congress. You can be sure also that if C.I.O. policy toward agriculture is allowed to continue, it means complete regimentation of American agriculture, it means that farm labor both in your processing factories and in your fields and orchards can tell you what to do, when you can hire a man, what you must pay him, and that no matter how inefficient he is, you cannot fire him without proving to the government that it was done for a justifiable cause, not connected with union activities.

Particularly discouraging is the fact that labor unions can strike in employers' plants where are processed perishable products of the farm. For example, if you grow any kind of products for canneries, your contract contains a clause stating that the buyer is not responsible in case of strike. Suppose your peas or your sweet corn is all ready to be picked and taken to the cannery on a certain day, and the employees choose that period to strike. Your crop immediately becomes an entire loss. Dairymen are in much the same boat if the employees of a milk company decide to strike. Milk is a perishable food. Perhaps it can be diverted, perhaps not. Anyway, there will be loss. You know what the Pennsylvania farmers did when employees of the Hershey Milk Chocolate Plant struck. The farmers went to town with clubs, and the next day that plant opened!

In making a study of this situation, among other things I wrote to my friend John Pickett, editor of that most excellent farm paper on the western coast, the Pacific Rural Press. John answered in some detail, showing that the California Walnut Growers Association had an experience with the National Board and with the C.I.O. very similar to that of the G.L.F. at Batavia. The trial, according to the report, of the cooperative before the Board for alleged violation of the Wagner Act was one-sided and unfair. Reporting the trial, the Pacific Rural Press said:

"The Board held a very un-judicial hearing, was inattentive when the farmers wanted to present their side, and its trial examiner finally rendered a decision which would hand the reins over to the C.I.O.

"The Walnut Association charges that the Labor Board deleted a lot of the farmers' evidence in its preliminary finding. In grandfather's day, when citizens were used to fighting for rights, this sort of high-handed action would probably have brought the squirrel rifles off the pegs over the fireplace. But today public sentiment as regards basic rights seem to be on vacation."

In Editor Pickett's letter in answer to mine he says:

"The California Walnut Growers' Association is one of our most successful cooperatives. It is 26 years old, has approximately 8,000 grower members, and handled 85 per cent of the California crop.

"It is the contention of the Walnut Association that when they finish the job for their cooperative members in their plants it is still part of the job which farmers are doing cooperatively rather than individually and should not come under the National Labor Relations Board.

"Also they claim that their activities are not in interstate commerce. That the walnuts do not reach that stage until after the grading, shelling, packing and other processes of finishing the service have been all completed. They claim that the plant activities are the same as the farmer and his family might have in their own home, that it is merely an extension of the job of grading and getting the walnuts ready to go to market. The essential difference is that farmers have pooled their intelligence and their resources to perform these jobs cooperatively in central plants.

"The interference of the Labor Board

(*Continued on Page 9*)

How One Labor Union Man Feels

Dear Mr. Eastman:

I read with interest your article in the July 30 number and again with satisfaction the letters you received and published September 10 on the C.I.O. and N.L.R.B.

Being an employee of Remington Rand, Inc., I believe I have a faint idea of the decisions handed down by the N.L.R.B. and having, on behalf of fellow workers, visited Messrs. Madden and Fahy, Chairman and Chief Counsel for the Board, I can understand just how the Batavia hearing was conducted.

The letters from your readers show that the country is waking up and with public opinion aroused, the Wagner Act should either be scrapped or amended.

Your readers might be interested to know that this Act, although sponsored by Senator Robert Wagner, was written by the A. F. of L and now that the C.I.O. has come into the picture the A. F. of L. doesn't like the work of their own hands, so that at the present time Mr. William Green is begging the President to change it.

Independent workers do not consider that either the C.I.O. or A. F. of L. can be entrusted to amend this Act. Either one would have a selfish interest in mind.

We believe that there should be equal justice in the eyes of the law, and that a law so far reaching as the Wagner Act should be made in the interests of all parties affected.

In this case we have the employer, the employee and, last but not least, the public. Unless this law is fair to all three parties it is not sound. It might interest some of your readers to know that an effort is being made to demand that Congress amend the Act and appoint an impartial N.L.R.B.

Groups representing many Independent workers appealed to both Houses of Congress last spring for immediate action.

Senator Burke of Nebraska received our petition and put forth every effort on our behalf. Of course owing to more important legislation, such as the Court packing plan and the Reorganization Bill, our petition, although introduced, could not be acted on.

However, the demand is gaining and we hope that at this session we can either scrap the Act or make it fair to everyone.

Enclosed is a copy of this petition. Thousands have been signed and sent to members of both Houses of Congress.

Should any of your readers desire copies or information I will be glad to assist.

Reginald Boote, Secretary,
National Council of Independent Unions, Ilion, New York.

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PREMIUMS. A quality butcher knife with carbon steel blade and a bell scraper for removing bristles can be secured at about half the retail cost. Use the coupon in each 10 lb. can of Sterling Meat Salt.



STERLING SEASONING adds delicious flavor to roasts, meat stews, poultry dressings, meat loaves, baked beans, gravies, and other foods. It makes the tastiest sausage. Buy it in cans containing 7½ lbs., 10 ounces, or 3 ounces.

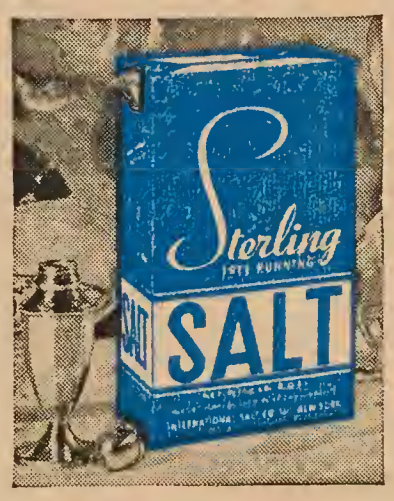
STERLING IODIZED AND PLAIN TABLE SALT. 5¢ for a generous, 1 lb., 8 oz. carton. Refined under the rigid supervision of the International Salt Research Laboratory, it is steam-sterilized. Taste it alone. Compare its tangy flavor with any ordinary salt. It is better, purer.

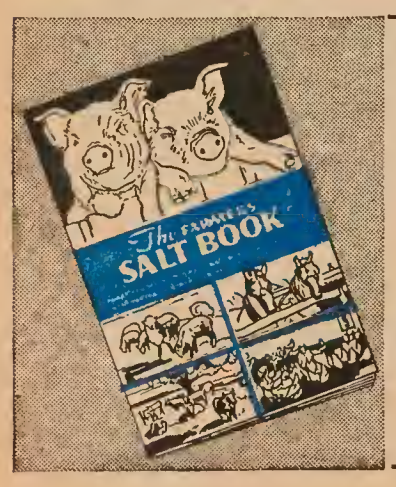
FARMERS' FREE BOOK. Besides detailed illustrated directions for butchering and, curing meat, this 32 page book gives practical ways to make and save money with salt on the farm. Sausage making and other kitchen recipes included. Write for your copy.

TENDER, sweet, delicious-looking meat is easy to cure on your own farm with Sterling Sugar Curing Meat Salt. Your whole winter's supply can be cured and flavored in one operation —for greater convenience, real economy, and dependable keeping quality.

Tested by International Salt Research Laboratory, the formula for Sterling Meat Salt is a balanced blend of purest ingredients. Used successfully for many years, it provides the preserving action of highest quality salt, the penetration of saltpeter to preserve color, blended with sugar, spices and added distilled smoke from hard wood, to give delicious flavor and tenderness.

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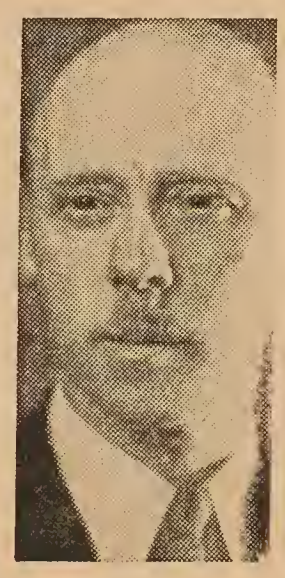
*My dealer is*_____

Making Most of Cabbage Marketing

By PAUL WORK

CABBAGE is so cheap this fall that many a farmer has a funny feeling at the pit of his stomach the moment he looks a head of cabbage in the face, to say nothing of having it confront him from the pages of his old reliable farm paper.

One of the amazing things about the cabbage market is that there is still a wide range between top and low prices. A quotation in *The Packer* for cabbage, state, white, per bag was $.30 to $.50. That means $12. and $20. a ton, respectively — in New York City, not Geneva. Considering that the cost of hauling, bagging and freight is about the same at both prices, the difference looms big when you get back to the farm.



Paul Work

There are two ways of arguing about the amount of trouble and expense one can afford to put into the marketing of a crop. One is to do it when the price is high and returns will justify it. The other is to make an especially good job when the product is cheap and when the extra return is likely to make the difference between red and black in the accounting. Neither line of reasoning is always correct, but when a product is very scarce, it usually commands a high price whether the quality is extra fancy or not.

The two main points to be observed in marketing cabbage are to avoid damage and to keep costs down. People think because cabbage is common and cheap that it will stand any kind of rough usage. It is true cabbage does not show bruises very quickly but in the course of a few days, the bad place becomes conspicuous and, if the product is to be stored, this is where organisms such as molds, fungi and bacteria take hold and get in their deadly work. Then, there is lots of trimming with heavy labor and very heavy decrease in tonnage.

There are countless wrinkles in getting cabbage from field to car or market truck—each one of which helps to lower the cost of the whole job.

Perhaps, the first point in importance is to have a heavy yield. E. N. Reed of Cortland has not missed 20 tons per acre over a period of 25 years. That is quite a record. That means that each worker is cutting a maximum tonnage per hour and the amount of running around is greatly reduced.

Thousands of dollars are wasted annually in the cabbage fields of New York in puttering around to get cabbage into the proper shape for loading. Most growers roll the heads from four rows into one. This makes a space just about wide enough for a truck to pass between. It pays to use a big truck if any considerable quantity is being handled. It takes just as much of a man to take a ton and a half to the station as it does five or eight tons. The truck should have a stake body so that the sides may be left open for awhile, simply rolling the cabbage in. When the load is nearly full, of course, it has to be tossed over the top, but care in giving the heads just enough of a pitch to get where they belong reduces bruising to a low minimum. Some keep a man in the truck to receive the heads and place them, especially if the crop is to be stored.

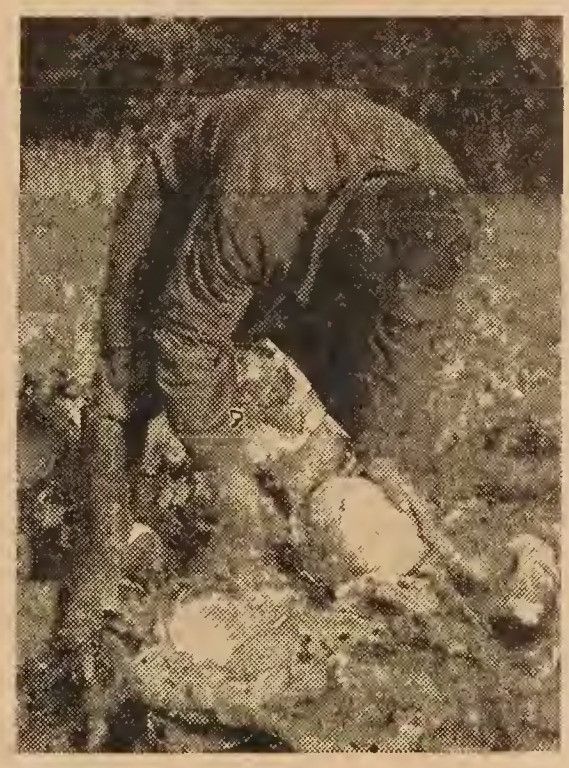
When it comes to car or truck loading in bulk, the placing of cabbage, butt down in definite tiers not only adds greatly to the appearance of the load but is a valuable precaution against shifting and settling with consequent scarring and bruising.

Bulk movement of cabbage has, in large degree, given way to packaging of one sort or another. In the Northern sections, fifty pound bags are used. Those who are really particular about the job and have good cabbage, use bags either of burlap or of paper twine which are neatly printed and afford good display. The bag is a questionable package at best for every time it is picked up or put down, there is much motion within and corresponding damage. It does have the advantage of carrying the unit through from farmer or shipper to the grocer without loss in the meantime.

The principal shipping container at the present time, from the South and from New Jersey, is the bushel or bushel and a half hamper. This is usually packed high and the lid is fastened on with wires,—a super bulge pack that can hardly be justified. The hamper is hardly an ideal package but it does avoid most of the motion and "scrummaging" around that is so harmful. A great deal of Southern cabbage is also shipped in California lettuce crates and some is still moved in special cabbage crates of one sort or another. In our own state, the cauliflower people of the Catskills ship some cabbage to market in the cauliflower crates. While the bushel basket is a bit expensive, it might have a useful place for handling uniform heads of medium size. Big heads are not wanted on our markets any more.

After a while, some of our growers or shippers will get around to doing a really good job of cabbage packaging as is now being done with celery, sweet corn, tomatoes and cucumbers.

Perhaps, as important as anything is to have a reputation for a quality product, grown from good seed and well handled, together with a reputation for dependable service and business-like dealing. This means that one can sell to the same concerns year after year and so, to realize prices at least well toward the top of the market.



E. N. Reed has figured out an amazingly efficient cabbage-cutting knife. The cutting part is a piece of a saw blade about 3" x 4", sharpened to a good edge. The shank is a ¼" iron rod, and the handle, put on at right angles to the shank, is a round piece of wood about 4" long. The handle is hooked to the shank about 1½" from one end. It is exceedingly handy and is much less blistering to the hands than the old butcher knife.



(Above) The Cackle Sisters, stars of Purina's new program, "Checkerboard Time."

Telling the story of Layena eggs to millions of housewives!

MILLIONS of housewives throughout New England and the East are hearing the story of Layena Eggs, three times each week over their favorite radio stations. Purina's new all-star program "Checkerboard Time" carries a selling message on Layena Eggs, telling of the goodness, uniformity and superior quality of the eggs that are produced by hens fed on Purina Layena. Here are some of the stations which carry this entertaining program every Monday, Wednesday and Friday:

WBZ	Boston	1.30 P. M.	KDKA	Pittsburgh	7:45 A. M.
WBZA	Springfield	1:30 P. M.	WSAN	Allentown	5:45 P. M.
WHAM	Rochester	12:15 P. M.	WBRE	Wilkes-Barre	12:10 P. M.
WGY	Schenectady	7:45 A. M.	WHP	Harrisburg	12:15 P. M.
WGR	Buffalo	12:15 P. M.	WEEU	Reading	12:00 Noon
WESG	Elmira	1:15 P. M.	WIP	Philadelphia	12:00 Noon
WLBZ	Bangor	12:15 P. M.	WBAL	Baltimore	12:05 P. M.
WGNY	Newburgh	12:10 P. M.	WRAK	Williamsport	12:00 Noon

Cash In on the New Layena Egg Plan

In order to help you cash in on this money-making, egg-marketing plan, your Purina dealer has arranged to furnish without cost, beautiful Checkerboard cartons to every one of his customers who agrees to produce and sell Layena eggs. He will also furnish a rubber stamp to imprint your cartons with your name and address. *See your Purina dealer for full details of the new Layena egg plan and free carton offer!*



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SPECIAL NOTICE: In place of Mr. Danforth's regular message, this space is being taken to tell his many friends and readers about the celebration of his 45th Anniversary in business.

On Christmas of this year, the thousands of employees, customers and friends of Mr. Danforth will join in a Growth Tribute to the man who founded and built this organization from one tiny feed store to a great international service organization to farmers.

An Anniversary Growth Tribute Committee has been formed to give Mr. Danforth's great host of friends an opportunity to share in this significant celebration. Readers of this column will readily understand that no gifts or material awards would be acceptable to him. For 45 years, the driving motive of his life has been to stir people in all walks of life to use their God-given talents to rise above the ordinary and do something worth-while with life.

So, the most appropriate tribute any of Mr. Danforth's friends and readers can give him is to show some personal growth during the anniversary period between now and Christmas. If any contact with him through his writings or philosophy of life would cause anyone to grow bigger, the consciousness of that fact will be the richest reward that can be paid the man who has lived this philosophy himself for 45 years.

■ ■ ■ ■

MANY, many times, Mr. Danforth has told of the deep friendships he has made with the readers of this column. Letters by the thousands have rejoiced his heart. Therefore, we feel that you, too, will want to have a part in his 45th Anniversary Celebration.

So, we invite to join in this Growth Tribute all who believe they can be bigger tomorrow than they are today. We ask ambitious men and women, boys and girls, everywhere, to consciously strive to measure up to the best that is in them. An attractive anniversary key ring and a souvenir booklet outlining Mr. Danforth's 45 years in business will be sent to all who write us a letter along the following lines:

I want to take part in the 45th Anniversary Program and do my share toward giving Founder Wm. H. Danforth a worthy tribute. I feel that the greatest tribute I could pay Mr. Danforth is for me personally to make a larger growth than I've ever made before. Therefore, between now and Christmas, count on me for the following personal growth, which will be my tribute to Mr. Danforth:

.....

.....

.....

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Please send me the Wm. H. Danforth 45th Anniversary key ring and booklet.

Name.....

Address.....

.....

As a suggestion to those who wonder where their greatest growth may be made, rate yourself according to Mr. Danforth's Four Square Program—Physical (Stand Tall)—Mental (Think Tall)—Social (Smile Tall)—Religious (Live Tall). Then strive to strengthen the side where you are weak. Make that your personal Growth Tribute to Mr. Danforth.

GROWTH TRIBUTE COMMITTEE
898 Checkerboard Square
St. Louis, Missouri

CHARLESTON— *Where the Civil War Began*

(*Continued from Page* 1)

man. They would not have been worth their salt if they had failed to do this. Probably their caste did furnish most of the higher officers for the army and the brains of the Confederacy, but even so by what miracle did they enlist the aid of great numbers of poor and landless fellow citizens who had nothing to lose and everything to gain by the emancipation of the blacks? I say that this is a riddle of history.

CHARLESTON was a city of forty thousand people in 1860 and since then its fortunes have sometimes risen and again waned. It has today about seventy thousand people—not an impressive rate of growth during a period when many of our strategically situated cities have increased several fold. Its general location is strikingly like New York City, situated as it is at the head of a land-locked bay and on a narrow peninsula with a river on either side. It is said to be the best harbor on the coast south of Virginia. In one way they have been wiser than New York because the extremity of the point has become a park with a sea-wall and a drive and ancient live oaks hung with moss, and close at hand the old houses, brick or wood, where the great families of the city have lived for these two centuries.

The outstanding characteristic of old pre-War Charleston is that these old mansions were set in lawns and gardens and the whole surrounded by brick walls taller than one can look over. Entrance is through a pair of wrought iron gates made in intricate and delicate design by long dead craftsmen who wrought with hammer and anvil and charcoal fire and so created lace work of iron. They declare that this is a lost art and that modern reproductions are heavy and stiff and lifeless by comparison. Through the scrolls of these gates the curious stroller may catch vistas of lawns and gardens and summer-houses and stepping stones amid the grass, and last May these lawns had the texture of bright green velvet and there were black men clipping the hedges and shearing the grass. One feels that there are streets in old Charleston where life still runs peacefully and graciously as it has for a hundred years.

During the last two years of the War Charleston was under fire from vessels lying off the harbor. Many shots fell in this locality but apparently without any particular damage. Had the artillery of the Civil War remotely approached the effectiveness of modern guns, I suppose the city would have been battered down or burned. Fortunately it was not and it is commonly said that Charleston has more pre-Revolutionary structures than any city in the United States. One of the most famous of these is St. Michael's Church, built in 1762 and still by all standards a stately sanctuary. It stands in the midst of an ancient churchyard where the burial stones seem literally to crowd each other. Within the enclosing brick wall is a grave which has at once one of the strangest of memorials and an almost unbelievable demonstration of the rot proof qualities of what is here called black cypress. In 1770 a wife died and her bereaved husband — perhaps because he could afford no other memorial, perhaps because he felt it would be a tender bit of sentiment—took the head board of their bed with the two bed posts attached and set the posts upright in the ground, leaving the board lengthwise of the grave and on it carved her name and date. Since then one hundred and sixty eight years have come and gone and the posts have not yet rotted off. Only recently it has been protected with a shield of wire netting to prevent its demolition by those sacrilegious human pests who if they had opportunity would not hesitate to tear off a good sized corner of the Declaration of Independence and carry it away for a souvenir.

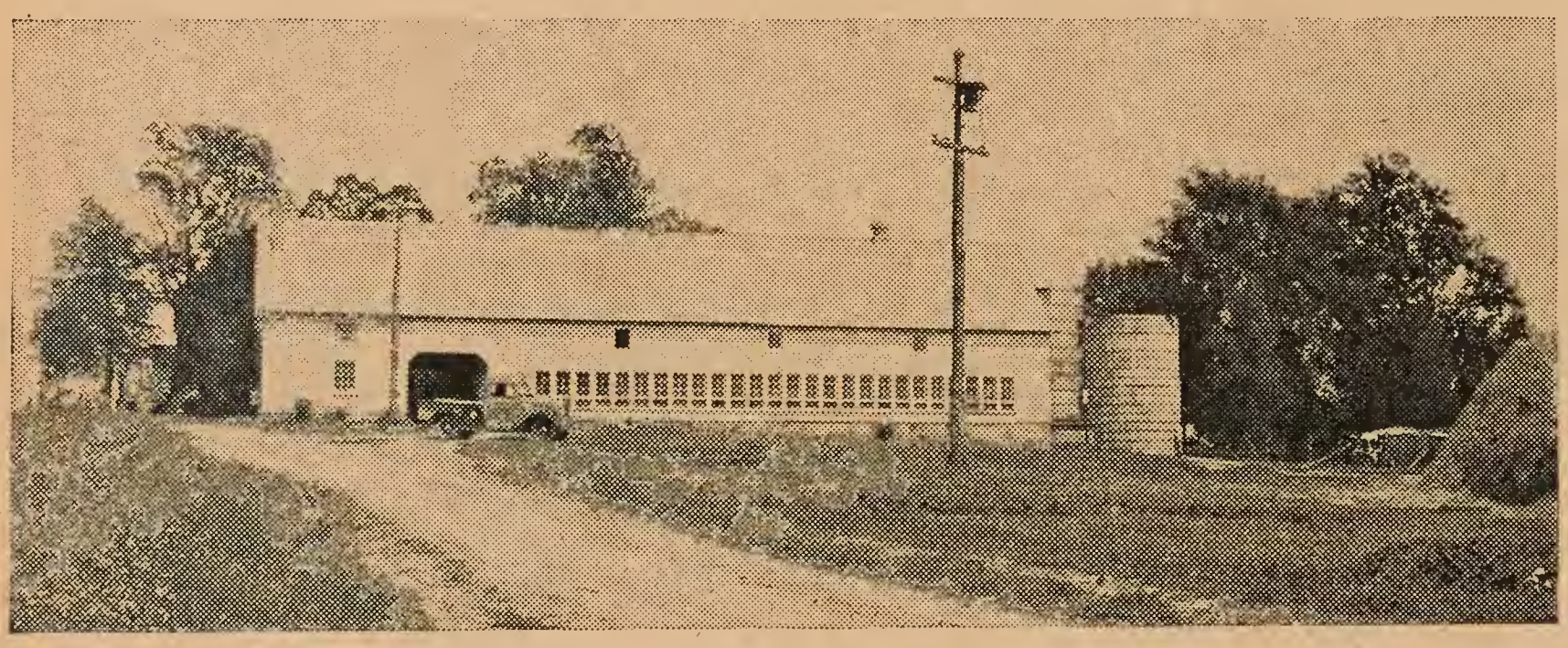
DRIVING north from Charleston and hugging the coast, it seemed to us that the agriculture appeared a little more hopeful—at least it was more diversified. In middle Georgia we had seen an almost absolute one-crop husbandry of cotton with some corn. In parts of South Carolina they were digging potatoes and picking string beans, with cucumbers in the making. At Wallace, North Carolina, there was a big development of strawberries although we were just too late to see it at harvest. In this state we saw perhaps as much tobacco as cotton and I understand the possible per acre return from tobacco is much greater than from cotton. I imagine tobacco is a crop calling for rather more skill and capital.

I have been told by those who ought to know that North Carolina is the most prosperous and forward-looking of any of the states which make up what we call the Old South. I am ready to believe that as a whole the South is poor but it is prosperous at least in spots. Presumably one of these fortunate places is Wilmington, North Carolina, where we lay the night. This city of thirty thousand odd population is thirty miles inland on the Cape Fear River and yet ocean-going ships come easily to her wharves and her normal exports of cotton run into half a million bales. This was the most important open port of the Confederacy and it did not fall until the last months of the war. Here was the rendezvous of the famous blockade-runners, the ships that took a gambler's chance every time they put to sea. At Wilmington they would be loaded deep with cotton, and then some misty, moonless night with not a light showing they would slip down the river and through the watching line of Union gun-boats and so away to Europe with their then almost priceless cargo. Some, of course, were captured but many never were, and returning in like manner they brought in a little trickle of absolute necessities for a region practically shut off from the rest of the world.

I have never withheld my admiration for the struggle that the South made—a struggle in behalf of a mistaken cause. We hear most about Virginia, but perhaps North Carolina best deserves the honors rendered to the vanquished. She was the last of the southern states to pass an Ordinance of Secession and she left the Union with regret, but once the die was cast she did not look back. It is said that ultimately she furnished to the Lost Cause more soldiers in proportion to her population than any other State. Of the twenty-six thousand muskets laid down at Appomattox more than one-half were in the hands of North Carolina men.

Coming north through Virginia we

(*Continued on Page* 21)



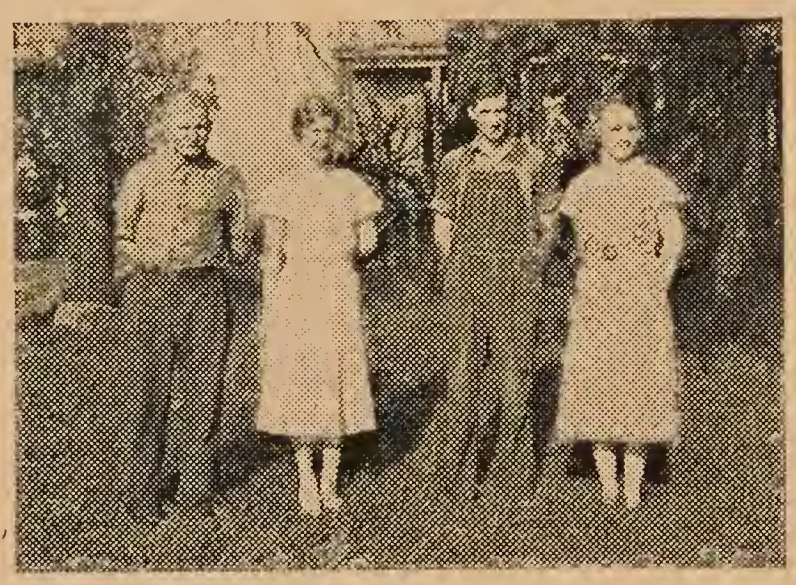
"We Make Electricity Pay Its Way"

Says Mr. W. H. Moore, R. D, Sabot, Virginia

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"First we installed a milk cooler and an electric water system, which not only paid for themselves but saved us enough for an electric household refrigerator. Continuing this plan, we now have an electric iron, a dairy-utensil sterilizer, a host of small appliances, sewing machine, vacuum cleaner, two workshop motors, complete farm lighting, and a portable motor for hoisting hay, sawing wood, cutting ensilage, and grinding grain — all purchased with electrical profits.

"Thanks to electricity and the Virginia Electric and Power Company agricultural engineers, we are all now making a better living off our farm."

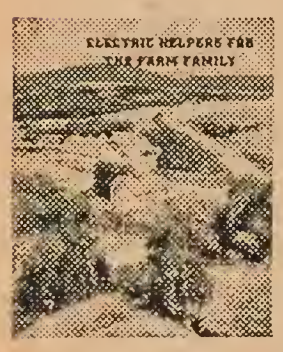


Mr. Moore, his daughter, his son, and his daughter-in-law make electricity pay for itself on their 354-acre dairy farm

And, like Mr. Moore, thousands of other farmers are making electricity pay for itself. They find that the best way to be sure of enjoying savings from the use of electricity is to buy reliable equipment that economizes on current and operates dependably for years.

You, too, can make electricity pay its way on your farm. You'll always be glad you bought General Electric products, because they seldom cost more in the beginning and save you money over the years.

You will find some valuable information about electricity for your farm in General Electric's new farm book. May we send you a copy?



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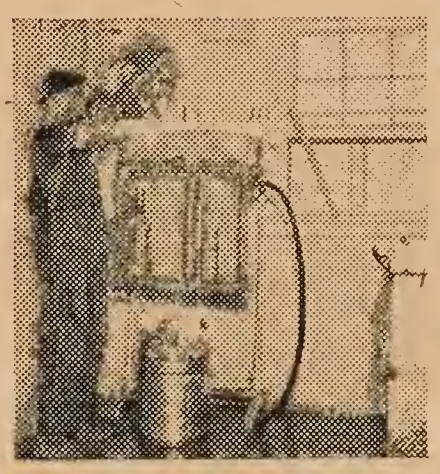
Schenectady, N. Y.

I'd like a free copy of "Electric Helpers for the Farm Family."

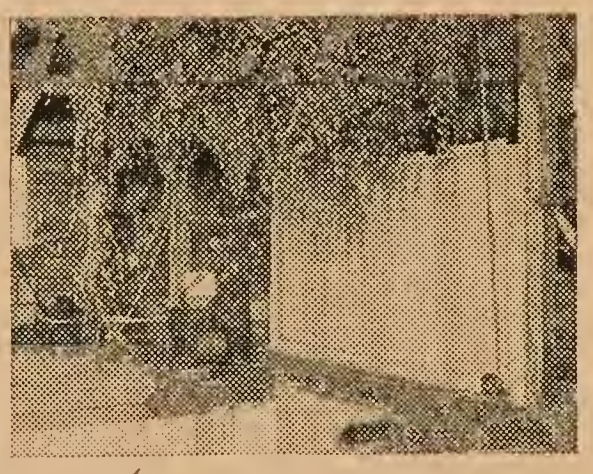
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G-E portable farm motor being used to hoist hay on the Moore farm

GENERAL ELECTRIC



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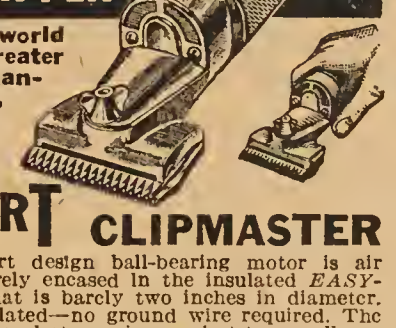
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Free! *Vital new facts on calf feeding! Send for Bulletin No. 331. Write Carnation Co., Department G4. Oconomowoc, Wis.*

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DIRECT relief keeps Horse fit for Hauling



Absorbine eases strain quickly

SWELLING of the fetlock is a danger signal! Often it means the horse has suffered tendon and ligament strain. Apply Absorbine the instant you detect it. It sends relief *direct* to the sore area. Increases the blood flow *through* the injured part to carry off congestion *more quickly*. Absorbine helps to keep your horse working. Will not blister. Many veterinarians have used it for over 40 years! At druggists. $2.50 a bottle. W. F. Young, Inc., Springfield, Massachusetts.

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73 acres, good house, big basement barn, electricity, water, some timber. $1300. H. P. FINNEY, North Clymer, N. Y., R.D. 2.

FARMERS *Will Fight* C. I. O. Radicals

(*Continued from Page* 5)

is particularly galling also because the shelling plant employees had harmoniously developed their own organization and carried through the heaviest shelling season in history, at full capacity, without a minute's interruption.

"The Trial Examiner found against the Association on most of the important counts and the record together with his recommendation are in the hands of the Board at Washington.

"The Association, of course, intends to defend itself with full legal rights, and of course just now is getting very busy planning to sell another crop of walnuts.

"As you may know here in California the most significant movement we have, and one that I think is the most significant movement in the entire United States, is the Associated Farmers who have successfully resisted attempts of Communists and labor agitators to hold up their harvests in forty some different instances.

"These farmers, representing every crop in the State, and representing the greatest degree of unity I have ever seen among farmers in this State, are unwilling to have closed shop conditions for many reasons. They can't afford it; they are unwilling to let the unions select the type of people to be brought into their homes to assist with their farming operations. They are unwilling to surrender control of their own business.

"Farmers feel that the National Labor Relations Board is an active agency supporting the attempt of labor to get a hand-hold and organize farmers. For the reasons given our western farmers will resist this to the utmost.

"At a recent conference in Los Angeles Harry Bridges was quoted as saying that their next job was a new attempt to organize the farms. A few days later they attempted to hold a strike at a lemon packing plant in the South. These attempts won't get far, unless the National Labor Relations Board holds the farmer while the Unions beat him into submission."

Now, I have always been in favor of organization, have urged it upon farmers themselves, and naturally if we believe in it for farmers we cannot refuse the same rights to other workers. I am sure that the farmer feels the same way. But farmers' organizations have never tried to be monopolistic. They are purely voluntary and on an open shop basis. What we all do object to, also, are the un-American and radical activities of many labor organizations, and of especial concern to every citizen is the apparent support of an agency of the Federal government like the National Labor Relations Board in such radical activities. Therein lies great danger.

Farmers are opposed, too, I think, to the constant striking of employees for higher and higher wages and shorter and shorter hours, while so many farmers are working for practically nothing at all during those hard times. Well the farmer knows that the chief reason why everything he buys is high in price is the high labor cost, while his own products sell at a price so low that he cannot make both ends meet.

It is a fair question to ask what the remedy is for this dangerous labor union activity. The first thing, of course, is to get informed and realize the danger. The second is to be prepared to act on local situations. The farmers at Batavia told the C.I.O. in no uncertain terms where it headed in. The farmers at Hershey found an answer, too. So did a similar group of dairymen around a plant in Wisconsin.

But, as I pointed out, the greatest danger of all lies in the government itself, which through its labor board is unfair, and far from taking an impartial judicial attitude. The best remedy of all is to repeal or modify the Wagner Act and eliminate a Government Board which sees only one side.



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ASK TO SEE THE NEW ROYAL RAINCOAT WITH PIGSKIN FINISH



from SKEFF'S NOTEBOOK

By L. B. SKEFFINGTON

"AT LONG last" the United States Department of Agriculture has recognized that spray residue regulations have been too severe. Seldom has anything stirred as much interest among fruit growers as the raising of the lead tolerance from .018 to .025 grain per pound of fruit. The hope is expressed that research which led to this modification will show the wisdom of further easing of restrictions.

The lead tolerance is now back where it was previous to the time Prof. Tugwell moved into the department. He summarily reduced it to .014. Being unable to support his position, he was forced to move it up to .019. When a committee of New York fruit growers went to see him on the matter he told them they could expect gradual reductions from year to year. Sure enough, next year it was reduced one point.

Growers have argued that it was all guesswork. They have claimed that many fruits and vegetables contain more constituent arsenic and lead than is added by the maximum spray residue tolerance. Led by the International Apple Association, there has been a consistent demand for research. Two years ago Congress directed the U. S. Public Health Service to begin investigations. That service now has notified the agricultural department that "it has found no injurious effects upon humans from the ingestion of arsenate of lead in excess of present tolerances."

Morse Heads Testers

George A. Morse of Williamson was re-elected president of the New York State Fruit Testing Co-operative Association at its 20th annual meeting at the Geneva Experiment Station. Other officers renamed were: Frank B. Smith of Castleton, vice-president; Richard Wellington of Geneva, secretary-treasurer; H. L. King of Geneva, manager. Purpose of the organization is to test under commercial conditions new fruits, especially those originated at Geneva. Wellington reported members in every state except Arizona, which prohibits imports of plants. There are members in about a dozen foreign countries.

Dr. U. P. Hedrick, former station director and a director of the association since its formation, reviewed 20 years of fruit breeding at Geneva. "One result is we now have a McIntosh type apple for every part of the season," he said. "We have tried to produce a good seedless apple, but so far none are good enough. We grew 5,500 new pears and named 12 of them, of which nine are now in trade. These nine probably are more resistant to blight than any others. We grew 500 new plums and named 14, four of which surpass the finest from California. Does fruit breeding pay? Does it pay to keep eight or 10 men on the job trying to improve our fruits. I answer that the Cortland apple alone has more than justified all the expense of trying to improve fruits."

The much-slandered Ben Davis apple is a "much better parent in breeding work than some of the newer apples," according to Dr. J. R. Magness, of the U. S. Experiment station at Beltsville, Md. He recalled that it is not only a parent of Cortland, but also of the Geneva station's new Webster, believed to be the longest keeping apple.

Rain Hurts Crops

Beans in Central and Western New York are believed to have been damaged materially by the long period of rain. Fruit harvests have been interfered with. There has been a heavy drop of apples, which will further reduce the marketable crop. Tom O'Neill advised that in Poughkeepsie area 200 trees were blown down. E. Stuart Hubbard reported a 10 per cent drop, and other growers said it would run higher with them. Orchards and crops in New England suffered severe damage, but the extent is undetermined. Efforts to reach some growers by phone failed.

New Marketing Enterprises

There is much interest in two new apple marketing projects in Western New York. One is the organization of a marketing co-operative and the other the entry into the field by the G.L.F. The Western New York Fruit Growers' Co-operative Association has been incorporated by a group of growers. They will market under a brand, through one broker or agent, all costs will be borne by a flat fee per car and growers will have refusal of sale. Nelson R. Peet of Webster is president; Charles Kenyon of Morton vice-president and Henry Peck of Webster secretary and treasurer. Incorporators include George B. LaMont of Albion, J. R. Stevenson of Cayuga, Edward B. Archbald of Waterport, Rolland Reitz of Cold Water, Earl D. Merrill of Webster, James Austin of Morton, Charles Linn of Hilton, Fred J. Freestone of Interlaken, J. L. and F. H. Salisbury of Phelps.

The G. L. F., through its Williamson auction office, has been signing growers deliver carlots over a 15-week period. They will receive the average of the market for that period, less the usual commission. The deal is intended to afford a continuous volume to one group of stores.

Organizations Go West

The State Farm Bureau Federation will depart from its customary Syracuse convention this year to hold its annual meeting in Buffalo Nov. 16 and 17. The State Grange likewise will meet in the extreme western part of the state, its sessions being slated for Jamestown the second week in December. A highlight of the State Horticultural Society's convention in Rochester in January is to be a two-day conference on marketing and utilization of fruit. Tremendous strides made in quick freezing, in development of fruit juices and in finding new uses for farm products are to be reviewed.

Also Going West!

Your scribe is looking forward to going to Portland, Ore., in November to cover the sessions of the National Grange for *American Agriculturist*. At that time I want to take a look-see at some of the fruit districts of the Northwest.

Dewey Nominated—Lehman Consents to Run

AT THE Republican State Convention in Saratoga Springs, racket buster Thomas Dewey was named as Republican candidate for Governor for the State of New York. His running mate will be Frederick Bontecou of Poughkeepsie.

The Republican state platform opposes centralization of power; pledges efforts to assure the dairy farmers and other producers of products a fair return for their labor; promises to uphold complete freedom of religion, of speech and of press; favors adequate appropriations for up-keep and development of state highways; promises to preserve for labor the right of collective bargaining through representatives of its own choice; promises no politics in the administration of relief, and promises strict law enforcement.

Just two hours before the final session of the Democratic State Convention at Rochester, Governor Lehman consented to accept the nomination as Democratic candidate for Governor. His running mate for Lieutenant Governor will be Supreme Court Justice Charles Poletti.

The State Democratic platform is primarily a promise to continue the work of the past three administrations. The platform approves the state program of social welfare; promises to continue past financial policies; approves amendment to the unemployment insurance law, to extend and liberalize its provisions; voices support of the Federal-State Milk Marketing Agreement; promises continued support to agricultural education, research and marketing; promises support to cooperatives and favors continuation of administration of relief through "the existing non-political and non-partisan board of social welfare."

Certified Seed Potatoes

The certified seed potato acreage in northeastern states and provinces is reported at a little better than 68,000 acres, which is 18 per cent more than last year and about 50 per cent bigger than 1936. There has been a big increase in acreage of Katahdins and Chippewas for seed, and some decrease in Cobblers and Spaulding Rose. Total acreage of certified seed increased in Maine, New York, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island; while there was some decrease in New Hampshire. Vermont, and Nova Scotia.

Too much rain during the growing season made roguing of diseased plants difficult, and it is predicted that more fields than last year will be rejected for disease.

In New York State 2,283 acres were entered for certification, an increase of 24 per cent over last year. 29 per cent of the acreage is Green Mountains, with the balance distributed between Smooth Rurals, Russetts, Chippewas, and Cobblers.

Milk Price Announcement Due October 14

E. M. HARMON, Administrator of the New York City Milk Order, has announced that reports from dealers to the Administrator for September milk are due on October 10 and that the announcement of prices to be received by farmers will be made on October 14.

Administrator Harmon stated that prices to producers for milk delivered in September will show a moderate increase over prices received in recent months. However, he indicated the returns will not be as great as they would have been had conditions during the month been more normal.

Buffalo Order Effective October 1

ON SATURDAY, October 1, the State Milk Marketing Order for the Buffalo-Niagara district became effective. By Friday about half the dealers affected had signed the agreement, indicating to Commissioner Noyes that they would abide by its terms. Others were expected to sign before the order went into effect.

Commissioner Noyes has announced the appointment of L. L. Clough, Milk Accounts Examiner of the Division of Milk Control, as Administrator of the Buffalo-Niagara market; and announced that Douglas M. Lasher, also a Milk Accounts Examiner, would be placed in the Buffalo area as Executive Officer in immediate charge of enforcing the order.

Both Mr. Clough and Mr. Lasher were in Buffalo Friday, October 30, instructing inspectors of the State Department of Agriculture and Markets in preparation for the milk order which went into effect Saturday.

POMONA *Gingerbread Contests* Reach Half-Way Mark

DURING the past two weeks, seventeen more Pomona Granges selected their County gingerbread champions. This means that nearly fifty per cent of the counties have held their Pomona Gingerbread contests.

The men have taken part in at least two county contests so far. Mrs. Augusta Bigelow, Pomona chairman in Essex County, reports that two Grange brothers pitted their skill against the ladies in the Essex contest — and lost! She added that this contest was the most popular one the Grange has ever held. In the Otsego County contest, two more of the sterner sex took part — John A. Whiteman and eleven-year-old William Bice, who won fifth place among fourteen contestants.



Allegany County's champion gingerbread maker — Mrs. Edna L. Burdick, of Little Genesee, N. Y., member of Little Genesee Grange.

We have an interesting letter in from Mrs. Bertha Lingenfelter, chairman of Pamelia Grange, Jefferson County, who writes:

"I might mention the fact that the lady who won first prize in our contest is my mother and she will be 82 years old on October 12. She is very active for one of her age and was real anxious to take part in the contest. She and my father joined Pamelia Grange October 17, 1891. Therefore she will have been a member for 47 years on October 17."

Here are names of Pomona and Subordinate Grange winners received during the last fortnight:

Pomona Winners

COUNTY	GRANGE	WINNER
Chenango	Coventry	Nellie B. Johnson
Clinton	West Chazy	Mrs. Rudolph Slosson
Columbia	Chatham	Mrs. Alma D. George
Essex	Ticonderoga	Mrs. Earl Cowin
Fulton	Crum Creek	Ethel Reese
Jefferson	Adams Center	Mrs. Gary Brown
Lewis	Lowville	Amelia Steria
Livingston	West Sparta	Helen Van Wagnen
Montgomery	Rural Grove	Mrs. Fred Smith
Onondaga	Tully	Mrs. H. B. Allen
Orange	Otisville	Mrs. Emily Dodd
Otsego	Westville	Mrs. Mira Kilts
Saratoga	Gansevoort	Ruth Rhodes
Schoharie	Gallupville	Mrs. Robert Shultes
Steuben	Bath	Mrs. Claire Foster
St. Lawrence	Lisbon	Mrs. Glenn Sheldon
Sullivan	Liberty	Mrs. O. D. Cooley

Subordinate Grange Winners

Allegany	Angelica	Mrs. Vivian Sanford
Chautauqua	Villenova	Freda Ivett
Columbia	Ancram	Mrs. Carrie M. Card
Cortland	Freetown	Mrs. Howard Bronson
	McGrawville	Mrs. Russell Colbert
Dutchess	Oak Grove	Mrs. Eleanor C. Klump
Essex	Lake Placid	Mrs. C. W. Goff
	Moriah	Mrs. Franklin Carson
Herkimer	Little Falls	William Hernshaw
Jefferson	Pamelia	Mrs. Alice Lortscher
Madison	DeRuyter	Mrs. Leah D. Wood
	Nelson	Elizabeth E. Jones
Monroe	Brockport	Mrs. D. L. Files
	Gates	Mrs. Charles Felton
	Honeoye Falls	Mrs. Frank Harris
Montgomery	Stone Arabia	Louise Smith
Onondaga	Borodino	Mrs. Frank Lader
	Cicero	Mrs. Pearl Brown
Ontario	Naples	Mrs. William Jerome
	Seneca Castle	Mary Newhall
Orleans	East Shelby	Mrs. Clifton Johnson
Oswego	Bernhard's Bay	Mrs. Bertha Webb
	Volney	Mrs. J. N. Chaffee
Otsego	W. Exeter	Mrs. Mettie Welch
Schuyler	Cayuta	Frances A. Jonas
Suffolk	Southside	Mrs. David Raynor
Washington	Putnam Valley	Mrs. Elizabeth Benjamin

Milk Distribution Through Stores (PART I)

By LELAND SPENCER.

MILK distributors stand practically alone among the present-day purveyors of foods in making regular daily delivery to the consumer's door. We are frequcntly asked whether there are sound reasons for keeping on with this seemingly expensive type of service. Would it mean more money for the farmers if the "wagon" system of delivery were given up and all the milk were sold through stores? These questions are not easy to answer, but they are well worth our attention.



Leland Spencer

In the first place, the methods of distribution for milk and for other foods are not so different as many people think. It is true that in some places nearly all families have their milk delivered every morning at the doorstep. But in many large cities, the store system of distribution has been growing until half or more of the milk is distributed in that way, just like eggs, butter, bread, and potatoes. And we should not overlook the fact that many families still have a daily order of groceries delivered at the doorstep.

It is true nevertheless that milk dealers have kept on with daily house-to-house delivery after most grocery men and bakers have given it up. I take it this does not represent an arbitrary decision by the milk dealers. Rather it means that consumers have expressed a stronger demand for regular delivery of milk than for delivery of groceries and meats.

Those who favor the store method of distributing milk can argue with some truth on their side, that milk consumers have not been given a proper choice between the two methods of distribution. The argument is that the store price of milk has been pegged too high in relation to the price charged at the doorstep. Certainly the development of store distribution for milk has met with a good deal of resistance from milk dealers. In some cities the retail milk dealers have done everything possible to prevent the stores from offering milk at lower prices than those charged for milk delivered at the doorstep. Dealer opposition to store distribution of milk has at times been supported by the milk producers' associations and by milk control authorities, on the ground that the price policies of chain stores tended to nullify efforts to get a fair price for the farmers. I plan to comment on this at a later date. It also has been argued that the store method of distribution would have an unfavorable effect on the sales of fluid milk.

Gradually it has come to be recognized that under some conditions milk can be distributed more ecomonically through stores than by retail routes. This is clearly so in cities where the stores handle large quantities of milk. In most cities of 250,000 or more population, the cost of wholesale delivery to stores, plus a fair margin for the storekeeper on cash-carry sales of milk, can be kept at least one cent a quart under the cost of retail delivery to the doorstep. In New York City and a few other places where many stores handle from 30 to 100 quarts of milk a day, probably as much as 2 cents a quart can be saved by cash-carry sales through stores. There is no valid reason why the consumers should not be given the benefit of such savings.

The argument that store distribution of milk tends to reduce consumption is based mainly on theory rather than facts. The amount of milk used per capita is about as great in New York City as in any city of the United States in spite of the fact that the percentage of milk distributed through stores in New York is much above the average.

During the past several years store distribution of milk has gained considerably at the expense of retail sales, especially in the larger cities. There are two reasons. One is that store prices of milk have been reduced more than doorstep prices. More cities now have a difference in price between milk at the store and milk at the doorstep. The other reason is that a great many families have had to get along with less income. The penny or two a quart which formerly was of little consequence has become a determining factor in the food-buying habits of these families.

We find that the store system of milk distribution has made much more headway in the large cities than in the smaller places. In big cities, such as New York and Boston, milk can be bought on the first floor of many apartment houses or within a few doors of the majority of homes. In such circumstances it is easy for people to get their milk at the store. In smaller places, most families have to go more than a block to get milk at a store, and therefore show more preference for the route system of dclivery.

In most cities of the South, and on the Pacific Coast, a large proportion of the families get their milk at stores. One reason is that less milk is used per family, and this makes doorstep delivery more expensive. Then, too, the fact that milk is kept cool at the store until the customer wants it is more important in the South and West than it is in the North, where the climate is cooler.

Cabbage for Relief

Western New York cabbage growers have sold a considerable volume of Domestic cabbage to the government for relief purposes. The price has been $8 a ton. Growers have made their own arrangements for carring cabbage which is then inspected and purchased. It is anticipated that a considerable volume of Danish cabbage may be disposed of in the same manner.

Boost Apples

Grocers, both chain and independent, will again feature apple sales during the fall. The first week in October will be the first special sales week. There will be a tie-in in advertising with National Apple Week which comes October 31 to November 5 and another drive just before Christmas. To back up the efforts of stores, several regional apple associations are preparing to advertise apples to consumers.

Home-Made Apple Juice

During the past season I gained the reputation of being one of the chief promoters of apple juice as a means of benefitting the apple industry. For the first time, I saw many carloads of juice move out of Western New York into consumptive channels. I by no means say that the perfect juice has arrived, but I do think it is one of the most promising developments in the apple industry. Two items of interest just now are; Dr. Donald K. Tressler of the Geneva Experiment Station, who has fathered pasteurized apple juice, reports development of pasteurizing equipment that need not cost more than $15. One of the large chain store concerns, with state headquarters at Buffalo, reports it found sales of apple juice so encouraging during the past season that it is going to feature it in the season ahead.—*Skeff.*

Storm Hits Crops

The chief development in markets since last issue was the terrific storm which did untold damage in Long Island and New England. Thousands of bushels of apples were blown to the ground. It is impossible to say just how much this will reduce the supply, but it is certain to cut into the total amount marketed in that area.

Likewise damage to potatoes is unestimated, but there will be serious interference with digging, and some fields on which water actually stood will certainly suffer partial or total loss.



Federal and State control can do a great deal to protect the milk market—but it is not directly concerned with getting more people to drink more milk.

That is one of the jobs of Sheffield Farms. Trained Sheffield salesmen, strong advertising, instructive lectures and demonstrations are helping to increase the consumption of fluid milk.

Sheffield has co-operated with thousands of milk producers in improving milk quality, in controlling diseases of cattle, in efforts to adjust the supply to market demand, in generally promoting the dairy industry. These jobs are in addition to the main task of efficiently receiving, transporting, and delivering high-quality milk.

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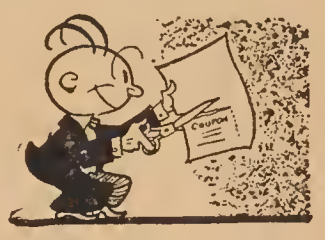


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NORTHEASTERN Slants ON THE National NEWS

Europe Halts On Brink of War

DURING past fortnight, European nations have been playing for high stakes — France and Britain for peace, Germany for greater power, Italy for future advantage, and little Czechoslovakia for her national life and honor.

Following British Prime Minister Chamberlain's dramatic and unprecedented visit to Germany for face-to-face talk with Adolph Hitler, world was stunned by news that Britain and France had decided to give in to Hitler and sacrifice their ally, the Czech Republic. As result of their insistence, Czech government agreed to surrender to Germany sections of country which were predominantly German. But picture changed a few days later, on occasion of Chamberlain's second visit to Hitler, when latter made new demands which were "absolutely and unconditionally" rejected by Czechs and led them to order a general mobilization of Czech army (now estimated to have strength of 1,500,000 men). Dramatic reports from Czechoslovakia have described speed and eagerncss with which Czech patriots answered call to defend their country.

What Hitler Asked For

Hitler's new demands, which were unacceptable to British and French as well as to Czechs, called not only for handing over to him all of the Czech territory which he wanted, but for its immediate occupancy by German troops without previous arrangements for safeguarding people within that territory who, whether Germans or Czechs, might not wish to remain there under German rule; also, without giving any time for Czechoslovakia to build new defenses to replace ones they would have to abandon to Germany; and without any guarantee of protection of their new borders — in other words, Czech Republic would be left shorn, defenseless, and dependent at every turn.

Deadlock rcsulted, with every country pushing war preparations. France called 2 million men to the colors, arranged to evacuate citizens from Paris and towns along German border line. Britain marshalled her Royal Navy for a blockade and prepared London for bombings and gas attacks. Trenches were dug in her beautiful parks and gas masks distributed to men, women and children.

Peace Parley Called

With another terrible war staring world in face, President Roosevelt appealcd to Hitler to seek again a peaceful solution by renewing negotiations (Hitler had threatened to take Sudetenland by force from Czechs if they did not surrender it peaceably by midnight, Sept. 30). Hitler refused this appeal and war seemed a matter of hours; but on September 28, Premier Mussolini appealed to by Prime Minister Chamberlain and President Roosevelt, persuaded Hitler to consent to an around-the-table meeting with Chamberlain, Premier Daladier of France, and Mussolini himself as mediator.

Out of this meeting has come peaceful solution of Czech problem, though decidedly at expense of Czechs. Germany will get substantially all she demanded, but method will be the one which Britain, Francc and President Roosevelt have urged—negotiations instead of at point of sword. Also, Czechs will get guarantee by France and Britain of her new frontiers, to be backed up by Germany and Italy after all minority claims have been satisfied. An International commission has been appointed to work out details of agreement.

SLANT: History will laud the men who have striven to save us from another devastating conflict — Chamberlain, Daladier and President Roosevelt, whose appeals for peace heartened and aided European democracies. History will not forget the bravery of the Czech people and the sacrifices they are making in the interest of world peace.

Kansas Farmers Against AAA

SPREADING in Kansas is opposition to Agricultural Adjustment Administration. A newly organized Farmers Liberty League, active in townships in more than twenty counties in the State, is circulating petitions calling for repeal of the AAA. In one township, it is said that 147 out of 153 farmers signed the petitions.

Kansas farmers resent their low allotment figures on wheat acreage. The State normally produces one-fifth of nation's wheat, but their allotment cuts the 17,500,000 seeded acres of last Fall down to 11,000,000 acres this Autumn.

Also getting the Kansas farmer's goat is way in which AAA has handled wheat loan. Delays and red tape are said to have prevented many farmers from profiting from the loan.

No Railroad Strike Before Dec. 1

ALTHOUGH October 1 was set as deadline for a 15 per cent cut in railroad pay envelopes and a consequent walk-out by 930,000 workers, neither pay cut nor strike went into effect. Both are suspended until about December 1st, and in meantime a fact-finding commission has been appointed by President Roosevelt to act on this nation-wide railroad dispute.

Under Railway Labor Act, President can put his finger in pie only after strike datcs have been announced. He can then appoint commission to investigate and to make recommendations. This takes about 30 days, and then another 30 days have to go by before railroads and their workers can put into effect their threats of pay cuts and strike.

High taxes, heavy bonded indebtedness, decreased traffic, competition of buses and privately owned motor cars, and increased prices of materials, have put most railroads in the red. Since last May they have been pressing for wage cut as only way to avoid bankruptcy. Negotiations between rails and unions were opened but failed, following which National Mediation Board tried in vain to obtain settlement satisfactory to both sides. If President's newly appointed commission also fails to make peace, public will be in for nation-wide tie-up of railroad facilities before Christmas.

One "Purge" Victim

IN RECENT New York primary, President Roosevelt's gunning for leading Democrats who failed to support his policies one hundred per cent in Congress brought down one victim. Representative John O'Connor was defeated for renomination on Democratic ticket, though he won Republican nomination and has announced that he will run as an independent Democrat in November.

Representative O'Connor, member of Congress since 1923, was chairman of powerful House Rules Committee and incurred displeasure of President by helping to defeat Executive Reorganization bill and to hold up passage of Labor Standards Act. Although a hundred per cent New Dealer is expected to succeed him as chairman of House Rules Committee, it is predicted that committee will remain conservative and independent.

All nine Democratic Senators who were on President's original purge list have been renominated. They are Tydings of Maryland, George of Georgia, Smith of South Carolina, Adams of Colorado, Clark of Missouri, Gilette of Iowa, McCarran of Nevada, Van Nuys of Indiana, and Lonergan of Connecticut. Commenting in New York Times on results of President's "purge", Arthur Krock says: "He (the President) has demonstrated in the most

Dramatic Letters Tell What Hurricane Did to Farmers

"Dear Ed —

"I am just in from 60-mile drive about Central Connecticut. All cities, big industries, the rich and the big shots are plenty vocal, while all plain farmers are not merely voiceless but stunned, dazed — floored as I've never seen them before.

"In a straight five-mile ride in one town, I saw eight big barns that had been torn into wrecks. I estimated that there were 380 tons hay and an equal amount of silage lost or badly damaged.

"Within three miles of my home, one dairyman lost 23 out of 27 milkers — crushed under felled barn — and their moans for hours before death caused his heart to snap and he too passed away.

"Just talked with a man who yesterday drove here from Norwich, opposite Hanover, New Hampshire (Dartmouth), 160 miles north straight down the Connecticut River Valley, and he said conditions were much the same the whole way, plus 34 to 36 feet flood above "high water" marks.

"There are 2000 farms flooded out in this small state alone, 529 known deaths from drowning (mostly salt water), and 89 missing in the 8 counties!

"Fourteen inches of rain in five days, September 18-22, with gale pounding every unharvested silage stalk into shreds or down on mud that will bear no harvesting tools or wagons for many days.

"Barometer marked 28.10, lowest ever recorded here. All winter fruits and many grapes and peaches stripped clean and one-third to two-thirds of the best forest trees twisted down in a fifty-mile swath. Twenty millions is estimated loss in this one state. Sixteen churches are in total ruins and some seventy steeples besides. No lights, power, heat or refrigeration are possible on any large places. Bridges are gone, paralyzing traffic." — DAVID STONE, KELSEY, *Middletown, Conn.*

* * *

FROM LONG ISLAND

"Dear Ed:

"After eleven and one-half inches of rain had fallen in four days our grand trees did not have a chance. Thousands have fallen, impressive even as they lie undone.

"On forty miles of road wc counted forty-five barns with from one-half the roof off to totally demolished. There probably is no farmer who has not suffered some damage to his buildings, fruit, crops, soil, woodland, shadc trees. Many homes were unroofed."—LESLIE T. WELLS, *Riverhead, N. Y.*



It took only a few minutes for the hurricane to destroy this orchard, a work of a lifetime. But the American farmer, like the British soldier, never knows when he is licked. New and better orchards will in time replace those destroyed.

public way that the American system and tradition are still stronger than he is."

■ *Hurricane Strikes Northeast*

ALL TOO COMMON in Florida but rare in Northeast are violent tropical hurricanes like one which recently tore across Long Island, New England and Canada, leaving in its wake over five hundred dead and many more injured; homes swept into sea by huge tidal waves; highways, bridges and railroads washed out; telephone and electric service cut off; rivers rising to flood records; countless trees uprooted and thousands of persons driven from their homes.

All Federal agencies have been called out by President Roosevelt to aid afflicted area. WPA, the Army, the CCC, the Coast Guard, as well as the Red Cross, are on the job there.

Weather experts point out that most hurricanes in this part of globe follow a path which takes them out to sea and away from North Atlantic Coast. This one found its path blocked by large area of high barometric pressure on the East and a high-pressure area on the West. So it took path of least resistance — a low-pressure one stretching like a trough up from Cape Hatteras, across Long Island, New England, and into Canada.

■ *Hot Money*

EUROPEAN jitters have kept a golden stream pouring into this country ever since 1935, when Hitler first began rearming Germany. The current war scare over the Czechoslovakian crisis has quickened rate of flow of gold in our direction until United States now has 53 per cent of world supply.

During first half of September, gold poured into this country at rate of 22 millions a day, and it is said that if it kept coming at this pace, America would have all the gold in the world in 611 days. The following table shows how our gold hoard compares with holdings of other nations:

	Per cent of world monetary gold.		Per cent of world monetary gold.
United States	53.4	Switzerland	2.7
Great Britain	14.6	Belgium	2.1
France	10.4	Czechoslovakia	0.4
Netherlands	4.0	Germany	0.1

In exchange for gold of other nations, we give dollars, goods, services, and common stocks, but the gold itself is buried in American underground vaults. Experts point out that danger of this one-way gold traffic is that other nations, stripped of their gold, may decide to go off gold standard temporarily or permanently. This would leave Uncle Sam holding the bag, for with a lowered demand for gold, prices will certainly skyrocket. Immediate result may be business boom, followed eventually by another depression. A managed currency could stop or control wild fluctuations in the general price level, but progress in that direction seems discouragingly low.

Good Books to Read

Crum Elbow Folks, *P. R. Barnes*

A picture of life in a rural Quaker community two generations ago. The community was near what is now called Hyde Park. The characters are unpretentious people, mostly farmers, self-sufficient upon the results of their own industry, their plain lives colored by the importance of the Meeting and what it stands for, but as in all communities, small or large, cross currents of good and bad bring drama to their lives.—*J. P. Lippincott Company, Philadelphia, Pa.* $2.00.

A SMART FARMER knows the answers



"It's light and it's tough. What is it?"

"This teacup?"

"No--that's light, but it isn't tough."

"That bear-skin?"

"Wrong again--that's tough, but not light!"

"Oh--I know! Goodrich Litentufs!"

"Right--Litentufs are a great deal lighter than ordinary rubber footwear and are so tough they'll stand up under the hardest farm work."

GO to your dealer and ask him to show you a pair of Litentuf boots, arctics or work rubbers. See how light and flexible they are. Step into them—note how easily they go on, how well they fit.

And as for wear, laboratory tests, and actual wear tests made by farmers in their every-day work, prove the economy of Goodrich Litentufs. Their built-in extra wear will amaze you! Goodrich Footwear, Watertown, Mass.

Goodrich Litentufs for all farm work—Mud Rubbers, Arctics, 12" and 16" Boots.



Goodrich

Litentufs

Livestock Breeders

CATTLE

100 Registered Holstein Cattle

***89th SALE,* EARLVILLE, Madison Co., N.Y.**

Tuesday, October 11 at 10 a.m.

SELECTED FROM 40 HERDS.

T.B. Accredited, negative, mastitis tested.

70 Fresh and close springers, all young and free from blemishes.

12 bulls, several from 700 to 800 lb. fat dams. 3 sons of 4% cows.

25 heifer calves.

BE SURE TO ATTEND THIS BIG SALE.

R. Austin Backus, Sales Manager. MEXICO, N. Y.

CATTLE

Brown Swiss Breeders' Combination Sale

50 Registered BROWN SWISS

Saturday, October 22nd, 1938

WASHINGTON, CONNECTICUT.

V. B. Vye, Pedigrees.

E. M. (Mort) Granger, Auctioneer.

For catalog write to

George W. DeVoe, New Milford, Conn.

For 50-Ton Cows



Most lifetime records of 100,000 lbs. 4% milk.
Write for literature and list of breeders.
Ayrshire Breeders' Ass'n.
85 Center St., Brandon, Vt

RAISE AYRSHIRES

Don't Let Your Accident Insurance Policy Run Out

If you have been notified that your policy is to run out soon, renew it right away with an American Agriculturist agent or direct to N. A. ASSOCIATES, Inc. 10 NORTH CHERRY ST., POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.

DOGS

FOX AND COON HOUND PUPS, run this fall. Satisfaction guaranteed. PONY FARM, HIMROD, N. Y.

SWINE

DEPENDABLE PIGS

High Grade Chester Whites, O.I.C. Yorkshire, Poland China, Durocs, Hampshires, 6-7-8-9-10-12 weeks; $4.50—$5.00—$5.50—$6.00—$6.50—$7.00 each. C.O.D.—P.O. Order—Check on approval. Fancy young gilts for fall breeding. Stylish bred gilts to farrow during fall months. Selected young boars for immediate and future service. Several pure bred yearling Duroc boars a gilts. Pure bred Poland Boars, young and handsom All are immunized to cholera. Honest cooperation guaranteed.

CHAS. DAVIS Residence: Carr Road, Concord, Mass.

HORSES HORSES

SUFFOLK HORSES *Registered Since 1768* ALL CHESTNUTS

Ideal Farm Horse — Gentle, Easy to Handle, Ideal Size, Uniform in Type and Color.

Write for booklet containing history and other information. Address: Box C,

AMERICAN SUFFOLK HORSE ASS'N, BUSHNELL, ILL.

Northeast Markets for Northeast Producers

For Sale:

2 Reg. Holstein Bulls

eighteen months old. Ten Reg. Holstein heifers to freshen trom Oct. to Jan. A tew young calves. Herd accredited and negative. Herd Sire King Bessie Ormsby Pietertje the 59th, No. 669548, whose Dam is a 1032 lb. Sr. three-year-old and whose sire is King Bessie Ormsby Pietertje, twice all American winner.

L. J. Lonergan, Homer, N. Y.

12 Fall freshening young HOLSTEIN COWS,

from proven sires and bred to our high record Carnation bulls, Prince Regina and Sir Inka May 42nd. Herd ot 100 head accredited tor T.B. and approved tor Bang's disease.

KUTSCHBACH & SON, Sherburne, N.Y.

Orchard Hill Stock Farm

Home of
CARNATION INKA INVINCIBLE
Young son ot Sir Inka May trom a daughter ot Matador Segis Ormsby. Herd average: Milk 13,977 lbs., Butterfat 482.7, 3.5 test.
BULL CALVES FROM SOME OF OUR BEST COWS
Write to
Marcy Klock, R.D. 2, Fort Plain, N. Y.

FOR SALE:

100 Negative Blood Tested Holstein and Guernsey Cows and Heifers

50 Wisconsin Accredited blood tested Guernseys at farmers prices.

I. T. & C. A. WELCH AND SONS
West Edmeston, New York

FOR SALE **Holstein Baby Bulls**

AT "SACRIFICE PRICES"
Sired by "Admiral Fobes." The tamous Son of "Lashbrook Pearl Ormsby". Record 971.40 fat I year, ave. per cent fat 3.9. Herd T.B. Accredited. State and Federal Tested for Bang.

F. C. WHITNEY
Ilion, New York

TWO BULLS

ready for service from good C.T.A. Record Dams. Also bull calves trom I month to I year of age. Herd Sire King Bessie Ormsby Boast 593,854, a proven sire whose daughters average 3.9%.

SMITHOME FARM
Maynard L. Smith, R. 1, Elmira, N. Y.

Reg. Holstein Bull Calf

Born March, last. Ormsby Fobes and Rag Apple Pabst breeding, good type, nicely marked. Dam milked up to 78 lbs. a day at 3 yrs. and already has over 300 lbs. of fat, 3.5%, in six months. Second dam tests 3.7%. Other bulls, all ages, from good dams. For turther intormation, write to

Barney W. Lewandrowski
R.F.D. No. 1, NEWPORT, N. Y.

Elmvale Farm

HOME OF R. M. F. INKA.
Proven son of Lena Alcartra Segis, 31802 lbs. milk, 1105 lbs. fat.
10 daughters ave. 13127 lbs. milk, 452 lbs. fat.
His sons for sale trom high producing dams.
1938 herd average 13560 lbs. milk, 452 lbs. fat.
Accredited, negative.

Sidney L. Smith Canajoharie, N. Y.

Bell Buoy's Africander

BORN MARCH 2, 1938.
Dam an outstanding daughter of Valors Atricander with Jr. two year old record 12,563 lbs. milk, 666 lbs. fat. Sire, Bell Buoy Predominant. Price and pedigrees on request.

FORGE HILL FARM
Chas A. Slater, Mgr. R.D. 2, NEWBURGH, N.Y.

FOR SALE:

15 Grade Jersey and 5 Guernsey Bred Heifers

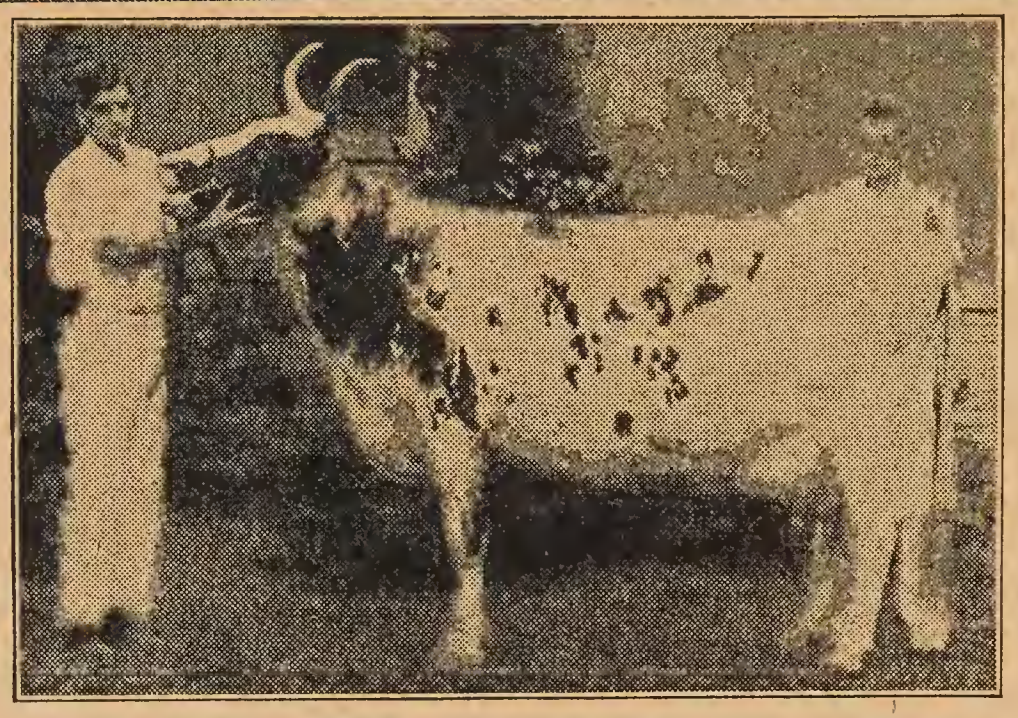
GOOD SIZE, SOME SPRINGING; ALSO FINE JERSEY BULL.

The National Bank of Andes,
ANDES, NEW YORK

GUERNSEY Bull Calves

Receiving orders for calves from 3rd high herd in state. D.H.I.A. 1936, fat average for 37 of 464. Will sell very cheap when calves are young. Dam of sire of calves has 787 lbs. fat in 10 months on two day milking. All cows have H.I. records. Also have 4 yr. old bull to rent trom 787 lb. cow.

H. C. TRIPP
Dryden, N.Y.



NEW YORK 4-H ENTRY IN NATIONAL DAIRY MEET

Chester Dunn, 17, and Howell Whigam, 19, both of Walden, Orange County, N. Y., will represent the state in the National 4-H Dairy Production Demonstration Contest at the National Dairy Show in Columbus, Ohio, October 8 to 15. The contest is being conducted by the Extension Service throughout the Nation for the second year, and is designed to improve methods on dairy farms. The winning team was named by F. E. Heinzelman, Assistant State Club Leader. The boys demonstrated the selection of a good dairy cow, and were coached by John D. Merchant, County Club Agent. They receive all-expense trips to Columbus through the Kraft-Phenix Cheese Corporation which is also giving a total of $2,800.00 in college scholarships to the two highest ranking teams in each of the four Extension Sections. Last year Margaret and Louis Fish of Dutchess County, N. Y., represented the state in the National finals.



By J. F. "Doc" ROBERTS

WE LIVESTOCK people celebrated (?) a few weeks ago the fifth anniversary of the killing of the first million pigs and sows under the Administration's crop-reduction program.

Naturally this called for summarizing the factual results, and here they are.

(1) Average prices paid to farmers for hogs since the destruction have been lower than before.

(2) Farmers have had fewer animals to sell and therefore aggregate cash returns have been reduced.

(3) Market fluctuations have been wider.

(4) Sales of American pork products abroad were lowest in our history, while imports from other countries reached the greatest volume in our history.

(5) Cash value of all the hogs produced during the four years 1934-1937, inclusive, dropped 12% below the aggregate value for the four years preceding the killing of the pigs, according to the Department of Agriculture.

6) Figures show that packing houses, stockyard companies, railroads, truck lines and other industries associated with hog production have operated far below normal capacity, which has thrown many people out of work and on relief. As "Brother Crawford" would say, "Let that be a lesson to you."

* * *

Range yearling ewes for replacements have faced a most unusual situation this year. Texas ewes and inferior northwestern ewes have been available at almost any price, usually around $5 per head, while really good ewes have been scarce and hard to buy at $8 and $9 a head. This has made the inferior ewe falsely attractive, for a ewe that will produce an 85 lb. top lamb in six months every year for five or six years and shear better than 10 lbs. of top price wool each of these years, can hardly be bought too high. A ewe that will never produce a top lamb or a lamb capable of rapid gains, and which never shears over 8 lbs. of an inferior wool, simply cannot be bought cheap enough. Figures, even through these depression years, prove this, so please do not be fooled by seemingly attractive first-cost ewe prices. This most definitely applies to picking up neighbors' farm flocks, and all that goes with them, at prices that appear ridiculously low.

* * *

Horses are in the "doldrums", which was expected. Those that are moving are facing strictly a buyers' market, and therefore they can be bought "worth the money." With all the cheap feed, advantage should be taken of this situation. After all is said and done, the man who figures costs, the man on by far the greatest number of our Northeast farms, knows that horse power is the sensible power, at least for part of his operation, and that the completely mechanized farm is a long way off.

More About Sleeping Sickness

A VETERINARIAN comments on the item "Sleeping Sickenss Attacks Horses" which appeared in the September 24 issue. He feels that the statement that "80 to 95 per cent of the horses would recover if properly treated" is a bit optimistic. Unquestionably a larger percentage than that of horses affected have died. The statement could be interpreted as meaning that some horses that died weren't properly treated or that the figures, which we obtained from a reliable source, are a bit high.

Our correspondent points out that the statement might lull horse owners into a sense of false security. That was not the intent. It is a serious disease and should not be under-estimated.

The veterinarian also points out that some authorities feel that vaccination is more helpful than the item in *American Agriculturist* might indicate. A statement sent out by Dr. Faulder of the State Department of Agriculture and Markets, with credit to Dr. W. A. Hagan, Dean of the State Veterinary College, indicates that the newer vaccine made from chick embryos will effectively protect horses against artificial inoculation, and will probably protect them against taking the disease naturally.

Dr. Faulder's statement further points out that there appears to be two types of sleeping sickness which are referred to as the "Eastern" and "Western" types, and that one vaccine will not protect against both. Two different vaccines have been developed — one for each type of the disease. It is, therefore, important to determine which type of the disease the sick horse has. Probably the best advice that can be given, in case your horses have symptoms resembling those indicating sleeping sickness, is to get in touch with a qualified veterinarian as soon as you can.

Tarbell Farms Guernseys

Accredited—330 Head—Negative

PROVED SIRES—A.R. DAMS

Size—Quality—Type and Production.
If you need a herd sire, write us.

We have well bred young bulls from one month to serviceable age at bargain prices. Pedigrees and full particulars sent on request. Visitors always welcome.

TARBELL FARMS, SMITHVILLE FLATS NEW YORK.

Jerseys

Production bred Jerseys. Sybil and Owlrest breeding ot the 4 highest proven sires of breed in state. Herd ave. 460 lbs. Eleven years of D.H.I. records ave. 414 lbs. on 2 time a day milking. Special prices on bull calves now.

ACCREDITED AND BANG APPROVED.

E. A. Beckwith & Son, Ludlowville, N.Y.

FOR SALE—

COWS - HEIFERS

(Bred and unbred) and heifer calves.
SYBIL-OWL-RALEIGH BREEDING.
Two Yearling Bulls
T.B. AND BANGS TESTED.

HOWARD GLADSTONE
ANDES, NEW YORK

Maple Slope Jersey Farm

We offer a proven Jersey sire tor sale. This sire is a fine individual, an animal anyone would be proud to own. D.H.I.A. records. Price and tull particulars on request. Take the guess work out ot Breeding. Start now with a Proven Sire.

LAWRENCE H. PERRY
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FOR SALE

15 Pure Bred Registered AYRSHIRE First Calf HEIFERS

OSTRANDER & FLETCHER,
Andes, New York

OAKHURST FARM AYRSHIRES

100 HEAD OF ALL AGES.
50 MILKING COWS; 4 CHOICE HEIFERS DUE IN DECEMBER — $125 EACH.
2 YOUNG BULLS NOW READY FOR SERVICE.

Guy D. Power & Son West Genesee Road AUBURN, N. Y.

FOR SALE: FIVE CHOICE YOUNG

Registered Ayrshire Cows

ONE YEARLING BULL.
GOOD PRODUCERS WITH EXCELLENT BACKING.

EDWARD P. WENGERT,
BOONVILLE, NEW YORK

Brown Swiss Bulls

CALVES and YEARLINGS
T.B. and BLOODTESTED.
HOFER BROS.
ROSCOE, N. Y.

BROWN SWISS CATTLE
O. I. C. SWINE

Offer wide selection cattle with exceptional values in bulls, including our senior sire, Brownies Beaut of Echo Hill 25214, direct descendent from Swiss Valley Girl 10th.
FINE O.I.C. PIGS READY.
CLERMONT STOCK FARM
Alfred Howell - Dundee, N.Y.

WE OFFER
CHOICE BROWN **SWISS BULLS**
CALVES AND YEARLINGS
AND A FEW SELECTED FEMALES.
TB ACCREDITED AND APPROVED—BLOODTESTED
D. N. BOICE
Hilltop Farm, Churchville, N. Y.

Northeast Markets for Northeast Producers

Aberdeen-Angus

CALVES AND MATURED STOCK.
PRICES REASONABLE.
Phone Dundee 2212.
THE PEELLE CO.
ROCK STREAM, NEW YORK

FOR SALE—

4 Aberdeen-Angus

COMMERCIAL COWS BRED TO FRESHEN IN THE SPRING! T.B. AND BLOOD TESTED.
H. B. ELMENDORF
PORT EWEN, NEW YORK

ABERDEEN-ANGUS

Due to lack of room I must sell my herd of Angus cattle as follows:
3 bred commercial grade heifers—1½ years old —$75.00 each
1 pure bred heifer—15 months old—$90.00
2 young grade cows with big husky calves at side—$120.00 each.
George Van Keueren Hurleyville, N. Y.

Cows For Sale

T.B. TESTED HOLSTEIN AND GUERNSEYS. IN CARLOAD LOTS.
NINETY DAY RETEST GUARANTEED.
E. C. TALBOT
Leonardsville, New York

Choice DAIRY CATTLE

LARGE SELECTION. PRINCIPAL BREEDS. SOME BLOOD-TESTED.
HORSES. ALWAYS TWO OR THREE LOADS ON HAND. FANCY IOWA DRAFT HORSES 1200 TO 2000.
E. L. FOOTE & SON, Inc.,
HOBART, NEW YORK

30 Splendid Rams

representing the leading fine, middle, and coarse wool breeds. Write your wants. Like our rams, our prices are right.
G. D. & B. S. TOWNSEND,
INTERLAKEN, NEW YORK

DUTCH HILL :: SHROPSHIRES

Thoroughbred Yearling and two year old rams for sale at reasonable prices; also a few breeding ewes:
George C. Sprague
Danby, DUTCH HILL FARM, Vermont

For Sale:

Hampshire, Leicester and Dorset rams, also Hampshire and Leicester ram lambs.
W. S. ROBINSON
R.D. 2, Richfield Springs, N. Y.

FOR SALE
Purebred DORSET Yearling RAMS

ALSO A FEW RAM LAMBS AND EWES.
Animal Husbandry Dept.
Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.

REGISTERED DELAINE RAMS

Two yearling rams, stocky conformation carrying a long, staple Delaine fleece, backed by best Ohio breeding. Write for further description to:
HILLCREST FARMS
E. C. WEATHERBY, Owner,
Ithaca, New York

FOR SALE—
Pure Bred Registered Shropshire Ram Lambs

ALSO YEARLING AND EWE LAMBS.
PRICED REASONABLE.
L. F. CUTHBERT
OGDENSBURG, NEW YORK

Van Vleet's Shropshires

Registered yearling rams with size, type and quality. We are booking orders for young ewes bred to our outstanding sires — Noel Gibsons 179, Iroquois Woodsman and Iroquois Dictator. Also one prize winning Oxford yearling ram for sale.
VAN VLEET BROS.
LODI, NEW YORK

LIVESTOCK Sales Events

Cattle Sales

Oct. 11	98th Earlville Holstein Sale, Earlville, N.Y.
Oct. 15	Jersey Breeders' Sale, Folck & Sons' Farm, Springfield, Ohio.
Oct. 15	Chester County Guernsey Cattle Club Third Annual Sale, Fair Grounds, Chester, S. C.
Oct. 17	Knox County Jersey Cattle Club Sale, Mt. Vernon, Ohio.
Oct. 17	Beechwood Farms Guernsey dispersal sale, Maryland State Fair Grounds.
Oct. 18	Louis Merryman's 30th Semi-Annual Guernsey Sale, Maryland State Fair Grounds, Timonium, Maryland.
Oct. 18	Elmwood-on-the-Lake Boys' School Holstein Dispersal Sale, East Springfield, Pa.
Oct. 20	Allegany-Steuben Holstein Club Annual Sale, Hornell, N. Y.
Oct. 22	Brown Swiss Breeders' Combination Sale, Washington, Conn.
Nov. 3	99th Earlville Holstein Sale, Earlville, N.Y.
Nov. 7-9	U. S. National Holstein Sale, Waukesha & Watertown, Wisc.
Dec. 7-8	100th Earlville Holstein Sale, Earlville, New York.

Coming Events

Oct. 12	New England Turkey Field Day, Elbow Brook Farm, Palmer, Mass., 10:30 A. M.
Oct. 14-18	4th NEPPCO Exposition, Commerce Hall of Port of Authority Bldg., 8th Ave. and 15th St. New York City.
Oct. 15	Connecticut Beekeepers Meeting, Hotel Bond, Hartford.
Oct. 17-22	Dairy Industries Exposition, Cleveland, Ohio.
Nov. 2-4	American Country Life Association, Lexington, Ky.
Nov. 13	Connecticut Rabbit Breeders' Asssn., Brock-Hall Dairy, New Haven, Conn.
Nov. 16-17	23rd Annual Meeting New York State Farm Bureau, Buffalo, N. Y.
Nov. 16-24	72nd Annual Convention of the National Grange, Portland, Oregon.
Nov. 25-Dec. 3	National Boys' & Girls' 4-H Club Congress, Chicago, Ill.
Dec. 7-8	Connecticut Vegetable Growers' Association Annual Meeting, Elks' Hall, Willimantic, Conn.
Dec. 13	Connecticut Pomological Society 48th Annual Meeting (probably Hartford).
Dec. 13-16	New York State Grange, Jamestown, N. Y.
Jan. 3-8	The New York Poultry Show, 14th St. Armory, New York City.
Jan. 5	Connecticut Farm Bureau Federation, Hartford.
Jan. 10-13	84th Annual Meeting State Horticultural Society, Rochester, N. Y.
Jan. 11-15	90th Boston Poultry Show at Boston Garden.
Jan. 17-18	Connecticut Dairymen's Association Annual Convention, Hartford, Conn.

Spotted Poland Chinas

Best Breeding Type.



THREE BROOD SOWS.
Gilts and Boars, six weeks of age, $12.00 up.
M. G. ADAMS
KENWOOD, ONEIDA, N. Y.

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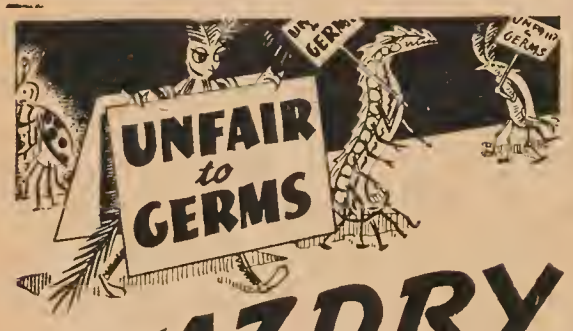
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With AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST Advertisers

Future Farmers Win Essay Contest



Witnessing their first major league baseball game at Cleveland, ten farm boys who won Goodyear's National Essay Contest had the additional thrill of personally meeting Bob Feller, star pitcher of the Cleveland Indians. Feller graciously autographed baseballs for all the boys and they are shown with him in this picture just before the start of the Cleveland-Chicago game. Left to right are Carroll Coffman, German Valley, Illinois; Robert Paine, Yokena, Miss.; Jack Gould, Sacramento, Calif.; Lloyd Ford, Yuma, Colo.; Jimmy Miles, El Campo, Texas; Feller; Jewell Stone, McFarland, Calif.; Frank Baldwin, Lapeer, Mich.; George Murray, Hughesville, Penna.; (in rear); Phil Baideme, Westfield, N. Y., (in front); Jim Dismukes, Plattville, Alabama.

FANTASTIC dream of many an American youth has featured a vacation expedition into Canada's famed North Woods where virgin timber, lakes and streams still abound; where the Song of Hiawatha still murmurs through the pine trees on the sweet discord of the moose's bellow, the caribou's bleat, splash of trout on silver streams, laughing of the loon, drum of ptarmigan's wings.

No dream today, however, is this experience to 10 bronzed, enthusiastic guests of The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company, winners of the company's national essay contest on the subject, "Rubber Tires For Farm Tractors And Implements". To them a North Woods vacation in September was a vivid memory, an outstanding landmark along the highway of life's tour, the high point of their youthful careers.

Brought to Akron from the nine states in which they reside on August 19, the prize winners saw tractor tires made; met Goodyear executives at a luncheon at P. W. Litchfield's residence; saw their first major league ball game, at Cleveland; took their first steamship ride, to Buffalo; visited Niagara Falls and Toronto; arrived at Mr. Litchfield's Timagami, Ont., lodge (more than 300 miles north of Toronto) on August 21.

Then began a solid week of fishing, boating, canoeing with grizzled Indian guides, hiking through beautiful forests, ball games, swimming, everything dear to the hearts of real boys. Snug in warm Hudson Bay blankets on chilly nights the boys heard for the first time the night sounds of the Northland; in the early mornings dipped into the invigorating waters of the crystal-clear lake, ate with unbounded appetite the crisp bacon and other hearty fare prepared by the Indian chef.

Bidding farewell to Mr. Litchfield, their host, on August 28, the happy boys began the homeward journey, their itinerary including a stopover at Callander to see the remarkable quintuplets; visit to the Dominion's stately capital at Ottawa; tour of New York state's famed Finger Lakes district, en route to Akron from whence the train trips to their homes completed the circuit of their outing.

* * *

Purina Mills of St. Louis, Missouri, has just published a new Purina Dairy book which is packed with information of interest to cow owners. Copies are available without cost at any mill or dealer handling checkerboard feeds.

Available at any store handling Purina products are milk record and breeding record cards for dairy herds. The breeding record card carries place for name of the cow, date bred, date to dry off, and date to calf. It also carries a table giving by weeks the date bred and the date at which the animal should be dried off.

L. C. NORRIS HONORED



FOR HIS research work on the importance of vitamin G on hatchability and chick growth when fed to the breeding flock, Dr. L. C. Norris of Cornell receives the first annual Borden award for meritorious research in poultry science. Dr. Norris was selected for this award by a special committee of the Poultry Science Association. The reward is made by the Borden Co., and consists of a gold medal, carrying with it a certificate, and $1,000 in cash.

Dr. Norris has been studying vitamin G for the past seven years. He and his associates were among the first research men to recognize the importance of certain vitamins in milk in poultry rations.

NEARBY MARKETS *for* NEARBY POULTRYMEN

Mulching the Poultry House Floor

By L. E. WEAVER

WHAT I am about to write may shock some poultrykeepers. It sounds unsanitary, or even dangerous to the health of the hens. Nonetheless I am convinced that there is merit in the idea. Of course, like any other item of poultry flock management it must be used with a deal of good judgment and common sense. I got the idea from a poultryman just last week. Here is the idea.



L. E. Weaver

If your fall poultry-house cleaning is done early there will still be enough warm dry weather that the new litter may become a mixture of semi-pulverized litter and dried poultry droppings by the time winter closes down and ventilation must be restricted. By adding new straw, peat moss, shavings or what-have-you from time to time you will not have any serious trouble with damp litter. That is, provided you don't have too many birds in the pens, and there is a reasonably sensible system of air movement into the house and out again. If, on the other hand, you clean out everything just before cold weather and put your nice clean litter on a bare concrete or board floor it will probably be so wet in two weeks or less that you will have to change it; then you will keep on changing it at frequent intervals all winter.

I am not certain as to the correct explanation for all this. I do know, and have known for a long time that if dry sand or other fine material covers the floor like a dust mulch, then any litter material put over the mulch does not become moisture-soaked, as it would if the mulch was not there. Perhaps the mulch absorbs the moisture. I have a notion, however, that temperature has something to do with it. Perhaps the fine mulch holds some heat, and that helps keep it dry.

Dry Floor Lessens Disease

How much does the litter have to do with the spread of poultry disease? Without doubt it can have a great deal to do with the spread of certain troubles. For instance, coccidiosis, round worms, pullorum. I expect that fowl-pox or bronchitis or cholera would spread through the flock regardless of the condition of the litter. We were told at the Poultry Science meeting this summer that fowl paralysis can be spread through the droppings, though ordinarily very little spreading does occur that way. Neither round worm eggs nor the oocysts of coccidiosis can cause disease when first passed in the droppings. Since they require moist conditions for development it seems reasonable to expect that if the litter is kept bone dry there should be no trouble from these causes.

The best argument, I think, is the fact that many successful poultrymen when the litter stays dry do not change it for months and have no noticeable increase in sickness and mortality.

Certainly I would not think it wise to court danger by feeding grain in the litter. I think grain should be fed in clean troughs, always, no matter how often the litter is changed.

Not a Fool-proof Scheme

I hope that I have made it clear that this idea is a good one only under satisfactory conditions. It won't work if you have a leaky roof, or if you let rain or snow drive in through open windows, or if you don't provide some way to catch the drip around the drinking fountains, or if you crowd in more birds than one to every 3 or 4 feet of floor space, or if you fail to provide for air escapes near the top of the room and intakes lower down.

* * *

Oats Again

Since Western Washington's work on the cannibalism-preventing properties of oats was published I have had inquiries as to how much oats should be fed. The reports do not indicate that the Washington workers have gone that far. However, most mashes contain ground oats, and if heavy dry oats are fed in an open feeder, and kept always available there should be no question about the pullets getting all they need. Perhaps some may fear that under this plan the pullets might eat too much. Apparently that has not been the case with the many poultrymen who have been following the plan.

Fewer Turkeys Than Last Year

The September 1 government estimate on turkeys is about 3.7 per cent bigger than last year but about 6 per cent less than 1936. Cold storage holdings of turkeys on the same date were only 5,773,000 lbs. compared to 12,312,000 lbs. a year ago.

Increases are mainly shown in big flocks; in most states flocks of under 300 birds continued to decrease. Compared with last year, New England States have 10 per cent more, with Vermont showing 18 per cent gain. Pennsylvania has 12 per cent gain, and New York 7 per cent. Decreases were shown in a good many southern states and in the western area including Montana, Wyoming, Idaho, Colorado, Arizona, New Mexico, Utah, and Nevada.

Intentions of growers as expressed to crop reporters indicate a somewhat heavier marketing of turkeys as compared to last year during October and November. From the average for the past ten years, growers have marketed about half their flocks for Thanksgiving, 38 per cent for Christmas, and 12 per cent at some later date. Indications are that birds will average just a bit heavier than last year. Considering cold storage holdings, the supply seems by no means burdensome. The principal unfavorable factor, of course, is that business conditions are not up to last year, and the general price level has dropped somewhat since last year.



Something you can check in your own experience about "THE RAILROAD PROBLEM"

IT costs you about the same to plow and plant a field, whether it yields 15 or 50 bushels to the acre.

Your taxes are about the same, regardless of your harvest.

Well, the railroads' problems are something like that.

We have to run trains regardless of the volume of traffic, which means keeping up the whole railroad plant of the nation, with 418,000 miles of trackage. And in 1938, car loadings are off about one-fourth compared to 1937—and little more than half what they were in 1929.

Our taxes are pretty largely on property, just as yours are—and we pay them whether we make money or not, at the rate of a million dollars a day.

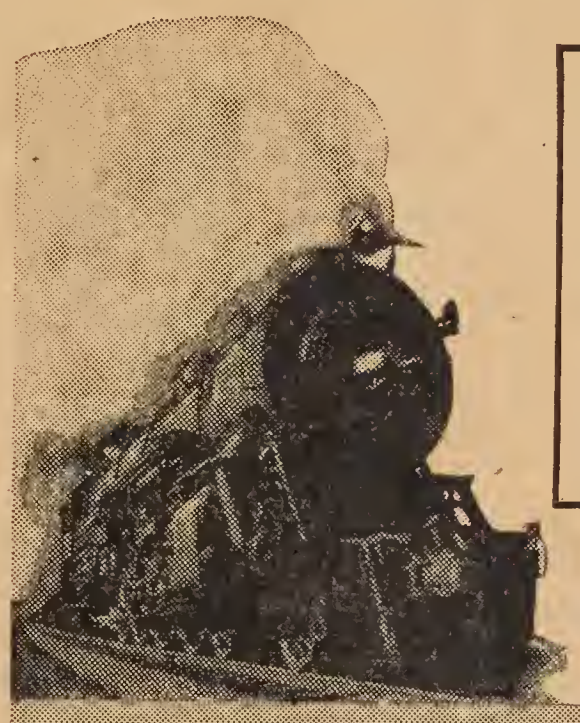
Beyond that, we have to meet a pay roll that takes just about half our total income. The wage rate per hour is now the highest it has ever been. We're paying our employes an average of more than 77¢ per hour—10¢ an hour more than in 1929.

When you get at the core of the railroad problem, it comes down to this:

It is due, at bottom, to the fact that railroads must operate under rigid regulations based on a fifty-year-old theory that they have a monopoly in transportation—and must compete with three other forms of transportation subsidized or helped by tax money.

What they need is the opportunity to run their business as a business—which means, greater freedom to adjust rates to meet competition and to adjust expenses to the conditions of their business.

The American railroads have worked out a complete program taking a sensible look at their needs. As one of the nation's leading group of shippers, you have a real interest in what that program is. We'll be glad to send you a copy if you'll write for it today.



HOW ABOUT "DEAD HORSES"?

It's been common talk for years that the railroads are "paying for dead horses"—that their capitalization is loaded with debt for property no longer useful, or that their cost was more than they are worth. The Interstate Commerce Commission has sifted this down after 25 years of study and finds that the present *value* of railroad transportation properties, even after full allowance for depreciation, comes to one and two-thirds billion dollars *more* than the total stocks and bonds outstanding.

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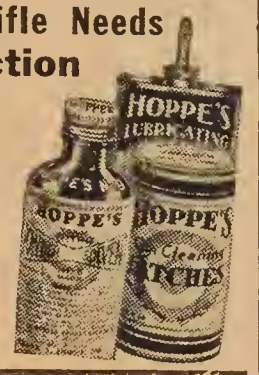
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Air Tires or Steel Tires SHAW DU-ALL TRACTOR

—Photos courtesy of DuPont Style News Service.

New Fall Styles

by MRS. GRACE WATKINS HUCKETT

CLOTHES designers this fall have taken from the reign of Louis XIV patterns and fabrics with rich surface decoration, many jacquards and pastel colors for evening wear. The strapless evening gown, which promises to be even more popular this fall, is directly descended from that era. Heavy jewelry, bows, ribbons, flowers, upswept hair and tricorn hats are other fashion features reflecting that period.

Color is the high point of fashion, however — color in fabrics which ordinarily are conservative, and color in well-matched accessories. Black predominates as a color favorite, but close on its heels are the deep rich tones that are almost black — wine, grape, plum and purple, sometimes emphasizing reddish tones and other times bluish. After the black and wine tones come greens, browns, blues and grays.

Each season, Madam must run over the items in her wardrobe to see what she has that may be used and what she must buy new. A good starting point is the coat. The three outstanding silhouettes this season are the tubular, the box and the fitted. The tubular silhouette is the new, slim fitted one, wrapping to the left side, slightly full above the lowered waistline but nipped in very little. The box silhouette or the straight pencil, as it is sometimes called, is narrower and straighter this year. It is second most important for dressy coats, but of first importance for sport coats. The fitted silhouette has a slight swing to the skirt, brought about by cut seams or unpressed pleats. Short fur coats are decidedly "chunky" in appearance.

The slim, tubular silhouette is the newest in the suit fashions. Rough tweeds or smooth dressy fabrics are used. The mannish, tailored suit is less in vogue than last season. Shoulders are softer and higher built with a rounded appearance. The three-piece wardrobe suit made up of suit and topcoat — the latter showing the straight pencil silhouette — is apt to have much detail treatment such as yokes, seaming and panels. Tuxedo fronts, fur sleeves and other new fur treatments distinguish these three-piece suits. Collars are small and bandings of fur and cuffs are used in many smart ways. For dressy jacket suits, the bloused silhouette is favored.

Blouses have intricate details and are rich in fabric, giving the appearance of dress tops. The softness and draping of the shoulders is flattering and young. The bloused back, high-up neckline achieved through draping and shirring, small collars and the dolman sleeve are some of the features of the costume blouse. The overblouse is more important than ever, being shorter and younger looking. More detail in stitching, pockets and novelty treatment, also those that drape and blouse over the hip are new and smart. Some blouses stop at the waistline.

Skirt style details are simpler than ever, except in the case of the all-round pleated skirt. The swing skirt is still in the fashion picture, but much less exaggerated. The active sport skirt has a 6″ or 8″ split at the bottom either in the back or front which may be closed by means of buttons, giving the effect of a simple pleat. The button-down-the-front skirt is still an important active sports type. Another interpretation of the split is carried out in the wrap-around fashion and appears at both front and back. Zipper closings, sometimes on both sides of the skirt and even at the front, also have almost replaced the old-fashioned placket.

Dresses show a tubular silhouette and have much fabric interest in the cloky weaves, jacquards and mossy materials — also jersey types, matelasses, rough silk crepes, wool-like surfaces and alpaca weaves. Even the skirts which are tucked or pleated are handled in such a manner as to fall straight. Skirt lengths are 14½″ to 15½″ off the floor, shoulder lines are smooth with a natural looking width, but the sleeve verges on the leg-o'mutton. The dolman sleeve, modified so that it is comfortable and wearable, is important, and the bishop sleeve gathered into a wristband is also seen. Full length sleeves as the season advances, with a few short ones for the dressier crepes, woolens and velvets are the rule. Most necklines are high, in keeping with the high hair-do. Low necklines share interesting outlines, often by use of clips. Embroideries, ribbons, fringe, pockets, jewelry, colored stones, belt treatments, lacings, necklaces, clips, gold kid braids and satin piping are important trimming details.

Low waistlines continue, often expressed with easily bloused bodice or bloused at the back only. The one-piece dress is by far the most important one for fall. The woolen dress is one of the must-haves for daytime wear, especially if of soft drapy texture; velvet is expected to gain in importance for dressy afternoon wear.

As for hats, the tiny tricorns of the 18th Century, bicorns and Watteau berets take first place. The Victorian hat which is small and tilted forward and trimmed with veils, wings and ribbons, takes second place. The Robin Hood hat with its high crown and quill treatment is popular for sports. Trimmings are gay, ribbons and bows, wings, quills and tips, veils, snoods and jewelled ornaments.

Shoes have interesting toplines. There is a strong tendency to the platform shoe, glove fitted; straps are on the increase, both in delicate strap sandals and in lattice strapping. Suede leads, followed by calf, patent and kid.

Hosiery shades are more subtle and blend softly into the ensemble. The beiges are the most important, ranging from golden tints to wineish beige with a neutral cast.

Gloves, bags and shoes are coordinated in color for fall. The plain, tailored slip-on glove in four-button length is most important, but with a great deal more stitching, hand sewing, puffing and lacing in the styling.



Rich looking satinback mossy crepe of acetate rayon is used in this distinguished looking one-piece frock with bloused bodice, modified dolman sleeves and attractive neckline edged with white.



Softly draping transparent crush-resistant rayon velvet yields this frock with its young, square lace trimmed neckline and shirred front fullness. A perky pillbox hat, black suede gloves and handbag complete this costume which is eminently suited for afternoon or informal evening wear.



(Left) Transparent crush-resistant velvet, also of rayon makes this dinner ensemble composed of slim evening dress with hip length fitted jacket. Note the interesting neckline to the closely fitted dress, the softly rounded upstanding sleeves with sparkling bead patterned motif. A rich velvet bag and gold slippers complete this stunning costume. The high hair-do lends piquancy to a young face.

The A-K Cooking SCHOOL

CONDUCTED BY
Mrs. Grace Watkins Huckett

LESSON II. FROSTINGS

FROSTING does for the cake what the veil does for the bride—it lends atmosphere without being actually necessary. Yet no true housewife would feel that she had earned her spurs if she did not know how to make a great variety of frostings.

Knowing which frosting to use is a point of good taste, just as in anything which permits choice. Fruit or other rich cakes call for the simplest possible frosting, perhaps even just a glaze or a dusting of confectioner's sugar. The fancy frosting belongs on a simple cake. Because sugar is the basis of frostings and is also a highly concentrated food, there are many times when frosting should be omitted altogether. Children or elderly people, and those who want to keep down their weight, may very well eat their cakes without frosting.

The important requisites of frosting are good color, pleasing flavor and smooth texture. And like all things worth doing, cooks will have to develop their skill gradually before they can expect perfect results. A candy thermometer is a great help in making boiled frosting, as temperature of the syrup indicates when it is ready to use.

Frostings divide generally into two classes — cooked and uncooked.

Boiled Frosting—Foundation Recipe—(Makes 2 cups)

1 cup granulated sugar
1 tablespoon white corn syrup
½ cup water
2 egg whites
1 teaspoon flavoring — coloring, if desired

Boil together sugar, syrup and water until this syrup spins a thread (224° F. on a candy thermometer). Beat egg whites until stiff but not too dry. Pour hot syrup very slowly over beaten whites, beating constantly. Continue to beat until frosting will spread smoothly. Add flavor and color if desired.

Some other "stabilizer" may be used instead of corn syrup, either ⅛ teaspoon cream of tartar, ½ teaspoon baking powder or marshmallows cut fine.

Variations of Foundation Recipe for Boiled Icing

1 — Add ½ cup marshmallows cut in small pieces. ½ cup shredded cocoanut may also be added.

2 — Brown Sugar Icing: Use ½ cup brown and ½ cup white sugar.

3 — Yellow Icing: Substitute 2 egg yolks for each egg white. Beat until thick and lemon colored before pouring on the hot syrup.

4 — Mint Icing: Add ⅓ cup crushed after-dinner mints and enough green vegetable coloring to tint the icing delicately. Especially good on chocolate cakes.

5 — Ornamental Frosting: Add ⅛ to ¼ cup sifted confectioner's sugar to make the icing stiff enough to squeeze through a cake decorating tube. Color as desired.

6 — Add ½ cup chopped nuts, figs, raisins, dates or any combination of nuts and these fruits to the frosting just before spreading it on the cake.

Seven Minute Frosting

2 egg whites, unbeaten
1½ cups granulated sugar
1 teaspoon vanilla
1 tablespoon white corn syrup
6 tablespoons water

Into the top part of a double boiler, put the unbeaten egg whites, sugar, corn syrup and water. Keep over boiling water and beat constantly during the entire cooking period — approximately 7 minutes. When fluffy and firm enough to hold its shape, remove from hot water, add flavoring and beat well.

Variations of Seven Minute Frosting

1 — Omit corn syrup and add 12 quartered marshmallows to the egg white mixture. Beat until cool and right for spreading.

2 — Chocolate Frosting: Add to frosting when partly cooled, 3 one-oz. squares unsweetened chocolate melted. Fold

(*Continued on Page* 21)

HAVE YOU ENROLLED?

A. A.'s Cooking School started in our last issue. There will be ten simple, practical lessons. On everything from soup to pie! Also plenty of fun and some prizes. You are invited to take part. All you have to do is:

1. **Enroll in course. (Enrollment blank was printed in our last issue. Fill it out and mail it to *American Agriculturist*, Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y.)**
2. **Send us your answers to the ten questions printed in connection with each lesson.**

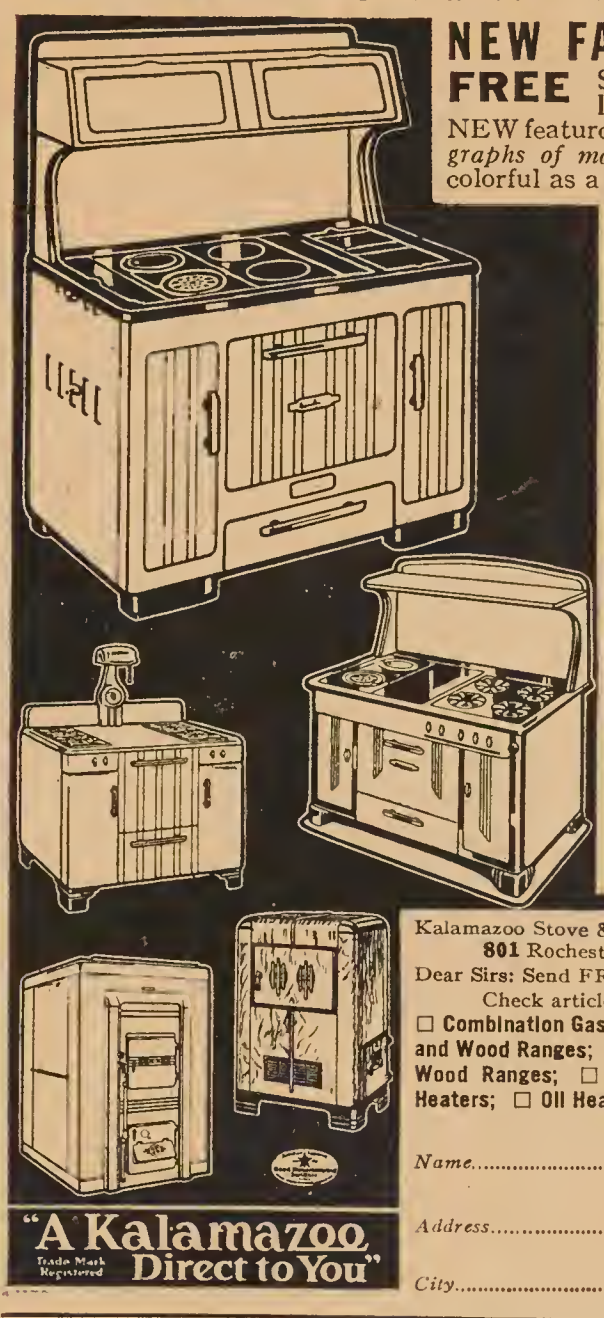
For further information regarding cash prizes, see page 18 of our September 24th issue.

QUESTIONS

(Send your answers to the following questions to American Agriculturist, Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y., not later than October 22.)

1 — How would you classify frostings?
2 — What are the two most important stages in the making of boiled frostings?
3 — How can you tell when the syrup is ready to use? Or when the frosting is beaten enough?
4 — What harmless ingredients when boiled with the syrup make a smoother frosting? Why?
5 — On what kind of cake would you put a Lady Baltimore filling?
6 — What is the difference between a filling, a frosting and an icing?
7 — Which should be iced first, the sides or the top of the cake?
8 — If your icing is too sticky, how can you make it stiffen (2 ways)?
9 — If too hard, how would you soften it?
10 — How does a butter frosting differ from a hard sauce?

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The Old Squire's Great-Grandson

VIII. THE VRONS DETECTOR

By C. A. STEPHENS

WHEN Halsy reported the new offer from Keene and his oil company to the Latimers the professor derided it, but Hadassah looked thoughtful.

Afterwards when Halsy had gone out to watch the oil well, she came quietly to him and asked what he thought. "Father, of course, wants to stick it out," she said. "We are in the right, he says, and oughtn't to give in; and as usual he thinks there's a fortune in this new oil field. But, is it worth while to try to fight against so much opposition and ill-will?"

Halsy had been pondering this very thing all the way up from Beaumont, that afternoon. "Since you ask me," he replied, "I think it would be safer and better to take what you can extract from Keene and get away from here. But I don't want to set up my opinion against your father's. Professor Latimer knows a thousand times more about oil and the oil business than I do."

Halsy recounted what had passed between Keene and himself at Beaumont. "It is plain to me that they are all bent on driving us away," Halsy said. "They will stop at nothing short of murder, to do so."

Three or four days later Keene, who was driving into Sour Lake, saw Hadassah near the shanty and stopped. "I have hoped you might see your way clear to sell your oil property to us for what we can afford to pay you," he remarked. "The reasons for such a deal must be as plain to you as to us. Have you fully considered the matter?"

"Oh, yes, Mr. Keene! But your offer isn't good enough. We prefer to go on."

"Do I understand that you do not wish to sell at any price?" Keene finally asked.

"Oh, no!" said Hadassah. "But you probably wouldn't pay what I would ask."

"Will you name a price?"

"One hundred and fifty thousand, plus the cost of the well—a hundred and fifty-eight thousand."

"That's too much! Altogether too much! You know that is an extortionate price. The oil business is full of risks and losses. We who are in it ought to be considerate and stand by each other a little, not prey on each other. Don't you think so?"

"I haven't forgotten, Mr. Keene, that you tried to get my well away from me for only the bare cost of drilling it," Hadassah replied coolly.

Keene looked uncomfortable. "Oh, well, I had to do the best I could for my company! Business is business, you know."

"Just so, Mr. Keene. 'Business is business,' on both sides," Hadassah replied and laughed. "And in any case, you have heard my last word as to price. I will not take one dollar off it."

Keene drove on, seemingly much irritated, but very likely to consult his partners, for he came back with one of them, named Sullivan, the next day, and accepted Hadassah's offer — very much to Professor Latimer's chagrin.

AFTER selling out at Sour Lake, the Latimers were again at Port Arthur a while, for the benefit of the professor's health. This second disappointment of his great expectations from the Sour Lake gusher, had given him a fit of blues; and for a week or more he talked of going home to Pennsylvania. His faith and interest in Texas oil, however, soon revived.

"It is a virgin empire of oil!" he declared. "If only I had the capital to buy or lease land for test wells, in ten years I could become the Crœsus of this country! The oil is here. All that's needed is courage and money to go after it!"

Halsy meanwhile had gone home to his family for two weeks, to aid in delivering, and collecting for his mother's marble work, and to aid his grandmother with the affairs of the little farm. But when Hadassah wrote that they had bought a surrey and span to go prospecting for oil, Halsy made haste to join them. Ambition to achieve success in the oil business had taken possession of him. He liked it in spite of the risks; and the tacit partnership of Hadassah Latimer was coming to be a matter of growing interest with him.

"Joe, I ought to hand over a part of this money to you," she had said to him directly after the Sour Lake sale had been consummated, but he had replied, "No, better keep it in your own name. Besides there is Professor Latimer to be considered."

"Yes, I know," Hadassah had rejoined laughing. "But father is much more concerned about oil in the ground than the money it brings in the market!"

A good understanding now existed between the two young people. Professor Latimer had never ceased to speak of Halsy jocosely as his one and only "disciple" at Austin and to refer to his exploit at Corpus Christi. "He's an all-right boy," he sometimes said to his daughter. "He's straight and reliable. All I'm afraid is that his bump of caution is a little too strongly developed to admit of his grasping the great opportunities of the oil business!"

"Oh, I'll risk his 'bump of caution,' father!" Hadassah cried. "Caution is no bad thing to have in a business where there are so many 'dry holes'!"

"Ah, but no one gets to the top who hasn't the nerve to plunge and take a chance!"

"But, dad, if we had 'plunged' once more at Spindletop, we would have had to walk home to Pennsylvania! Instead of that I'm two hundred thousand to the good — all due to Joe's 'bump of caution'!"

They set off with the surrey and span (Bill Sikes on the seat beside the driver) upon a long prospecting trip after oil, through western Louisiana and up to the Arkansas Line, thence westward into Texas again, as far as Dallas and Fort Worth.

At one place near the Arkansas border, where Professor Latimer thought the indications were promising, land was leased conditionally and a well crew summoned by telegraph from Beaumont. Drilling went on there at intervals during five weeks. At a depth of two thousand feet, however, the well was abandoned as a duster, occasioning a loss of seven thousand dollars. They had no doubt there was oil there, but they had not happened to strike it. That is one of the vexatious features of an oil hunt. There may be a fine pool of oil not fifty yards from the point where a well is sunk, yet in that particular spot the drill will encounter only solid rock, indefinitely downward.

AT DALLAS the Latimers fell in with a self-styled Dutch chemist who introduced himself as Dr. Evi Issachar Vrons and claimed to hold a long array of honorary titles. Doctor Vrons said he had discovered an infallible petroleum detector and had come to this country for the express purpose of helping oil men locate oil exactly, and do away forever with the vast expense of sinking wildcat wells.

Concerning his invention, which he called the Vrons oil detector, the doctor was frankness itself. He was quite ready to explain it in detail and disclose everything about it, with the exception of the formula for a certain liquid in the "globe." This was his trade secret that no one could properly expect him to reveal.

The principle on which the detector rested, Doctor Vrons said, was an "ethereal effluvium"—an emanation far more tenuous and pervasive than the odor of oil—that, as he took pains to explain, rose through the ground over great pools.

Externally the contrivance resembled an oak centre table of the usual height, circular in form, with a top four feet in diameter and resting on a large hollow central leg. Set in the centre of the table top was a glass globe, a foot in diameter, full of a colorless liquid and closed by an air-tight lid at the apex. This liquid was Doctor Vrons' chemical secret. He said of it merely that it was of so sensitive a character as to be turned a perceptible yellow tint by the ethereal effluvium of petroleum. From the bottom of this glass vessel, or globe, where it was set in the table, a glass tube two inches in diameter and closed by a valve at the bottom, descended through the hollow leg of the table to the effluvium collector.

This last feature, indeed, was the one that should have been described first of all. It was a kind of copper box four feet square by three feet in height, but it had no bottom, being designed to be placed in the earth beneath the table. The bottom end of the glass tube, extending down the hollow table leg, was let into this copper box—which therefore somewhat resembled a diving-bell when set on the sea bed under the boat above it. For in order to catch the ethereal effluvium from a possible oil pool, a hole was dug in the earth to a depth of three or more feet and the collector buried level with the ground on which the table stood.

When in use an interval of six hours was allowed for the infinitely tenuous effluvium to rise and fill the box. The valve in the glass pipe was then opened and the effluvium permitted to rise and permeate the liquid in the container above — the liquid being prevented by pneumatic pressure from running down into the box. In the course of an hour inspection of the globe was made and if the liquid had a yellow tint, there was oil below, or at least Doctor Vrons said so and advised sinking a well there. In passing, it may be mentioned that the fee for locating an oil pool by means of the Vrons detector was

The Song of the Lazy Farmer



ALONG about this time in fall I can't think 'bout a thing at all but punkin pie, it seems to me the world is safe as long as we keep on a-raisin', year by year, a punkin crop; there ain't no fear of revolution bye and bye if folks is filled with punkin pie. A piece of pie that's oven-hot will soothe your spirit, like as not; it fills your soul with love and peace, the smell alone will make you cease from talkin' politics or war. There ain't no room for trouble, for when you've filled up on punkin pie you understand the reason why a man can love his enemies, there ain't no room for hate, gee whiz, in our insides, if we but dine on punkin pie, so brown and fine.

There ain't no punkins in Japan, and if we want to work and plan to bring peace to the Orient, we sure could do it if we went and loaded up a ship and took a lot of punkins and a cook. For when they smelled them punkin pies, them soldiers all would surely rise and leave the trenches and the gore while passin' up their plates for more of that there pie, they couldn't fight because their belts would be too tight. The Spaniards too would cease their row and sign a treaty up somehow if mellowed up with punkin pie, they wouldn't want to fight and die. They'd leave the army flat for fear, when pie time comes around next year, they'd not be here to git a piece, and so the fightin' all would cease; good-will and peace should shroud the earth that gave the punkin fruit its birth!

The Amateur Poet's Corner

Because of the number of contributions we do not return poems not published Keep a copy of your poem.

The limit in length is sixteen (16) lines and poem must be original and written by an amateur. $2.00 will be paid to the author of each one printed. Check will be mailed on or about first day of month following publication.

Send poems to Poetry Editor, *American Agriculturist*, P. O. Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y

The Patchwork Quilt

Such a beautiful patchwork quilt it was,
All covered with stars so bright;
And Grandma would tuck it around me
When I cuddled down at night.

She said the stars would keep me safe
All through the long, long night;
So I'd sleep with the star-quilt over me
Till came the morning light.

The quilt has worn out long ago
And Grandma has passed away,
But I often think of the comforter
And the things she used to say.

And I think when I look at the sky at night,
Full of stars both large and small,
Perhaps it is God's big patchwork quilt
Which covers and comforts all.

—Mrs. D. A. Huggett, Jr.
Putney, Vermont, R. 3.

one thousand dollars.

Owing to delicacy of construction, the doctor was extremely careful of his device. While traveling, he rarely trusted it out of his sight and invariably had it taken to his room at night, inconvenient as this often proved.

On first seeing the Vrons detector and hearing it explained, the Latimers and Halsy were inclined to scoff at it, having no faith whatever in the existence of so subtle an effluvium from petroleum; but after a longer acquaintance with the doctor, they began to think there might be something in it. Doctor Vrons was a remarkably convincing sort of person. He was large, grave and dignified with a long face on which truthfulness appeared to sit enthroned. He never jested, and seemed profoundly impressed by a sense of responsibility to his fellow men. Apparently he was an ardent scientist. He spoke English with a certain slow and solemn accuracy that was very impressive.

What especially commended him to Professor Latimer was his medical knowledge. The Dutch doctor was not only a chemist and a geologist, but a scientific physician. After a day or two he diagnosed—correctly—the obscure causes of the professor's ill health and suggested a line of treatment that soon greatly benefited him.

At the end of a week's acquaintance, the doctor asked them to join him in making a test of the detector, by taking it to a place where petroleum was known to exist, and then to some other place at a distance where oil would hardly be found.

This was done, an entire day being occupied with the experiment. In the case of the test made near the oil well, they saw the liquid in the glass globe turn visibly yellowish, from its propinquity to the well; while at the other place, it remained wholly limpid.

Professor Latimer became so much convinced of the virtue of the detector that, by his advice, his daughter paid five thousand dollars to obtain a half interest in it; and during the next six months they made an extended tour in company with the Dutch doctor, locating supposed oil pools in the subterranean strata of the Lone Star State.

AT THIS period, nearly every land owner in that region and in Oklahoma was coming to believe that there might be oil on, or rather under, his property. Consequently, thousand dollar fees were quite widely obtained. Numbers of wells, too, began to be bored, oil being found in at least three of the localities, as indicated by the detector. It was significant, however, that the learned doctor carefully refrained from giving guarantees as to the depth at which the oil would be found. The only statement he could be led to make—after allowing a customer to see the color of the liquid in the globe—was that a pronounced yellow tint indicated oil at no very great depth, while fainter tints portended greater depths. There was elasticity, if nothing more, in this caution, since data now at hand from the California oil fields show that petroleum may be found at depths varying from eight hundred to seven thousand feet, with indications that it may exist even deeper. In cases where no oil was tapped at a depth of two thousand feet by those who had put faith in the detector, Doctor Vrons expressed regret and advised drilling deeper. But, unfortunately, wells from three to six thousand feet in depth are very expensive. In Texas, moreover, oil has generally been found at a depth of less than two thousand feet.

It goes without saying that both the Latimers and Halsy were honest and acting in good faith toward the public. They had been led to believe quite implicitly in the detector. The business, too, was proving remunerative, and Doctor Vrons was now smiling sedately. Together with the sum the Latimers had paid him, he had already secured proceeds from his detector totaling eighteen thousand dollars, with more in sight, since they had of late been asked to conduct tests on the estate of a wealthy widow, in the west central portion of the state. This worthy but eccentric lady—locally known as the "widow Pete McGill"—had recently come into possession of a ranch of thirty thousand acres, at the death of her husband. Drouth and a bad market for her lean cattle had filled the widow with discontent, and of late she had, like so many others, become obsessed by the prevalent oil craze.

THE indications for a discovery of petroleum thereabouts were encouraging, in Professor Latimer's opinion. Several tests, all favorable, had been made when one day Hadassah noticed something peculiar in the movements of the grave and dignified Doctor Vrons.

"Joe," she said to Halsy, after they had returned to the ranchhouse, that evening, "have you ever noticed when we are watching the globe to see whether the liquid in it is going to change color, that Doctor Vrons always stands in one place by the table and bends over it, as if very anxious?"

Yes, Halsy had noticed this. "But I supposed it was because he was so interested to mark what would happen," he said. "Naturally he'd be interested, you know."

"Perhaps," rejoined Hadassah. "But he always does just that; and today it occurred to me quite suddenly that he may be up to something—something he has never told us about!"

Halsy was surprised, also disturbed. "You mean some trick?" he asked.

"Oh, I don't know!" exclaimed Hadassah. "I hope not! If this detector is a fake, what a disgraceful business for us to be connected with!"

For some days she and Halsy kept a sharp eye on every movement of Doctor Vrons when he was using the oil detector. What they suspected neither of them could have explained. They had noticed merely, when they had the contrivance out for a test, that the doctor stood at one side of the table top in which the globe was set, and that, after the valve in the tube leading from the effluvium collector in the ground up to the globe was turned, he often bent over the table as if eagerly watching the liquid to see if it changed to yellow; a natural enough movement on his part and one that at first had attracted no attention. It was only from always seeing him do the same thing that Miss Latimer's attention had been drawn to the circumstance.

No good opportunity of carefully examining the mechanism of the detector, except under Doctor Vron's immediate supervision, had ever from the first presented itself. When he was not using the instrument the doctor had always had it taken to his room at night. This caution, too, had seemed natural in the case of so delicate an instrument.

The doctor's stock of chemicals for the globe ran short, and he was obliged to make a trip of three days' duration to Fort Worth and Dallas to replace them. As usual he left the detector locked in his room at the ranch house.

The disagreeable question then rose whether the doctor's desire for secrecy should be further respected or not. Hadassah said to Halsy, "I'm half owner of the detector and responsibly associated in its use. If there is anything fraudulent about it, I ought to know." In this view Halsy concurred. They had the room opened and the detector brought down to the yard outside. Professor Latimer was then called and informed of their suspicions. He would not believe them and deprecated what they were doing; but Hadassah and Halsy were now determined to learn what they could. They turned the detector bottom up, giving close scrutiny to the side at which the doctor had habitually stood. Beneath the round oak top of the table, all about the outer edge in short, were little brass-headed nails that had no use whatever, so far as could be discerned, being merely driven into the bottom side of the thick oak board. Scrutinizing these, one by one, Halsy presently perceived that one of them directly beneath the board where Doctor Vrons had been observed to stand so frequently looked brighter than the others. He pressed his finger on it curiously. It gave down at once, as if it might be a stop connected with something inside the thick oak board. "That's queer!" he exclaimed. "Very!" rejoined Hadassah. As the globe was filled with colorless liquid it now occurred to them to ascertain what pressing on the little brass-headed stop would do to it when the globe was connected with the effluvium collector.

(To be continued)

The A. A. Cooking School

(Continued from Page 19)

in chocolate carefully. Too much beating thins the mixture.

Uncooked Frosting

Uncooked frosting has as its basis confectioner's sugar. Powdered sugar may be used, but should be sifted several times. For liquid, an egg white, water, milk, cream or fruit juices may serve, using just enough to moisten the required amount of sugar. These are creamed together to a smooth paste which will spread easily. Butter or melted chocolate adds richness to such a mixture. Uncooked frostings have the advantage of being adjusted easily to a stiffer or thinner consistency, simply by adding more liquid or more sugar. Furthermore they may be colored to suit any desired color scheme and are not so apt to go hard if one is delayed a few minutes before spreading them.

Butter Frosting—Foundation Recipe—

4 tablespoons butter
2 cups sifted confectioner's sugar
3 tablespoons milk (about), cream, lemon or orange juice
1 teaspoon vanilla — Dash of salt

Cream butter; sift in sugar a little at a time and cream well. Add sugar alternately with the liquid until it will spread nicely. Beat after each addition until fluffy. Add flavor and salt.

Variations of Butter Frosting

1 — Use lemon juice as liquid and ¼ teaspoon grated orange rind.
2 — Add 1½ squares bitter chocolate, melted.
3 — Substitute 1 cup malted cocoa powder for 1 cup confectioner's sugar.
4 — Mocha Frosting: Use about 2 tablespoons strong coffee instead of the liquids given in foundation recipe.
5 — Cocoa Mocha Frosting: To mocha frosting add 1½ squares cooking chocolate.
6 — Condensed milk butter frosting: Use only 2 tablespoons butter and ¼ cup sweet condensed milk for the liquid. Other ingredients are the same.



"Did I get any bites? — Well what do you think?"

Courage

By ROBERTA SYMMES.

I stood afraid and looked on life;
I lacked courage for the strife
Until amid a storm I heard
The brave song of a tiny bird,
And saw in tempest-driven wood
A tree unshaken where it stood.
There, as wind's fury thundered by,
I watched it lift its great arms high!

Charleston — Where the Civil War Began

(Continued from Page 8)

could not resist the temptation to turn aside at Petersburg and go out to old Blandford Church and the nearby fields where for one hundred days the city was beseiged. A few years ago I wrote of this at some little length and I have no wish to repeat the story here. But may I say that close at hand mostly in unknown and unmarked graves lie thirty-five thousand southern men and boys who died in a cause that they believed just. When I meditate on such a pitiful wasteage of vigorous human life and on the suffering and sorrow and economic troubles that flow from it, I feel sure that the declared Pacifists are eternally right.

Old Blandford Church built in 1732, where in old days on Sunday morning the Virginia planters gathered to worship, has now become a Battle Abbey enriched with brasses and memorials and with each state of the Confederacy represented by a very splendid memorial window.

* * *

We passed through the outskirts of Richmond whose towering skyline would suggest an even bigger city than it has become, and lay the night at Fredericksburg, a city always associated with George Washington because his family had been prominent thereabouts for three generations before George was born. The little city lies in what has been called "The Cockpit of the Civil War" and five major battle-fields lie within a half-hour's drive. Then through Washington and into the pleasant state of Maryland, which for me will always hold delightful memories of long past Farm Institute days. Crossing Pennsylvania we were among the Pennsylvania Dutch whom I believe are in some respects at least to be deemed the Master Farmers of the Northeastern States. In the very near future I expect to return to them and see what a New York dairyman can learn from this—in a way—peculiar people. Concerning this trip I shall now use the phrase of Rudyard Kipling "But that is another story."

Kernels, Screenings *and* Chaff

By H. E. BABCOCK.

WORD has just come in over the radio that the Republican State Convention is about to nominate Attorney Thomas E. Dewey of New York City for governor by acclamation. The commentator adds that Dewey will be permitted to name his associates on the Republican ticket.

So far as I know Mr. Dewey has no agricultural background which especially qualifies him to be the governor of a great agricultural state, nor have I heard of any interest on his part in agricultural matters. I do not claim, however, to be fully informed about Mr. Dewey.

What concerns me more in connection with Mr. Dewey's candidacy is that his leading sponsor is reputed to be making deals with Labor in an endeavor to secure Labor's support for the election of Mr. Dewey as governor. This sponsor, so far as I know, has not interested himself in the agricultural problems of the state, nor has he consulted farm sentiment. Probably he believes that the upstate farm vote is in the bag.

Since the relationship between farmers and organized labor is one of the most delicate situations in this country and since it appears to be a matter of record that Mr. Dewey's supporters have at least been closely associated with radical labor leaders, it looks to me as though it was up to Mr. Dewey if he runs for governor, to let farmers know how much he is obligated to organized labor and just how free he is to acquaint himself with agricultural problems and to deal with them without prejudice or handicaps.

* * *

Electric Fences

From our experience, it seems that the electric fence is here to stay. Except that we have not found it practical with sheep, we are using electric fencing to control all kinds of livestock. We will soon have our Coy Glen Farms entirely fenced with one strand of charged barbed wire in place of the old five-and six-strand wire fences. Removing these heavy fences and replacing them with the almost invisible electric fence improves the looks of a farm a lot.

We have also found the electric fence a very practical way of fencing meadows for fall grazing. It seems to me that the universal adoption of electrical fencing will further improve the possibilities of our northeastern states as a natural grazing area. The cost of fencing will be cut at least seventy-five per cent. Better grazing management of pastures will become practical and meadows will be more freely utilized for fall grazing.

Since we have our milk market more than satisfied, it seems to me that electrical fencing will therefore just naturally result in the Northeast raising more beef, pork, and mutton. This trend will be all for the good, especially if in due time modern refrigeration is made universally available to farmers so that they can make better utilization of their home-grown meats.

* * *

Chopping Soybeans

Early in September we attempted to cure soybeans for hay in cocks and to chop up this hay and blow it into one of our mows at Sunnygables. When we undertook this procedure we knew in advance that we might be headed for trouble. Well, we ran smack into it!

Our first mistake was to attempt to make the beans into hay. We have tried it several times and have never been very successful. Our silos were full, however, so we couldn't put them in the silos. Well, we cocked them up. There were several days of nice sunshiny weather and the beans seemed to cure nicely in the cock. At this point we made our second mistake. We should have hauled them in long and in this manner gotten them quickly into the barn. Instead, we tried chopping them. We chopped up only one load, but it was enough. The chopped beans heated immediately and badly! We had to fork the pile over several times to avoid spoilage. Meantime, the weather changed and for a couple of weeks our cocked soybeans took an almost daily drenching. We now have them in the barn, but they look like pretty poor feed.

Once more we are resolved not to make any more soybeans into hay. The place to put them is into the silos with just enough phosphoric acid to keep them.

* * *

Winter Barley

Heavy rains have delayed the sowing of all of our winter grain. We are not much worried about our wheat acreage but I am afraid that our barley is going in too late. I am recording here that we are drilling a piece of between ten and twelve acres to winter barley on September 28. The only strain of winter barley we are trying out this year is a smooth-awned kind which has a very stiff straw. We had this seed shipped to us from Virginia.

While, as I have reported several times, we had a pretty good yield of all of the kinds of winter barley we tested last year, we have discarded all but the one strain because of weak straw or because of barbed awns. In other words, if we can't grow a winter barley which in addition to living well and yielding well stands up and can be handled comfortably, we aren't going to bother with the crop.







September marks the beginning of the lambing season at Sunnygables. This year our crossbred ewes, despite short pasturage as a result of the very dry summer, are in tiptop condition. Our lambs are coming big and strong. I give credit for the fine condition of this flock at least partly to our ration of legume ensilage last winter made with phosphoric acid. Certainly this ensilage didn't hurt them.

(Right): We like to use Southdown rams on our crossbred Dorset merino ewes for hothouse lambs. These fellows are belly-deep in white clover.

* * *

Sunnygables Livestock

In the August 27 issue I printed an inaccurate and incomplete list of the livestock we expect to winter at Sunnygables. Since this list was printed I have been embarrassed several times by visitors checking up.

Incidentally, if any guarantee were needed for the authenticity of what I write here on this page, the hundreds of visitors who have stopped at the farm this summer supply it. I just can't report things wrongly or even indulge in a little legitimate exaggeration without having some visitor point out my error. Of course, it is all done good naturedly and I really enjoy tremendously the keen interest which so many hundreds of farmers take in what goes on at Sunnygables.

Our plans are all laid for my son to split his farm off from our Sunnygables operation on January first, 1939. The Larchmont Farm, on which he lives, is not yet very well stocked. Just what we will put on it to consume the immense amount of roughage Howard raises up there we have not yet decided. I am waiting for him to take the lead in making the decision.

At **Sunnygables,** however, while we are not overstocked, we are carrying about the poultry and livestock which we consider ideal. When we go into winter quarters we expect to have on hand the following livestock and poultry:

Cattle—Approximately 50 head of Guernsey cows, heifers, and calves. Most of these are purebreds. Approximately the same number of Angus cows, steers, and calves.

Sheep—Between 125 and 150 fall-lambing ewes. Around 50 spring-lambing ewes and 60 to 100 lambs.

Hogs—5 brood sows, between 40 and 50 pigs on feed.

Horses—A work team and a saddle mare; perhaps one or two colts.

Poultry—2200 layers, of which between 1500 and 1600 are heavies.

Turkeys—Between 50 and 100.

We have plenty of room and roughage to carry this amount of livestock. We have our own home-grown wheat for our poultry and enough home-grown grain to go a long way toward grain feeding our livestock.



Protective SERVICE BUREAU

MEMBER AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST PROTECTIVE SERVICE

Conducted by H. L. COSLINE

Promise Ignored

"A Mr. Morgan who claimed to be a salesman for the General Electric Company tried to sell me a refrigerator and when I told him I could not afford it he made me an offer — If I bought a refrigerator which he could send prospects to inspect and which I would recommend, he agreed to give me $2.00 for each refrigerator sold in this locality. He also stated that this was a plan which he was instituting with the cooperation of the General Electric Company and was to be kept a secret. I figured on his commission checks to help me pay the monthly installment but they have not arrived."

The General Electric Company, a concern of unquestioned reliability, tells us that they have no such agreement with any Mr. Morgan and that they do not have a man by that name in their employ in northern New York. It appears that this man is working for a concern selling General Electric refrigerators and that the proposition was arranged with customers *entirely on his own responsibility.*

This is the second complaint we have had from northern New York, and two letters sent to addresses given us have been returned. We will be glad to call this to Mr. Morgan's attention if we can learn his present address.

* * *

Ralph Burdick Still Missing

A year ago Labor Day, 16-year-old Ralph Burdick of Madison, N. Y., left home. A notice of his disappearance was published in *American Agriculturist* last December, and readers were asked to be on the lookout for him as it was thought he might have returned to New York State and got a job on a farm.

His mother now writes to us again, and we are publishing her letter in the hope that some of our readers may know of Ralph's whereabouts:

"Last fall you were very kind in printing a request for my son, Ralph Burdick, to come home, and I am asking if you would do so again. We tried to locate him in Needles, California, after his telegram came, and we have been trying ever since through radio and city police. Also I have written many letters and telegrams to places where we had reports of his being seen or of some youth being injured who might be my son, but all have proved futile.

"If anyone really knows where he is and would tell him we have been trying to locate him ever since the message from Needles, California, I would appreciate it.

"Thanking you for your kindness in the past and begging you to help me once more, I remain,

Yours truly,

Mrs. Charles Austen,
Madison, N. Y."

Ralph is nearly six feet tall, weighed about 140 pounds when he left home, has light golden brown hair, hazel eyes, a fair complexion with rosy cheeks, and was sixteen years old last July 3rd. As he is so tall, he would pass for an older boy. If you have seen or know of a boy who answers this description, and who you think might be Ralph Burdick, please get in touch with his mother at once.

* * *

Thanks!

Many thanks for the help you have given me. I received a card from the nursery saying that they would duplicate my order free of charge. I have to thank the *American Agriculturist* Service Bureau for this and it shows that it is worth while to be a subscriber of that good and worthy paper.—*Mrs. C. S., Sparrowbush, N. Y.*

* * *

I want to thank you kindly for the assistance that you gave us in this matter for I feel quite sure that we would not have received any money yet had it not been for the interest you took in our behalf.—*C. B. O., Erieville, N. Y.*

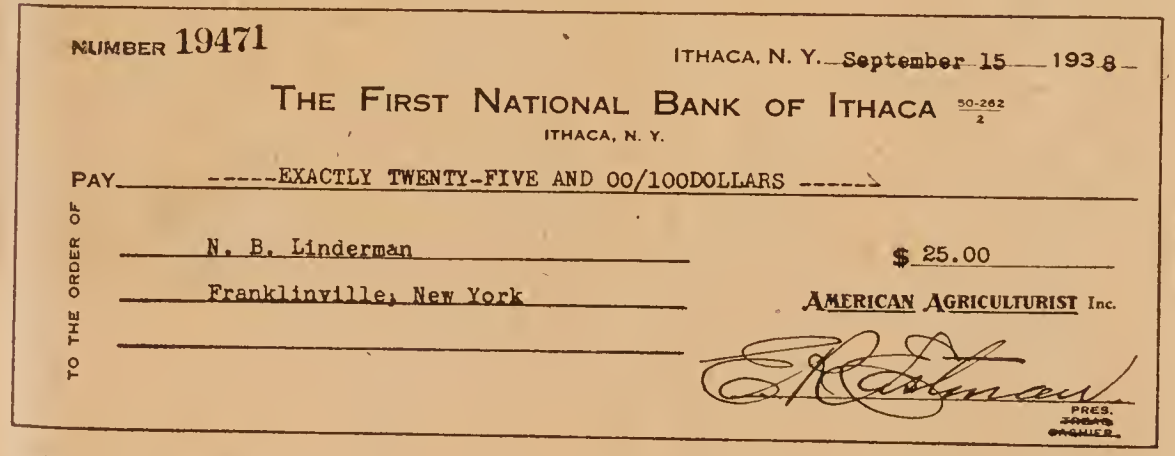
* * *

I received a post office money order on May 11th for the full amount due me.

I know if it had not been for your efforts I should never have received this money and I extend my sincere thanks and gratitude to you.—*R. W. S., Freedom, Maine.*

* * *

Am this day in receipt of check for $10. refunded on order of chicks. I am very grateful to you for your action which has produced prompt results. Surely the work your department is doing to straighten out such matters for your subscribers is worthy of the highest praise.—*R. E. H., North Pitcher, N. Y.*



Reward Check Goes to Cattaraugus County, N. Y.

A REWARD check for $25 goes to N. B. Linderman of Franklinville, N. Y. Mr. Linderman sold some maple syrup to Ted Williamson and accepted a check for $10 in payment. The check was protested, and Williamson was sentenced to thirty days in the county jail and was ordered to pay the $10. Failure to do so resulted in an extra ten days on the sentence.

This Service Bureau reward is offered for information leading to the arrest, conviction and imprisonment for at least thirty days of anyone who swindles or defrauds a subscriber who at the time has an *American Agriculturist* Service Bureau sign on his property. The reward is not given for the arrest and imprisonment of a person stealing property.

It is a misdemeanor to give a check without money in the bank to cover it, and on several occasions the Service Bureau has ruled that giving a check without having money in the bank involves deception, and therefore that a case of this sort comes within the rules of the reward.

The main reason why the Service Bureau offers this reward is to encourage our subscribers to prosecute and thus to convince all with whom our subscribers may have dealings that it is not safe to "cut corners" when dealing with an *American Agriculturist* subscriber. If you are a subscriber, be sure you have a Service Bureau sign posted as that is one of the requirements for payment of this reward.



THE ROADS ARE SLIPPERY



THESE FOLKS WERE PAID

Minnie C. Carrier, Fulton, N. Y. — Auto collision—multiple contusions	30.00	Bert LaClair, R. 2, Claremont, N. H. — Auto collision—inj. arm.	17.44
Frances O. Senter, Stephentown Center, N. Y. — Auto accident—conc. brain.	50.00	George C. McBain, W. Lebanon, N. H. — Hay wagon overturned—inj. back.	7.86
Mrs. Lizzie Rich, R. 5, Ithaca, N. Y. — Auto overturned—frac. ribs, bruises & shock.	90.00	Helen R. Cardinal, Farmington, N. H. — Auto accident—injuries.	7.14
Bert E. Rich, R. 5, Ithaca, N. Y. — Auto overturned—frac. ribs, cont. shoulder.	122.86	Amelia Jesikewich, R. 1, Pelham, N. H. — Wagon accident—cut arm.	54.28
J. R. Bull, R. 2, Ithaca, N. Y. — Auto struck bridge—bruises & cuts.	15.00	Howard Adams, Northwood, N. H. — Auto collision—frac. ribs, inj. back.	90.00
R. L. Harris, Fabius, N. Y. — Thrown from load of hay—broken bone foot.	30.00	Mrs. Cora R. Robie, Bristol, N. H. — Auto accident—injuries.	10.00
Lee L. Schellinger, McGraw, N. Y. — Struck by auto—comp. frac. tibia & fibula.	30.00	Ethel A. Fish, Chester Depot, Vt. — Auto accident—dislocated hip & cut face.	10.00
Mrs. Lillian Todd, Henrietta, N. Y. — Auto hit tree—gen. bruises.	8.57	Leon S. McFarland, R. 2, St. Johnsbury, Vt. — Auto accident—cut elbow & shin.	40.00
Peter Young, R. 1, Averill Park, N. Y. — Auto accident—cont. chest.	28.57	Philip O. Newton, R. 2, St. Albans, Vt. — Auto accident—cut arm.	31.43
Leonard Perry, R. 1, Rossie, N. Y. — Auto accident—cut scalp.	27.14	Colin Austin, R. 3, St. Johnsbury, Vt. — Auto collision—cut scalp, body contusions.	20.00
Charles O'Connor, R. 2, Savannah, N. Y. — Hit by car—eye injury.	30.00	H. C. Artus, Enosburg Falls, Vt. — Auto accident—lacerated knee.	17.14
Theodore R. Quay, Berne, N. Y. — Auto accident—sprained ankle.	25.71	Mrs. B. C. Wood Jones, Wilmington, Vt. — Auto collision—frac. ankle, bruises & shock.	65.00
Carrie Gardinier, R. 4, Little Falls, N. Y. — Wagon accident—frac. ribs.	22.14	Lewis K. Wilder, R. 1, So. Vernon, Mass. — Auto accident—injuries.	90.00
Berton T. Finch, Eden, N. Y. — Auto collision—injuries.	12.86	Elizabeth Warner, Sunderland, Mass. — Auto collision—bruises.	30.00
Kenneth Calhoun, Davenport, N. Y. — Wagon overturned—inj. shoulder.	30.00	Michael H. Britt, Amherst, Mass. — Struck by auto—injuries.	15.00
Everett J. Corssman, Delmar, N. Y. — Auto collision—frac. rib.	30.00	Mrs. Edith Michaud, Waterville, Me. — Auto collision—inj. chest, wrist & leg.	130.00
William E. Reckner, R. 4, Troy, N. Y. — Auto overturned—inj. shoulder.	35.71	Henry A. Isleib, R. 2, East Hampton, Conn. — Auto collision—contusions & sprained back.	30.00
Joseph Sekel, R. 1, Fort Plain, N. Y. — Auto overturned—inj. face and back	12.86	Mrs. Myrtle Kirkpatrick, R. 2, Sewell, N. J. — Truck accident—cont. arms & thighs.	42.86
Fred B. Snyder, R. 2, Berne, N. Y. — Auto accident—injuries.	28.57	Merle Kepler, R. 1, Middletown, Md. — Struck by mower—bruised knee.	15.00

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To 8,256 A.A. policyholders

The G.L.F. Page

"The basis of a sound business cooperative is voluntary use by fully informed patrons."



FALL FEEDING PLANS

These fine Guernseys are part of the herd of Alfonso Gioia near Hilton, N. Y. There are fifteen milkers in the herd, and several of them are record-makers. For high producing cows like these, Super Exchange Dairy is the first-choice feed, and Mr. Gioia has fed it for nearly four years.

SEVERAL FACTORS—chief of which is the constructive step recently taken by dairymen to stabilize their industry—are operating to improve milk prices. Feed supplies are good, and prices should remain low unless war upsets the applecart. The G.L.F. cooperative mixing and distribution service is now able to operate at the lowest margins in its history.

With these facts in mind, it is time for dairymen to plan their fall and winter feeding program.

Feed Should Match Roughage

With good hay which is at least one-third clover or alfalfa, 18% Legume Dairy fills the bill. When hay is less than one-third legumes, 20% Exchange or Super Exchange should be used. Milk Maker and Super Milk Maker are 24% feeds for use with hay containing no legumes. The approved flexible formula feeds provide the most feeding value for the money. The super feeds have fixed formulas, and are used principally for high-producing herds.

Pasture Feed

Rains have stretched out the pasture season in many areas, improving both permanent pastures and after-feed in meadows. In such cases 20% Cow Feed still fits into the picture for another few weeks. It is an excellent feed, high in T.D.N. but low in cost, made especially for cows on pasture. It contains 3½% fat instead of the 4% which is standard for the regular G.L.F. feeds.

New Supplemental Feed

For farmers who have large quantities of home-grown grains, a new 34% Dairy Supplement has been developed. This high protein feed makes it possible to use a very high percentage of home-grown grain in the mixture, and still get a balanced feed. The new feed is very rich in soybean oil meal. (See column 4.) Here are a few simple formulas for home-mixing:

A 16% DAIRY FEED
800 lbs. Milk Maker
1200 lbs. Home-Grown Grains
or
600 lbs. 30% Dairy Supplement
1400 lbs. Home-Grown Grains
or
450 lbs. 34% Dairy Supplement
1550 lbs. Home-Grown Grains

AN 18% DAIRY FEED
1000 lbs. Milk Maker
1000 lbs. Home-Grown Grains
or
800 lbs. 30% Dairy Supplement
1200 lbs. Home-Grown Grains
or
600 lbs. 34% Dairy Supplement
1400 lbs. Home-Grown Grains

A 20% DAIRY FEED
1400 lbs. Milk Maker
600 lbs. Home-Grown Grains
or
1000 lbs. 30% Dairy Supplement
1000 lbs. Home-Grown Grains
or
800 lbs. 34% Dairy Supplement
1200 lbs. Home-Grown Grains

★

Raising Good Heifers at Low Cost

COWS ARE HIGHER in relation to the general price level than they were a year ago. Economists call this "an increase in the purchasing power of cows." Good meat prices, improvement in milk prices, and restrictions on the interstate shipment of cattle have combined to raise the value of cows.

It is more economical to raise heifers than to buy them; and whether heifers are raised for herd replacements or for sale, it is now more than ever important to raise them well.

Good healthy calves, gaining a pound and a half a day, can be raised simply and economically by the dry calf starter method which was developed at Cornell University. It is safe, labor-saving, and more economical than liquid milk or gruel feeding. To grow big, husky calves up to six months of age requires on the average 350 pounds whole milk, 275 pounds G.L.F. Calf Starter, 300 pounds G.L.F. Fitting Ration, and 600 pounds of good mixed hay.

★

Soybean Oil Meal Best Buy

A WELL-KNOWN FEED AUTHORITY says: "Soybean oil meal is high in protein of excellent quality, which dovetails in with the proteins from corn and oats, other home-grown feeds, and other by-products, and makes the protein quality of the finished mixture adequate.

"Soybean oil meal, with a T.D.N. content of 1610 pounds to the ton, is the highest in digestibility of the common oil meals. With the expected large crop of soybeans about to be harvested, soybean oil meal will prove to be our cheapest source of high protein nutrients this winter. Every farmer should know that it is a cheaper and better source of feeding value at present prices than either cottonseed or linseed oil meal. It may be used in large quantities in rations to furnish protein without any fear of overfeeding."

★

Feeding Chart Sent on Request

G.L.F. has prepared a large wall chart entitled "Winter in the Dairy Stable"—showing how much grain should be fed in relation to production, and giving complete directions for feeding calves. It is printed on heavy waterproof paper, suitable for posting in the stable. A copy may be had free of charge by writing to the G.L.F. Mailing Room, Ithaca, N. Y.

Raised on the dry calf starter method, this Holstein calf gained an average of 1.56 pounds per day from her second to her twentieth week.



COOPERATIVE G.L.F. EXCHANGE, INC.

ITHACA, NEW YORK

OCTOBER 22, 1938



AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

FIVE YEARS FOR $3.00 — THREE YEARS FOR $2.00 — PUBLISHED EVERY OTHER WEEK

Cooperation

Where It Counts

By REV. HUGH A. MORAN *

DRIVING through a certain fertile valley in upstate New York, I came upon a lovely old village, with white houses on shady streets and a river that goes meandering by beneath an old red bridge. When I caught my first glimpse of this village from the river road, I saw a graceful white spire pointing heavenward above the tree tops, and my heart was lifted up. And then, around the next bend, I saw two more churches—three in all for a tiny settlement of not over 300 inhabitants, and I thought sadly that the very thing which should promote unity in the community was dividing it.

Just two miles further down the road, I came upon another small village, and there I counted four more churches—altogether seven within two miles. The lower village was originally settled by the Dutch, and of course theirs was a Dutch Reformed Church. Then a group of English Baptists moved in, and about the same time some Scotch Presbyterians. Their descendants had largely intermarried, or moved away. If ever there were a reason for these competing churches, I thought, it had long since disappeared.

That was two years ago, and since then great changes have taken place in those village churches. One has been closed and ceased to exist. Of the remaining six, five have formed themselves into one "larger parish" with a staff of two ministers and a woman who is a trained director of religious education. Instead of the thin trickle of spiritual life which the churches used separately to give to their communities, they now operate with a unified program and provide far more amply for their people as a whole. There is now a men's club, an active young people's group, a spring conference, a summer camp with special periods for mothers, for young people, and for children. There is a dramatic society and a daily vacation Bible School. The school bus brings the children to Sunday School. Also, a large percentage of the children are given weekday religious instruction in cooperation with the school, and at the request of their parents.

Speaking of daily religious education, I know how much such training means, for I can see its effect in the lives of the young people who come to Cornell from schools where they have had this training. And I am profoundly convinced that if this republic of ours is to stand, and our free institutions to endure, some such system of teaching the principles of morality and religion as I have described must be extended to the rest of the counties of these United States.

Here at Cornell, we have founded a Christian Rural Fellowship and Institute, which is at the same time the Rural Department of New York State Council of Churches. This Institute, whose Board of Directors includes such men as Rev. Fred E. Dean, past-Chaplain of New York State Grange, Dr. A. K. Getman, director of State Schools of Agriculture, E. R. Eastman, editor of *American Agriculturist,* and other men representing major rural interests in this State—aims to promote rural church unity and cooperation by studying overlapping and inefficient church situations and offering recommendations for a solution.

Our idea is to provide a field service, paralleling for the rural church the extension service of the State College of Agriculture. During the past two years, Dr. Mark Rich, field secretary of the Institute, has been invited to visit many rural communities in New York State to help the people in them plan some form of cooperative religious work. In fact, more requests for such help have been received than Dr. Rich has been able to undertake.

The Institute also maintains a general educational program through bulletins, radio broadcasts, institutes of rural church workers —in other words, it does all it can, with the resources at its command, to develop religious unity and an efficient program in communities which are willing to avail themselves of its services.

"Cooperative religion" was put into practice here at Cornell as far back as 18 years ago, under the leadership of the Rev. Richard H.—"Dick"—Edwards. At that time we were uniting the workers of five Protestant denominations to carry on religious work here among university students. Later a Jewish Rabbi, a Roman Catholic priest, and several varieties of Protestants were added to this united religious staff, and I have seen its work grow and prosper during these (*Turn to Page* 23)



The little white church in the vale — Will it find strength in unity?

* Dr. Moran is secretary of the Rural Institute for Religious Workers which works in cooperation with the New York State Council of Churches.

FARMERS MUST FIGHT C. I. O. — SEE PAGE 3.

UNITED WE STAND... and Prosper



Here's how

SELFISH INTERESTS Will Try to Regain Control

Once again we can see propaganda creeping into the fight for A LIVING PRICE FOR MILK. But now it is more subtle. Those who would take control away from the farmers will try to make farmers believe that they can make more money without co-operatives. Brokers, selfish dealers and stooges will try to persuade farmers they no longer need co-operatives. Small co-operatives will be told that they should have the small price advantages they used to have.

We may be sure of this fact: If farmers lose control of their surplus NOW, it will be due to farmers themselves seeking a petty advantage, urged on by selfish brokers or dealers.

Guard the Structure You've Built!

The strength of the united dairy farmers has been shown and tested. Today for the first time in the history of the New York milk shed the farmers are in control of their own milk. And farmers everywhere should understand that all of this has been accomplished by their efforts alone—they have done it through their Co-operatives.

As Al Smith would say, *"Let's look at the record."*

It was the CO-OPERATIVE effort of farmers which secured Federal and State help

It was the CO-OPERATIVE effort of farmers which defeated the dealer propaganda and the opposition of one farm paper.

It was the CO-OPERATIVE effort of farmers which made it impossible for the chiseling dealers to get cheap surplus milk and reap unearned profits at the expense of farmers.

It is the CO-OPERATIVE job of farmers to provide plant and handling facilities for surplus milk.

It is well to understand that government, both State and Federal, have had nothing to do as yet with what has been achieved. The governments are merely providing the machinery with which the CO-OPERATIVES may work.

And here's some more of the record:

It was the PRESSURE of the farmers working through their CO-OPERATIVES which caused the dealers to sign up—not the Federal and State governments—nor the dealers' wish to be helpful.

It was the PRESSURE of farmers working through their CO-OPERATIVES which kept the surplus away from the chiseling dealers.

It will be the PRESSURE of the farmers working through their CO-OPERATIVES which must be used to make certain that the dealers REPORT and PAY.

It is the PRESSURE of farmers who, if they will join and stick to their CO-OPERATIVES, can keep control of the milk industry and get A LIVING PRICE FOR THEIR MILK.

We haven't reached our goal as yet, but we're on our way to A LIVING PRICE FOR MILK. The job can only be completed if farmers STICK TOGETHER *NOW* even while those who would defeat us are spreading their propaganda in their effort to weaken us. What we have done so far HAS BEEN THE RESULT *ONLY* OF THE FARMER'S OWN EFFORT. What we accomplish in the future must be by the farmer's own effort. Stick together and strengthen your co-operatives and the milk checks will grow for us all. Every farmer must take a part in this great fight.

Published by the Thousands of Farmers Who Through Their Co-Operatives Constitute the Metropolitan Milk Producers Bargaining Agency

FARMERS *must fight* C.I.O.

THE WRITER of the following letter is exactly right. The labor union activities of the C. I. O. are dangerous to agriculture. It is time to act, and the way to act is to change the Wagner Labor Act. We beg of you, therefore, not to let this go by default. Put the labor subject on the programs of the local meetings of all of your farm organizations this fall, study the Wagner Labor Act, and then pass resolutions and write letters or telegrams to your congressional representatives to get this unfair legislation changed.

Here is the letter:

"I have been interested in both your articles on the C. I. O. Probably it does not need a suggestion from me and you probably intend in time to do what I think is necessary; namely, after presenting the facts to the farmers, then to keep hammering at them to take the initiative toward getting modifications of the Wagner Labor Law. They have a number of channels through which they can move; namely, the agricultural papers, the Grange, Farm Bureau Federation, the Cooperative Council, and other similar agencies; also, by correspondence with their congressmen and senators.

"I think a program will have to be laid before them, and just what the modifications in the Labor Law should be. All this seems to me calls for taking up the subject of labor relations at Grange meetings, etc., and perhaps getting the Cooperative Council, or the Grange, or the Farm Bureau Federation to draft proposed changes in the Labor Law with respect to agriculture. There is also a broader field; namely, to pick up the material that the Roosevelt Commission brought back from Europe, especially as applies to the system used in Sweden, to bring about a fairer Labor Law and to prohibit the interference with the movement of food and perishable crops.

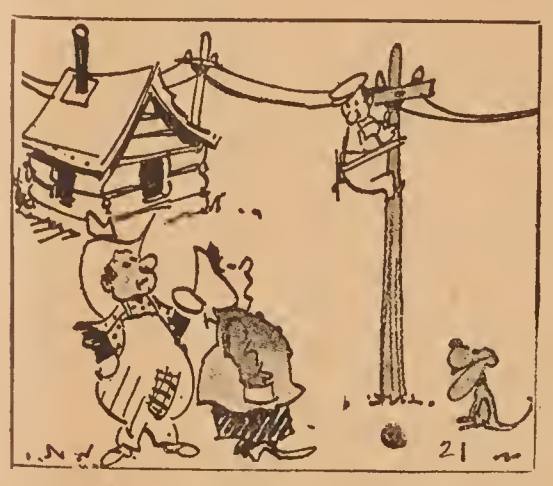
"The only catch in what I have to say is that it is perfectly obvious that the C. I. O. has changed its policy with reference to timing the drive on agricultural workers. We expected it this summer; it looks to me as though they had decided that, between the distressed condition of agriculture and the distressed condition of the C. I. O., and the automobile industry and some others, they should lay off agriculture awaiting better agricultural and perhaps general economic conditions and until they could consolidate their gains in the industrial field.

"I realize it is hard to get the farmers aroused on the subject when everything is quiet on the "eastern front". Nothing is so important in this connection as strikes here and there in canning factories, etc., but a plan at least could be adopted ready to put into effect when the time seems right. Maybe you think it is right, right now.

"I notice your article refers to the Hershey strike. When the organizers were supposedly run out of town, compulsory recognition came in through such instrumentalities as the United States Post Office and it is firmly entrenched today in the Hershey Plant and the Company long ago agreed to disband its company union. My point being, resistance by farmers in widely separated communities and in relatively few instances, while it has value as news to farmers, is ineffective by way of getting results.

"It seems to me that labor goes on the theory that it is easier to conquer if you at first divide; so, they have divided up the industries for unionization in separate areas and have divided up the classes of industry and are proceeding to take them on in sequence on the theory that no one industry and no one particular locality is as capable of resisting as would otherwise be the case if they moved against an area or against all kinds of business at the same time.

"I realize that this is a "hot" subject, and, even in the interests of justice, those who take on the job will be accused of being against the best interests of labor. On the other hand, eventually, we will have a sane and sensible Labor Law and those who help bring it about in the course of the next few years will deserve the thanks both of the laborer and the employer, and the country.—*S. P., N. Y.*



"That's a powerful long clothes line you're puttin' up — what are you aimin' to do, start a laundry?

New Dairy Cattle Breeding Service Organized at Ithaca

By FRED MORRIS.

ON FRIDAY, September 16, a group of over 50 dairymen from the farm bureaus in Seneca, Cayuga, Cortland, Broome, Tioga, and Tompkins counties met in Wing Hall at the New York State College of Agriculture to form the first state association for the artificial breeding of dairy cattle.

The president is Ray Albrectsen, a dairy farmer living near Ithaca; secretary-treasurer is Ernest Lamb, Lisle (Broome County), New York. The other directors are Ralph Space, Dryden; F. VanSchaick, Cortland; George Brown, Berkshire; Harry Petzold, Newark Valley; and A. Personius, Genoa.

The membership is made up of dairy farmers who live within a radius of about twenty miles of Ithaca, and who believe in the possibilities of greatly improving the quality of dairy cattle by means of artificial insemination. The first association is located at Ithaca to make it possible for the research agencies at the colleges of agriculture and veterinary medicine to work closely with the supervisor in the development of techniques. Breeders are joining the association with the understanding that it is an experiment and they will regard it as such until it has been proven otherwise under practical dairy farming conditions.

By April 1, 1939, it should be possible for the extension service and the farm bureaus of the state to extend this kind of an organization to other sections. The first association should provide experience in methods of organizing such associations and in the handling of details for the mating of bulls of proven ability to large numbers of females.

AT THE NEW YORK WORLD'S FAIR —

BEACON Dairy Rations

chosen exclusively for

"The DAIRY WORLD of TOMORROW"

WHAT could be more fitting? A world's fair—featuring the world's finest! And Beacon Dairy Rations—featuring feeds that have blazed new trails to better feeding service!

That's why the Borden Company—in its unique "Dairy World of Tomorrow" exhibit at the New York World's Fair—selected Beacon Dairy Rations exclusively, for the choice herd of 150 purebred dairy cows. These outstanding cows will be handled under the Walker-Gordon System and milked on the famous Rotolactor.

The Beacon Milling Company, Inc.
Cayuga, N. Y.

DON'T FAIL to see the "Dairy World of Tomorrow" at the New York World's Fair. Don't fail to ask about the feeding schedules of Beacon Feeds! For a complete story of Beacon Feeds, write for a Free Copy of "Profitable Dairy Management."

BEACON Dairy Rations

THE Editorial PAGE

BY E. R. EASTMAN

Address all mail for Editorial or Advertising departments to American Agriculturist, Savings Bank Building, Ithaca, New York.

Farmers Tired of Crop Meddling

SICK AND tired of years of government meddling with crop control while farm prices continue to toboggan, Corn Belt farmers have risen in revolt. (See Slants, Page 10 this issue.)

I have just had a visit with R. Lowell McDaniel, a farmer from Illinois, who described in detail the growing resentment of plain farmers in Illinois and Indiana against regimentation by government crop control. He said that a few friends in one county, realizing that crop control backed by regimentation was heading the farmer for ruin, met to talk the matter over and decided to call a meeting. It was expected that maybe a hundred or two hundred farmers would come, but 1500 attended the first meeting—so many that the meeting place was not nearly large enough to hold all of them.

As a result of this meeting there was organized the Corn Belt Liberty League, which aims to preserve the independence of the American farmer, to oppose compulsion of farmers and restrictions as to crops and farming methods, and to preserve the constitutional rights of all engaged directly or indirectly in agricultural activities. Adopted at the first meeting was a resolution which stated that the present agricultural law is so designed "that it can be used to bring about through threats or inducements the adoption of compulsory features which strike at the very heart of individual liberty and the farmer's right to operate his farm as he sees fit."

Mr. McDaniel said that the Liberty League has spread like wildfire, and on their own initiative Central West farmers are putting up signs on their farms which read: *"Government Crop Meddlers Stay Off!"*

Greatly disturbed by this farm revolt right in his own corn belt, Secretary Wallace has been holding meetings with farmers, urging them to have patience and to give the law a chance, *and suggesting more and more similar schemes to help the distressing situation.*

Now, I confess to some sympathy for Secretary Wallace, whom I have always believed to be perfectly sincere in his very keen desire to help farmers. And it should be said that the government is doing many effective things to help agriculture. Some features of the Triple A law, particularly as it has been worked out in the Northeast, are excellent. Everyone must approve the efforts to conserve the soil, government surplus buying has been a great help this fall, and so are the efforts of the Department of Agriculture to find new uses for farm products.

If Secretary Wallace would only concentrate more on these constructive measures, and would stop trying to manage every individual farm in America, how much more he could do. Furthermore, he and other government officials have had the suggestion time and again that if instead of regulating farms they would regulate our money so as to give us an honest dollar, that would do more than all the other schemes put together to help bring agriculture and industry out of the dumps.

American Agriculturist has repeatedly pointed out from the beginning of the Triple A scheme that crop control could never work, because the government could not regulate the weather, and we have never believed that the American farmer would stand for the regimentation and government meddling with individual farms that were necessary even to make a beginning at crop control. Results are even worse than we thought they would be. The farmer has given up his rights and his independence, and in return farm prices are very nearly the lowest in history and farm taxes are the highest.

But the sad lesson apparently has no effect, for government officials state that the Triple A law must be strengthened, and more and more schemes tried, including a return to the processing taxes which the Supreme Court of the United States declared unconstitutional.

We wish the Corn Belt farmers success in their revolt. It is about time this dangerous nonsense was headed in. It will be eventually, for there is no mistaking the growing temper of the American farmer. As one said recently with considerable emphasis: "What I want from government is a darn good letting alone!" My hope is that farmers in their rage do not kick the good things out of the window with the bad.

Those September Milk Prices

IT WILL not be long now before dairymen of the New York milk shed will get their September milk checks. These checks will not be as high as you would like, of course, but preliminary estimates show that they will be much higher than I thought they could be when I saw the surplus of milk piling up early in September and realized how low consumer purchasing power is.

If you compare these milk prices with those which farmers are receiving for other farm products this fall, you will agree that the comparison is favorable to milk. Milk prices would not have compared favorably, however, had it not been for the milk agreement. The new government milk agreement made it possible for the cooperatives and the milk dealers to cooperate to divert milk and to handle the immense surplus with the least loss. It made it possible to advance the consumer price in New York City, and to eliminate much of the chiselling that has been going on for years. The effect of these constructive measures will begin to show in the September price, and will continue to show in the months to come, providing, of course, that farmers and their milk organizations continue to work together and to support the milk marketing agreement.

New York Constitutional Amendments Explained

MR. COSLINE'S explanation of the proposed constitutional amendments to the New York State Constitution, which you will find on our New York news page (not in other editions) this time, is the clearest I have seen anywhere.

Stock Up With Apples

AS RECENTLY as fifty years ago nearly every farm had a home orchard, which produced fairly good apples, with the result that every farm cellar was well stocked with this grand and glorious fruit. In my boyhood not an evening passed without a great pan of apples on the table—that is, they were on the table when the evening started, in us at bedtime. What a lot they added to the joy of living as well as to the family's health during the long winter months!

Specialized farming, together with disease and insect pests, put most home orchards out of the running, so that now I am sure farmers in general eat comparatively few apples. May I make a suggestion? Within a day's drive of most of you who read this is one of the fine apple sections of the Northeast. What better holiday could you take than a drive into the apple country, where the trees are now loaded with the season's harvest, where you can buy direct from farmers at reasonable prices all the apples you can load into your car or truck. Farm families often drive long distances to get peaches. Why not do the same for apples? Eating them regularly means health and fun, and incidentally, you will be helping your fellow farmers, the fruit growers, at a time when city consumers are not buying so good because of the hard times.

Artificial Insemination Coming Fast

THE NEW science of artificial breeding promises to revolutionize the breeding of good farm animals. For many years progressive dairy farmers have recognized the great influence of a good dairy sire, but the get of such a sire is limited to not over 30 or 40 calves annually, and these all from dams in the immediate vicinity of where the sire is located. Now, using the principles of artificial breeding, one breeder association in Denmark bred approximately 1200 cows with only two bulls. Some New Jersey dairymen have joined together in a similar association, and they expect to breed 1,000 cows this year with two proved bulls. The New Jersey Association hires an experienced veterinarian to care for the sires and to inseminate the cows.

Look what the plan does. By it you can use a sire of proved value located hundreds of miles from the dam. You can cut out the cost of keeping and feeding a bull on the farm. You very largely eliminate the danger of spreading disease. Formerly it took the large part of a lifetime to establish a family of high-producing cows. Under this new plan it can be done very quickly.

What to Do About Chronic Borrowers?

"Modern tools are so expensive, and yet anyone hates to refuse a neighbor. But it has almost come to be a racket with some farmers, using neighbor's tools to do all their farm work. Often borrowers are better able to buy tools than people they borrow from. Sometimes borrowers own tools of the same kind but do not want to pay repairs and figure they can save money by using a neighbor's.

"Some borrowers generously lend your tools to second and third hand borrowers and the owner has to hunt all over the neighborhood for it, and then may find some part lost or broken and nobody willing to replace it. Some borrowers are mad if you wish to get your tools back to do your own work. I am not exaggerating. How can this be solved in a friendly way? Borrowers are insulted if you wish to charge a fair rental or if you refuse to loan."

THE WRITER of the above letter did not want us to use his name, but he has put his finger on a serious problem in almost every neighborhood. Now, I think that a little borrowing back and forth between neighbors is a friendly practice and sometimes helps to solve the deficiency in equipment by both neighbors. But the trouble is that the practice is so often abused. Who has any constructive suggestions as to how this problem might be solved without making trouble between neighbors, and without necessarily cutting out all friendly borrowing? Let us have some letters on the subject that we can pass on.

Eastman's Chestnut

A WESTERN farmer contested the foreclosure of an overdue mortgage held by some bankers. The farmer lost, and when informed that he would have to give up, burst into tears.

"Don't cry, please," one of the bankers said sympathetically, patting the farmer's shoulder. "Everything will come out all right."

"I'm not crying for myself", the farmer sobbed. "I'm crying when I think of you bankers going into the farming business!"

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NORTH AMERICAN *Travel Accident INSURANCE* PROTECTS FARM FOLKS

BY E. R. EASTMAN

MOTHER used to say, "The proof of the pudding is in the eating." Let's have a look at the proof of what the North American Travel Accident Insurance policies have done for northeastern farm folks since the service was started. Before me as I write are the names and addresses of all who, either personally or through heirs, have received help on one of these accident policies as a result of some travel accident. It requires a whole book just to print the names and addresses, and they make a total of 8,256. In that long list there is at least one in every neighborhood in the Northeast, and somebody, perhaps several, whom you know. These folks received this money when perhaps they had no other income, and at a time when there were doctors' and hospital bills to be met.

Supposing there was a city near you with a population of 39,500, and through some great catastrophe every soul in that city was killed at one time! The horror would so impress you that you would never forget it. Yet you pay little attention when someone tells you that 39,500 people were killed last year in this country by automobiles, 1,360,000 were injured, with an economic loss of $1,700,000,000. The death toll by cars every year is four-fifths as many as America's entire losses in the World War.

Appalled by this increasing number of automobile accidents, and realizing that very few farmers have any accident insurance protection, several years ago we of *American Agriculturist* studied plans by which farmers could best get protection from travel accidents at a cost which they could afford. Not wishing to go into the insurance business ourselves, after careful study and consideration, we finally made arrangements to permit the North American Accident Insurance Company to contract with our field representatives to handle this protcctive insurance service for farmers.

Before doing this we made very careful investigation of the North American Accident Insurance Company, and found that it is one of the oldest and best accident insurance companies in America, financially strong, and managed by high-character men and women whom we know personally. We compared the policies which North American offered with those offered by other companies, and found that the North American policies offered the best protection for thc least money of any policy that we could find. The North American is licensed in all Northeastern states.

Of course these policies are limited. How could they be otherwise for anywhere near the cost? Do you realize that a policy covering every kind of accident would cost many, many times the premium on these North American policies? What we wanted to find was a policy within the reach of farm people that would cover the accidents most likely to happen. The North American accident policies do just that. For example, if all that great army mentioned above who were killed or injured by cars last year had been insured by the North American accident policies they or their heirs would have received insurance money at a time when they most needed it.

High spots of exactly what the North American policies provide are outlined on this page. Study that outline, and then tell me where else you can get as much protection for the money.

Use your imagination and look with me into over 8,000 homes where live or lived all of that army of people or their loved ones who were helped by these accident policies. See the worry, the heartache, and the suffering that came from the accidents. Then remember that the one bright spot in the whole sad picture is the money which that family received from the North American accident insurance policy. If you love farm folks and are interested in their welfare and happiness, as I am, wouldn't you be glad that so many of them had at least some accident insurance protection which costs them little and may mean so much?

Don't let anybody tell you that your North American policy is not good property. Get it out and study it, and then put it away carefully, as you would any other prized possession. God forbid, ... but you or some member of your family may be the next to need it!

Some Interesting Letters

"PROUD TO BE INSURED"

North American Accident Company
Gentlemen:

The timely arrival of the North American Accident Insurance Company draft of $120 was greatly appreciated; such prompt and gracious service is a certain testimony of the integrity and stability of an insurance company with which I am proud to be insured. I cannot speak or write too highly of the service the company has rendered me, nor would I hesitate to recommend you wholeheartedly to others. —*L. F. Muller, R. 2, Torrington, Conn., July 2, 1938.*

* * *

THREE MONTHS IN HOSPITAL

North American Accident Insurance Company
Gentlemen:

We wish at this time to thank your company for the way in which they handled our claims last winter. We had only carried your insurance from August to November when we were in a severe accident with one of the Maine Central buses at Carmel, Maine on the Bangor Road. We were in the hospital for three months. At the time of our discharge from the hospital we were paid our claims in full, and feel that we can heartily recommend your insurance as an excellent one for every individual to have. — *Mr. and Mrs. James H. Dundas, Dexter, Maine, August 19, 1938.*

* * *

"SQUARE DEAL" PROTECTION

North American Accident Co.
Gentlemen:

I wish to acknowledge your check for $31.43, accident insurance, received by me, Sept. 24. It was much appreciated as I was working to obtain funds to attend Agricultural School and was unable to do so for three weeks following accident. I am sure that after the "square deal" I have received this insurance in our family will be kept up, indefinitely.—*P. O. Newton, R. 2, St. Albans, Vt.*

* * *

PROMPT, COURTEOUS TREATMENT

North American Accident Insurance Co., Chicago, Ill.
Gentlemen:

Mr. Israel and I wish to thank the North American Accident Insurance Company for the draft for $1,000.00 we received a few days ago for the loss of our son in an automobile accident.

We are so pleased over the prompt payment as some of our friends have been waiting for the results and we will be glad to recommend your company to any one. The money will come in very handy to pay the funeral and other expenses. We appreciate the courteous settlement and assure you the rest of our family will keep their policies.—*Mrs. Bert Israel, Wilson, N. Y., Feb. 7, 1938.*

* * *

TWO CARS COLLIDED!

North American Accident Insurance Company
Gentlemen:

Several months ago while I was on my way to go on duty, I was in an accident caused by two cars colliding at an intersection. I was unable to continue my work for five weeks. Although my policy had accidentally been misplaced, I obtained that number and notified the home office.

Thanks to you, I immcdiately received a check covering the full amount for my time lost off duty. There aren't enough words available to express how much I appreciate your kindness, patience and thoughtfulness in regards to a mis-placed policy.

I would like to tell millions of people about the benefit of your policies and if using this letter would help, you certainly have my permission to use it in any way possible. Thanking you again for your courtesy to your policy holders, I remain, *Bernice Doremus, R.N., Cooperstown, N. Y.*

* * *

WOULD NOT BE WITHOUT IT

North American Accident Insurance Company
Gentlemen:

Received the North American Accident Insurance Company's draft for $80.00 to pay for the time I was laid up from an automobile accident from October 2nd to November 29th. This draft was very much appreciated and any one could never go wrong in investing in your insurance. It is very economical and claims are promptly paid. I would not be without it and would advise everyone else to take out a policy before the accident happens.—*Mrs. Marjorie S. Clark, Sherburne, N. Y., March 7, 1938.*

Some Provisions of the North American "Limited Travel Accident Insurance" Policies

The $1.00 per year policy will pay you

$10.00 per week for as many as 13 weeks while totally disabled unable to work and will start immediately following accident.

$500.00 for loss of one or $1000.00 for loss of both eyes or both feet or both hands. Loss must be sustained within 30 days from date of accident.

$1000.00 to your family if you are killed instantly or die within 30 days from date of accident.

The above payments are made on travel accidents when the automobile in which the insured is riding is wrecked or disabled or if you are injured while traveling as a fare-paying passenger in a public conveyance as defined and provided for in the policy.

Policy also pays $500.00 for loss of life or $5.00 a week for as many as six weeks while totally disabled if the insured is struck by a moving vehicle while walking or standing on the street or public highway.

For 25c additional a policy will be issued which pays

All of the amounts in the manner as stated above and in addition $500.00 for loss of life or $5.00 per week for as many as six weeks while totally disabled as the result of being injured in an accident caused by the wrecking of a horse drawn wagon or sleigh or the wrecking of an automobile truck not used in the regular business of commercial hauling for hire.

Full benefits ages 15 to 59.

Half benefits ages 10 to 14 and 60 to 74.



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Mishawaka Rubber & Woolen Mfg. Co., 482 Water Street, Mishawaka, Ind.

BALL-BAND



STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC., REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912 AND MARCH 3, 1933.

Of American Agriculturist, Inc., published every other week at 10 N. Cherry Street, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., for October 1, 1938, State of New York, County of Tompkins, ss.

Before me, a notary public in and for the State and county aforesaid, personally appeared E. C. Weatherby, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the Secretary of The American Agriculturist, Inc., and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management (and if a daily paper, the circulation), etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 411, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to wit.

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor and business managers are:

Publisher, American Agriculturist, Inc., Ithaca, N. Y.; Editor, E. R. Eastman, Savings Bank Bldg., Ithaca, N. Y.; Managing Editor, E. R. Eastman, Savings Bank Bldg., Ithaca, N. Y.

2. That the owner is: (If owned by a corporation, its name and address must be stated and also immediately thereunder the names and addresses of stockholders owning or holding one per cent or more of total amount of stock. If not owned by a corporation, the names and addresses of the individual owners must be given. If owned by a firm, company, or other unincorporated concern, its name and address, as well as those of each individual member must be given). American Agriculturist Foundation, Inc., Ithaca, N. Y., (a membership corporation with no capital stock).

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent. or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: (If there are none, so state.) None.

4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders, and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear on the books of the company, but also, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting, is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association, or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock, bonds, or other securities than as so stated by him.

5. That the average number of copies of each issue of this publication sold or distributed, through the mails or otherwise, to paid subscribers during the six months preceding the date shown above is ..... (This information is required from daily publications only.)

E. C. Weatherby, Secretary.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 5th day of October, 1938.

(My commission expires March 31st, 1939).

(Seal) Margaret Stickle.

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A year ago 7½ doz. eggs bought 100 lbs. feed; today it takes only 4½ doz. eggs; all signs point to good profits for poultrymen; 10 acres, good 6-room home, barn, hen houses 12 x 72, three 20 x 40 each; poultry equipment included; easy terms; page 63 Free Catalog 2000 Bargains.

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Half are pure breds, 3 horses, tractor, reaper, binder, milking machine, corn harvester, full machinery, 20 acres oats, 5 acres wheat, 14 acres corn, etc., included; 205 acres, good 11-room house, Grade A barn, electricity; on macadam near city; grand value at $16,000, $4,000 down. W. S. Dickinson, STROUT REALTY, 19 Main St., CORTLAND, N. Y.

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How We Kill RATS!

By Our Readers

FOR THE last five years we have had rats which destroyed many dollars worth of crops stored in the barn. They even went down into our cellar and gnawed apples and potatoes. We fed them poison, but this did no good. Then we tried putting cement on pieces of bread. We dropped this into cracks and holes and it sure fixed the rats. We also put traps around the feed boxes which helped to kill them. Next, we increased the cat family so they caught the rest. Now we have no rats. —JOHN ROWICKI, *Cherry Creek, N. Y.*

Drown Them!

WE KEPT a good many hogs on our farm at one time, and of course where there is feed, there are rats. We kept our feed in a large wooden molasses barrel. The rats would get in this barrel in spite of all the care we could take with it. One night my father left out the feed and filled the barrel half full of water, sprinkling top of water with feed. Wheat middlings stay on top best. The rats would run and jump into this barrel as usual, plop right into the water, and then squeal because they couldn't get out. The other rats around would run and jump right in too when they heard their brothers and sisters squealing.

We caught and scared away most of our rats in this manner. We would get as many as 25 to 30 in one night. It soon cleaned them out.—ELEANOR WORDEN, *Bovina Center, N. Y.*

Plaster of Paris

I HAVE stopped all holes but one and killed as high as 26 in one night with dogs. We now have 6 good cats that have access to all poultry houses. For bait we use plaster of paris and wheat flour, dry, half and half, placed under houses, in cellar, garret, shop, and wherever hens cannot get it. That is cheap and does the trick. They eat it clean. I do not hear or see any signs of rats anymore. — F. A. DURLAND, *Hurleyville, N. Y.*

Concrete and Lye

WHEN I bought the place where I have lived for 17 years, I found I had bought a home for rats. The first night they carried my potatoes and onions into their holes in the cellar wall. Within four days I cemented the cellar bottom and plastered the sides. That drove them into the partitions above the living rooms. I bought a lot of lye and took up a board in the floor. I scattered the lye with a spoon between the 2 x 8's. For a couple of days I heard them, but have never heard them since. Now I can hear a pin drop day or night.—C. E. MORTON, *Eaton, N. Y.*

Good Enough

SOME YEARS ago we were badly infested with rats in the house. It got to be a question of whether we or the rats would have to move out.

I purchased two ounces of barium carbonate, also called barytes, some peanut butter, and some ordinary soda crackers. The barium carbonate was mixed into the peanut butter until one could just nicely spread it, and then about 25 crackers were spread with the mixture and placed wherever rats had been noticed. The next morning all the crackers, which were the smaller kind, had been taken away by the rats. We never saw a rat in the place nor a sign of one from that time until we moved out a year later. Nor was there any smell. It is said that the rats, after eating this poison which is a rather slow one and hence less dangerous than some others, get thirsty and leave the premises for water. After drinking it, they die. There may be other methods as good, but none could be better.—A. H. DE GRAFF, *Gouverneur, N. Y.*

Red Squill

WE HAVE taken your paper for many years and find it most interesting and helpful. Last evening as I was reading it, I found your inquiry about rats. We have had them, and this is how we got rid of them:

We bought a can of red squill and used it according to the directions on the can, mixed with ground raw beef. I put this bait — ½ teaspoon on a small piece of cardboard — around at night where the rats run, and in the morning most of the bait would be gone and the rats too.

I have used different poisons, but this is the only one that has rid us of rats. Try it!—MISS ESTELLE OLMSTED, *Cornwallville, N. Y.*

EDITOR'S NOTE: A number of commercial rat poisons have red squill as the poisonous principle.

Leave It to the Cats

ABOUT five years ago our cats all died. For a time we hadn't a cat, and did the rats come! They tore open the feed bags. When we opened a door, they would run in every direction — in with the pigs, in the henhouse, in the granary, and even in the house.

We got some cats after we had tried trapping them. There would be two and three in traps every night, but it didn't make any appreciable difference in their numbers so we got some cats. Now we try to have four or five cats around, and I don't see any rats.—MRS. EDWARD SECORD, *Madrid, N. Y.*

Doughnuts for Bait

IT WILL not take 500 words to tell how to kill rats — just a few.

Use a good wire trap that will hold 10 or more rats. Two doughnuts put in the back of trap will fill it with rats over night. They seem to like the grease on the doughnuts. Take the trap and put it in a bucket of water to kill the rats, and then set it again.

This will get them!—C. H. YEAGER, *Rocky Hill, Conn.*



A Statement of Public Policy

by The Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Company

The Honorable Wright Patman, representative in Congress of the first district of Texas, has announced that he will introduce in the next Congress a punitive and discriminatory tax bill frankly designed to put chain stores out of business. In the past, Mr. Patman has been very successful in securing enactment of legislation which he has sponsored. He has demonstrated that he is a very able lobbyist and propagandist for his own bills. The management of The Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Company is therefore faced with the necessity of deciding upon a course of action in relation to this proposed legislation—whether to do nothing and risk the possibility of the passage of the bill and the resulting forced dissolution of this business, or to engage in an active campaign in opposition to the bill.

In arriving at a decision, the interests of several groups of people deserve consideration—the management, the 85,600 employees of the company, the consuming public, the millions of farmers producing the country's food, and labor.

1. The Interests of the Management

The interests of the management can be dismissed as of very little importance.

The Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Company is managed by George L. Hartford and John A. Hartford under an arrangement made by their father, George Huntington Hartford, the founder of the business. George L. Hartford has been actively engaged in the grocery business for 58 years, working generally six days a week, 52 weeks a year during that entire period. John A. Hartford has been actively engaged in the grocery business for 50 years, working generally six days a week, 52 weeks a year during that period. Both of these men could, of course, retire without personal or financial inconvenience and live very comfortably if chain stores were put out of business. The record of the last calendar year shows that out of any money earned annually from the business, in the case of George L. Hartford, 82 percent is paid to government in taxes; in the case of John A. Hartford, 83 percent is paid to government in taxes. As neither of the brothers has any children, any monies left out of their earnings would accrue to their estates, and in the event of their death, inheritance taxes would probably amount to two-thirds of such accrued earnings, leaving approximately 6 cents on the dollar as a motive for continued personal service.

It is therefore apparent that the interests of management need hardly be taken into consideration in arriving at a decision.

2. The Interests of the Employees

The interests of the employees of the company are, however, a matter of very grave concern.

It is simply a statement of fact to say that the employees of The Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Company generally throughout the United States receive the highest wages and have the shortest working hours of any workers in the grocery business, whether chain store or individual grocer. Many of them have devoted all of their working lives to the interests of the company.

The management, therefore, has a definite obligation and duty to defend the interests of these 85,600 employees against legislation intended to throw all of them out of work.

3. The Interests of the Consumer

Since this business has been built by the voluntary patronage of millions of American families, we believe that we must give consideration to their interests in this matter. Millions of women know how acute is the present problem of providing food, clothing and shelter for themselves, their husbands and their children out of their present income. When food prices go up it is not a question of paying more for the same food. They do not have the additional money with which to pay. Therefore, they must buy less and eat less. A & P Food Stores last year distributed at retail $881,700,000 worth of food at a net profit of 1%.

This food was sold to the public at prices averaging from eight to ten percent lower than the prices of the average individual grocer. Literally, millions of sales were made at prices twenty-five percent lower than those of the average individual grocer. This saving of eight to twenty-five cents on each dollar is of vital importance to these millions of families. If they were denied the opportunity to buy at these lower prices it would simply mean that in millions of homes they would have to leave meat off the table another day a week, eat less fresh fruits and vegetables, give the growing child one bottle of milk less every week or stint on butter, cheese, poultry, eggs and many other of the most nourishing foods.

In the last 10 years during the greatest period of chain store growth, the number of individual dealers has increased rather than decreased. We maintain that there is nothing wrong when these dealers charge more than we charge. They must charge these prices in order to make a fair profit. The average grocer will, upon request, deliver the groceries to the customer's door and in many cases extends credit to some of his customers. Delivery service costs money. The grocer must put this added cost in the prices to his customers. In the same way the extension of credit involves the expense of bookkeeping, the tying up of capital, and credit losses. There is nothing wrong in the higher mark up of the individual grocer, because he is rendering a service that justifies his prices.

If some customers can afford and voluntarily elect to pay a higher price for groceries and meats because they want credit or because they want delivery to their homes it is quite proper that they should pay an additional price for such service. However, the millions of families in this country whose income is limited and who can have more and better food because they are willing to pay cash and carry home their own purchases, should not be denied this opportunity. Millions of families of limited incomes can only enjoy their present standard of living through these economies and savings. These millions of American families have helped us build a great business because they believe we have rendered them a great service. The company, therefore, has an obligation and a duty to protect the interests of these customers.

4. The Interests of the Farmer

Eight million farm families are engaged in producing the food consumed by the American people. All of the farm homes in America, therefore, comprising one-fourth of all of the population of the United States, have a direct interest in the methods of distribution by which the products of their labor and of the soil are marketed.

Approximately 30% of their production is marketed through the chain food stores; about 70% through individual grocers. Their fruits, vegetables and other foodstuffs are sold through the chain stores at prices averaging 8% to 10% cheaper than the prices at which they are sold by many grocers. If the farmer sells a given product to both at the same price, the individual grocer must charge the public more to take care of his higher costs. Thus 30% of the farmer's products reach the public at low prices and 70% of his products reach the public at higher prices.

If the public cannot consume a given crop of apples, potatoes, berries or any other product, at the prices at which they are offered, these goods do not move from the grocer's shelves; a surplus accumulates and the farmer finds that he either cannot sell the balance of his crop or must sell it at a substantial loss. Only too often a situation arises when it is literally cheaper for the farmer to let his apples or his peaches rot on the ground than to expend the labor costs necessary to pack and ship them. Every farm economist knows that a 10% surplus does not mean 10% less return to the farmer but often more than 20% less return.

In other words, the farmer's problem is to sell his products at the cost of production plus a fair profit and to get them to the public with as few intermediate costs and profits as possible. It is therefore obviously unfair to the farmer to propose legislation which would, at a single blow, wipe out 30% of his distributing machinery—and that 30% the part which maintains the price to the farmer yet reaches the public at low cost because of economical distribution. It would be just as unfair to the farmer to propose putting out of business all of the individual grocers of the country who distribute 70% of his produce. Both chain food stores and individual grocers perform a distributive function vital to the interests of the farmer. If either failed to function the farmer would be faced with tremendous surpluses and heartbreaking losses.

For years the A & P has dealt with the farmers both as producers and consumers. We feel that we have a definite obligation and duty to oppose any legislative attack upon their best interests.

5. The Interests of Labor

Every business in this country has a vital interest in the purchasing power of labor. When labor has high wages and great purchasing power, everyone is prosperous. When labor's purchasing power is curtailed, all business suffers and the American standard of living is impaired. For many years it has been the wise policy of the national government to protect real wages and the purchasing power of the worker's dollar. Combinations or agreements to raise prices, thus reducing real wages, have been declared illegal.

It certainly seems strange that it should now be proposed to destroy a group of businesses for the frankly admitted reason that they furnish the necessities of life to the wage earner and his family at low prices. There are approximately 900,000 workers directly employed in the chain store industry. What course is open to us but to oppose the action of a man who, at a time when more than 11,000,000 wage earners are already out of work and 3,000,000 families on relief, proposes a bill that would add almost another million to the roll of unemployed, wipe out 30% of the distributing machinery of all of the farmers of the United States, and raise the cost of living of the wage earners of the United States.

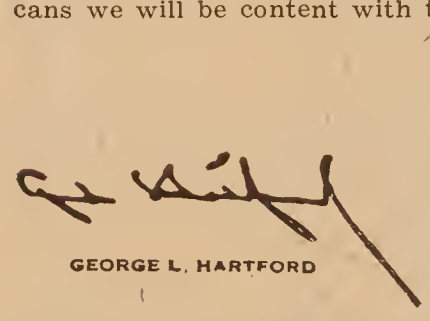
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We believe that our organization has rendered a great service to the American people and that it is as a result of that service that we have prospered. If we consulted our own interest it would be very easy to stop and enjoy whatever leisure we have earned. No one is dependent upon us except our fellow workers. However, after the fullest consideration of all interests, we have arrived at the decision that we would be doing less than our full duty if we failed to oppose, by every fair means, legislation proposed by the Honorable Wright Patman.

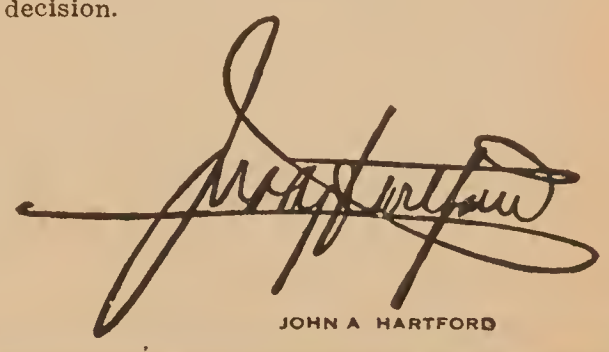
As we have said, Mr. Patman is an able politician, an able lobbyist and an able propagandist. In that field he is an expert. We are experts only in the grocery business. We believe the chain stores have a right to present their case to the American people. We will not go into politics, nor will we establish a lobby in Washington for the purpose of attempting to influence the vote of any member of the Congress. We expect only a full and fair opportunity to present the case for the chain stores as a great service organization for the American people.

Since the task we have set before us is one involving the widest dissemination of complete information to all of the American people, and since this is a profession in which we are not expert, we have engaged Carl Byoir & Associates, public relations counsel, to do this work. We realize that our views are seldom news. We know, therefore, that we must be prepared to spend a substantial sum of money in telling our story to all of the American people. We declare now that this money will be spent in the dissemination of information through paid advertising and every medium available to us, and in cooperating in the work or formation of study groups among consumers, farmers and workers, which provide open forums for a discussion of all measures affecting the cost of living.

We believe that when the American people have all of the facts they will make their decision known to their representatives in Congress. As Americans we will be content with that decision.



GEORGE L. HARTFORD



JOHN A HARTFORD

Grange GLEANINGS By

CHARLES M. GARDNER

Editor of the National Grange Monthly and High Priest of Demeter of the National Grange.

PREPARATIONS are well in hand at Jamestown for the coming session of the New York State Grange. That wide-awake city, its business organizations and other groups are planning to give the Grange visitors a royal welcome. The dates are December 13-16, and the meetings will be held in the beautiful auditorium of the city high school. Hotel Jamestown will be State Grange headquarters, and the Jamestown High School Band of more than 100 pieces will present a concert for the visitors on the first evening; supplemented by the high school choir, which has a far-reaching reputation for excellence. A class of at least 1,000 candidates for the sixth degree is expected for the second day, with afternoon and evening degree sessions to accommodate all comers.

* * *

EFFINGHAM, New Hampshire, Grange, is composed of very happy members these days. During the summer season running water was installed, new windows put in and extensive kitchen changes made. Other improvements, indoors and out, greatly change the whole appearance of the Grange home.

* * *

ANOTHER new Juvenile just organized in Connecticut is located at Winchester in the western part of the state. This is the seventh new Juvenile in Connecticut this year, and with a good list of charter members makes a promising start. The gain in Grange membership in Connecticut this year will be substantial, and from every angle the work in the Nutmeg State is in excellent condition.

* * *

ALTHOUGH by far the smallest of all the New England group of six Grange States, Rhode Island had the largest percentage representation of Patrons of all the states at the recent New England Lecturers' Conference in Orono, Maine. More than 80 Rhode Island members, including nearly every subordinate and Pomona lecturer in the state, made the long trip to the Maine conference and were active participants in its varied program features.

* * *

FEW PATRONS in the country have ever achieved the distinction of having been Grange Master for 16 years; yet this record was made by Charles M. Howes of South Montville Grange, No. 271, in Maine, whose death has just occurred at the age of 82 years. Mr. Howes had also served as master of Waldo County Pomona and had held many other offices of the Order extending over a long period. Moreover he had been selectman of his town 12 years, superintendent of schools, town agent, justice of the peace and notary public.

* * *

IN SPITE of the terrific storm, the New England Grange building on the Eastern States Exposition grounds at West Springfield, Massachusetts, was appropriately dedicated September 21st by National Master Louis J. Taber of Columbus, Ohio, and with a fine accompanying program. The beautiful new Grange building came through the hurricane unscathed, and already plans are under way for frequent use of the new building for Grange purposes; its attractive exterior and well-planned interior constituting a genuine Grange monument to the pluck and perseverence of the Patrons of New England. In connection with the dedication of the building a big event is planned there for Sunday, October 30, in an all day Church-Grange service, with sessions at 11 A. M. and 2 P. M., basket dinner at noon, and "open house" for the new building all day long. So many were unable to attend the dedication September 21, that it is anticipated there will be a large crowd for the Sunday service on October 30.

* * *

MAINE Grange members are very happy over the fact that State Master F. Ardine Richardson of Strong has been elected to the Maine State Legislature, defeating his opponent by a vote of more than two to one. Mr. Richardson is well versed in the problems of the Maine farmer and will be a valuable factor for the rural welfare in the coming legislative session.

* * *

SOME IDEA of the growth of the Juvenile Grange movement in the Eastern section of the country may be gained from the fact that from June 30, 1937, to the same date this year thirty-five Juvenile units were organized in the state of New York; while since January 1st, seventeen new Juveniles have been set going in Maine. Every state in the Northeastern area has organized one or more Juvenile units and those already in operation have greatly increased their membership. The National Grange Juvenile Superintendent is Mrs. Susan W. Freestone of Interlaken, New York, under whose wise leadership a great impulse to this branch of Grange activity has been given.

* * *

IN NEW JERSEY, plans are being considered for a big tri-county Grange fair in 1939, combining the energies of Camden, Burlington and Gloucester counties. These are all strong Grange areas and many of the leaders in that fraternity believe that a fair of such proportions could be made a winning event for that section of New Jersey.

* * *

THE LATEST Grange hall to be completed in New Jersey is the property of Center Grove Grange, No. 57, at Millville.

* * *

AT THE ANNUAL session of the Vermont State Grange held at Brattleboro, October 18-20, a new feature was a "lecturers' breakfast" as an accompaniment to the usual conference of these workers.

BEST FOR CARS— AND *Tractors,* TOO!



Farmers find that Mobiloil—the world's largest-selling motor oil—cuts repair and upkeep costs; boosts working hours of all farm engines. It offers true economy!

Why is Mobiloil the most popular—the best-selling oil for cars?

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Two words answer both of those questions!...BETTER REFINING!

Years of constant research have taught the makers of Mobiloil how to produce oil with a cleaner, tougher, heat-resisting film!

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Mobiloil's tougher film stops wear better. Helps prevent costly breakdowns! Keeps engines working steadily. Ask about proper grades for your farm engines, your car!

The Mobiloil-Mobilgas Man HAS A COMPLETE LINE OF HIGH-QUALITY FARM PRODUCTS!

Millions of farmers have proved that these top-quality oils, greases, fuels and sprays *cost less to use* than ordinary petroleum products!

MOBILOIL
World's largest-selling oil! Best for cars, tractors...all farm engines!

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America's favorite gasoline! Peppy! Powerful! Use it in all your gasoline engines.

POWER FUEL
Special tractor fuel. Slow-burning. Economical.

MOBILGREASE NO. 2

MOBILOIL GEAR OIL

KEROSENE

WHITE GASOLINE

BUG-A-BOO

SANILAC CATTLE SPRAY
The same agent has lower-priced lubricants—made by the makers of Mobiloil—economical for equipment whose age or condition does not justify the highest grade!

MOBILOIL AND MOBILGAS
SOCONY-VACUUM OIL COMPANY, INC.
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A Personal Message

from

GOVERNOR HERBERT H. LEHMAN

★ ——— *to the* ——— ★

FARM MEN AND WOMEN OF NEW YORK STATE

You and I have been working together to solve your problems.

Our chore is unfinished; much remains to be done to make New York agriculture what you and I want it to be—stable and prosperous.

Together you and I must:

1. Completely convince every farmer that only by cooperation, and THROUGH COOPERATIVE ASSOCIATIONS, can farmers most effectively and influentially help themselves to solve their problems.

2. CONTINUE RESEARCH, experimentation and education by the State to make your crop production less hazardous but more economical and profitable.

3. COMPLETE OUR MARKETING SYSTEM to provide convenient and profitable outlets for your products

4. COMPLETE OUR FARM-TO-MARKET ROAD SYSTEM to bring your farm closer to your market.

5 COMPLETE RURAL ELECTRIFICATION to bring its conveniece, comfort and economy to your home and farm

6 CONTINUE STATE AID for your schools, social welfare highways and health work so these advantages can continue to be enjoyed by you and your family without adding to your already heavy tax burden

As your Governor; or as a private citizen, I give you my personal pledge that I will do all in my power to accomplish these or any other purposes events may make necessary which will contribute to the stability of New York agriculture, and thus to the happiness and prosperity of all our citizens.

★ ★ ★

Herbert H. Lehman



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See the Pacific Northwest via the North Coast Limited!

• On your way to California, enjoy the gorgeous scenery of the Pacific Northwest . . . flaming with the brilliant colors of Autumn . . . or dazzling with Winter's snow! It costs little more to go via the North Coast Limited through the Northwest and the magnificent Rockies and Cascades. Canyons, forests, 28 ranges of mountains and over a thousand miles of rivers pass the windows of this famous train!

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Folks like to stay at The Syracuse because it's homey . . . in atmosphere and service. The rooms are modern and comfortable, the food tasty. 600 rooms from $3.00.

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HOTEL SYRACUSE
SYRACUSE, N. Y.

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Northeastern Slants ON THE NATIONAL NEWS

■ *Business Feeling Better*

CLIMBING steadily upward is index of business activity. Since low mark in early June, it has advanced almost week by week. Automobiles and freight carloadings showed greatest improvement this month. Steel and construction are gaining. Retail merchants report better sales. Factory jobs and payrolls are up. More people are traveling in trains, and this increased traffic is expected to do more for railroads than anything which Congress can think up to help them get out of the red. Since war scare ended, stock market has resumed its upward trend.

Looked for, also, is rapid revival in foreign trade, now that things have quieted down in Europe for a while. Secretary of State Cordell Hull is expected to carry forward his trade-agreements program, particularly agreement with Great Britain and her colonies which has been pending for some time but was held up by events abroad.

SLANT: Low farm prices continue to be one of drags on recovery, but increased business activity will help the farmer, for it means more customers for his products.

■ *AAA Under Fire*

IN SPITE of most far-reaching crop control laws ever enacted in this country, all three major U. S. crops — wheat, corn, and cotton — are suffering from low prices, and their growers are getting more and more hostile to Agricultural Adjustment Administration. Result is that Secretary Wallace and other AAA officials are finding themselves on defensive.

In effort to sweeten producers, Wallace recently made trips to wheat, corn, and cotton belts and discussed situation with farm leaders there. He told them that if they would cooperate and give AAA program time to work, it would cure their ills.

Rumors that Administration might abandon acreage control and turn to price-fixing were quashed by Secretary Wallace, who declared that he was strongly opposed to outright price-fixing on the basis of production cost, because "it would soak the consumer, sink the farmer, and mean uncontrolled production."

AAA officials blame present low prices on over-production, and say cure lies in more production control. Those who oppose Administration's farm policy contend that production control will never solve the farm problem. Minority report on AAA Act of 1938 asserted that "we firmly believe that the compulsory control programs outlined in the bill are unconstitutional, unsound, un-American, and will work to the detriment of American agriculture."

Reviving of processing taxes was suggested by Secretary Wallace in his talk to wheat growers. Under original AAA, processors of tobacco, wheat, cotton, rice and some other products were required to pay processing taxes to provide cash for payments to farmers who voluntarily accepted crop restriction regulations. The No. 2 AAA model substitutes control of surpluses through such inducements as loans and crop insurance, coupled with ever-normal granary and soil conservation plans. If these inducements fail to get farmers to cooperate, Act provides for compulsory control by marketing quotas, invoked after two-thirds of growers approve in a referendum. Such quotas are now in force for cotton and tobacco. If in spite of these, crop prices continue falling, Act authorizes AAA, whenever appropriations are made for it, to pay the farmer difference between market price and what his crop would have brought in a better year. Secretary Wallace's proposal to revive processing taxes was made with idea of getting cash to supplement payments out of U. S. Treasury. Supreme Court declared processing taxes unconstitutional in 1936.

Farm Products Bought By FSCC

In effort to move some of 1938's huge crops, Department of Agriculture has been stimulating new uses of farm products, and also has bought up, through channels of Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation, enormous quantities of food, mostly fruit, vegetables, dairy products and flour, and donated them to State relief organizations. Secretary Wallace in his speech at Fort Worth, Texas, recently indicated that he was getting ready to do something with cotton. Appropriation for such distribution of surplus farm products this year was about 79 millions.

SLANT: In spite of bumper crops in this country, there are still a lot of folks who don't get enough to eat. Shooting some of the surplus in their direction is a common sense act which helps everyone — the people who need the food, the farmer who must sell his products to live, and the government which finds this at least a more economical form of relief than all cash payments. There is certainly much more to be said in its favor than can be said for wholesale plowing under of cotton, wheat, corn, and other crops.

■ *Labor Fireworks*

MEETING in Houston, Texas, during past two weeks for its 58th annual convention was American Federation of Labor. One of important matters up for discussion was Federation's bitter quarrel with John L. Lewis's rival labor organization, the C.I.O., which has split labor ranks since August, 1936.

Early in the annual session, A. F. of L. received from President Roosevelt an urgent appeal to make peace with C.I.O. In his message, President pointed out that if labor war is not ended, it will lower prestige of labor and result in reaction which is bound to injure workers.

Federation's reply to this was strong resolution attacking Lewis and calling for no peace terms with "dictatorship or communist leaders." Resolution said there was no solution for split in labor until Lewis was deprived of his authority or would consent to resign, and it charged that C.I.O. leaderships and "communist leadership with the C.I.O." led and encouraged the sit-down strikes. Lewis told newspapermen that day that he would resign as C.I.O. chairman if Mr. Green would resign as President of American Federation of Labor. President Green's answer to this was that nothing would be gained, because if Lewis stepped out as chairman, he would still be C.I.O. dictator behind scenes.

American Federation of Labor also passed resolution asking for amendments to Wagner Labor Act and violently opposed renomination of Donald Wakefield Smith to National Labor Relations Board. Furthermore, it denounced Labor Board in a brief presented to Supreme Court in connection with case of Consolidated Edison Company of New York against the Board. Brief declared that Labor Board "has brazenly and by official act declared itself as a proponent of the C.I.O." A. F. of L. asserted that State labor laws are carried out with a better spirit and intent than the Wagner act, and in some of their provisions are fairer to all parties than the Wagner law.

■ *New England Counts Its Storm Losses*

PRELIMINARY survey of hurricane damage in New England by Bureau of Agricultural Economics shows crop losses running into millions of dollars. Tobacco growers suffered at least a loss of 2 millions. Onion growers are estimated to have saved only 150,000 bushels out of a total crop forecast of about 1,250,000 bushels. Hundreds of acres of late potatoes, which were still in the ground, were ruined by flood waters. About 4,000,000 bushels of apples, or more than half of estimated New England production this year, were blown from trees, fruit spurs and all in many cases. Very heavy damage was done to the trees themselves. Pears and peaches also suffered. Loss of poultry and poultry houses was



Two men, using this portable sawmill, are able to turn out 1,000 ft. of lumber a day. With a full crew it could do a lot better.

In New England timber on thousands of farms is lying on the ground. It is going to be a big job to get this sawed into lumber before it deteriorates. Owners are urged not to sell this timber at a sacrifice price. All New England Colleges of Agriculture and the Federal Land Bank are taking steps to aid farm owners to market this lumber on the best possible terms.

found by survey to be extremely heavy, particularly in Rhode Island and Connecticut.

One of biggest problems left behind by hurricane is how to handle the millions of feet of timber which are down throughout that area, without flooding market and ruining prices to owners. Report from President E. H. Thomson of Federal Land Bank says that there is an indicated loss in the five New England States exclusive of Maine (where there is less damage) of enough timber blown down by the hurricane to equal about 10 or 15 years average annual cut.

■ *Farm Credit Must Stand on Own Feet*

IN RECENT speech before group of presidents of Production Credit Corporations, F. F. Hill, newly appointed Governor of Farm Credit Administration, said:

"Farmers must accept cooperative set-up in Farm Credit in more than name only. Accepting the opportunities and benefits of Farm Credit, they must shoulder also the responsibilities. If they look upon the system as theirs, if they are determined to stand on their own feet and make it self-supporting, and regard the government primarily in the role of lender of capital, then we are on the way toward accomplishing our objective, a cooperative system."

SLANT: You are right as right, Gov. Hill!

■ *Changes in Europe*

PAST FORTNIGHT has witnessed in Czechoslovakia the carrying out of terms of Europe's hard-won "Peace of Munich." German troops, supported by tanks, armored cars, artillery and planes, moved into Sudeten regions of the republic, and Czech army slowly and sorrowfully withdrew before their advance.

In addition to surrendering her 400 million-dollar fortifications, 3 million or more of her citizens, valuable timberland, and famous spas of Karlsbad and Marienbad, Czechoslovakia loses to Germany over half of all her mines, half of her textile industry, 40 per cent of metal industry, and 30 per cent of her shoe industry. Value of industrial equipment turned over to Germany is set at 350 millions.

Added to Czechoslovakia's troubles were demands from Poland and Hungary for restoration of lands given to Czechs by Versailles Treaty in 1918. Czechs have ended by ceding to Poland the Teschen district, which has large Polish population. This area, though smaller than Rhode Island, involves surrender of valuable soft coal fields. Hungary's claims are now being settled by negotiation. The Czechs combined losses to Germany, Poland, and Hungary are expected to result in making what is left of the republic dependent on Germany for a market for its crops and for its munition manufactures.

Besides Germany's territorial and industrial gains, she is now in strong position to dominate eastern Europe and Balkans. Chief satisfaction which French and British have is that a second world war has been avoided — at least for a while. That the new peace is to be an armed one is certain. Hitler, ten days after the Peace of Munich, made another fighting speech in which he declared that Germany wants peace — but must go on arming. To a well-armed and unified Germany he gave most of credit for victory over Czechs and their democratic allies. He summed up Nazi accomplishment for this year as getting 10,000,000 Germans and 42,407 square miles of land for Germany in a "peaceful" way. He also took occasion to tell Great Britain to stop trying to play "governess", and bade foreign statesmen (particularly Englishmen) to mind their own business. Although he gave credit to Prime Minister Chamberlain and to Premier Daladier for their efforts to maintain peace, he hailed Mussolini as Germany's "only real friend."

■ *New Set-Up for U.S.D.A.*

MAJOR CHANGES in organization of Department of Agriculture were announced recently by Secretary Wallace. New plan is expected to get rid of some of red tape which has aggravated farmers who have cooperated in AAA program.

Department's work has been reorganized along these four general lines:

Policy-forming and planning activities of the Department, which had been split between a dozen or more bureaus, will be placed under Bureau of Agricultural Economics, headed by H. R. Tolley, present AAA Administrator.

Research work will be under a single bureau headed by Dr. H. G. Knight, and principal function of this bureau will be to seek new industrial uses for surplus farm products.

All conservation, land use, flood control and farm forestry programs will be executed by soil conservation service, under H. H. Bennett.

Marketing activities of the Department, including regulation of markets, will be under a division of marketing and regulation, directed by Dr. A. G. Black. Secretary Wallace, in announcing changes, said that the new marketing division will allow Department to "devote the same concentrated attention to marketing we now devote to production and conservation."

New plan is partly result of agreement reached last July with Association of Land Grant Colleges, under which colleges are formulating plans which will give farmers a voice in correlating and localizing agricultural programs. Agreement pointed out that new procedures and institutions must provide for planning and program building beginning back in the communities and extending from them to county, state, and national levels.

Good Books to Read

A Living Grammar, ***Watson and Nolte***

This is a radical departure from the conventional textbook, and it certainly peps up that dry old subject — grammar. Designed as a supplementary reference book for elementary grades, the little volume is having a much wider appeal than was first intended. —*Webb Book Publishing Company, St. Paul, Minnesota.* 75c.

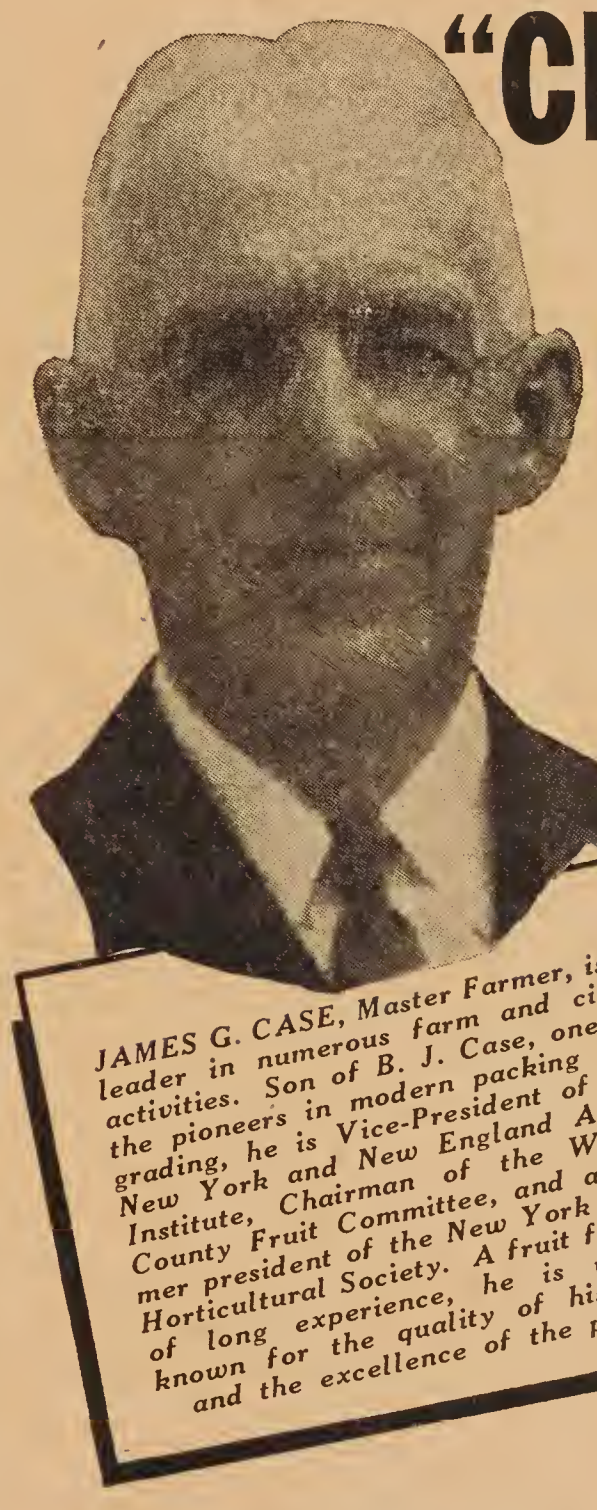
Good Movies to See

Love Finds Andy Hardy

A delightfully entertaining episode in the series of kindly portraits of family life. This story centers about the purchase of a car by Andy, and his unskilled technique in romantic adventures. Featuring Mickey Rooney, Judy Garland, Lewis Stone.

Alexander's Rag-Time Band

Stirring potpourri of songs, old and new, composed by Irving Berlin, tied together neatly with the unfolding of the story.



JAMES G. CASE, Master Farmer, is a leader in numerous farm and civic activities. Son of B. J. Case, one of the pioneers in modern packing and grading, he is Vice-President of the New York and New England Apple Institute, Chairman of the Wayne County Fruit Committee, and a former president of the New York State Horticultural Society. A fruit farmer of long experience, he is widely known for the quality of his fruit and the excellence of the pack.

"CLOSE COOPERATION between growers and distributors of foods is necessary,"

says James G. Case, Vice-President of the New York and New England Apple Institute.

"There has been a marked change recently in the attitude of a great many of the Apple Growers in this section toward the Chain Stores," writes Mr. Case. "They now realize that the movement of our last heavy apple crop could not have been accomplished without the cooperation of mass distributors such as Atlantic Commission and its affiliate, A&P.

"This, in my opinion, is a very healthy development and will work to the benefit of all concerned in the future. Most Growers realize that close cooperation between Growers and Distributors of foods is necessary to move large crops successfully."

WE of Atlantic Commission have always felt that the interests and problems of growers and of our own organization were mutual. That our business could not be successful and profitable unless growers successfully and profitably disposed of their crops.

It has been our aim, therefore, to bring the consumer and the grower closer together through modern, low-cost, organized distribution . . . to stimulate through consistent sales promotion the increased consumption of fresh fruits and vegetables.

It is a source of satisfaction that such efforts have not only helped to relieve serious situations caused at various times by overabundant crops, but also have aided in steadily widening the market for various types of produce the year 'round.

We are glad to promise continued cooperation to growers, and welcome the growth of the friendly spirit of which Mr. Case so cordially writes.

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The Proposed Amendments

Some Facts to Help You Decide How to Vote on Election Day

WHEN you go to the polls on November 8 you will find, in addition to candidates' names, that nine amendments to the New York State Constitution are there for your vote. If you haven't already decided how to vote, you will be up against it because the statements on the machines or ballots are necessarily brief and give very little information about the amendments on which you are voting. Neither will you find it very helpful to read the amendments in full as printed in a good many daily and weekly papers. We know because we tried it. That is why we are giving you before election a brief, accurate summary of what the amendments contain.

There are nine amendments. You can vote for or against all of them or split your vote and express your approval of any of them. Because Amendment 1 is somewhat complicated we will discuss it in our next issue. It contains some provisions that are good and some that are questionable. Unfortunately voters must say "yes" or "no" on the entire Amendment. Both Republican and Democratic platforms urge voters to say "yes".

AMENDMENT NO. 2 — Reapportionment

The question on the voting machine or ballot will read:

"Shall the proposed amendment, submitted by the Constitutional Convention in relation to legislative reapportionment and to the term of office of Senators be approved?"

Briefly the amendment will increase the Senate from 51 to 53 members and the Assembly from 150 to 159. The proportion of members allotted to New York City is slightly increased to 45 per cent in the Senate and slightly decreased to 41 per cent in the Assembly.

Those opposed to the amendment feel that it is not fair to New York City, while those who favor it believe that New York City, regardless of its population, should never have a majority in the State Legislature so it can control policies without reference to wishes of up-state farming sections.

The amendment also extends the term for a State Senator from two years to four.

The Republican platform urges support of the amendment, and the Democratic platform opposes it.

* * *

AMENDMENT NO. 3 — Grade Crossing Elimination

"Shall the proposed amendment, submitted by the Constitutional Convention in relation to the elimination of railroad grade crossings, be approved?"

This amendment will reduce the amount of grade crossing elimination costs now paid by the railroads from 50 per cent to 15 per cent, and the state will pay the remainder.

Those in favor of the amendment point out that this will speed up grade crossing eliminations because railroads, in their present financial condition, are unable to go ahead on the present basis.

Platforms of both Republican and Democratic parties express approval of this amendment.

* * *

AMENDMENT NO. 4 — Housing

"Shall the proposed amendment, submitted by the Constitutional Convention in relation to low rent housing and slum clearance, authorizing the contracting of state debt up to $300,000,000 for loans, the expanding of the debt limit of cities by two per cent, and authorizing the granting of subsidies, be approved?"

This is an entirely new subject not mentioned in the present constitution. If passed, the amendment will give the Legislature broad powers to provide for housing and slum clearance. The Legislature can make loans or subsidies out of state funds to cities or public housing authorities; it will also permit the Legislature to incur a state debt of $300,000,000 for housing and slum clearance loans.

Persons favoring the amendment argue that housing for persons of low incomes cannot be provided on a decent scale without some form of public subsidy. Those opposed to it believe that use of subsidies in housing will encourage change in the fundamental institutions of America, that the amendment will open the gates to increased public spending when the government cannot afford it, that private property will be threatened by increased costs it will have to bear to provide this project, and that housing projects do not work out to the benefit of those who need them most. Others who agree with the principles of the amendment feel that better means of achieving these ends could be written.

Both the Democratic and Republican platforms favor this amendment.

* * *

AMENDMENT NO. 5 — Judiciary

"Shall the proposed amendment, submitted by the Constitutional Convention to amend generally the Judiciary Article, be approved?"

Among other things, this amendment provides for review by the Supreme Court of certain decisions of administrative officers. Those in favor of the amendment argue that this is essential in order to check the growth of bureaucracy. They point to the growth in the tendency to give individuals or agencies other than the courts the right to pass on legal matters involving important personal property rights.

The amendment also sets up a new judicial district consisting of the Counties of Nassau and Suffolk.

The Republican state platform expresses approval of Amendment No. 5. The Democratic platform urges its supporters to vote "no".

* * *

AMENDMENT NO. 6 — Rights of Labor.

"Shall the proposed amendment, submitted by the Constitutional Convention in relation to the rights of labor and fixing the hours and prevailing rate of wages on public works, be approved?"

The amendment, if passed, will put into the constitution certain provisions now law, the constitutionality of which have not been definitely decided. The amendment states that the labor of human beings is not a commodity and that employees have the right to organize and bargain collectively through representatives of their own choosing, and that the eight-hour-day, five-day-week, and prevailing wages shall be adhered to on all public works contracts except in an emergency.

Those in favor argue that the rights mentioned are already recognized by legislation and restatement of them in the constitution will assist everyone by removing legal uncertainty, and that it tends to remove certain causes of industrial dispute. Those opposed argue that the Bill of Rights, of which this amendment would be part, should deal with rights guaranteed to all citizens and not to any particular group.

Both Democratic and Republican platforms express approval of this amendment.

* * *

AMENDMENT NO. 7 — Proportional Representation

"Shall the proposed amendment, submitted by the Constitutional Convention prohibiting voting by any system of proportional representation, be approved?"

This amendment applies particularly to cities. Briefly, proportional representation allows the election of city officials on the basis of the proportion that the voters of various parties are of total voters. If, say, 60 per cent of the voters are Republican and 40 per cent are Democrats, 60 per cent of the aldermen or other officials would be Republican and 40 per cent Democrats, rather than having all officials Republicans. Some cities have adopted proportional representation. If the amendment is adopted, that right will be taken away.

Those who argue for the amendment claim that proportional representation destroys the party system of government, destroys party responsibility, slows down the work of legislative bodies, gives representation to minority groups and may be opposed to the American system of government, increases the cost of election, and slows down the counting of ballots.

Those who are against the amendment feel that to deny the use of proportional representation to any city is a serious infringement on the right of home rule. They further claim that the adoption of the amendment may help Tammany to regain its lost power in New York City.

The Republican platform does not favor the amendment; the Democratic platform likewise expresses its disapproval.

* * *

AMENDMENT NO. 8 — Social Welfare

"Shall the proposed amendment, submitted by the Constitutional Convention permitting the use of state money and credit for social welfare, including provision, by insurance or otherwise, against the hazards of unemployment, sickness and old age, be approved?"

At present the constitution prohibits giving or loaning credit or funds of the State to individuals, associations, corporations, or private undertakings. The constitution does permit the Legislature to provide for proper education of the blind, the deaf and dumb, and juvenile delinquents. The amendment is designed to do away with any doubt of the constitutionality of the giving of funds for relief and other purposes as stated. It also authorizes the Legislature to use state money for protection, by insurance or otherwise, against the hazards of unemployment, sickness, or old age; for education and support of the physically handicapped; for health and welfare services to all children; and for the care of dependent children and needy sick. The amendment also prohibits the granting of credit of the State to any public corporation.

Those who support the amendment argue that the amendment is necessary to clarify state policy which is already accepted. The state has been using money or credit for relief purposes since 1930. Those opposed argue strongly against authorizing use of state funds for insurance against sickness. They feel that while the amendment *permits* state health insurance, the Legislature might consider it mandatory. It is felt by opponents that the amendment would open the door to increased state spending and that the state should limit itself to aiding those who, for financial reasons, are in actual need of such help.



WGY Farm PROGRAMS

MONDAY, OCTOBER 24
12:35—"Do Your Cows Pay You Well for Your Farm Crops?" Prof. W. T. Crandall.
12:45—"WGY Farm Paper of the Air Book Review." Fred W. Crumb.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 25
12:35—"Cooperation in Education", George A. Webster.
12:45—"Dressing Up the Hallowe'en Party". Ruth Cameron.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 26
12:35—(Farm Electrification Mailbag) "The Biggest Fair of All", Ed. W. Mitchell, Farm Advisor.
12:45—(Countryside Talk) K. D. Scott.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 27
12:35—New England Milk Producers' Association.
12:45—"How N. Y. State Farmers Get Their Income", Herbert P. King.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 28
12:35—"Your State Department of Agriculture at Work", Emerson Markham.
12:45—(Women's Corner) Extension Specialist, N. Y. State College of Home Economics.
8:30—WGY FARM FORUM.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 29
12:35—(WGY 4-H Fellowship) "How 4-H Club Work Has Helped My Children", J. S. Warl.
12:45—"Fear", Mrs. W. W. Howes, Malden Bridge, N. Y.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 31
12:35—"Rural Social Trends", Dr. R. A. Polson.
12:45—N. Y. State Dept. of Education.

Both Republican and Democratic platforms urge support of this amendment.

* * *

AMENDMENT NO. 9 — New York City Transit Unification

"Shall the proposed amendment, submitted by the Constitutional Convention excluding from the debt limit of the City of New York $315,000,000 for the unification of transit facilities, be approved?"

This amendment applies to New York City only, and allows them to increase their debt for unifying transit facilities. The amendment is favored both by the New York City administration and by the State Transit Commission. It is also favored by both state platforms, but as already stated, it does not affect up-state voters.

From Skeff's Notebook

Apple Week is coming — Oct. 31 to Nov. 5. This is a "natural" for the apple industry, slow to make the most of it in recent years. Think what the citrus industry would do if it could have a traditional fixture of "Orange Week."

* * *

Farm Bureau Dates Changed

The state convention of the Farm Bureau Federation will be in Buffalo, Nov. 17 and 18, instead of 16 and 17. Reason for change is to avoid conflict with meeting of Land Grant College Association in Chicago.

* * *

Potato Grade Tests

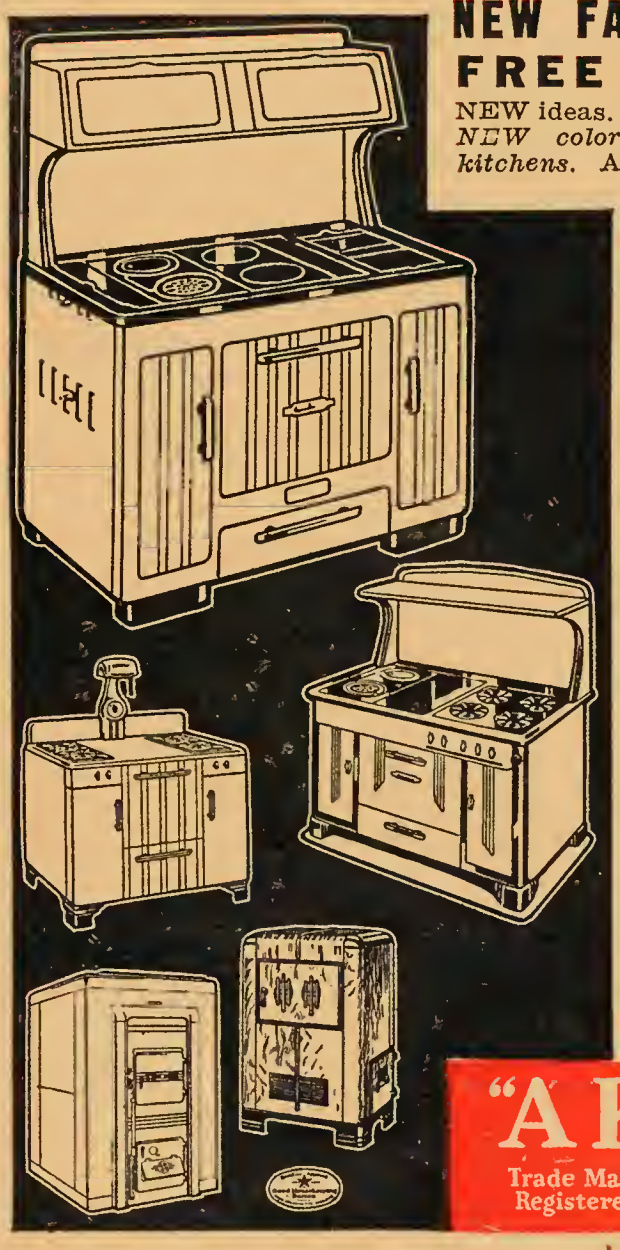
In a number of upstate cities tests are to be made to see if graded potatoes will sell at prices varying with quality. Straight U. S. 1, perhaps 85 per cent Number 1 and 75 per cent Number 1 will be offered. The idea will be to see if consumers will pay sufficiently more for the higher grades to make it worth packing them that way. Tests will be part of Cornell studies for potato improvement.

* * *

Nominations in Order

The Duncan Memorial Committee announces that nominations are in order for its annual award for 1938. Last February Governor Lehman presented the first award, with a substantial check, and several honorable mentions. The fund was subscribed by friends of the late H. S. Duncan, director of the Farm Products Inspection Service. It is the plan each year to recognize outstanding work in the marketing of New York fruits and vegetables. The work on which an award may be made may be local in character, the idea being to recognize efforts or projects that may be of value to other farmers. Nominations, or requests for information, should be sent to Webster J. Birdsall, Bureau of Markets, Albany.

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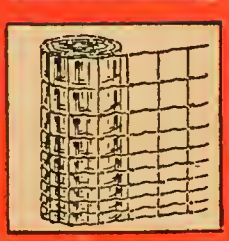
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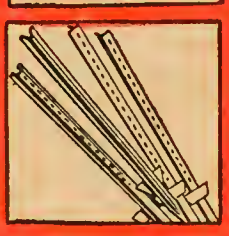
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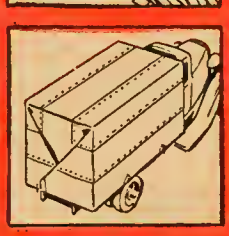
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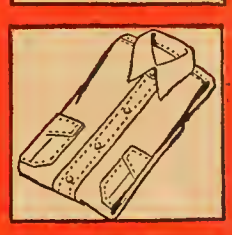




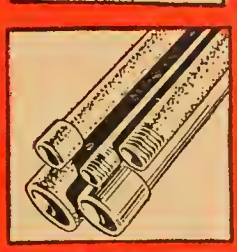


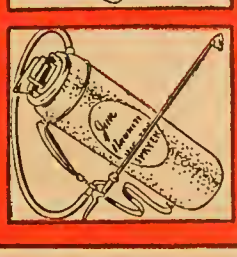


















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Milk Distribution Through Stores (PART II)

By LELAND SPENCER.

FROM the farmer's angle, store distribution of milk has an advantage if it gets the milk through to consumers at less cost. Ordinarily people do not increase their purchases of milk much when the price is reduced one cent a quart, but in hard times, one cent makes an appreciable difference to a great many families.



Leland Spencer

On the other hand, store distribution is a detriment to farmers if it means unfair competition among distributors and price warfare as a chronic condition in the market. In order to discuss this matter intelligently, we must define what is meant by unfair competition. In connection with milk distribution by stores, unfair competition is of two kinds: One kind is the sale of milk by stores as a loss leader, that is, at a price too low to cover the cost of the milk plus a reasonable mark-up for store expenses. Retail milk dealers in several large cities have charged the chain stores with this practice. In some instances, the charges may have been justified; in other cases they were not.

Another form of competition that has been condemned as unfair by the milk producers' associations and retail dealers has to do with the methods of purchasing milk by certain chains. This complaint is directed against chains that have arranged to purchase milk direct from farmers or from cooperative plants. They are charged with buying milk for fluid use at blended prices—in other words, with dodging responsibilities for their fair share of surplus. Of course, the same complaint has been made against independent milk dealers.

Some chain stores may have been guilty of chiseling on prices, both in the city and in the country. But neither selling a cent or two below the doorstep price nor direct buying is conclusive evidence of chiseling practices by chain stores. The fact is that most of the chains have been very fair in their dealings in milk. In the New York milk shed, and in New York City particularly, the chains have come through this period of hectic competition with an excellent reputation.

The store milk situation in New York City differs from that in other large cities in several ways. In the first place, few cities have as large a proportion of their milk distributed by stores. Another difference is that a larger share of the store milk is handled by independent stores. In New York City it is the independent stores, rather than the chains, that offered milk at the lowest prices. Likewise, it is mainly the independent stores that have been supplied by dealers with a reputation as chiselers in the country.

Several surveys of milk sales by stores in New York City have shown that the chain stores were paying higher prices than the independents, and were also getting higher prices over the counter. Last June we found that the chain stores were getting a full cent more a quart. This was true for both milk sold in glass bottles and for that sold in paper containers. Incidentally, the introduction of paper containers as an improved facility of milk distribution would have been much more difficult except for the chain stores.

You may wonder why the chains were willing or able to pay more for milk and sell it at higher prices in competition with the independents. One explanation is that few chain stores are doing business in the poorest sections of the city, where milk is sold at the lowest prices. Another reason is that the chain stores prefer to deal with the large distributors who can supply all stores of the chain throughout the city and who are more dependable for quality and service.

The firm price policy of the chain stores in New York City has cost them a good deal of business. Their average volume per store is 25 to 50 per cent less than that of the independents. However, stabilization of producer prices under the Federal-State orders will put the chains in a more favorable position. With all dealers having to pay the same price for fluid milk, the smaller dealers will be unable to supply independent stores at prices lower than are paid by the chains. It will be difficult for the independent stores to sell the lesser known brands on an equal price basis with the milk supplied by the big dealers.

The Dairymen's League has announced that the basic average net pool return, including differentials, to be received by members of the Dairymen's League Cooperative Association, Inc., for milk produced in September is $1.83 per hundredweight. This is the base price at the 200-210 mile zone, and is for 3.5 milk. Returns to individual members will vary according to freight and other individual differentials.

Milk Production Down Some

On October 1 total milk production in New York State was about even with a year ago. For the month of September total production was about 3.5 per cent above September 1937, but there was a rather sharp decline in production during the month. The total September production was less than 1936 and 1933, but well above September production for any other year since 1922. Milk production in New York usually declines from October 1 to the middle of November, and then rises gradually.

On October 1 cows were getting more than the average amount of feed from pasture and were receiving more grain per cow than they were a year ago. Feed prices were lower than on any October 1 since 1934. It is reported by crop reporters that the average price paid for a dairy ration on Oct. 1 was $1.53 a hundred.

For the entire country milk production per cow on October 1 was about 4 per cent above a year ago. The number of cows was about the same, which means that the total milk production was up about 4 per cent, and was the highest for any October 1 on record. It is interesting to note, however, that the October 1 production per capita was only slightly above that of 1933 and 1936.

Governmenet Buys More Butter

The AAA announces a 38 million pound increase in the amount of butter which the Federal Surplus Commodities Corp. is authorized to buy during the year ending June 30, 1939. This changes the amount that may be purchased from 52 million lbs. to 90 million lbs. This additional amount will be bought by the F.S.C.C. to be distributed for relief, which is a change in the program. Most of the butter already bought was purchased by an organization known as the Dairy Products Marketing Association under a law providing that it could be resold on the open market whenever a profit could be made. The D.P.M.A. up to October 7 sold nearly 10½ million lbs. to the F.S.C.C. for relief.

This program of buying butter has undoubtedly maintained butter prices higher than they otherwise would have been. The butter trade is generally opposed to the idea on the theory that lower prices increase consumption and that the large amount of storage holdings of the government must eventually be consumed with disastrous effects on price.

The D.P.M.A. began purchasing on June 16. It has bought about 112 million lbs. of butter, which is over half of current stocks of butter in storage. An additional $10,000,000 has been made available to finance the purchases.

Eggs Up — Feed Down

The egg-feed ratio — that is, the number of dozens of eggs it takes to buy 100 lbs. of feed — was figured at 4.4 for the week ending October 6. A year ago it took 6.2 dozens to buy 100 lbs. of feed; two years ago, 6.7 dozens.

Prices of eggs in New York for the first week of October were about 1.8c a dozen more than they were a year ago and 1c less than that week in 1936. Feed prices averaged 57c a hundred lower than a year ago and 84.5c less than the same week in 1936.

Estimates of eggs in storage October 1 were 4,800,000 cases as compared with 7,058,000 cases a year ago. Stocks of frozen eggs were estimated on October 1 at 109,436,000 lbs. as compared with 148,216,000 lbs. a year ago.

Apple Market

The apple market outlook is much better, with prices showing moderate improvement. Chief news of the week is that the government has alloted $500,000 for purchase of drop apples in New England. Every report seems to indicate that storm damage was much greater than first thought. Appears that most of the New England apples were on the ground after the storm. This meant that any salvage depended upon immediate marketing. The government's half-million will make up only a small part of the loss. McIntosh in many sections were picked before the storm, but this variety was a short crop.

From the West come reports of greater worm damage than expected some weeks ago. There are a lot of low-grade apples in New York and Virginia as well. Many of these low-grades are going into storage. Processors are buying less than a year ago, because of large carryover and higher prices. Best prices I have heard on New York market for packed McIntosh $2 box. Less packing, trucking and commission this would net grower about $1.33. Grower who sold tree-run with crates furnished got $1.25 per 100 pounds; number of other sales have been around $1. Export demand is expected to increase from now on. Must be remembered consumer buying power still is down and there are huge competing crops of other fruits.—*Skeff.*

Wool

On September 15 the U. S. Department of Agriculture reports the average farm price of wool as 18.7c a lb., compared with 19.5c on August 15 and 30.8c on September 15, 1937.

Available supplies of apparel class wool in this country on September 1 were larger than they were in 1936 and 1937. It was expected that mill consumption of wool during the balance of the year may be somewhat larger than it was a year ago, while imports will probably remain relatively small.

E. M. Harmon, Administrator for the State-Federal Milk Marketing Agreement for the New York milk shed, announces the price for September milk is $1.87 per hundred. This is for milk testing 3.5% butterfat in the 201-210 mile zone.

September was the first month of operation under the new milk marketing agreement.

SLANT: Considering the low purchasing power of consumers and the heavy milk production during September, this price is much better than those who knew the facts dared to hope. On this one month's basis alone the milk marketing agreement has justified itself and has resulted in $1,600,000 additional income for New York dairymen.

Prices of Farm Products

The New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets reports that the index prices for farm products on September 15 was 94 per cent of prewar. This figure means that on the average farm products sold for 94 per cent as much as they did before the war. This index or average shows an increase of 11 points above August, although 11 points below the index for September a year ago.

There was some decline in prices of crops except apples. The principal cause for the improvement in the September index is the anticipated increase in price for September milk.

New York products that are selling for more than pre-war include: Apples, 113; hogs, 107; chickens, 115; eggs, 124; milk cows, 136; veal calves, 110; beef cattle, 106; lambs, 131.

Improving Varieties

Occasionally I hear skeptics question the value of work to improve varieties. One man said: "A lot of money is being spent at Geneva trying to find new varieties of fruit, whereas we all know we have too many varieties now." True, too many varieties, but are there too many good varieties?

Great Britain likes freestone Damson plums and over there they grow that way. In Canada they have been growing a lot of Damson plums and they grow readily. Britain looked like a good market, except that Canadian Damsons are clingstone. Now the Vineland experiment station has produced a freestone Damson that is a freestone, opening new markets to growers. —*Skeff.*

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NEARBY MARKETS *for* NEARBY POULTRYMEN

Opportunity Knocks

By J. C. HUTTAR

WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE expressed the behavior of Mr. Opportunity about as well as anyone could in his drama "Julius Caesar". I forget which of his characters spoke this bit of wisdom, but that doesn't matter. Here's the quotation:

"There is a tide in the affairs of men which, taken at the flood, leads on to fortune. Omitted — all the voyage of their lives is bound in shallows or in miseries."



J. C. Huttar

When I hear people say they get all the bad breaks or point to others with the words, "They get all the good breaks," I think of Shakespeare's words. I wonder if the first group didn't let the tide go out without them, while the second group packed hurriedly and grabbed the first thing afloat to ride on the swell.

I wonder if old man Opportunity isn't doing a little knocking right now on the doors of the northeastern farmers who produce eggs for market. I have mentioned this subject before, but just as a passing thought in some other discussion. This time I want to discuss the purpose of Mr. Opportunity's visit to northeastern hen-keepers in an emphatic way so that no one can miss the point.

The High Priced Market

People who have made a study of what people eat and why tell us that there aren't many city folks who go on eating eggs after the retail price has gone over 50 cents a dozen. There are, of course, a few who can afford to eat eggs regardless of price. And still another few who don't like to pay high prices but continue to eat eggs just the same even if retail prices go up over 60 cents because they feel that good eggs are a necessary part of a proper diet.

On the other hand there is a large part of the population of big cities that never will pay over 30c a dozen for eggs, for there are many families of five and six persons in cities like New York where the total income is never over $20 or $25 a week, and that's not much for a big city. Another large slice of the population will go up to 40 cents a dozen, but don't feel that they can go further. And finally we have that so-called middle income class that appears to keep eggs in their diets up to a limit of 50 cents.

When prices reach the limits for each of these groups, except the select few who have no limits, they do one of three things. They either quit eggs entirely, buy small eggs of high quality, or go to storage eggs or some other lower quality type of egg.

Possibly, if egg producers and dealers put on advertising campaigns equivalent in size to those of the citrus fruit and cereal sellers, the limits could be raised for each group. But that's another story.

For the time being, at least, I guess we might as well figure that the market for the highest priced eggs has definite limits. The limits, of course, are broader in the flush production season when prices are lower than in the scarce period.

Now, the question is who is going to supply these highest priced eggs. Whether we like it or not here in the Northeast we will have to recognize the fact that the well selected, carefully handled eggs from the Pacific Coast have supplied a good share of this demand.

A Change in Supply and Demand

There are two shifts going on in this picture which have crept up on us so gradually that, unless one is watching market conditions continually as I have to do to make a living, one might not realize them.

One is that the supply of Pacific Coast eggs which come into our eastern markets is gradually decreasing while northeastern eggs are increasing. And the other is that the retail distributors who have depended largely on Pacific Coast eggs to supply their best trade are apparently increasing the number of eggs they sell.

There are three states on the Pacific Coast which have shipped the bulk of the eggs from that section. They are Washington, California and Utah. And if we use the New York City market as our guide, there are also three northeastern states which have supplied the bulk of the eggs from this section to it. They are New York, Pennsylvania and New Jersey.

Comparing 1937 New York City receipts with 1933 we find that the total volume of Pacific Coast eggs has dropped over 100,000 cases, while northeastern receipts increased 800,000 cases from the states named above.

I think we are not far from the day when the big users of Pacific Coast eggs will have to look around for new supplies of top grade eggs to supplement the falling Coast receipts.

AND RIGHT THERE AND THEN IS WHERE MR. OPPORTUNITY KNOCKS ON OUR DOOR.

There is still one other shift which comes into the picture, and that is the continued increase in the Pacific Coast population. The census figures show that the states on the other seacoast have shown the biggest increases in population in the last twenty years or more. That means more eggs kept at home out there and probably still fewer coming East.

Bill Stempfle, County Agent of Steuben County, has recently returned from the Pacific Coast where he studied farmer cooperatives for six months. Bill tells me that California now ships out 500 cars of eggs a year, but imports 700 from other states.

The Best Fisherman

I'm not much of a fisherman, but I did go deep sea fishing with an old captain off the Jersey shore some time ago. He told me that there was some luck to fishing, but in the long run the best fishermen usually had the best catches.

As I see this high priced egg market, there are two sections that can work into it, the Northeast and the Grain Belt of the country which means the North Central States. That section still is and always has been the biggest egg producer. But not many of the best eggs in New York have come from there, although they are improving.

If the northeastern producer is to get a big share of this high priced market, he'd better be getting his sea chest packed and his sloop in seaworthy condition for the tide is coming in.

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The Importance of Research



Research men at E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. have been working and are still working to develop better spray materials to combat insect pests and plant diseases. Here is a scene in a du Pont laboratory.

IN TALKING to a convention of American Trade Association executives at Pittsburgh recently, Dr. Ernest Benger of the E. I. du Pont de Nemours Co., stressed the importance of research. Here are a few of the facts he brought out:

There are in the United States over 1500 industrial laboratories employing about 23,000 workers and spending a quarter of a billion dollars a year. In the chemical industry in 1937, $2.40 of each $100 of sales of organic chemicals was spent for research.

Research creates jobs. In the recent past, research has developed new and superior dyes, a better finish for automobiles, rayon, electric refrigerators—in fact, hundreds of products that we now use every day with little thought as to their source.

Dean Potter of Purdue University says that the power available in this country is equivalent to 400 human slaves for every family in the country. In the past, a few favored ones had some leisure and some luxuries. Research has brought luxury and leisure to millions.

Research conserves our natural resources. New facts brought to light through patient experimentation have doubled the yield of gasoline from a barrel of crude oil. Improved methods have enabled us to obtain our own nitrogen for fertilizer from the air and to recover potash from deposits in California and New Mexico formerly thought too expensive to work.

At first thought it might seem that we have reached the limit. On the contrary, the research men say that what man knows is infinitesimal compared to what he yet has to learn. Continued research will create jobs and will bring new discoveries and new products. Once we have them, we will wonder how in the world we ever got along without them.

* * *

Beacon Feeds at World's Fair

TWENTY years of scientific research and manufacturing development of specialized dairy rations were richly rewarded this week in the selection of Beacon Dairy Rations for "The Dairy World of Tomorrow," the Borden Company's exhibit at the New York World's Fair of 1939. The selection was made on merit alone, with particular regard being paid to progressiveness as well as to sound, practical experience and the particular needs of the occasion.

"The Dairy World of Tomorrow," will be a complete working dairy, with 150 purebred cows — handled under the Walker-Gordon System and milked on the famous Rotolactor. Thus the choice of proper feeds for these animals was a serious matter. Consideration had to be given not alone to the health and appearance of the animals under a long period of World's Fair conditions, but also to their milk productivity — the distributing of milk in both fluid and processed form being the major business of The Borden Company.

The type of Beacon Dairy Rations to be used rests entirely with the Supervising Committee which will have the cooperation of experts from *The Beacon Milling Co.,* Cayuga, New York, L. S. Riford, president of The Beacon Company, has announced.

* * *

Purina Mills, St. Louis, Mo., launched a new farm radio schedule this fall. It is called "Checkerboard Time", and is designed to make the public more quality egg conscious and to increase the demand for high quality eggs. The program will be on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays over a network of stations. Some nearby stations and times are:

WBZ	Boston, Mass.	1:30 P. M.
WBZA	Springfield, Mass.	1:30 P. M.
WGY	Schenectady, N. Y.	7:45 A. M.
WHAM	Rochester, N. Y.	12:15 P. M.
WESG	Elmira, N. Y.	1:15 P. M.
WGR	Buffalo, N. Y.	12:15 P. M.

* * *

Frank Hoppe of 2332 North 8th St., Philadelphia, Pa., will send you a valuable booklet on gun protection free of charge.



NEARBY MARKETS *for* NEARBY POULTRYMEN

The Home Off the Range

By L. E. WEAVER

Come, said the wind to the leaves one day,
Come over the meadows with me and play;
Put on your colors of red and gold,
For autumn has come and the nights grow cold.

PERHAPS that is not exactly as the poet had it, but it is the way it comes back to mind from my school days. I am glad now that the teachers had us memorize some of these gems. They helped to develop imagination and an appreciation of the beauty that nature presents to our eyes and ears, particularly in this season of "October's bright blue weather." I have been making some trips recently including a poultry tour. The weather has been perfect. The coloring of the trees becomes more vivid every day. I think I have never seen such fine pullets as are being put into the laying houses this fall. Is it any wonder that I sort of bubble over with optimism.



L. E. Weaver

The large scale poultrymen have had their early pullets in the house and laying this long time. Some have taken in even the later ones. Now the brooder houses and shelters are being cleaned and put in shape for winter. They will be all ready for early brooding in the spring. It is more pleasant work to clean them now when the weather is good than in February or March. These commercial poultrymen go after fall eggs in a big way. They are getting results too. Five years ago New York state supplied only about one-tenth of the eggs used in New York City. Last year we furnished 17%. That is a real jump. New England and Pennsylvania show similar increases. Apparently most of the gain is due to the increase in the number of commercial poultry farms, and in the size of these farms. It is not due to any great increase in the number or size of the small farm flocks. There can be no question of the increasing importance of commercial poultry-keeping in the Northeast. However, this paper goes into the homes of many thousands of farmers who are in the farm-flock class. It is of these that I am thinking as I now proceed to set down a few pointers.

Putting in the Pullets

For the most part the farm-flock pullets are still on the range. There is always an inclination on my part to do a little preaching about that, I want to tell everybody how much more they can make with pullets that start laying in July or August. Then I remember that on these farms the poultry flock is a minor enterprise. No doubt in many cases it is quite out of the question to give the chicks proper care until the weather gets warm along in May or June. I wish that every farm-flock owner would give early brooding a try just once.

But we are off the track. Here are hundreds of pullets still roosting in shelters, apple trees and willows, and the nights are growing cold. Very soon the days will be cold and dreary and wet. It is time the pullets were inside. They will be better off even though they are not quite ready to lay. There is less danger from colds, less exposure, better opportunity for feeding.

The only way that we have of moving the pullets is to haul them in crates. Of course, the crates are all thoroughly cleaned, soaked in disinfectant and dried out beforehand. The hardest part of the job is getting the pullets into the crates. Some folks move them at night. One in the tree or the coop catches and passes the birds to another who puts them into the crate. A better and usually an easier way is to shut the pullets in the shelter or brooder house and then in daylight catch and sort the pullets by the aid of a catching-crate. If the pullets are caught at night they should be left in the crates until morning so that they can be sorted by daylight. For that reason one must be careful to not put too many in a crate.

How one sorts the pullets will depend on how many there are, and how many pens are to be filled. With only one pen, naturally there can be no grading for size and state of maturity. It is useless to put decidedly undersized pullets in the pen with well-grown birds. They won't have a chance against such odds, so they may as well go to market with the last of the cockerels. With larger numbers and several pens it will pay to fill one pen with the most mature birds. Then fill one or more pens with the best and largest of the remaining flock. Last of all put the late-maturing birds in a pen by themselves. You will be surprised at the way they show up the others along in January. Of course, all thin, pale-shanked and very small pullets will be culled. You can do that job only by daylight.

Many times I find people who would like to know the age of certain old hens. It seems to me that it would be a good plan to put a colored leg band on each pullet as she is turned loose in the laying house. A different color for each year would give a permanent record of the age of the birds.

Where round worms are a problem and one is using individual treatment, it can be done as the pullets are being put into the laying house.

Almost without exception the flocks that I have seen this fall have been equipped with one of the devices for preventing pickouts. In case cannibalism has been a problem in previous years this is an almost complete solution of the problem.

Feeding the Pullets

A question that worries many people is when to change from growing mash to laying mash. As far as I can see it is not a very important point. Some never change over at all. They get good production on growing mash. The important point, I think, is to know that there is no diminishing of mash consumption when the pullets are moved. Low feeders and feeders on the roosts for a few weeks are helpful.

If the pullets are large, and well-grown and plump you can give them 13 to 14 hours of light right away. They will respond with good production very soon. It is a mistake to hurry into laying the pullets which are backward, under-sized or thin. No lights at all, or only a little should be used until they are in condition.

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100% live del. Postpaid.	100	500	1000
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Young son of Sir Inka May from a daughter of Matador Segis Ormsby. Herd average: Milk 13,977 lbs., Butterfat 482.7, 3.5 test.
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10 daughters ave. 13127 lbs. milk, 452 lbs. fat.
His sons for sale from high producing dams.
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Dam an outstanding daughter of Valors Africander with Jr. two year old record 12,563 lbs. milk, 666 lbs. fat. Sire, Bell Buoy Predominant. Price and pedigrees on request.
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Size—Quality—Type and Production.
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We have well bred young bulls from one month to serviceable age at bargain prices. Pedigrees and full particulars sent on request. Visitors always welcome.
TARBELL FARMS, SMITHVILLE FLATS NEW YORK.



Western lambs in a corn field on the farm of Warren Hawley, Batavia, Genesee County, N. Y. No, the ears have not been picked. After seeing this stunt worked successfully in Michigan, Warren decided to save work by letting the lambs do their own harvesting. They get some hay in the morning before they go out.



By J. F. "Doc" ROBERTS

THIS HAS BEEN "Questions and Answers" Week, for when approximately 800 livestock men attend two livestock gatherings in northwestern New York, opinions, ideas, experiences and results fly thick and fast, and inasmuch as there are seldom two men who agree exactly on any livestock problem, — in fact, on any individual head of livestock — and since there are no two head of livestock just alike, it really is just a matter of experience and opinion.

Of course the big question was, "What economic developments can we expect by next spring, when most of the livestock on feed will be sold?" Frankly, there is not much optimism. On the other hand, contrary to two or three months ago, there is a very decided inclination to go ahead and feed and handle some livestock this winter. With as much feed as there is in the Northeast, this would naturally follow, and with no surplus of meat animals of any kind in sight, I believe it is the logical thing to do, and it applies to every class of livestock with the possible exception of feeding cattle.

Bands of lambs in Montana which sold a year ago at $9.25 are this year selling at $6.25. Surely it is not good judgment for the man who lost money on $9.25 lambs a year ago to pass up $6.25 lambs this year, with wool and the industrial situation looking at least a little brighter than they did then. Hogs are still good property; the corn-hog ratio is very favorable, meaning that low-costing corn with present and prospective hog prices, ought to show a very decided profit to the hog man. Nevertheless, the hog population over the country is increasing very rapidly, and no one should expect or depend upon hogs after next spring or summer to maintain such a large spread between live price and feed prices.

Horses can surely be bought for less than they will sell for next spring, and prospectively can be carried until then and show satisfactory results. In fact, I am going to feed 40 or 50 horses this winter myself. Feeding cattle are selling too high to be very attractive, although they, too, can show a nice return on the investment. In this connection, the lighter the cattle are, the less the opportunity of the so-called "amateur" of getting hurt, for obviously if he buys a 300 or 400 lb. animal at $1 a hundred too much, he is not hurt but $3 or $4, and this could very probably be recovered; but when you get up into 800, 900 or 1000 lb. cattle, it is very difficult to recover those greater amounts. Old ewes, if they have solid mouths, and where there is plenty of good legume hay and ensilage, ought to be a good investment, at $3, $4 or $5 a head, depending of course upon the kind, for they could be carried into the late spring, sheared and sold as clipped sheep, and if they show a small gain in weight, and with the wool, ought to make a profit, although of course the margin is smaller with any aged stock than it is with young, immature animals.

Heard considerable talk on the value of inferior products as livestock feed, and in most cases believe this is deserving of very careful thought and that it is headed definitely in the direction of curtailing so-called surpluses. For example, cull potatoes and cull beans, cooked together, make an excellent hog feed and they can be cooked on a good many farms with sap-boiling outfits. This also offers the opportunity of adding skim milk, whey, etc. Any class of livestock except horses and sheep can safely eat mouldy ensilage or corn that is soft or down and not fit to harvest for any other purpose. Wheat, when it sells below the price of corn, can take the place of, and is equal in food value to, corn. Soft or wormy cabbage, cull carrots, cull beans and all sorts of silages, put up by canning factories or at home, warrant and are receiving a great deal more attention. In fact, there are a great many different combinations of feed, which most livestock can handle, that have not received the attention they deserve.

All these things and many, many more were "talked" at both Penn Yan and Batavia this week, and with both 4-H Club boys and girls, and farm women attending, the thought could not help but recur that surely our farm people will, and are entirely capable of, solving their own problems.

Maple Slope Jersey Farm

We offer a proven Jersey sire for sale. This sire is a fine individual, an animal anyone would be proud to own. D.H.I.A. records. Price and full particulars on request Take the guess work out of Breeding. Start now with a Proven Sire.

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COWS - HEIFERS
(Bred and unbred) and heifer calves.
SYBIL-OWL-RALEIGH BREEDING.
Two Yearling Bulls
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HOWARD GLADSTONE
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Dams records 500 lbs. to 650 lbs. fat.
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LARGE SELECTION. PRINCIPAL BREEDS. SOME BLOOD-TESTED.
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yearling rams, sired by the Grand Champion at the 1931 Chicago International. Prolific O.I.C. breeding stock.
SERVICE BOARS AND 6 TO 8 WEEKS' PIGS.

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ALSO A FEW RAM LAMBS AND EWES.

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Your Advertisement

IN THIS SPACE
WILL REACH GOOD
FARM PROSPECTS.

LIVESTOCK Sales Events

Cattle Sales

Nov. 3	99th Earlville Holstein Sale, Earlville, N.Y.
Nov. 7-9	U. S. National Holstein Sale, Waukesha & Watertown, Wisc.
Dec. 7-8	100th Earlville Holstein Sale, Earlville, New York.

Coming Events

Nov. 2	Winter Short Courses Begin at Cornell.
Nov. 2-4	American Country Life Association, Lexington, Ky.
Nov. 11	Conn. Jersey Cattle Club Annual Meeting & Official Classification of Conn. State College Jersey Herd, Storrs.
Nov. 13	Connecticut Rabbit Breeders' Assn., Brock-Hall Dairy, New Haven, Conn.
Nov. 16-17	23rd Annual Meeting New York State Farm Bureau, Buffalo, N. Y.
Nov. 16-24	72nd Annual Convention of the National Grange, Portland, Oregon.
Nov. 25-Dec. 3	National Boys' & Girls' 4-H Club Congress, Chicago, Ill.
Dec. 7-8	Connecticut Vegetable Growers' Association Annual Meeting, Elks' Hall, Willimantic, Conn.
Dec. 13	Connecticut Pomological Society 43th Annual Meeting (probably Hartford).
Dec. 13-16	New York State Grange, Jamestown, N. Y.
Jan. 3-8	The New York Poultry Show, 14th St. Armory, New York City.
Jan. 5	Connecticut Farm Bureau Federation, Hartford.
Jan. 10-13	84th Annual Meeting State Horticultural Society, Rochester, N. Y.
Jan. 11-15	90th Boston Poultry Show at Boston Garden.
Jan. 17-18	Connecticut Dairymen's Association Annual Convention, Hartford, Conn.

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Best Breeding Type.



THREE BROOD SOWS.
Gilts and Boars, six weeks of age, $12.00 up.

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Country's best breeding stock. Penna. State College and Cornell strains. 6-8 week boar and sow pigs, and older stock. Write

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Boar and sow pigs sired by a son of the Junior Champion boar at the '35 National Swine Show, Indiana State Fair, and Wisconsin State Fair. Dams of these pigs are related to the '37 World's Grand Champion barrow. All innoculated. 8 weeks old, price $10.00 each, Registered and transferred. Must please or money refunded.

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HEREFORD HOGS A New Breed

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Pedigrees furnished.

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Growers of Registered Hereford Hogs.
Ridge View Stock Farm, R. 4, Watertown, N. Y.

SWINE Large Registered YORKSHIRES

From imported champion stock. All ages.
SERVICE BOARS — BRED SOWS — PIGS.

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NARRAGANSETT BREEDERS — Type, Vigor, Quality. Reasonable Prices.

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Write for catalog.
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R.O.P. records at New York official laying test.
92% livability average for 6 years. 3-100% livability pens out of 4 during past 2 years. Yearly egg production for 6 years average 64% (lowest pen, 57% and highest, 68%.) A record for uniform egg production.
30 years experience breeding White Leghorns. (3 generations).
Now booking orders for pullets and cockerels.
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THE WHITE EGG FARM
PROGENY TESTED.
R. O. P. & Certified S. C. W. Leghorns

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PEDIGREED LEGHORNS

New York State's Largest U.S.R.O.P. Breeding Farm.

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Last year in U.S.R.O.P. Trapnest we produced 44% of all the 300 egg Leghorn hens in New York State.

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Hartwick QUALITY **Pedigree S. C. W. *Leghorns***

Bred from strong, healthy, high producing hens that lay large pure white eggs.
PULLETS AND BREEDING STOCK FOR SALE.
All birds are B.W.D. tested and reactors removed.

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CROSSES — N. H. REDS
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RICHQUALITY Certified Leghorns

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A FEW PULLETS FOR SALE.
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P. O. Box 514 A Ithaca, N. Y.

The A. A. Cooking School

CONDUCTED BY
Mrs. Grace Watkins Huckett

Lesson III. HOT BEVERAGES



This all-glass coffee maker has no metal, no cloth or filter papers to affect the pure coffee flavor. Coffee is placed in upper compartment, boiling water poured in, and when it has infused long enough the top bowl is turned a notch and coffee drips slowly down to the lower pot. Upper bowl is then removed and a glass cover with lip for pouring is placed on the pot (see arrow). Makes tea as well as coffee.

—PHOTO COURTESY CORNING GLASS WORKS.

COME ON AND JOIN!

ON THIS PAGE is Lesson No. 3 in our popular Cooking School series. Lesson No. 1 on cakes, and Lesson No. 2 on frostings, appeared in our September 24 and October 8 issues. Yet to come are seven other interesting and authoritative lessons on vegetables, poultry, pies, candies, red meats, salads, soups, breads, and puddings. And there may be some extra lessons, for we are getting requests for lessons on other subjects from some of the hundreds of readers who have enrolled in the course.

If you have been planning to take part but have neglected to send in your enrollment blank, you will be glad to know that it is not yet too late to do so. We are extending the deadline for receipt of this and of answers to questions for Lessons 1 and 2 *until November 15th.* If you missed the first two important lessons on cakes and frostings, we will send these to you if you write for them to *American Agriculturist* Cooking School, Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y.

New subscribers to *American Agriculturist* are eligible to enroll in the A. A. Cooking School *at any time up to its close,* and reprints of back lessons will be sent on request.

Anyone who is unable to secure one of the enrollment blanks which were printed in the September 24 issue of *American Agriculturist* may enroll simply by sending us a postcard saying that she wishes to take part. Be sure to sign name and address plainly.

RULES ARE SIMPLE

All that is necessary in order to take part is to enroll in the course; answer very briefly the ten questions printed with each lesson and mail your answers to the above address; and, of course, study the fascinating lessons which Mrs. Huckett prepares for each issue of *American Agriculturist* and apply them to your own cooking job. We suggest also that you secure some Home Economics bulletins on cooking, and write to various food manufacturers for their booklets.

PRIZES

At the end of the course, the following prizes will be awarded: $20 to the person getting the highest average mark in the course; and $5 to each of the five persons getting the next highest ratings. All contestants who have a passing mark at the end of the course will be asked to write a letter on the subject, "How the *American Agriculturist* Cooking School has helped me to be a better cook", and final marks will be given on the basis of this letter and the marks obtained on the question papers. Also, a handsome diploma will be given to everyone completing the course with an average rating of 85 per cent or higher.

COFFEE is more universally used in the United States than either tea or cocoa. Grinds are medium for boiled coffee, medium fine for percolator, extra fine for dripolator and pulverized. The vacuum packed coffees have air entirely excluded, a very important factor in making delicious coffee. As soon as any package is opened, the coffee should be emptied into an airtight container, the most convenient one in ordinary households being a fruit jar *with a rubber,* and lid fastened tightly. "Freshly roasted and freshly ground" should be the housewife's coffee slogan.

Scientific research shows that the method of making has more to do with results than the kind of coffee, because the very best ingredients may be utterly spoiled by the handling. Here are definite recommendations resulting from the research:

1 — The temperature of the water, (simmering, 185°-200° F.), the length of time it remains in contact with the coffee grounds (2-2½ min.) and the kind of utensil in which the coffee is made (glass or vitrified ware) are of first importance.

2 — Of secondary importance: fineness of grind and the character of the water, its softness or hardness. Absolute cleanliness of the pot, although not included in the experts' report, is of vital importance. The pot should be scrubbed to *keep* it clean rather than to clean it after a deposit has formed, which most certainly would affect the coffee. Brushes of the right sort are a good investment, especially long, thin ones for percolators and spouts. Other precautions are to have freshly drawn and freshly heated water.

Ways to Make Coffee

(Allow 2 level tablespoons or one rounded tablespoon of coffee to each ½ pt. water.)

Drip method: Preheat the drip coffee pot, pour briskly boiling water over coffee (drip grind) in the upper compartment; cover, let drip through once. Keep hot, but not boiling.

Percolator method: Put cold water into pot, regular grind coffee into the basket; percolate slowly 10-15 minutes, less with electric percolator. For a stronger brew, use more coffee rather than long percolation which gives inferior flavor.

Boiled Coffee: Allow 1 teaspoon beaten whole egg to each heaping tablespoon coffee. Mix egg and coffee thoroughly in a previously scalded coffee pot, add water, bring slowly to a boil, stirring down occasionally. Remove from fire. Pour in ¼ cup cold water to settle. Let stand in warm place 3-5 minutes. Strain into hot serving pan and keep hot. Boiled coffee may be made without egg in the same way.

QUESTIONS

(Write out your answers in brief form and mail them to American Agriculturist Cooking School, Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y., not later than Nov. 5.)

1 — What is stimulating in coffee, tea and cocoa?
2 — What gives the bitter taste to tea and coffee if steeped too long?
3 — Which is more important, the grade of coffee, or the way you make it? The blend or the grind?
4 — What is the better way to make your coffee stronger?
5 — What effect has the pot upon tea or coffee?
6 — Why is black tea said to be easier on the nerves than green tea?
7 — Does the term Orange Pekoe have anything to do with the flavor of the tea?
8 — How would you store tea and coffee?
9 — What is the difference between chocolate and cocoa?
10 — Why is cocoa the most nourishing of the three beverages?

Tea

Tea also comes from tropical climates, preferably from their high altitudes. As tea comes to us, it is classified into black, green and oolong. Black teas come from Ceylon, India, Java, Sumatra and Formosa, China and Japan, and made up three-fourths of the 91,500,000 pounds of tea consumed in America last year. The black teas go through a process of fermentation which mellows the flavor of the tea and darkens the leaves. Then they are heated and dried.

The green teas are unfermented which means that the tannin has not been oxidized in them, hence their sharper taste. They come to us chiefly

(*Continued on Page* 23)



Autumn calls for Color

THIS incoming season will see lots of velvet in black, in wine, plum and violet shades for formal wear. The high hair-do and the lower belt are other fashion features. For sports the more sturdy velveteen and pin wale corduroy will be in vogue.

The most useful sports outfit is jacket and skirt with blouse or sweater. With these you can make your own color combinations. The jacket would also serve as an extra coat over dresses.

Jacket Suit Pattern No. 3451 is designed for sizes 11, 13, 15, 17 and 19 years. Size 15 requires 2½ yards of 39-inch material for jacket and 2 yards of 39-inch material for skirt.

Blouse Pattern No. 3036 is designed for sizes 14, 16, 18 and 20 years, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inch bust.

Dress Pattern No. 3375 lends itself to almost any occasion. A mossy crepe which reflects fabric contrast with a novelty crepe inset band down the front would be becoming and flattering to any figure. The pattern has both long and short loose sleeves. Pattern sizes are 14, 16, 18, 20 years, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inch bust. Size 36 requires 3½ yards of 39-inch material with 1 yard of 18-inch contrasting.

TO ORDER: Write name, address and pattern size and number clearly and enclose 15c in stamps. Address Pattern Department, *American Agriculturist,* 10 North Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Add 12c for a copy of our new Fall and Winter fashion catalog.

CANDLEWICKING SUPPLIES

Since Mr. Will Whittenburg's interesting article entitled "Spare Money the Candlewick Way" was published in our September 10th issue, many readers have written us to inquire where they could procure materials to do candlewicking. Mr. Whittenburg advises us that needles, colored sheets, patterns, thread, etc., for this work may be obtained from Dempsey Sales Company, Box 537, Rome, Georgia.

Today in Aunt Janet's Garden

Neat Flowers Best for Borders

DUE TO MANY causes I have decided that hereafter any flower which I get for my borders must require a minimum of space, yet give a good account of itself in blooming. Furthermore, a succession of bloom, rather than one big splash makes my garden more interesting at all times. For these reasons I think that nothing can beat the lilies. This year I have had a lily of some sort in bloom since late May, when the little coral lily and its running mate Golden Gleam and the umbellatum lilies started the procession.

Then June brought amabile, Madonna and concolor; in July we had regal, Willmottiae, auratum platyphyllum and pardalinum; in August, Henryi, speciosum rubrum, tiger and Phillipinense Formosanum; in September, speciosums Melpomene and album.

Then too, the daylilies have exceeded themselves this year because of plenty of moisture during July. The old fashioned lemon daylily finished in June. These were succeeded by the new hybrid daylilies Ajax, Anna Betscher, Bay State, J. A. Crawford, Margaret Perry and Mrs. W. H. Wyman, the last blossom appearing early in September. I added the choice Hyperion, blooming in July and August, to this list this year and was perfectly delighted with its performance.

Now I am planning to take out Margaret Perry because it is too rampant for that small border, and looks too much like the old tawny daylily. In its place I hope to put the orange colored Mikado because my list lacks the deeper orange shades.

Another great satisfaction has been in the newer varieties of perennial asters, especially aster Frikarti. It grows from 2 to 2½ ft. high, is well branched, with flowers of a wisteria violet shade and large yellow centers which start in July and continue until frost. The whole new tribe of dwarf perennial asters is worth investigating. They come in unusual colors and in practically any height you might wish for your particular location. From my point of view, the fact that they hold themselves erect is much in their favor.

Toy Patterns

Design E-701 has patterns for cute cuddly toys, the dachshund Fritz and Terry the lamb. Fritz can be made of shiny brown sateen or even of gay chintz, Terry of pink or beige eiderdown or bathtoweling. The lamb stands 10 inches high; the dog is 15 inches long. The pattern envelope gives instructions and material requirements.

Design E-702 includes patterns for a



Swedish girl doll Kirsten and her brother Erik, and clothing for both. Unbleached muslin makes the bodies, yellow yarn the hair, tinted rayon underwear the legs and gay cotton scraps the clothes. Full instructions and material requirements come with the patterns which are only 15c.

TO ORDER: Write name, address and design number clearly and enclose 15c in stamps. Address Embroidery Dept., *American Agriculturist,* 10 No. Cherry Street, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

The Tiniest of Kings

By MRS. G. H. E.

Who knocks at my window this misty night,
Drawn by the lure of a lamp's bright light?
A wee feathered Kinglet with a crown of gold,
Journeying south from the winter's cold.

IT WASN'T Hallowe'en but near enough to that date so that strange things might happen, and the night was so misty that auto lights showed only as a bright haze through the garden shrubbery. The hour hand of the clock pointed to nine, when there was a noise at the window and on the sash perched a tiny bird. I stepped out on the porch, put my cupped hands around this visitor and brought him in for a closer inspection. Tom got a small jam jar from the cupboard. I slipped the bird inside and covered the top with a sieve.



"Oh!" said John, "a Kinglet! How very little."

The vivid color proclaimed it a male. The back and wings were olive-gray, the crown was orange bordered in gold and black. There was a white line over the eye, white wing bars, and a pearl-white vest. The bird was so tiny that it rested at ease in the glass jar with a diameter of only three and a fourth inches. Our visitor was short even for a golden-crown Kinglet, for their usual length is from four to four and one-fourth inches.

The tiny captive was anxious to get out, restive as even small kings are likely to be under restraint. He kept bumping his head on the cover in an effort to escape. So Tom took him, jar and all, around to the front porch and let him out in the woodbine where he could rest safely, undisturbed by our light, and continue his journey South when the mist cleared.

To Relieve Bad Cough, Mix This Recipe, at Home

Big Saving. No Cooking. So Easy.

You'll never know how quickly and easily you can relieve coughs due to colds, until you try this famous recipe. It gives you about four times as much cough medicine for your money, and you'll find it truly wonderful, for real relief.

Make a syrup by stirring 2 cups of granulated sugar and one cup of water a few moments, until dissolved. No cooking needed—it's no trouble at all. Then put 2½ ounces of Pinex (obtained from any druggist) into a pint bottle. Add your syrup and you have a full pint of medicine that will amaze you by its quick action. It never spoils, lasts a family a long time, and tastes fine—children love it.

This simple mixture takes right hold of a cough. For real results, you've never seen anything better. It loosens the phlegm, soothes the irritated membranes, and quickly eases soreness and difficult breathing.

Pinex is a compound containing Norway Pine and palatable guaiacol, in concentrated form, well-known for its prompt action in coughs and bronchial irritations. Money refunded if it doesn't please you in every way.

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The Old Squire's Great-Grandson

IX. A BRAINSTORM AT THE WIDOW PETE'S PLACE.

THE LOWER end of the tube leading from the globe of the detector was therefore carefully corked up. Then, having set the detector on the floor of the piazza of the ranch house, Halsy proceeded to press steadily on the stop, bending over the table in imitation of Doctor Vrons, while Hadassah watched the liquid in the globe.

Slowly, in the course of ten minutes, it turned a lovely yellow tint — quite without the aid of the supposititious effluvium!

Convinced now that the detector was fraudulent, they borrowed a chisel and mallet from the workshop at the ranch and proceeded to split the table top in line from the stop to the point where the tube entered the globe. They found that the top of the table consisted of two oak boards cunningly glued together and that concealed within it were a dry-salts battery and wires leading to the globe and the stop.

There remained no doubt how the learned doctor had worked his detector. It was the current from the battery that had turned the liquid a yellowish color—a plain case of electrolysis. The doctor's chemical knowledge had stood him in good stead. As for the rest, his divinations concerning oil pools were purely guess work, with the aid of considerable geological knowledge. Wherever the detector was used and the indications for oil were favorable, the doctor pressed the stop and sent a current into the liquid; where the indications were less favorable, the stop was not pressed and the liquid remained clear.

They called Professor Latimer and bade him examine the wreck of the fraudulent detector.

"Now what are we going to do?" he cried.

"Well, there is but one decent thing that we can do," replied his daughter. "We must retrace our devious ways for the last twenty-four weeks and hand back the money we have taken from people under false pretenses. When Doctor Vrons comes back I'll denounce him and get back his share of the fees."

WHEN the learned and distinguished doctor arrived, however, something quite different occurred. They had seen him coming, and Hadassah, followed by Halsy, went to meet him in the yard. But when he approached, with his benign air of bless-you-my-children, all poor Hadassah's studiously bottled ferocity deserted her. It was curious indeed what a garb of sanctity the doctor wore and what respect and veneration he inspired. The only thing Hadassah succeeded in doing was to point mutely at the wrecked detector.

Not an exclamation escaped him, not even a start of surprise showed that he was either taken off his guard or injured in his feelings. A solemn smile slowly softened the habitual gravity of that long face, then, still without a word or a further glance at his youthful partners, he turned and walked gravely away as he had come.

They stood and watched that broad, well-clad Dutch back until it had faded from view along the highway leading toward the railway. He never once looked back; and that was the last they ever saw or heard of the dignified Dr. Evi Issachar Vrons. He got away with somewhere from eighteen to twenty thousand dollars—and left an evil legacy of highly unpleasant reparations behind him.

The next day, after the silent departure of their late versatile partner, the Latimers and Halsy set off on their back track to look up their late customers and make restitution of the fees taken from them. This did not prove nearly so simple an act as it had looked to be at first, since in some places wells were already being bored. Larger damages from drilling expenses were demanded and lawsuits threatened. In fact, nobody seemed satisfied; everybody was disappointed; and the explanation given for the repayment of the fee was, in several instances, derided and denounced as a further trick to prevent the discovery of oil! At one place they were nearly mobbed for their effort to be honest! At another place the owner actually drew a "gun" and drove them off his premises.

By C. A. STEPHENS

In fact they had a wretched time for three weeks, and the worst of all followed their return to the widow Pete McGill's ranch, where they had left the wreck of the detector and certain other articles pertaining to their outfit. Thus far no explanations had been vouchsafed the widow concerning the detector, or why they had ceased using it. She supposed it was undergoing repairs. But now Hadassah Latimer attempted to return her fee and explain the cause of the delay and the continued absence of Doctor Vrons, for whose grand manners Madam Pete had conceived unbounded admiration. The widow was prone to lapses of temper that her unsympathetic neighbors were accustomed to call "tantrums."

When finally told that the dignified doctor had deceived them all and absconded, she gasped; and when Hadassah incautiously proceeded to inform her that no more tests would be made with the detector and that those already made were worthless she quite went off her mental balance, wept, raved, lost all semblance of courtesy and accused the Latimers of being in league to swindle her. In vain they tried to explain and to calm her. She grew more violent every moment, began to scream and dashed at Professor Latimer, who fled at top speed, then at his daughter, who nimbly took refuge in her room upstairs, then at Halsy, who was looking on in amazement. He also escaped. But now Bill Sikes, who like Halsy had been an "innocent bystander", thought that it was time for him to interfere in behalf of his family. He cut in, laying hold of the widow's overskirt and set back to hold her. The skirt gave way in his mouth, and with a screech of wrath the incensed lady darted into the house. Guessing that she had gone after a weapon, Halsy hastily posted himself outside the door, just to one side of it, and when a few moments later the widow Pete rushed out with a gun he caught and held her fast. By this time the foreman and others of the help about the place were appearing on the scene—looking amused rather than alarmed; the still-shrieking widow was disarmed and immured in her room, two strapping, grinning colored women mounting guard at the door.

GREATLY outraged and indignant, the three friends started to collect their belongings with the intention of leaving the ranch that evening; but the foreman, an intelligent man named Finlay, sought to dissuade them.

"Don't mind this", he said. "She has these fits once in a while. When anything she doesn't like comes to her suddenly, we have to look out. But she will be all over it tomorrow morning," he assured them. "Better stay and pass it by; that's the way I do."

They accepted his advice.

The next morning they were taking a hasty breakfast when the widow Pete suddenly appeared. The professor jumped up ready to flee; but a glance at her showed them quite a changed person. She looked wan, pale and sad, but bade them a languid good morning quite as if nothing unpleasant had happened.

"I do hope you will stay and bore a well here," she said at length. "There is oil, I am sure. Don't leave me like this!" she implored, for the professor and Hadassah had finished hastily and risen to depart. The widow then turned to Halsy. "There is oil here, isn't there?" she asked entreatingly. "You thought so, didn't you? Don't go off! Stay and let's find it. I will go halves with you."

She seemed rational enough this morning. As she talked, Halsy took thought and went presently to confer with the Latimers. He unfolded the widow Pete's proposition; namely, to bear half the expenses for tanks and pipes and share all profits with them for ten years, if they would bore a well and make a discovery of oil.

"I wouldn't trust anything that woman said!" cried Professor Latimer. "Why, she might go into a tantrum any moment and chase us off!"

"We would certainly have all agreements with her in writing, properly witnessed and recorded", remarked Halsy. "As for the tantrums, I reckon I could hold her until Finlay and the negro women got to us."

Hadassah looked doubtful. "Joe, where's that bump of caution of yours?" she cried.

"Oh, I know I ought not to advise you to risk more money here," Halsy said. "It would cost six thousand dollars to bore a well, to begin with. Still, I do think there is a fair prospect that we might make a strike here."

THE professor was induced to remain another day and canvass the matter further; the widow was now wholly calm and businesslike. They drove about the ranch for several hours, Professor Latimer indicating where, in his judgment, it might be advisable to drill.

Hadassah continued thoughtful. "Twice you have given me good counsel," she said to Halsy next morning. "I am going to take it a third time. We will stay and bore a well."

After their experience at Sour Lake neither Halsy nor the Latimers were likely to run risks in the matter of titles or contracts. They telegraphed at once for Mr. Holworth to come on from Houston to aid in examining the title to the ranch and in drawing up ironclad and air-tight articles of partnership with the widow McGill that stated the terms and conditions explicity and also gave them the right of way over the entire ranch and access to everything on, under and over it! Peter McGill — the former owner and husband of the widow—had laid a branch line of rails to the nearest railway station. The present agreement included the use of this road and of everything pertaining to it.

Professor Latimer reperused the con-

The Song of the Lazy Farmer



MY NEIGHBOR says we've gone a ways too far, declarin' holidays, they take too much time from our toil, we let the hay and taters spoil because some holiday comes 'round; instead of tillin' of the ground we beat it off and celebrate and let the tater-diggin' wait. Of all them holidays, he thinks the worst is Hallowe'en, by jinks, he sits up most all night because the boys may disobey the laws. He loads his shotgun up with salt and shoots before he hollers halt, he locks up ev'ry pig and cow, and yet they all git out somehow, the boys all treat him pretty bad because that feller gits so mad.

Them youngsters never bother us; before they git obstreperous we pass the doughnuts, for a lad that's just been fed ain't very bad. Mirandy feeds 'em pie and cheese while I give them some ideas about the tricks I used to do when I was young and frisky too. I tell 'em Hallowe'en is fun, if you ain't sorry when you're done; and if they stick to harmless tricks they won't end up in no bad fix. And so we sit and plan while they clean out the doughnut pan, and neighbor wonders why, next day, I never have a word to say about the lawless kids that went and filled his boots with fresh cement. The trouble with that feller is that he's forgot the time, gee whiz, when he was young and full of zip and thought it lots of fun to tip a building over on its side, but now his youthful spirit's died and he thinks boys should be sedate, but they won't be in spite of fate!

The Amateur Poet's Corner

Because of the number of contributions, we do not return poems not published. Keep a copy of your poem.

The limit in length is sixteen (16) lines and poem must be original and written by an amateur. $2.00 will be paid to the author of each one printed. Check will be mailed on or about first day of month following publication.

Send poems to Poetry Editor, *American Agriculturist,* P. O. Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y.

Traitors

The leaves have enlisted
In Autumn's brigade;
See the bright uniforms
In the forest displayed!

They're traitors to summer —
They've put off her green;
On the evergreens only
Her colors are seen.

But no treason pays —
One by one they must fall;
The legions of Winter
Will capture them all!

—Katharine S. Harrington, Gilboa, N. Y.

tract with increasing discomfort. "Dass", he grumbled, "you've tied us up, hand and foot, to this ranch—if there's oil here! Well, let's get a drill crew and go to it! A duster is our one chance of getting away from here!" It isn't often that an oil man prays for a duster; but Professor Latimer had taken a great dislike to the widow Pete's ranch.

Halsy was rather more anxious than hopeful, feeling that all the responsibility for this venture rested on him. A hundred times during the five weeks the boring of the new well went on he was sorry he had urged it.

Hadassah, however, remained cheerful. "Keep your nerve, Joe!" she rallied him. "I still back you to win!"

AS THE work of boring the oil well at the McGill ranch went on, the drill struck what Professor Latimer pronounced a fault in the strata, at a depth of eleven hundred feet. A strong whiff of gas came up, and following it a drizzle of oil that bothered the drill crew a good deal for a time. What with oil and occasional flushings of gas they had a nasty spell of it for two or three weeks, with much uncertainty and constant danger of explosions.

At length the drill broke through into a considerable cavity, the depth of which there was no opportunity of sounding, since the drill rods had to be withdrawn at once on account of a sudden flow of oil that continued to come up steadily. Much to their relief, it did not prove to be a wild gusher, but settled immediately into a "two-hundred-barrel" well, meaning, I believe, one that produces two hundred barrels of petroleum a day.

The opening of this well was of course very gratifying to Halsy. It lifted a great weight of responsibility from his shoulders. It was decided immediately to drill seven more wells, each at a distance of four hundred yards from the first one, as a means of outlining the extent and position of the oil pool that had been tapped.

To be Concluded

The A. A. Cooking School

(*Continued from Page* 20)

from China and Japan. Oolong tea is semi-fermented and resembles a blend of black and green tea, being a sort of in-between flavor as well as color. The Island of Formosa and China are the chief sources.

Tea should be kept in a dry, fairly cool atmosphere, preferably in metal so that it does not absorb flavors and odors. Tannin, caffeine and the volatile oils are its most important constituents. Caffeine, known as theine in tea, provides mild stimulation. The "body" of a cup of tea depends upon the soluble materials that come out into the liquid as the tea steeps. Three to five minutes should be allowed for the steeping, no longer or the tannin will become bitter. Boiling tea, therefore, is unthinkable because it extracts more tannin besides destroying the delicate tea flavor.

One teaspoon of tea to a cup is the standard measurement; personal preferences may vary this of course. Water should be freshly drawn and brought quickly to a bubbling boil and poured over the tea which is in a pre-heated earthenware, porcelain or glass teapot. It should be kept hot while steeping, the leaves removed, and the tea served with milk, cream or sliced lemon or orange. For social occasions, a whole clove stuck into each half slice of fruit gives a festive touch.

Chocolate and Cocoa

Chocolate is made from the 20 to 40 beans found in the large cucumber-shaped pods of the cocoa tree. The beans are roasted, crushed and separated from the husks, the part under the husk crushed or ground and moulded into a cake. When part of the fat is removed, the remaining product is cocoa.

Cocoa contains tannin, but in quite a different form from that found in tea and its stimulating ingredient, theobromin, although like the caffeine of tea and coffee in its effects, is much milder. Combined with sugar and milk, cocoa or hot chocolate is a very nutritious drink. For young children, the amount of cocoa used can be reduced so that it is not too stimulating.

Because cocoa "sticks to the ribs", it is especially valuable for outdoor boys and girls as well as for vigorous adults. The most convenient way to serve it is to make up a chocolate sirup in quantity and use as much of it as the individual requires. What I do is to make a rather strong hot chocolate, having extra hot milk on hand to dilute the cups if any individual wants his weaker.

Chocolate Sirup

2½ cups (1¼ lbs.) sugar	8 cups water
2 cups (½ lb.) of cocoa, or	¼ teaspoon salt
8 squares (½ lb.) chocolate	Vanilla if desired

Mix thoroughly the cocoa or chocolate and sugar. If chocolate is used, grate or shave it before mixing with the sugar. Add the boiling water, stirring thoroughly, and cook in a double boiler for two hours, stirring occasionally. The sirup may be kept in glass jars. Two tablespoons of sirup to one cup of milk is a good adult proportion; for small children only half this amount of sirup should be used.

Float a marshmallow in each cup of chocolate, and serve with salted soda crackers or whole wheat crackers. In accord with the present vogue for Mexican things, you might flavor the chocolate lightly with ground cinnamon.

Cocoa

(Standard recipe for 1 cup)

1 tsp. cocoa	¼ cup water
½ tsp. sugar	¼ cup milk
few grains salt	A few drops of vanilla if desired

Mix cocoa, salt, sugar and water, and boil one minute. Add milk and boil until it begins to froth. Remove at once. Beat with an egg beater or wire whisk until it foams.

Cooperation Where It Counts

(*Continued from Page* 1)

18 years. At the time it was started, a wise leader in the church said to me: "What we are doing today on the Cornell Campus must be done within a generation in the villages and towns of America."

He spoke truly. Education, business, transportation—all have adapted themselves to the changed conditions of this modern world. And if the rural church is to continue to be a force in the life of the community, and a source of supply of fresh life to the city, it must likewise adapt itself to present day needs.



"Will yuh do it again, Mister? Brother missed it."

OUT OF SIGHT OUT OF MIND . . . .

and that's especially true of Milk!

In today's highly competitive market, milk must match itself against other beverages for the public's nickels and dimes. By keeping the advantages of milk in the public eye . . . . as an absolute necessity for children, for unequalled health advantages, for helping to keep the complexion clear, guarding against colds, aiding the body's alkaline reserve . . . . milk has gained a *larger* share of the market in competition with *other* beverages.

THE STATE OF NEW YORK

SEND FOR THESE FREE BOOKLETS:

MEALTIME MAGIC WITH MILK
Over 100 recipes sure to delight the family.

THE WAY TO PEP AND BEAUTY
The famous Hollywood reducing schedule which shows you how to lose weight without losing pep.

HOW TO BE A LEADER IN SPORTS
A book for any red-blooded boy who is interested in training himself for sports.

BEAUTIFUL CAROLE LOMBARD
(A Paramount Star)



follows the MILKY WAY

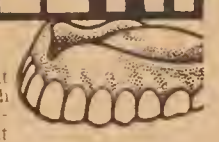
You, too, can have a trim and slim figure, like the slender stars of Hollywood, by including fresh milk in your diet. Send for the free booklet, "The Way to Pep and Beauty," which contains scientific reducing menus of the movie stars. Simply drop a postcard with your name and address to: Bureau of Milk Publicity, Albany.

THE STATE OF NEW YORK

SEND A POSTCARD with your name and address, telling which booklets you want to:

BUREAU OF MILK PUBLICITY, ALBANY

FALSE TEETH



SAVE HALF OR MORE

90 DAYS' TRIAL

If you need teeth, but do not care to spend much money, my pleasant economical method is what you want. My guarantee plan gives you three months' trial to see how they fit and look. Your money back if not perfectly satisfied any time during 90 days' trial. I have thousands of satisfied customers wearing my dental plates made by mail. My Special Method is founded on 30 YEARS' EXPERIENCE.

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Dept. 22-P, 503-05 Missouri Ave., E. St. Louis, Ill.

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If you have been notified that your policy is to run out soon, renew it right away with an American Agriculturist agent or direct to N. A. ASSOCIATES, Inc. 10 NORTH CHERRY ST., POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.

Are You Moving?



IF YOU ARE, you will want the address on your paper changed. On a postal card or by letter write us your *old* and your new address.

CIRCULATION DEPARTMENT,
10 North Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

When writing advertisers be sure to say that you saw it in American Agriculturist

Kernels, Screenings *and* Chaff

By H. E. BABCOCK.

LONG ago I came to the conclusion that emotions determine the outcome of political campaigns. For this reason it usually is time wasted to attempt non-partisan political comment.

New York's Political Situation

For example, to my non-partisan mind, the tried and proved Governor of New York State would seem to be a better bet for the next four years than a new and inexperienced man. By the same method of analysis, the lieutenant-governor on the Republican ticket would seem to be ***a much safer man*** than the candidate for lieutenant-governor on the Democratic ticket. The latter appears to be handicapped with dangerous ideas and undesirable connections. By the same sort of reasoning, I can't think of a better man with whom to continue to trust the finances of the state than the present comptroller general.

The agricultural plank in the Republican platform is terribly weak. The one in the Democratic platform is a bit stronger. ***Both political parties, however, apparently disregarded the suggestions made to them by the New York State Agricultural Conference Board.*** Here are the recommendations which the Conference Board made to the platform committees and gubernatorial candidates Sept., 26, 1938:

THE New York State Conference Board of Farm Organizations, composed of the major state-wide farm organizations in New York State, hereby presents the following views to the platform committees of the Republican and Democratic State Conventions in order that those drafting party platforms may have available the views of organized agriculture.

Agriculture represents one of the most important industries in New York State involving the investment of millions of dollars and livelihood of thousands of people. The needs of agriculture should be considered at all times because of the important part which the industry plays in the economic life of the state.

Farm Income

The most important problem with which New York farmers are faced is that of low farm income. The year 1938 promises to be one of the most disastrous from this point of view.

For more than a century and one-half wide fluctuations in the general price level and commodity prices have caused agriculture untold hardship. When prices rise the farmer who is a producer of basic commodities enjoys prosperity. When prices fall the prices of the things that the farmer sells fall much more rapidly than do the prices of the things that the farmer buys. Furthermore, during periods of price decline, fixed costs such as taxes, interest, electric rates, telephone rates, transportation charges and the like do not decline in line with the prices of the things the farmer sells. The farmer buys largely in a fixed market and sells largely in a free market. Thus, during periods of price decline like that which existed in 1929 to early 1933 and from midsummer 1937 to date, the farmer suffers tremendous hardship.

While we recognize that the solution to wide fluctuations in the general price level and the price level of basic commodities lies not within the province of New York State, we firmly believe that the political leaders in the state should bring about a thorough study and investigation of the causes of changing price levels which are so hazardous to farmers and the producers of basic commodities.

We highly commend a portion of the platform developed by the Republican State Convention in the State of Vermont which we hereby quote as follows:

"Examination by an impartial commission of the conviction of many farmers in this and other states that our monetary system bears with particular unfairness on the producers of raw materials."

We recognize that the price level problem is national in scope but we commend to the attention of our state political parties the importance of a solution to this problem. Unless this problem is solved there can be no permanent stability and prosperity among those producing basic commodities.

Land Utilization

Economic use of land is essential in the proper development of New York State. Unfortunately, many acres were stripped of their forest cover which are unfitted for farming purposes due to rough topography, poor drainage or poor soil.

Scientific land classification studies made by the College of Agriculture show that we have about 5.8 million acres of land in land classes 1 and 2 which are unfitted for agricultural production.

The state should not only continue its policy of acquiring submarginal farm land for reforestation but such acquisition should be accelerated.

Fortunately, New York State has some of the finest land in the country geographically located to efficiently produce food for the great urban centers in the northeast. The state should lend every possible assistance in helping to provide the permanent farming areas with the facilities which are needed in modern day life.

Roads

While much progress has been made in the improvement of primary and secondary highways, still one-half of the permanent farms in the state are equipped with dirt roads. Dirt roads are a handicap from the economic and social point of view.

The state should adopt a long term program of secondary road improvement to the end that all farms worth farming may be equipped with satisfactory year around roads.

During the depression state aid to townships for town road maintenance has been reduced. In our opinion there is no form of public expenditure to give jobs to men which produce greater economic results than does the state expenditure for maintenance of town roads.

The state should now restore state aid for town road maintenance as provided in 1930.

The counties are still buying rights of way for state highways. This is an unjust and unreasonable burden to levy against those paying taxes on land for state highways are entirely public in nature and should be entirely financed by the public.

The state should assume all costs in connection with acquiring rights of way for the state highway system and it should also assume all costs in connection with snow removal.

Taxation

Property taxes represent fixed costs and become extremely burdensome to farmers during periods of decline in the general price level.

Unfortunately, real property carries too large a part of the tax burden. Real estate represents less than one-third of the earning power of the state but pays about three-fourths of all of the taxes raised within the borders of the state. The owner of real property is at a disadvantage compared to the owner of personal property especially when the personal property may be in the form of tax exempt securities. If agriculture is to attain its best it must be attractive for a man to own land.

Further taxation adjustment to broaden the tax base and relieve the tax pressure on general property should be the policy of the state.

Unfortunately, the owners of farm trucks pay excessive rates for the privilege of licensing such trucks due to the fact that the average farm truck only travels about 2500 miles on the public highway per year. The average farm truck is a relatively light vehicle and does little damage to the highways. Based on the amount of road use it would appear that the average farm truck pays a license fee which is equivalent to approximately 10 cents per mile.

The state would do well to provide a system whereby the trucks owned and operated by farmers may be licensed at more reasonable rates.

Bovine Disease Control

The state, wisely, has long interested itself and participated in control of bovine diseases. The state may well be proud of the fact that bovine tuberculosis has been virtually eliminated, contributing much toward the health of the citizens of the state.

Bang's disease (abortion) has long caused heavy losses to dairymen. It is also known to have public health significance for it can be transmitted through milk to man and cause undulent fever. During recent years an increasing number of cases of undulent fever have been reported by the medical profession. That it has public health significance is borne out by the fact that the State Sanitary Code, as promulgated by the State Department of Health, requires that raw milk must come from cows free from Bang's disease.

Mastitis in cattle frequently causes heavy losses to dairymen. In advanced cases the physical and chemical content of the milk may be so changed as to be unwholesome for human consumption. While mastitis in its many different forms does not cause septic sore throat, the udder thus affected cannot readily be detected from the udder harboring the septic sore throat organism. Consequently, it is common practice for health boards to require removal of all cattle having advanced cases of mastitis on the grounds that the trouble might be caused by the septic sore throat organism.

The state should make available adequate appropriations to properly indemnify dairymen for the removal of Bang's reactors for the protection of the public and the dairy herds in the state.

The state should make available appropriations to pay moderate indemnities to dairymen for the eradication of cows having advanced cases of mastitis in order that such cows may be branded by the state and permanently removed from the possibility of entering other dairy herds.

Income from the dairy industry represents more than fifty per cent of the farm income in New York State and the state should be ever alert in eradicating bovine diseases and preventing the re-introduction thereof.

Agricultural Research and Extension

Agricultural research and extension are essential in the proper development of agriculture. It is through research that we find new and improved methods. It is through extension that new and improved methods are put into practice on the farms. Much of the progress made in improving agriculture in New York State is directly traceable to research. It should also be the policy of the state to adequately support agricultural research and extension for such activities are the creators of wealth and better rural living.

Milk

In view of the fact that 87 per cent of the dairymen marketing milk in New York City and over 90 per cent of the dairymen marketing milk in Buffalo have expressed their approval of a plan of marketing milk set up under the Rogers-Allen Law, we strongly recommend continuation of said law without change.

Cooperative Organization

The state has wisely adopted the policy of encouraging and promoting development of farmer-owned and farmer-controlled cooperative organizations to deal with the business problems of agriculture. We strongly recommend that this policy be continued.

Respectfully submitted,

NEW YORK STATE CONFERENCE BOARD OF FARM ORGANIZATIONS.

New York State Grange.
Dairymen's League Cooperative Assn., Inc.
New York State Federation of Home Bureaus.
New York State Horticultural Society.
New York State Vegetable Growers Assn.
Grange League Federation Exchange.
New York State Farm Bureau Federation.

Fred Sexauer, Chairman,
Auburn, N. Y.
E. S. Foster, Secretary,
Ithaca, New York.



Protective SERVICE BUREAU

MEMBER AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST PROTECTIVE SERVICE

Conducted by H. L. COSLINE

W. J. Cressy Jailed on Federal and State Charges

William J. Cressy, who has solicited hundreds of people to send him money for "employment," was arrested August 26, at the office of the Merchandise Mart, 3422 W. Lisbon Ave., Milwaukee, Wis., where he operated also as Transamerican Advertising Distributors, Globe Advertising Co., and other names. He was arraigned next morning before U. S. Commissioner Floyd E. Jenkins, on mail fraud charges, and on August 31 in Milwaukee District Court on charges of obtaining money by means of a confidence game. Cressy is said to have been held for trial on state charges for possible Grand Jury action meanwhile.

Among the companies with which Cressy had been connected and which have been subjects of postal fraud orders are: Associated Adjusters, International Airway Bureau, Flying Intelligence Service, U. S. Coin Company, and others.

Cressy submitted "Help Wanted" advertisements to newspapers. Respondents to such advertisements were required to pay from one dollar to five dollars for "employment" which was not furnished, according to complaints.

* * *

Song Bird Has Flown

Last January I sent a song poem to Jack Mahoney, 309 Fifth Avenue, New York City, for examination at his request. He was to write the music and sell same for me on a cash commission of 10%. I okayed the manuscript which he wrote, and I paid him the required amount too. He praised my poem very highly, but I have waited from May 28th until now. Finally I wrote him but my letter was returned, indicating that he was out of business. How can he advertise so highly, getting people's money, then merely say "out of business."

We have never recommended that subscribers pay money to composers who contract to write music. The chances that such an arrangement will result in a hit song are practically non-existent. Song hits are introduced through shows and movies and are written by professionals. It appears that people who advertise to write music for poems do so with the intention of getting an advance cash fee.

* * *

Dissatisfied With Repairs

Several recent letters from subscribers express violent dissatisfaction with repair jobs done on buildings. The common story is that the agent of some concern usually located at some distance, tells the story about the availability of F.H.A. loans for repairing buildings and signs our subscriber up to a contract to buy either the material, frequently roofing, or the labor and material to lay it.

Frequently our subscriber finds that a local concern would have done the work for less money. Unfortunately the fact that the price is high has no bearing on the legality of the contract. Therefore, before signing a contract for materials and work on any job, it is just common sense to see several local contractors and see what they will charge to do it.

* * *

Two Different Stories

"The agent said they would buy the accounts and I would have the money the following week, but the firm said he had no authority to tell me that."

This paragraph was taken from a letter from a subscriber who gave $15.00 to a representative of an Albany collection agency along with a bunch of bad accounts to collect. Letters from our subscribers invariably show dissatisfaction with the results obtained from out of town collection agencies that solicit through agents. In our opinion the best way to collect accounts is by dunning either personally or by letter and if this does not get results, to employ a local lawyer to take the necessary steps to get a judgment. All too often, out-of-town collection agencies have a contract which enables them to keep most of the money they collect.

* * *

Not an A. A. Representative

"I paid $9.00 to the agent of Capitol Publications Special of New York City for which I was to get a $5,000 accident insurance policy, and one year of *American Agriculturist*. I have not received either."

The printed receipt that our subscriber sent carried only initials of the agent. In the first place, no agents except those employed by us are authorized to take subscriptions to *American Agriculturist*. In the second place, the printed receipt says plainly, "Pay the salesman $3.00 only." The third item of importance is that up to date, we have been unable to locate Capitol Publications Special. The Better Business Bureau tells us they have been unable to find a company represented by that name in the current New York City directory.

The things we want most to point out are, first, when the receipt says to pay the salesman $3.00 only, never pay him in full. The initial payment he collects is his commission. In the second place if you renew your subscription to *American Agriculturist*, either send it to us by mail or deal with one of our authorized representatives.

* * *

Too Many Promises

"The agent said that within three months I would be trained to the extent that I could accept one of three government jobs depending upon the kind of lessons I took. After I got the job I could finish the lessons and pay for them myself with monthly payments. He assured me that he would come back to see if I needed any help."

This agent represented one of the better correspondence schools. The trouble, as in a good many cases, was that in order to get the contract, the agent promised more than the school intended he should, and far more than the school will make good. The student studied three months and in the absence of any job and any apparent prospects of getting one, discontinued the course. Now the school has turned the account over to a collection agency and is trying to collect. We are suggesting to them that they should cancel the contract and return the money already paid in.

* * *

Unadjusted

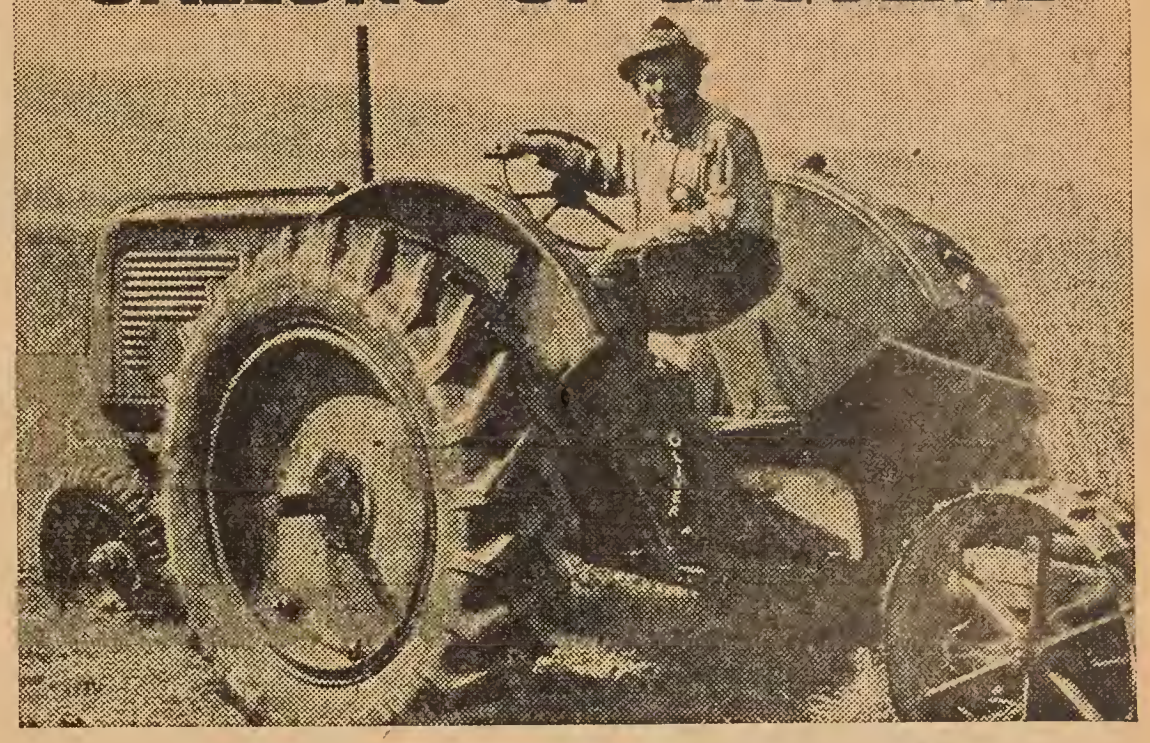
"A year ago an agent from the Milbern Vacuum Cleaner Company of New York City sold us several rebuilt cleaners. He came around again about nine months later and took a used cleaner from us to be rebuilt, and one to be repaired. He promised to come back before the holidays, but we haven't seen him since. We have written several letters, one of which was registered, to the company but they will not answer."

The company has informed me that they did not receive the cleaners in question, but would try and find out the agent's name, etc., and do everything they could to adjust the case. This has not yet been done, although we sent him the information needed. Subsequent letters remain unanswered.

* * *

If any subscriber knows the present address of Mr. Irving Halter, formerly of Duncannon, Pennsylvania, and lately reported to be residing in Dauphin County, we would appreciate the information.

MOWS 90 ACRES OF HAY A DAY ON 16 GALLONS OF GASOLINE



"FROM NOW ON it is high compression and good gasoline for me," says Louis Buzzine, who farms 3,000 acres near Petaluma, Cal., with two high compression Oliver "70" tractors.

MR. BUZZINE put a new streamlined wallop in that old saying about making hay while the sun shines when he changed to high compression tractors and good gasoline. He made 28% more hay in a day and he used 27% less fuel. Here's how he compares his two high compression Oliver 70's, burning regular-grade gasoline, with his two low compression tractors, burning low-grade fuel:

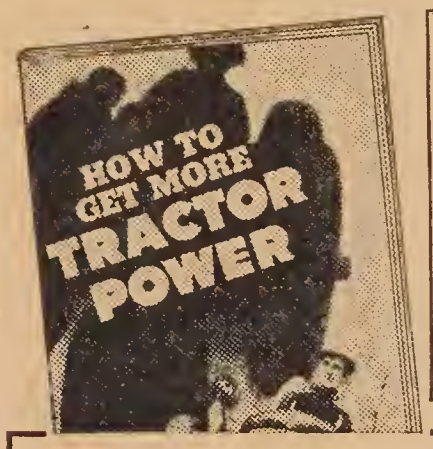
"I can truthfully say I am sold on high compression and good gasoline. As the old saying goes, 'the proof of the pudding is eating it' and I have had plenty to eat.

"During the course of farming 3,000 acres of hay land, we pull 14 feet of mowers. With the two low compression tractors operating a 10-hour day we burned 22 gallons of low-grade fuel, mowing 70 acres of hay, pulling mowers in third gear. With the two high compression Oliver tractors operating a 10-hour day we burned 16 gallons of gas, mowing 90 acres of hay, pulling mowers in fourth gear. Besides this, the tractors using low-grade fuel consumed half a gallon of motor oil between changes whereas the gasoline tractors consumed none.

"I have learned that low first cost does not mean cheap operating cost."

To lower your operating cost, make sure the next tractor you buy has been designed to burn good gasoline (containing tetraethyl lead) efficiently. This means a high compression cylinder head or pistons and a "cold" gasoline type manifold. In your present tractor you get added power and economy by installing "altitude" pistons or a high compression cylinder head, changing the manifold setting or the manifold to the "cold" gasoline type, and using regular-grade gasoline (containing tetraethyl lead).

SEND FOR FREE 24-PAGE BOOKLET



Mail coupon below for FREE 24-page booklet with 38 photographs and diagrams. It tells you—

HOW TO RAISE TRACTOR POWER . . . HOW TO REDUCE TRACTOR COSTS . . . WHY SOME FUELS PRODUCE MORE POWER . . . FIVE WAYS TO MAKE YOUR LIFE EASIER . . . HOW GASOLINE INCREASES TRACTOR POWER . . . HOW HIGH COMPRESSION WORKS . . . HOW TO DO MORE WORK IN THE SAME TIME.

No practical farmer who watches costs can afford to be without a copy of this new booklet. Mail coupon now. SEND NO MONEY!

Ethyl Gasoline Corporation
Dept. TD-28, Chrysler Building, New York, N. Y.

GENTLEMEN: Please mail me your FREE BOOKLET, "How to Get More Tractor Power."

I farm..... acres and use a.....tractor.

Name.....*R.F.D.*.....

Town.....*County*.....*State*.....

POST YOUR FARM
AND KEEP TRESPASSERS OFF.
We can supply you with signs, printed on heavy, coated cloth, that meet legal requirements. Write for prices.
AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST,
10 North Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Don't Let Your Accident Insurance Policy Run Out
If you have been notified that your policy is to run out soon, renew it right away with an American Agriculturist agent or direct to N. A. ASSOCIATES, Inc. 10 NORTH CHERRY ST., POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.

DOES *More Grain* MEAN *More Milk?*



IT TAKES about 80 pounds of digestible feed to produce 100 pounds of milk. A low producing cow can get most of her digestible feed out of roughage; but since hay and silage are low in digestibility, a good cow just can't eat enough roughage to get the nutrients she needs. She has to get them from the grain ration. The following figures, based on Dairy Herd Improvement Association records, show this very clearly.

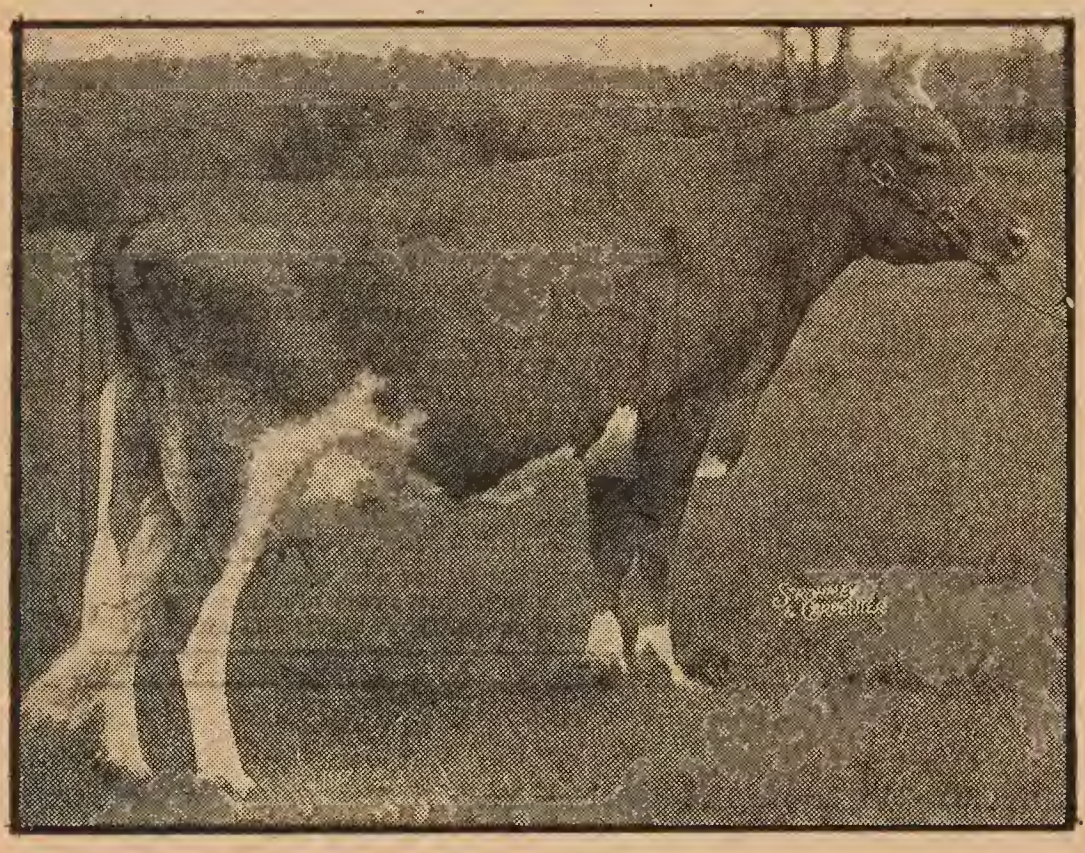
No. of Cows	Av. Milk Per Year	% Fat	Lbs. Butterfat Per Year	Lbs. Grain Per Cow
787	5,680	3.8	215	625
1,755	6,056	3.9	235	937
3,010	6,448	3.9	254	1,250
4,000	6,877	3.9	271	1,562
4,527	7,489	3.9	293	1,875
4,350	8,096	3.8	312	2,187
3,432	8,738	3.8	331	2,500
2,491	9,473	3.7	354	2,812
1,718	10,074	3.7	373	3,125
1,014	10,610	3.7	389	3,437
577	11,263	3.6	409	3,750
431	11,966	3.6	433	4,062

No amount of grain feeding would put a 5,000 pound cow into the 10,000 pound class, but some of the cows in the lower brackets would have produced more if they had received a larger allowance of grain. It pays to feed enough grain to get all the milk each cow is capable of producing. Your G.L.F. Service Agency can furnish you with a chart called "Winter in the Dairy Stable" which shows how much grain each cow in the herd should be fed in relation to her production.

What Makes a Good Grain Ration?

Most feeding authorities agree that a good grain ration should be around 75% digestible; should contain about 4% fat; should be balanced, palatable, and should provide protein from a variety of sources. G.L.F. feeds meet these tests. Flexible formulas and cooperative mixing and distribution make them meet the test of economical feeding also.

Men who have cows on test show a decided preference for these feeds. In Dairy Herd Improvement work in New York State from September 1937 through August 1938, of the herds which averaged more than 40 pounds fat per cow during one or more months, fifty per cent were fed G.L.F. dairy feeds.



You are Looking at a World's Champion

A new world's record in Class BBB—12472.2 pounds milk and 730.3 pounds butterfat in 305 days—was recently completed by the Guernsey shown above, Hilltop Governor's Rose #387057. Her owner, James Baird of Pleasant Valley, N. Y., has a herd of about 100 head, of which about fifty are of milking age. There are several class leaders and record makers in Mr. Baird's fine herd. The herd is fed and handled by Glenn Peasley, Mr. Baird's superintendent. The cows on test are fed Super Exchange Dairy or Super Milk Maker. Young and dry stock receive G.L.F. Fitting Ration.

WHEN *Hens* DON'T SEE THE SUN

Vitamin D is called the "sunshine" vitamin because it provides some of the benefits of sunshine. When chickens or animals are totally confined, so that they never get any sunlight, they need large quantities of Vitamin D to keep them living, growing, and producing. Layers need nearly twice as much Vitamin D as chicks.

Most feedstuffs provide very little Vitamin D, but it is present in large quantities in cod liver oil and some other fish oils. A reinforced cod liver oil, such as that used in G.L.F. mashes, is generally considered the most reliable and economical source.

The G.L.F. laying mashes contain eight pounds of this reinforced oil per ton of mash. Long and careful experiments at Pennsylvania State College indicate that this is more than enough to provide layers with all the Vitamin D they need for health, production, and hatchability—even if they never see the sun.

Annual Meeting

SYRACUSE, NOVEMBER 1

Notices have been sent to G.L.F. stockholders announcing the Annual Meeting to be held in the Onondaga Hotel, Syracuse, at 10:00 A.M., Tuesday, November 1. In issuing the call to the meeting, the Board of Directors stressed the necessity for keeping expense at a minimum, in view of the present economic situation. The following resolution makes the Board's position clear:

WE, THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the Cooperative G.L.F. Exchange, Inc., are unanimous in recognizing the fact that current low prices being paid for milk and cash crops—the two together constituting a very large proportion of the agricultural income in G.L.F. territory—have recently developed a very critical financial condition for farmers. In these circumstances, we believe that it is the duty of all persons connected with operations of G.L.F. to do everything possible in avoiding overhead expense whenever it can be done without either impairing the control or the efficiency of the Institution.

¶ We have therefore, in this emergency, given consideration to modifying the character of the Annual Stockholders' Meeting for this year. It is our opinion, after consultation with the General Counsel, backed by the opinion of employees who have consulted with members of Patrons' Committees, that, without setting any precedent for the future, the **G.L.F. can hold a meeting this year in a manner which will fully protect the rights of all concerned and at the same time save thousands of dollars.**

¶ We find that nominations for Directors are being made as prescribed in the by-laws in the usual manner and we recommend that the regular meeting of stockholders be called. We have determined, however, that it is possible to give Committeemen, as the representatives of patrons, the opportunity to ballot for these nominees by mail instead of bringing them together in one large group as has been customary.

¶ We also find that it will be possible to discuss with committeemen those matters of policy, usually handled at the Annual Meeting, in Regional Meetings which can well take place this coming fall.

¶ **NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED,** That the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders be held Tuesday, November 1, 1938, at Syracuse, New York, at 10:00 o'clock A.M., Standard Time, for the purpose of electing Directors to fill the vacancies of those whose terms of office expire and transacting such other business as may properly come before the meeting, and

¶ **BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED,** That the usual appropriation for holding the regular Annual Meeting not be made, but that all members of Patrons' Committees of all G.L.F. agencies, entitled to vote, be urged to vote by mail unless they can conveniently attend the Stockholders' Meeting in person; and that the Secretary send out notices of Stockholders' Meeting and ballots as customary.

COOPERATIVE
G.L.F. EXCHANGE, INC.
ITHACA, N. Y.

NOVEMBER 5, 1938



AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

FIVE YEARS FOR $3.00 — THREE YEARS FOR $2.00 — PUBLISHED EVERY OTHER WEEK



Winter Prospects

BY ROMEYN BERRY

OUR SAUSAGES, spareribs, hams, and side meat are still on the hoof, but aside from that I'd say we were just about fixed for the winter. The woodshed is full—chunks for the furnace, short lengths for the kitchen stove and logs for the sitting room fireplace; the barn is full; and down cellar there is room for the pork that will come later, but not for much else. I looked the situation over the other day and figured that if I swore off tobacco and my wife learned to cut my hair, we wouldn't have to spend any money at all this winter; that the farm would house us, feed us, keep us warm and busy all by itself.

Of course, there is a little more to this business of living, even in the winter time, than eating, sleeping, working and keeping warm, and my attitude toward swearing off tobacco is precisely the same as my wife's was toward the suggestion that she read up on hair cutting. We refuse even to think about it, either of us. But when one hears the political people tell of all the dreadful things that will happen if the other side is elected, it's comforting to realize that we have a farm under our feet that is capable of keeping us going any time the government throws up the job.

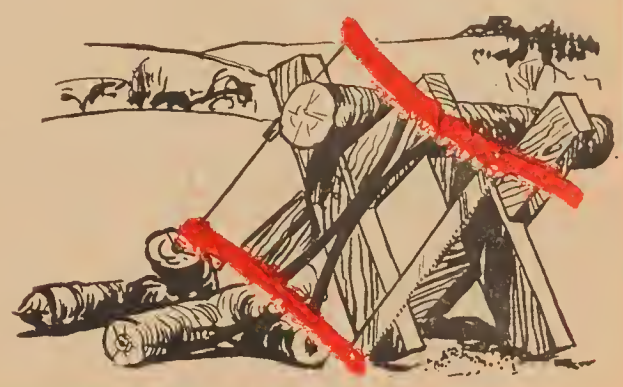
We were talking about something like that down at the corners the other day — about farming not being as good a business as it used to be—and old Mrs. Potts came along and said she guessed farming would still be a pretty good business if folks stayed home more and burned less gasoline and more wood. That was an unkind remark of Mrs. Potts because it made everyone uncomfortable and broke up a pleasant conversation that hadn't been going more than an hour and a half, but as I shuffled home up the road I figured there might be something in what she said. My wife thought so too when I told her about it, and we decided to stay home more this winter and burn more wood. No matter how badly the chimney draws in a northwest wind, one can always get warm by lugging logs in from the shed.

Maybe we'll live up to that resolve and maybe we won't, but the people who lived on our farm a hundred and twenty years ago stayed home—you can see the evidences of that all around the place—and did pretty well at it. They picked up stones on the fields (leaving plenty for us, though) and put them into stone walls, and when the land was deep in snow they stayed inside and made things out of oak and ash and hickory. They made new handles for picks and hoes and shovels, new whiffle trees and neck yokes; and they made chairs that have lasted a hundred years and ought to last another thousand because they are so darned uncomfortable that folks generally prefer to stand up rather than sit on them.

There are lots of worse prospects than staying home in the winter, keeping the farm going and living on the contents of one's own barn and cellar. If prices are low, it makes your conscience feel better about eating and feeding your own products instead of selling them; and those long winter evenings that city relatives talk about are really pretty short if one gets tired enough in the daytime, which isn't hard to accomplish on any farm—ancient or modern. Two chapters constitute an ample reading stint on a tired night, and if any radio program wants to get itself listened to up our way, it had better be brisk and get on the air not later than half-past eight.

I suspect, too, that the people who lived on our farm a hundred and twenty years ago and made all those pick handles and uncomfortable chairs didn't have the variety of things down cellar that we have. I suspect that meal and pork and potatoes and maple sugar and dried fruit, with a little tea perhaps, was about the extent of their choice; except when father knocked over a deer, or the boys trapped a rabbit, or a hen began to look droopy. However, they got along, and with the stock to care for, wood to get up, and things to make, they never stood in fear of losing their job. They couldn't lose it. It was on their necks all the time and never a dull moment.

When you think of the lot of those people, the business of staying home in the winter under present day conditions sounds pleasant and exciting by comparison. The town will keep the road open—it has to in order to let the school bus through—and the boy will come through with the paper every day; and what with the radio and the party line telephone, it ought to be simple enough to keep up to date on current events. And our cellar and granary (pardon me if I seem to brag about my wife) go well beyond the old, (*Turn to Page 23*)



Meeting Relief Needs with Farm Surpluses — See Page 5.

Firestone

GROUND GRIP TIRES Again SWEEP TO VICTORY IN PLOWING CONTESTS AT WHEATLAND • TROY • LILY LAKE • BIG ROCK



PAUL STIEFBOLD using an Allis-Chalmers tractor and Firestone Ground Grip Tires scored 365 points out of a possible 400—the highest for the 4 meets.



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CARL SCHOGER with a McCormick-Deering Tractor and Firestone Ground Grip Tires scored 352½ out of a possible 400 points for third place.

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FIRESTONE GROUND GRIP TIRES again proved their greater traction and superior performance by sweeping to victory in every class and every contest of the four national plowing meets. The overwhelming preference of national plowing champions for Firestone Ground Grip Tires is convincing proof that when the utmost in performance is necessary, Firestone Ground Grip Tires are the *No. 1 Choice of American farmers.* In competition, with precious points at stake, champion plowmen know they can put complete faith in Ground Grip Tire performance. This year at Wheatland, Paul Stiefbold, on a field drenched by a torrential rain, piled up the highest score with a tractor in the history of the meet — 96 out of a possible 100 points. Not one of the contestants using Firestone Ground Grip Tires had to use chains at any time and not once were they stuck in the muddy going. The patented Firestone construction features which made this remarkable performance possible are also responsible for making Firestone Ground Grip Tires the most widely-used tire in Rural America. Farmers everywhere know that these remarkable tires last longer than steel lugs, and save 25% in time and up to 33⅓% in fuel.

Champion Plowmen Choose FIRESTONE GROUND GRIP TIRES BECAUSE THEY ARE THE ONLY TIRES WITH ALL THESE ADVANTAGES:

Triple-Braced Traction Bars can not bend, break or tear off. Each bar extends unbroken from one side of the tire to the other.

52 to 89 Extra Inches of traction bar length give greater earth-biting power.

32% Greater Bar Surface Contact gives increased pulling power, longer wear.

21% Flatter Tread gives greater shoulder traction to bite into soft soil.

Smoother Riding is made possible because the triple-braced traction bars are joined together, and form one continuous contact with ground or road.

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Tread Guaranteed Not to Loosen because two extra layers of Gum-Dipped Cords under the tread provide inseparable union between the tread and cord body.

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See your nearby Implement Dealer, Firestone Tire Dealer, or Auto Supply and Service Store today and learn how little it costs to change over your present steel wheeled tractor and implements and put your farm on rubber.

FIRESTONE PUT THE FARM ON RUBBER

Listen to THE FIRESTONE VOICE OF THE FARM — Interviews with the Champion Farmers of America, featuring Everett Mitchell. Twice weekly during the noon hour. Consult your local paper for the station, day, and time of broadcast.

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Firestone Extra Power Batteries with patented all-rubber separators give up to 35% quicker starting — longer life.

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Milk Producers Back Market Order

AT THE meeting of the Metropolitan Milk Producers' Bargaining Agency at Syracuse, October 25, the question of stimulating butter consumption was discussed. Resolution passed offers cooperation of the Agency to the National Cooperative Milk Producers' Federation. One week each in November, December and January are set for a butter consumption drive. An extra pound of butter consumed by every New York State family, not on relief, for ten weeks will account for 25,000,000 pounds of butter.

The Executive Committee of the Agency was empowered to work out a plan for diverting milk to be manufactured where necessary during November and December. The Federal order provides payments to dealers for diversion of fluid milk to manufacturers *except* for November and December. Anticipation is that this year diversion will also be needed in those months.

Delegates were enthusiastic over first month's result of Federal-State order. With exception of $12,000.00, dealers have paid into the equalization fund all amounts due. Four dealers (three are relatively small) have not yet paid. The fourth is Hegeman Farms with plants in Delaware, Madison and Cortland Counties. On December 14, Administrator Harmon started legal action to require Hegeman Farms to make reports to him. It is expected also that action will be taken to require a payment into the equalization fund.

Hegeman Farms producers belong to a cooperative, known as the Central New York Cooperative, which was organized during days of State milk control. The company took the position that this cooperative was exempt from provisions of the order and gave notice to producers that they would pay $2.07 for September milk. This concern does not manufacture and handles most of its milk in Classes one and two. Following a conference on Sunday, October 23, another announcement was made to producers delivering to Hegeman that the blended price of $1.87 would be paid *pending final decision on the exemption claim made by the Central New York Cooperative.* Legal action by Administrator Harmon to collect equalization payments would in effect be an action against this old cooperative.

Steps have been taken by producers toward withdrawal from the Central New York Cooperative and the formation of a new cooperative which would be affiliated with the Producers' Bargaining Agency. The assumption is that this new cooperative would sell only to dealers who abide by the terms of the Federal-State Marketing Order.

These producers deserve high commendation for their determination, even at a temporary financial sacrifice, to work with the Bargaining Agency and Administrator Harmon. Nothing would break down the order sooner than a situation whereby any group of dairymen, because most of their milk is used as Class one, receives more than the blended price. Such action strikes at the very heart of one of the principles of the order — namely, that producers bear an equal share of the burden of the surplus.

BUT THE FARMERS WON'T TRADE—



An Open Letter from Farmers . . .

to MILK DEALERS and MILK BROKERS

"We are satisfied with the progress we are making toward A LIVING PRICE FOR MILK. For September we received one and a half million dollars more than we would have received had we not been able to act collectively.

"We have prevented chiseling and unscrupulous dealers from making unfair profits by buying at SURPLUS PRICES and selling at FLUID PRICES milk which was produced up to fluid standards.

"Through our own co-operatives, we have provided fair and honest ways for handling surplus milk.

"But above all else, we each of us now understand the benefits that come to ourselves through our own co-operative efforts, made possible by State and Federal help.

"Some of you dealers are telling farmers that you would be able to pay more than the present price if it wasn't for the State and Federal order. Well—why didn't you pay more in August? There was no order to stop you then.

"Some of you dealers and brokers are telling farmers that now they no longer need their co-operatives. You know perfectly well that so long as the farmers stick together THEY HAVE CONTROL OF THEIR MILK. You know perfectly well that the only chance you have to get your hands on cheap milk is to get the farmers dissatisfied and fighting among themselves.

"We farmers know that some dealers are selling milk OUTSIDE of this milk shed—where the State and Federal order does not touch them. We also know that for THAT MILK you are paying the farmers only 93c per hundred, while for the milk sold in this milk shed you have to pay the farmers $1.87. How does that stack up with your claims of what you would do if there were no State and Federal help?

"For years we have listened to promises, only to see chiselers buying up surplus milk at cheap prices and breaking down the market for ill-gotten gains.

"Every farmer shipping to the Metropolitan market can figure at least 40c per hundred MORE for his September milk because of co-operative action by all farmers. Therefore, every farmer knows how much he has profited through collective action.

"THANK YOU, BUT WE DON'T WANT TO TRADE the actual dollars gained FOR YOUR BLUE SKY PROMISES.

"Let us advise you in friendly spirit that from now on you must make your money selling milk, for you are through making money BUYING milk. We see the light—and we are not going to be divided."

Published by the Thousands of Farmers Whose Co-operatives Constitute the Metropolitan Co-operative Milk Producers Bargaining Agency

THE Editorial PAGE

BY E. R. EASTMAN

Address all mail for Editorial or Advertising departments to American Agriculturist, Savings Bank Building, Ithaca, New York.

How the Amendments Would Effect Rural People

IN THE New York edition of our last issue we printed a brief explanation of each of the proposed amendments to the New York State Constitution, except the first, which is explained in our New York edition this time. You will have opportunity to vote on these amendments at the election next Tuesday. I have been asked to state the effect of these amendments on rural people and am so doing, but I prefer that you study page 12 of the October 22 issue and page 14 of this issue and make your own decisions.

From the standpoint of upstate and of agriculture, most of these amendments should be defeated. There are certain parts of Number One, such as improving the conservation service in the State, that are good, but also there are some parts of Number One that should be defeated and you cannot defeat them without voting NO to the whole amendment.

The answer to Number Two in my opinion should be YES, because the legislative reapportionment proposed is slightly favorable to upstate.

The answer to Number Three on the grade crossing elimination should be YES, because of the present financial condition of the railroads. If the railroads fail, agriculture will be handicapped in a needed service.

Amendment Number Four in relation to housing and slum clearance, and authorizing increase of State debt, emphatically and most decidedly should be defeated.

Amendment Number Five amending the State judiciary system should probably be favored in order to prevent bureaucracy.

Number Six to amend the Constitution to fix the hours and prevailing rate of wages on public works should emphatically and decidedly be defeated.

Number Seven applies almost entirely to cities and is not important from a rural standpoint.

Number Eight to permit use of State money and credit for social welfare, including insurance of unemployment, sickness, and old age, should be defeated. We are traveling fast enough in social reforms and labor legislation without writing it into the Constitution.

Number Nine applies to New York City only and is not of interest to upstate.

No "State Medicine" for Americans

A FEW DAYS ago a woman friend was visiting with me about how much good in the world a doctor, whom we both know, had done in helping people with arthritis. "But, you know", said my friend, "that doctor's cheerfulness and optimism always helped me almost as much as his medicine."

Another one of my physician friends has a big sign up in his office which reads, "Take my pills and grow fat". I have known that old doctor ever since I can remember, and I know that his pills help a lot but not half so much as his friendly, jolly, encouraging personality.

In my own family was an uncle who as a country doctor rode the rural hills through the sunshine and storms of sixty years. There is hardly an old farm family of that whole section who has not had the experience of feeling the awful responsibility and worry over a sick loved one lift when that kindly, cheerful old family doctor finally got on the scene.

But now our friends, the reformers, would change all this. They think that the family doctor is a relic of the horse and buggy days. So into Congress in the next session bills will be introduced which would replace our present system of medicine by having the government take it over and run it. "State" medicine is the name of the new scheme. There are many poor people under the present system who probably go without adequate medical and dental care because of the expense. It is true also that many doctors have to do too much for nothing or overcharge those who pay because of those who can't or won't.

But the remedy is certainly not regimentation of doctors and medicine under a lot of Federal bureaucrats, with the whole system more or less controlled by politics. It is certainly not the appointment by some government agent of a certain doctor for your family whether you like him or not, his fees paid by the government from public taxes. That very thing would destroy the splendid relationship between the family physician and his patient which has become an American tradition. In its place there would be substituted a medical man, an employe of some government bureau and not your employe.

The doctors themselves, through their organizations, have suggested an answer to the problem:

First: Let the State continue and even extend its public health work to *educate* and *guard* people in the field of *preventive* medicine.

Second: Arrange for that part of the population which is clearly unable to pay doctors' and dentists' fees to be taken care of by local authorities or possibly by representatives of the State Health Department, never by distant Federal authorities. Under this plan the doctor would not have to do too much charity work nor overcharge his paying patients.

Third: Leave the rest of us alone to run our own lives, choose our own physician and pay him a reasonable fee. Then we can continue to stand on our own feet, keep our self-respect, and maintain the splendid and helpful relationships that have existed in the past between the doctor and his patient.

Can You Write a Play?

IN LINE with the policy of *American Agriculturist* always to encourage people to exercise their talents, we are now announcing a Country-Life Play Writing Contest. This will be conducted in cooperation with Professor A. M. Drummond, Director of the Cornell University Theatre, Ithaca, New York.

Of course the chief reward in such a contest is the achievement of winning and the possibility of getting your play produced, but to add to the interest *American Agriculturist* offers a first prize of $15.00, $10.00 for second prize and $5.00 for the third, with ten honorable mentions.

Here are the rules and suggestions:

1. Plays should consist of one act requiring about thirty minutes to play.

2. The stage setting should be simple, making it easy for any amateur group to set it up.

3. Inasmuch as there are usually more women than men available as players, it is suggested that the number of women characters should exceed the number of men.

4. As to the kind of play, it may be tragedy or comedy, or a jolly or ridiculous farce. It should have a rural background and may be either historical or modern. It is hoped that from the plays submitted a group may be selected suitable for trial production at the Cornell Theatre and if they are good enough they will be made available later to amateur rural dramatic societies.

5. Plays should be submitted on plain paper, about 8½ x 11 size. They may be either typewritten or handwritten, but must be legible. Mail flat, in large envelope, to Amateur Play Editor, *American Agriculturist,* Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y., not later than June 1, 1939.

In addition to the contest, if you think you can suggest good stories, historical material, or themes for plays, or if you are connected with a dramatic society which would like to present such plays when they are available, the Amateur Play Editor of *American Agriculturist* will be pleased to hear from you and such material will be referred to Professor Drummond. Professor Drummond also will be glad to offer suggestions for themes to writers who wish to submit plays in the contest, and who write us for assistance.

Come on now, let's see what you can do! Remember that the deadline is June 1st. We suggest that you go to work at once, and also that you let us know if you are planning to take part in this interesting contest.

You Drink Milk and I'll Eat Apples

WHEN you gals are looking around for something to decorate either your dining or living room table, go down cellar and bring up a big dish of apples. If you don't have them, buy them. There's nothing prettier, more stylish, and if you all would do it, it would help eastern apple growers a lot.

Apple growers can pay back the favor by using more milk, butter and eggs. A little such thoughtfulness and cooperation would go a long way both toward improving our standard of life as farm folks, and in solving our problems of marketing surpluses.

Eastman's Chestnut

I STOLE the following from that excellent publication, the DeLaval Monthly, edited by my good friend, C. L. Reisner, who in turn stole it from the Jersey Bulletin, who in turn probably stole it from somebody else. That's the way Chestnuts go the rounds. The story is entitled, "An Essay on the Cow", and here it is:

"The most important part of the cow, is the receptacle in which the milk is prepared and stored. This is called the udder. By a clever arrangement this is divided into four compartments, each with a separate tap. By this means the milk is divided at its source, so that one part goes to the landlord, one to the mortgagee, one to the government, and one to the farmer. Sometimes one of the compartments will be defective, and in such cases the farmer is always omitted.

"The cow is a very simple animal. Her principal pleasure is that of getting in front of motor cars. For this reason many kindhearted farmers turn their herd on to the road toward dusk on Sunday evening, as the city motor traffic is returning homewards, so that as many of their cows as possible may join in this simple amusement.

"In recent years there has been a very commendable movement to improve the general standard of cows. The method adopted is simple, but very effective. Once a year every farmer selects the worst of his cows and sells them to other farmers. These are called 'culls' except when you do this for yourself, in which case they are known as specially selected pedigree stock."

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Meeting RELIEF NEEDS *with Farm Surpluses*

How the Federal Surplus Corporation Works

By F. R. WILCOX,

Director, Division of Marketing and Marketing Agreements, Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

WHEN thousands of families are suddenly made homeless and helpless the first problem is food—food for hungry children and for grown-ups too.

In recent weeks, in both the Northeast and in the area of Charleston, South Carolina, wind and water combined brought death and destruction to two important sections of our country, cutting off transportation and communication. But there was plenty of food for all who needed it.

Big supplies of beans, flour, dried milk, dried fruits, and canned goods stored in warehouses by the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation were opened up immediately for distribution to the needy. Other agencies organized relief work as rapidly as possible but the stores which the Corporation had on hand were needed to meet the immediate emergency.

Each emergency—whether it arises from a severe storm, a flood, a drought, or from widespread unemployment—brings with it a relief problem. In these emergencies, the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation has been able to furnish State relief agencies with supplies which were surpluses on farms and in many cases would have gone to waste because of unprofitable market conditions.

The need for food supplies in a disaster is a temporary problem which dramatizes human suffering but the daily needs of the unemployed attract less attention. Day in and day out, state welfare agencies are supplying food to approximately 2,500,000 relief families.

Many of you are familiar, to some extent at least, with the work of the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation in distributing surplus food products for those on relief. I think you will be interested also in the need for this work and in how the activities of the Surplus Commodities Corporation fit in with other phases of farm program activities and with other branches of the work of the Department of Agriculture.

The responsibility of the Federal Government in helping states meet their relief needs was definitely recognized five years ago when the Federal Emergency Relief Administration was established to acquire and distribute foodstuffs for the needy.

The relief activities of this organization were taken over by the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation almost three years ago. The legislation, under which the Corporation now operates, makes available annual funds in an amount equal to 30 per cent of the annual customs receipts. Among the specified purposes for which the funds can be used, the most important is encouragement of domestic consumption of farm products.

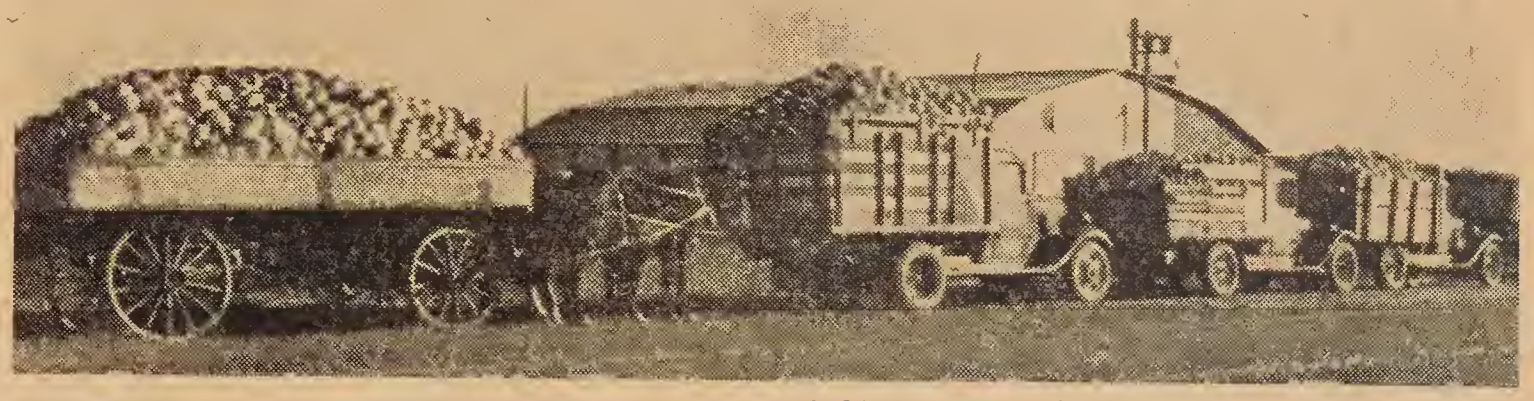
In carrying out this purpose, the Corporation buys farm surpluses which it distributes to state relief agencies. The state relief agencies, in turn, distribute these surpluses to needy persons unable to buy sufficient food. The price-destroying effects of unwanted surpluses are removed, the relief burden of the states is lightened, and more food is consumed by the people who need it.

Government distribution of surplus commodities for relief use is not a new idea. The precedent for it was set by Congress many years ago. For example, in 1932 when, as a result of Federal Farm Board operations, the Government became owner of large stocks of wheat and cotton, Congress ordered millions of bushels of wheat and several hundred thousand bales of cotton to be turned over to the Red Cross for relief purposes. In doing so, Congress recognized the desirability, under the conditions existing at that time, of finding a means whereby large numbers of consumers without buying power might use part of the big supplies which had piled up and brought ruin to wheat and cotton growers.

For the most part, the buying and distributing activities of the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation have dealt with surpluses of a temporary or seasonal nature. Unusual weather conditions, for example, may hasten maturity of a certain crop, or may cause the marketing season of normal non-competitive areas to overlap. Such conditions force more products to move to markets than can readily be absorbed at reasonable prices. Soon the markets become glutted. Under such conditions the selling price on numerous occasions has been less than the cost of shipping and handling.

Extremely low prices often force farmers to abandon their crops because the markets do not return enough to pay cash costs of harvesting, and nothing for the product itself. This means waste of time, labor, and money expended in growing the crop. It also means waste of foodstuffs which could have been harvested and consumed had prices been at a more reasonable level.

The Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation is concerned with that portion of the total crop which results in glutted markets and forces prices to ruinously low levels. It supplements the efforts which farmers them- (*Turn to Page* 9)



A big tonnage of western New York cabbage has been bought this past fall by government agencies for relief purposes.



A typical scene in a New England orchard following the hurricane. Not only was an appalling percentage of the crop blown to the ground, but the trees themselves were up-rooted. It was necessary to remove the crop quickly or suffer total loss, and government agencies took prompt steps to move thousands of bushels of apples into relief channels.

FEDERAL SURPLUS BUYING HELPS

EVERY FARMER will be interested in the splendid marketing job being done by the Federal Surplus Corporation so well described by Mr. Wilcox on this page. During this fall especially this surplus buying has been of great help to thousands of farmers, including many in the Northeast.

In commending this work as emphatically as possible, we wish also to point out that if it is to continue and be of permanent help to farmers in relieving surpluses, it must continue to follow certain principles, some of which are as follows:

1. ***The price paid by the Federal government for surplus products should not be much above the prevailing market price for the same grade or quality.***

Otherwise the farmer himself becomes a recipient of charity at the expense of the taxpayers, and no self-respecting farmer wants that. No one should expect Uncle Sam to be a Santa Claus.

2. Surplus buying, as Mr. Wilcox points out, should never be increased to handle any large percentage of the commodity, nor more than can readily be disposed of for relief purposes.

3. Farmers should not come to depend upon surplus buying, nor on the government for help which will reduce their own initiative and efforts to help themselves. Surplus buying for relief purposes can be no cure-all and no substitute for good marketing practices. It can and does lighten a too heavy load.

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"melt-in-your-mouth"
GOODNESS





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The salt preserves, saltpeter gives appetizing color, and other ingredients provide delicious flavor. Save time, get good results every time—and save money too. Ask for Sterling Sugar Curing Meat Salt by name. Packed in 10 lb. cans (enough for about 100 lbs. of meat) and in cans of 2 lbs. 2 oz.

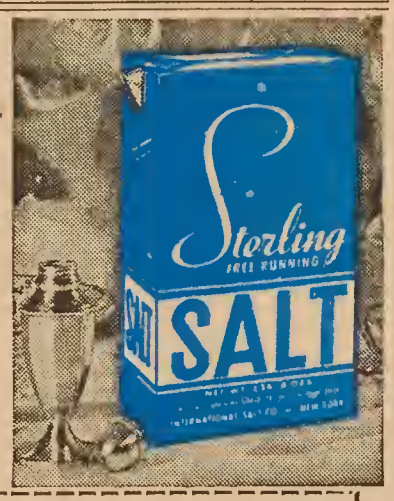
USEFUL PREMIUMS. A heavy, carbon steel butcher knife and a handy, blued steel, bell scraper to remove bristles, can be secured at about half the retail cost with the premium in each 10 lb. can of Sterling Meat Salt. Buy a can today so you can get these valuable tools immediately.



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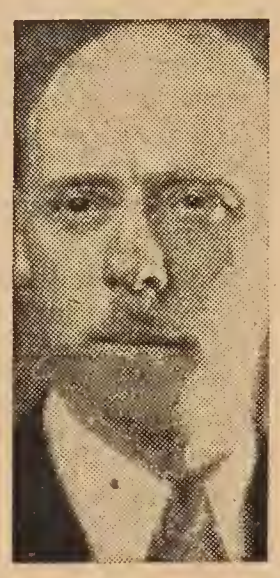
City or Town _____ *State* _____

My dealer is _____

"Dressing Up" Our VEGETABLES

By PAUL WORK

EIGHT or ten years ago, the number of central packing establishments for preparation of vegetables for market to be visited by a class in marketing was distinctly limited. It is true they existed, and some have been in operation for years. Engleson and Platschart at East Williamson have a great old washing machine for root crops that was designed and built by Jake Snyder of Sodus some 20 or 25 years ago. The Ionia Growers' Association had a simple set-up of packing tables for cucumbers 30 years ago, and others might be cited.



Paul Work

Five years ago, there were perhaps five wash lines for celery in Wayne County and now there are at least 20. Carrot washers number at least a half dozen in Wayne County. Plants for the handling and packing of green wrap tomatoes, mostly in lug boxes, are to be found in Chautauqua County, in the Hudson Valley and now at various points along the lake shores.

One of the earlier efforts in celery washing was cooperative with 3 plants at Wolcott, Sodus and Marion. It is interesting to note that only one of these is in operation and that is in the hands of a private concern. The Oakfield-Elba Growers' Association is handling cucumbers and tomatoes on a cooperative basis and the Fulton Growers Association packs lettuce and carrots.

There is no essential reason wny private management may not be just as good as cooperative management, but the cooperative picture certainly offers food for thought. Certainly, it has possibilities.



A simple set-up for box packing of tomatoes.

Most of the celery washing establishments are in the hands of dealer concerns. Some of them are old established houses of the produce shipping belt and others are in the hands of experienced operators from the celery sections of Florida.

The celery set-up consists essentially of a belt which receives the celery from field crates — either the New York ⅔s or special field boxes designed for the purpose. At this belt, the stalks are trimmed and they pass on through a washer either of the spray or the impeller type. Then, they pass out onto the sorting and packing belt with packers on both sides. The most common container is the Florida 10" x 22" crate although some 11" x 20" are used. These are made with stitched veneer sides, and bottom and frame ends which come flat and are speedily put together with nailing machines. The first workers take off, say, the three dozen size. Then, others pick up the 4s, 6s, 8s and X's which represent small plants for hearts. Lids are clamped on and nailed by machine or hand and the celery is then ready for the car or truck.

A good many larger growers are developing packing systems of their own. Many mistakenly assume that things of this sort can only be done on a very large scale. Tomato packing requires only about a $25. outfit consisting of a canvas bottom table with three divisions and three packing stands to hold the boxes during actual packing.

Fay Bennett of Oswego handles a considerable volume of goods from his own farm and yet his set-up is very simple and may be operated with small as well as large gangs according to circumstances. This is an important point if the thing is to reach its widest application in the state. W. A. Langdon of Malone has well-designed outfits for handling cauliflower, spinach and carrots (both bunched and bushel). Garnet Wrigley of Elmira is equipped for packing spinach and carrots. E. B. Clark of Shortsville has one of the nicest vegetable packing outfits I have seen. The product handled is cucumbers and the first step is a little sorting table for the removal of culls. Then, they pass through a Trescott brusher to another sorting table where sorting for grade takes place. The cukes then pass through a Craddock sizer which is built with ropes drawing a little further apart as they go on. Thus, the cucumbers are dropped through to their proper bins according to diameter. Length is not very important. Packing tables for the bushel baskets are set near these receiving bins.

Growers facing the question of whether packing should continue to be done in the fields or whether central or shed packing is desirable have a good many points to consider. Under central packing, the work can be done under shelter for both workers and goods. The workers can stand or sit at suitable positions for most efficient operation. As elaborate or simple a set-up of tables, belts, washers and sorters as seems expedient may be used. There is opportunity for specialization by the workers: — the nimble fingered ones, for example, packing and wrapping the tomatoes while others not so endowed can cover and handle packages. There is excellent opportunity for the supervision and inspection that is necessary to put out a uniform and dependable product. The economies of well planned piece work may also be realized. In general, there is less manual handling of the goods with less danger for bruising, scarring and deterioration. And, after all, a **well**

(*Continued on Page* 15)



More Milk than Ever Before!

THERE'S A NEW WAY of making dairy feed today . . . a way that lets a cow get more out of the feed for making milk. The new Cow Chow is made that way!

The thought for years has been that digestible ingredients balanced together to give the right amount of proteins, carbohydrates, fat, minerals, vitamins and the like, would get the most out of a cow. Rations built that way did give good results. Still something was missing. Science found the true basis of milk production was *Therms of Net Energy.*

Two years ago the Purina Research Farm, realizing the importance of Milk-Making Therms, began an experiment to retain all the good of the past and add extra milk-making value. The result is a new Cow Chow, *richer in Milk-Making Therms!* It makes more milk than Cow Chow ever made before. The feed looks different . . . it is different . . . *and you'll see the difference in the milk pail!*

You're going to get a thrill out of the way your cows go for this new Cow Chow . . . the way they hold up under heavy milk production . . . the way they milk on it. Once you feed it and see the difference this new Cow Chow makes in milk, you'll keep your cows on it. Let your Purina dealer tell you more about Milk-Making Therms . . . let him help you get more milk!

PURINA MILLS

Butfalo, N. Y. St. Johnsbury, Vt.

MILK-MAKING THERMS are units of net energy in a balanced ration that are left over for making milk after all losses for digestion and for maintenance have been deducted. The balanced ration supplies the necessary materials; the Milk-Making Therms supply the energy for turning these materials into milk.



I DARE YOU!

I WAS IN NEW ENGLAND when the terrible hurricane struck. That very afternoon I put Mrs. Danforth on a train in Boston, which was supposed to reach New York in five hours. Since I was to leave immediately to open a new Purina Mill in Canada, the last thing Mrs. Danforth said to me was, "You've come away from home without an overcoat. Promise me you'll buy one in Montreal." I promised.

The hurricane grew in intensity. Anxious about Mrs. Danforth, I haunted the train dispatcher's office for hours. Finally I learned her train had gotten through the danger zone and she was safe. (It turned out that she spent thirty hours on that train. The night of the second day she caught a bus which brought her back to Boston. The third day from when she started, she flew to New York by airplane.)

All trains out of Boston were abandoned. It looked as if my Montreal engagement must be broken. However, in the past, cyclones and floods had visited us, and I had a feeling that persistence would open the way. I secured an airplane reservation for the next morning, even though it was definitely stated that no airplanes would run. I have seen sunshine come quickly after storms. I have always bet my money on sunshine and not clouds.

The next morning at 6:30 the air lines phoned, saying that an attempt would be made to start a plane for Montreal. At the air field the pilot looked confident, even though we were in the tail of a hurricane. In all my experience I have never encountered such bumps in the air. But by skillful maneuvering, the pilot landed me in Montreal.

It was the night of the third day before I was able to get in touch with Mrs. Danforth by telephone. Her voice never sounded sweeter. As I tried to tell her how much I thought of her, she interrupted with, "Did you buy that overcoat in Canada as you promised me?" Thank the Lord I could say "Yes" after all that she had been through!

This experience recalled another catastrophe I went through back in 1896. A cyclone struck our Mills and destroyed everything we had. Those were the days before cyclone insurance, so we suffered a total loss. We owed the bank $25,000. Our grain supplies which were up for security were blown away. I'll never forget the conference with our banker. We were without capital. We told him that his $25,000 was gone and that the only way he could get it back was to lend us another $25,000 without security. The banker had three boys and I had one little golden haired girl. He said, "I want a girl in my family. If you will put yours up as collateral, I'll loan you the extra $25,000." While that was a mere pleasantry, the banker impressed on me that I was putting my life and future against the loan. I shook his hand and told him that I would not only pay back the total amount but would never stop until I became a Director of his bank. The years following were tough all right, but the Purina spirit never lets up. One fine day a long while afterwards the bank President called me down and invited me to become a Director in his bank.

Determination overcomes seemingly impossible obstacles. It is more true today than ever before. Hurricanes and floods just test the stuff that's in us.

WM. H. DANFORTH
Chairman, Ralston Purina Company

Executive Offices
898 Checkerboard Square, St. Louis, Mo.

A RECORD OF PERFORMANCE

A Statement by

GOVERNOR HERBERT H. LEHMAN

IN ASKING for the honor of your continued support and confidence, it is perhaps fitting to call attention to what the State has tried to do to help agriculture during my term of office, for the best pledge or promise for the future is past performance.

It would, of course, be absurd for me to claim full credit for what has been accomplished for farming, for what has been achieved has been done by the State and you and your organizations working together. But I can say that personally I have supported nearly every practical suggestion made by you and your organizations and I have worked with you to put those suggestions into effect.

FOR EXAMPLE TAKE:

I. MILK MARKETING.

Milk represents one half of our farm income. I have devoted weeks of personal time to the problem of improving your milk prices.

You asked for State control and got it. When it ceased to work, you asked for its repeal, and got it.

You asked for the Rogers-Allen bill, and got it. Then you asked for the State-Federal Milk Marketing Agreement under the Rogers-Allen bill, and got it. This Agreement may not be the final solution of all of our milk problems, but during September, the first month that it has been in operation, dairymen received $1,500,000 more than they would have had without the Agreement—an average increase of $38.00 *to every dairyman* selling in the Metropolitan market.

II. CATTLE DISEASES.

During my term, we have finished making New York State a modified accredited State, which means that it is practically free from bovine tuberculosis.

We have paid, with my full support and approval, generous indemnities for condemned cattle.

Now, I pledge my active assistance in eradicating that other great scourge of the cattle industry—Bang Abortion.

III. LARGE CENTRAL MARKETS.

To provide profitable outlets for farm products, the State has set up during my term central markets at Albany, Newburgh, Syracuse, and Poughkeepsie.

IV. TRADE-MARK FOR NEW YORK STATE PRODUCTS.

To provide publicity and to promote and stimulate consumption of farm products, I have approved legislation which makes possible the branding and trade-marking of our splendid high quality New York State farm products.

V. POULTRY RESEARCH.

Realizing the great importance of the poultry industry, the State has made generous appropriations to find control methods for poultry parasites and diseases, and to set up egg-laying contests.

VI. FRUIT, VEGETABLE AND CROP GROWERS' PROBLEMS

Potato growers asked for and received $45,000 to study production problems. Alfalfa growers asked for and got help to study their problems. I have encouraged the fullest cooperation by the State with fruit and vegetable growers to aid in improving packing and grading and in other practical ways to help give them a better price for their products.

VII. COOPERATION AND EDUCATION.

Believing that most farm problems must eventually be solved by farmers' cooperative organizations and by education, I have repeatedly urged farmers to organize or to support their existing organizations, and I have put every resource of the State back of our great educational machine from the district school up through the State Colleges of Agriculture, Home Economics, and Veterinary Medicine.

IN SHORT the door of my office as your Governor has always been open to you and to your organizations in the past, and will continue to be if you honor me with re-election, because I truly believe that the common good of all of the people of the State is dependent upon the prosperity of the farmer.

If re-elected, I shall continue to cooperate with farmers and their organizations and with the State Colleges to continue research, expand markets, improve farm-to-market roads, complete the rural electrification program, and furnish State aid for schools, social welfare, and health work.

Upon my record of experience, training and a demonstrated understanding of your problems, I ask the continued confidence of you farm men and women of New York State, and I pledge you my honest efforts to continue to do everything within my power to promote your welfare.

Herbert H. Lehman

Meeting Relief Needs with FARM SURPLUSES

(*Continued from Page* 5)

selves are making to improve marketing conditions and tries to make these efforts more effective. Programs which the Corporation may put into effect are developed at the request and with the help of responsible producer groups.

IN CONDUCTING a purchase program, the objective is to improve returns to producers for their entire crop rather than to improve returns only to the extent of the buying operation. ***This means that the price at which surplus commodities are bought must be in line with the going market price.***

By removing that part of the supply which most seriously depresses the market price, programs of the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation are able to bring about a steadier flow of goods to market at more reasonable prices to producers, and with obvious benefits to consumers.

The amount which the Corporation buys through a surplus removal program usually represents a very small part of the production or available supply of the commodity. As a general rule, it is between 1 and 5 per cent. Once in a while when an extremely serious condition exists, the surplus quantity bought may run up to around 10 per cent of the total supply available. In some instances, however, the mere announcement of the Corporation's intention to buy a commodity surplus may bring an immediate improvement in the market situation and no purchases will have to be made.

The Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation distributes the commodities it purchases as rapidly as they are acquired. All of the surplus farm products which are bought move directly from the point of purchase to the states where they are to be distributed by welfare agencies to the needy and unemployed. Shipments of commodities are made to the states in accordance with orders from state welfare agencies. It keeps each agency posted as to purchase programs to be put into effect and supplies of commodities which may be ordered for relief distribution. Always, the demand by the state welfare agencies has exceeded supplies bought by the Corporation.

IN EVERY state the welfare agency maintains a permanent distribution organization headed by a director of commodity distribution. These organizations are required by the Corporation to have at their disposal warehouses for receiving and storing carload shipments, trucks to transport the commodities to distributing points within the state, personnel to repackage commodities when necessary, and finally, distribution outlets which will get the commodities into the hands of the needy.

Each state welfare agency keeps the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation posted as to its operations and needs through regular monthly reports. These reports enable the Corporation to plan its purchase and distribution activities. From the welfare agency reports, the Corporation is in position to know each state's relief caseload, the volume of commodities actually distributed, and inventory holdings in each state. Thus, when an emergency arises in any section, the Corporation knows what supplies of relief foodstuffs already are in the territory, and the nearest state from which additional supplies may be obtained from inventory holdings.

During the recent hurricane in the Northeast, the emergency food shortage was met with inventory supplies of surplus farm products made available for the state welfare agencies by the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation. Additional supplies were quickly moved into the stricken area by the Corporation from inventory holdings in nearby states.

Relief distribution of surplus commodities received from the Corporation is governed by strict regulations to safeguard the commercial trade in these commodities. Under these regulations, only people certified by the relief agency to be in need may receive surplus commodities.

Limiting the distribution of surplus commodities only to those people in need and without buying power, assures the use of these products by people who otherwise would have to go without them.

Another requirement which must be met by the state welfare agencies is of vital importance to the commercial trade. Relief agencies must distribute surplus commodities to the needy in addition to and not in substitution for supplies which these people may buy or receive from other sources. Through this requirement, it is possible to bring about a net increase in total consumption of farm products which, after all, is one of the main purposes of the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation.

THE products bought for relief distribution by the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation during the last fiscal year amounted to 1,800,000,000 pounds. This was enough to fill about 60,000 freight cars. The products bought represented surpluses in 41 different agricultural commodities, including dairy products, wheat, flour and cereals, eggs and dairy products, and various kinds of fruits and vegetables. Purchases were made in 46 states and the commodities were shipped to state relief agencies for use throughout the United States. The purchase involved an expenditure of nearly $49,000,000.

Of course, surplus removal programs are not a cure-all for marketing problems and the problems of supply and price. Surplus removal programs are not a substitute for the efforts of farmers themselves, but they can and do help make these efforts more effective. Like farmers, consumers have a real stake in the operation of surplus removal programs. Both groups benefit when orderly marketing conditions exist.



TOMMY LEARNS A LESSON HIS DAD KNOWS WELL!



"Tommy, name something that's light and tough!"

"Thistledown."

"No--that's light, but it isn't tough."

"Elephant's hide."

"No--that's tough, but not light."

"Oh, I know now. My dad wears them. Goodrich Litentufs!"

"Right, Tommy, and your dad knows that Litentufs are much lighter than ordinary rubber footwear--and that a special process makes them extra tough and long-wearing!"



GO to your dealer and ask him to show you a pair of Litentuf boots, arctics or work rubbers. See how light and flexible they are. Step into them—note how easily they go on, how well they fit.

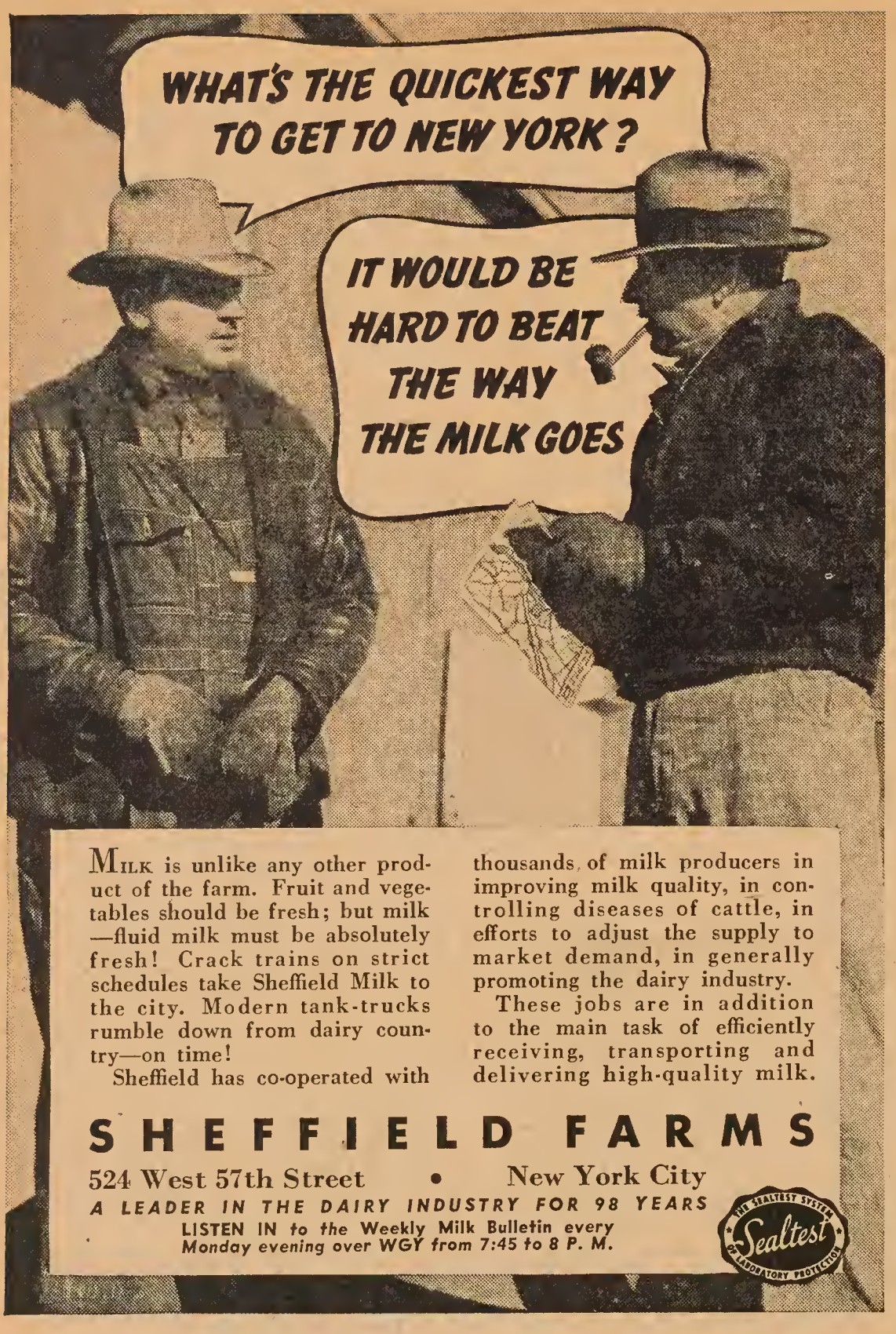
And as for wear, laboratory tests, and actual wear tests made by farmers in their every-day work, prove the economy of Goodrich Litentufs. Their built-in extra wear will amaze you! Goodrich Footwear, Watertown, Massachusetts.

Goodrich

Litentufs



Goodrich Litentufs for all farm work—Mud Rubbers, Arctics, 12- and 16-inch Boots.



MILK is unlike any other product of the farm. Fruit and vegetables should be fresh; but milk —fluid milk must be absolutely fresh! Crack trains on strict schedules take Sheffield Milk to the city. Modern tank-trucks rumble down from dairy country—on time!

Sheffield has co-operated with thousands of milk producers in improving milk quality, in controlling diseases of cattle, in efforts to adjust the supply to market demand, in generally promoting the dairy industry.

These jobs are in addition to the main task of efficiently receiving, transporting and delivering high-quality milk.

SHEFFIELD FARMS

524 West 57th Street • New York City

A LEADER IN THE DAIRY INDUSTRY FOR 98 YEARS

LISTEN IN to the Weekly Milk Bulletin every Monday evening over WGY from 7:45 to 8 P. M.

THE SEALTEST SYSTEM OF LABORATORY PROTECTION Sealtest



This county Jersey herd from Onondaga County, N. Y., which took the blue ribbon in the Jersey County Herd Class at the 1938 New York State Fair.

Barnyard Gossip

D.H.I. ASSOCIATION NEWS.—At a recent meeting of the Dairy Herd Improvement Association testers in New York State, Robert Drake of Steuben County was elected President, and Kenneth Heald of Rensselaer County, Vice-President. Directors elected were: Philip Babcock of St. Lawrence County, Leslie Beams of Ulster County, Louis Beautes and Robert Hume of Chautauqua County.

The D.H.I.A. report for September lists the high herd for butterfat as belonging to H. C. Winans, Jr., Dutchess County, with an average butterfat production of 51.7 lbs. Second among herds was one owned by John Rea & Son of Washington County with an average production of 49.9 lbs.

High cow for the month was an Ayrshire owned by Mrs. E. H. Teall. Production was 92.5 lbs. of butterfat. This cow was milked 3 times a day. Second high cow was a grade Holstein owned by D. G. Hayes of Chenango County with a production of 88.7 lbs.

* * *

KENNETH FELLOWS, tester of the Ot-Ogo Valley Association, reports the first 400 lb. herd average in that Association. The 16 registered Holsteins owned by Leon Smith of Little York for the year averaged 10,812 lbs. of milk and 412.9 lbs. of fat on twice-a-day milking. All but three of the cows were born and raised on the Smith farm.

* * *

CARL MILLER of Arcade recently completed ten years of Dairy Herd Improvement records. For the ten years his herd averaged 7,881 lbs. of milk and 380.6 lbs. of butterfat.

* * *

WINTER FEEDING.—The two things that determine how much feed a dairy cow can use profitably during the winter are her weight and the amount of milk she is giving. Careful experiments have shown that the most economical production results when a cow gets 3 lbs. of silage a day for each 100 lbs. she weighs. That means a 1,000 lb. cow can efficiently handle 30 lbs. of silage a day.

The next step in profitable feeding is to see that she gets twice a day all of the good hay she will eat. To different dairymen the words "good hay" mean different things. Second cutting alfalfa is ideal, but it has been found that early-cut timothy or mixed hay makes excellent feed except that it is lower in protein than good alfalfa and consequently the cow will have to have more protein in her grain ration.

It is claimed that with first class roughage, a Jersey cow giving less than 10 lbs. of milk can maintain production and weight without grain. However, for every pound of milk the Jersey gives over 10 lbs.. she should get ½ lb. or a little more of grain. A Jersey producing 20 lbs. of milk a day needs 5 lbs. of grain. A Holstein with good roughage can get along without grain so long as she gives less than 16 lbs. of milk, but for every pound she produces over 16 lbs., she should get .4 lb. of grain a day.

There is another consideration, however; if cows are thin, you have to feed them more to put weight on them. It is a losing proposition to let a producing cow lose weight during the winter.

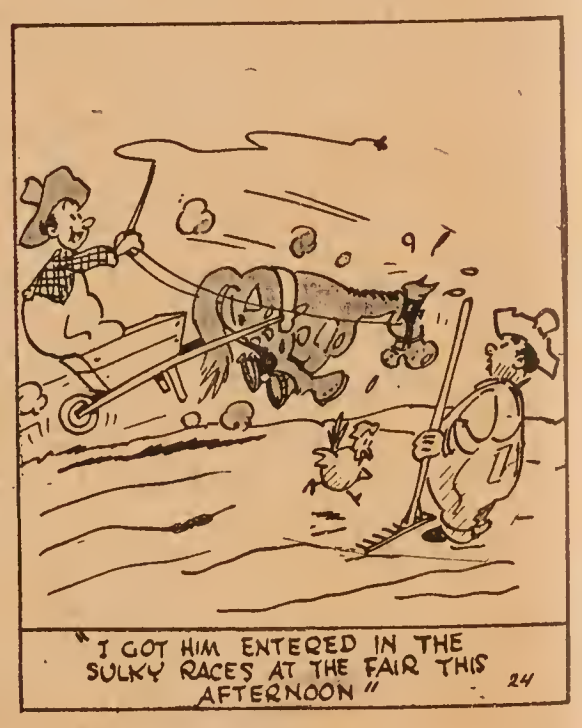
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GRAND CHAMPION.—A six-year-old Holstein cow, Cornell Ollie Catherine, owned by Cornell University, was named Grand Champion Holstein Dairy Cow at the recent National Dairy Show. There were 25 cows in the class. As a two-year-old this cow produced 20,274 lbs. of milk and 733 lbs. of fat in a year. When she left Ithaca to go to the show, she had been producing 287 days and had made a record of 24,522 lbs. of milk and 982.79 lbs. of fat.

* * *

AYRSHIRE MILKING DERBY.—In spite of the hurricane which visited the Eastern States Exposition on September 21, the New England Ayrshire Milking Derby was brought to a successful close, the last milking being made by automobile light.

The winner of the Derby was Quality Farms Gem owned by Talisman Farms. The prize was $100 in cash and the Alta Crest Farms Challenge trophy. Second place went to St. Gerard Star Laure 2nd, owned by Highfield Farm, taking away $70 in cash and the Lippitt Farm silver plaque. Strathglass Sybil's Violet, owned by Lippitt Farm, was third; Elmdale Wenzie, also owned by Lippitt Farm, was fourth; Burnside Heart's Desire, owned by R. R. Ness & Sons, fifth; and Alfalfa Farm Hannah, owned by Lippitt Farm, sixth.



HORSES

See the BEST EXHIBIT of

SUFFOLK HORSES

Ever Shown In America at the

International Livestock Exposition

Chicago, Ill.

Nov. 26 to Dec. 3, 1938

For booklet and information on The Suffolk Horse Write Box C,

AMERICAN SUFFOLK HORSE ASS'N,

BUSHNELL, ILLINOIS

SWINE

DEPENDABLE PIGS

High Grade Chester Whites, O.I.C. Yorkshire, Poland China, Durocs, Hampshires, 6-7-8-9-10-12 weeks; $4.50—$5.00—$5.50—$6.00—$6.50—$7.00 each. C.O.D.—P.O. Order—Check on approval. Fancy young gilts for fall breeding. Stylish bred gilts to farrow during fall months. Selected young boars for immediate and future service. Several pure bred yearling Duroc boars and gilts. Pure bred Poland Boars, young and handsome. All are immunized to cholera. Honest cooperation guaranteed.

CHAS. DAVIS Residence: Carr Road, Concord, Mass.

HOOF ROT-THRUSH



Dr. Naylor's Linite gives prompt relief. Easily applied, quick in action—just pour it on. A powerful, penetrating antiseptic and poultice compound for hoof rot (fouls) in cattle, thrush in horses. Keep a bottle on hand, use at first sign of lameness. At reliable dealers or by mail postpaid.

Per bottle $1.00

H W. Naylor Co., Morris, N.Y.

DR. NAYLOR'S LINITE

When writing advertisers be sure to say that you saw it in THE AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

DR. DAVID ROBERTS

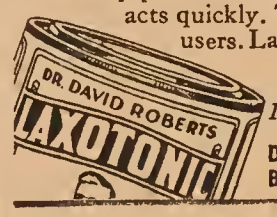
SAYS "NEVER DRENCH CATTLE, IT IS DANGEROUS"



More cattle die from drenching than from the ailment. If you have a sick cow, give her Dr. David Roberts' Laxotonic, dry on the tongue. Especially effective for paralysis or stoppage of the bowels and loss of appetite.

EASY TO GIVE and PROMPT In ACTION

It's a dry powder. One teaspoonful on tongue acts quickly. Thousands of satisfied users. Large can, $1, small, 50c.



Buy from the Dealer. If no dealer, send direct.

Dr. DAVID ROBERTS Vet. Co. Box 197 Waukesha, Wis.

Say you saw it in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

Speediest.. Easiest to handle

COW CLIPPER



World-Famous

STEWART CLIPMASTER

Over 90% of the world's clipper users own and PREFER STEWART clippers. *CLIPMASTER is faster, cooler running, easier-to-use.* **The most powerful clipper of its kind ever made.** Lasts longer. Stays sharp longer. Fan-cooled, ball-bearing motor exclusive Stewart design. Completely insulated in the special **EASY-GRIP** handle barely 2 inches in diameter. The finest, most enduring clipper ever made for cows, horses, dogs, mules, etc. *A $25.00 value for only $17.95* complete. Slightly higher West of Denver. 100-120 volts. Special voltages slightly higher At your dealer's or send $1.00. Pay balance on arrival. Send for FREE catalog of Stewart electric and hand-power Clipping and Shearing machines. Made and guaranteed by Chicago Flexible Shaft Company, 5664 Roosevelt Road, Chicago, Illinois. *48 years making Quality products.*

ELECT—

Farmer Frederic H. Bontecou



LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR

of the

STATE OF NEW YORK

Farmers everywhere agree: *He is a Safer man for the Office!*

We are farmers. We are neighbors of Fred Bontecou. We live on farms and we make our living — such as it is — by "farming it".

For five years Fred Bontecou has represented us in the Senate. We sent him to the New York State Legislature because he understands our problems and could speak for us. He has made good, as his record shows.

We wanted Fred Bontecou to be the running mate of Thomas E. Dewey, the fearless District Attorney and racket buster of New York City because we think that Dewey and Bontecou make a well balanced ticket representing both the rural and urban districts and the Republican party has agreed with us.

Bontecou has proved his ability in the State Senate. He can and will act intelligently on all farm questions.

We ask our fellow farmers all over the state to support him with the knowledge that he is a real farmer, that he has the confidence of his own neighbors who know him best, that he is a real American, believing in the Constitution of the United States and in preserving the independence of the Supreme Court of the United States.

John Dickson, Verbank.
Samuel Deuel, Pine Plains.
Henry H. Jackson, Stormville.
George Culver, Millerton.
Harold Wright, Pawling.
S. V. Phillips, Hopewell Junction.
Edwin Ham, Verbank.
Dr. Charles R. Eno, Red Hook.
Clarence A. Bishop, Poughkeepsie.
Walter Gilbert, Hyde Park.
Forrest Phillips, Amenia.
George T. Whalen, Millbrook
Thomas J. Kelly, Millbrook.
Arthur G. Palmer, Dover Plains.
Ralph Warren, Wiccopee.
Edward J. Chaffee, Amenia.
Hadley H. Benson, Wassaic.
Andrew H. Haight, Millbrook.
Oakleigh Cookingham, Red Hook.

To My Fellow Farmers in New York State:

During my five years in the New York State Senate I have had the opportunity to vote on many matters relating directly to the interests of farmers. I believe that anyone who examines the records will readily admit that my vote has always been cast for the betterment of farmers and for the improvement of farm conditions.

There are well intentioned men among the Democrats who say they are sympathetic toward the farmer. They may be. They want the farm vote. They are willing to sit down and talk to men who represent farm organizations but they actually expect to be elected by the vote of the large cities with support from the American Labor Party and the C. I. O.

I am the only farmer nominated for state office in recent history. I am on the ticket because the Republican Party thought it necessary in these days when the condition of agriculture is a major problem in both the state and nation, that farm interests be represented.

If elected I will represent the farmer and do all that I can in public office to promote the interests of agriculture.

Fred Bontecou

Work is a Pleasure when feet are Comfortable



Sundial Work Shoes are easy on your feet. But they're TOUGH—they'll take all the punishment you can give them. They last longer because of their all-leather construction—and they cost no more than ordinary work shoes. There's a SundialShoe for every member of your family, too.

If there is no Sundial dealer near you, write Sundial, 21 Hudson St., New York City.



SUNDIAL ALL LEATHER WORK SHOES

SUNDIAL ALL LEATHER SHOES



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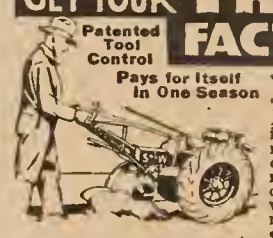
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ASK TO SEE THE NEW ROYAL RAINCOAT WITH PIGSKIN FINISH

Northeastern Slants ON THE NATIONAL NEWS

■ *New Wage-Hour Law Gets Going*

NOW IN EFFECT is new federal minimum wage-hour law, affecting industries engaged in inter-state commerce. As a result, about 1,500,000 men and women have had their working week shortened to 44 hours, and about half that number have had their pay raised to minimum wage of 25 cents an hour — and some have lost their jobs.

One of the first results of law was a number of shutdowns of plants and lay-offs of employes in the South, where wage rates are lower than in the North. Representatives of pecan-shelling industry are seeking exemption from law, and have informed Wage-Hour Law Administrator Elmer Andrews that every pecan-shelling plant in the South has had to close. Industry bases its claim for exemption on clause in law which exempts "first processing" of agricultural and horticultural products.

Fourteen hundred workers in tobacco processing plants in North Carolina are also reported to be thrown out of work by the law. Most of these workers, it is said, were older men and women who could not step up their output sufficiently to justify their being paid the minimum wage.

One of provisions of law is prohibiting anyone engaged in interstate commerce from employing any child under 14 years of age in any capacity whatsoever. The Post-Standard, a leading New York State newspaper, announced on front page of its October 24th edition that it was dismissing all newsboys under 14 years because the paper could be "subject to a fine of as much as $10,000 for making it possible for such youngsters to earn a few dollars a week without impairment of their health or interference with their school work." *SLANT:* Case of newsboys losing their job is good example of how a blanket federal law falls alike on the just and unjust. Fortunately, the law exempts agriculture, and therefore farm boys will still be allowed by the federal government to do a few chores on the farm.

■ *Wallace's Cut-Rate Foods Plan Starts Soon*

INDICATIONS are that Secretary Wallace's program for selling surplus farm products at cut-rate prices to needy persons will begin within a few weeks. Vegetables, fruits, and dairy products will first be made available, and later more foodstuffs and clothing will be added.

Biggest problem created by plan, say Department of Agriculture officials, is how to draw line between consumers who will have to pay regular market prices and those who will be permitted to patronize government bargain counter.

Already receiving surplus commodities ***free of charge*** through work of Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation are about 2,000,000 families. (See article on page 5, this issue.) These families include reliefers who cannot work, old-age pensioners, the needy blind, dependent children, and a limited number of WPA and private industrial and business workers with large families and not enough income to buy sufficient food to maintain health.

In addition to these families, new plan is designed to provide necessary food and clothing ***at cut-rate prices*** for between four to six million more families. This group will probably include WPA workers who are not now getting free food, Farm Security Administration clients, and low paid workers employed in private industry. State and County relief officials will probably decide which privately-employed families are eligible.

In answer to argument that plan will hurt the corner grocery and dairy, Washington officials point out that program aims only to provide extra food for needy families who could not otherwise buy enough to maintain health. To protect private retailers as much as possible, it has been suggested that families who are allowed to buy at reduced prices from government be required also to continue to buy what they normally would from the grocer and dairyman — in other words, make the food or clothing bought cheaply from government supplementary to normal purchases, and not take their place entirely.

Distribution of surplus goods may be handled both through local retail stores and government-controlled stores. More than 13,000 retailers, according to Department of Agriculture officials, are now helping to distribute free commodities to relief clients. Also used will be local relief facilities.

■ *"Hidden Taxes" Hit Everybody*

STARTLING is following table showing yearly expenditures of an average New York State low-income family and amount of hidden taxes — state, local and national—which such a family pays on its purchases. Table was published in recent report by National Consumers Tax Commission which is campaigning against taxes that "penalize the consumer":

Item	Expenditures.	Hidden Tax.
Food	$570.60	$40.51
Clothing	113.98	9.12
Housing	438.74	92.14
Life insurance premiums	73.20	1.90
Household furnishings	33.14	3.38
Cost and operation of car	31.00	6.23
Transportation other than car	36.48	4.01
Personal care	30.76	2.31
Medical care	61.04	----
Recreation	57.00	5.70
Tobacco	36.24	19.46
Education	7.15	.72
Gifts and direct taxes	33.86	----
Other expenditures	5.48	.56
Totals	$1,589.00	$192.19

Report points out that the $192.19 which such a family pays in hidden taxes is equal to income tax paid by a man earning $8,000 a year; also that 63 per cent of all tax revenues are raised through these indirect tax levies, which fall on rich and poor alike.

■ *Millions for Defense*

WITH every other major power in world arming to the hilt, United States is studying closely its own defense needs and prospects are that Uncle Sam will be asked to go deep into his pockets next year to build up a stronger military and naval machine than this country has ever before had. United States is already spending a billion dollars a year to maintain its army and navy, but this sum may be doubled in 1939. Experts are also busy studying the other half of the defense problem — industrial preparedness in event of war.

Reason given for entering arms race is recent world developments. With aggressive dictator nations now hold-

ing balance of power and reaching out for more and more power and additional trade advantages, it is said that United States is no longer secure in a world where force plays an increasingly important part.

Cost of this new program may come home to taxpayers next year in form of special tax on income levied for national defense.

■ *Machines Replacing Men*

"WITHIN 5 years harvesting corn by hand probably will be as outmoded in Iowa as cradling grain," says Ray Murray, former Iowa State Secretary of Agriculture. Mechanical corn pickers are more and more taking place of the tens of thousands of hand huskers who have had job of harvesting the crop in the corn belt. Farm machinery manufacturers reported recently that they expect sales of pickers this year to exceed those of last year, when about 22,000 went into service.

Agricultural economists at University of Illinois College of Agriculture say that average cost for husking corn with a two-row mechanical picker is about half that for hand labor. This lower cost is expected to speed replacement of men by machines. Irony of situation is that though in recent years farmers have had difficulty in getting enough temporary help for harvest, this year there has been an overabundant supply of help.

■ *Looking Abroad*

China Facing Defeat

In spotlight during past two weeks has been China where events have been moving swiftly to bring Japan nearer to final victory. Two more great Chinese cities have fallen in Japanese hands — Canton and Hankow. Canton, home of a million souls, was seized with practically no resistance from Chinese troops which were defending the city. Chinese populace, however, set four huge fires there which killed hundreds and caused damage estimated at many millions.

Hankow, the provisional Chinese capital, has been the objective of a Japanese drive ever since capture of Shanghai, and its taking is regarded as bringing to an end one phase of the Chinese-Japanese war. From now on it is predicted that Japan will be busy "mopping up" and endeavoring to consolidate her gains.

General Chiang Kai Shek, who had been directing the defense of Hankow, is reported to have fled by plane with his American-educated Chinese wife into the mountainous region of southeastern China, where it is believed that he may attempt to reorganize his armies.

Plagues of Great Britain

In addition to Great Britain's recent troubles over the Czechoslovakian issue, her supremacy is being challenged in the Near East and the Far East. The taking of Canton by the Japanese, with control of the Canton-Hankow railroad, bottles up the British stronghold, Hong Kong, crippling British Far East trade.

In Palestine, Arabs have staged serious revolt resulting in 1200 casualties during a ten-week period. Cause of the trouble is fact that during and after World War Great Britain promised both Jews and Arabs that they might have Palestine as their national home. In past several years, Holy Land has become haven for Europe's persecuted Jews, until now there are 400,000 of them there. Arabs (who now number about 900,000) have been against Jewish immigration from the start and insist that they have the say in Palestine affairs and that the Jews be treated as a minority. Struggling to put down the revolt, Britain now has 21,000 troops there.

More Troubles for Czechs

Troubles continue to pile up for little Czechoslovakia, now hard pressed by Hungary to yield up certain areas which that country claims. Another Czech problem is how to support the thousands of refugees from Sudentenland with which it now finds itself burdened. Anti-Jewish sentiment broke out for first time in Prague last week, creating a near panic among Jews there. Many rushed to American legation seeking emigration permits to this country.

Czech Republic lost one of its most distinguished citizens during fortnight — President Benes who with his family recently left Prague by plane for England, after receiving strongest kind of hints from Germany that his presence was not wanted. Later Mr. Benes will come to United States on invitation of University of Chicago to give a series of lectures.

■ *Don't Walk to Death*

OVER 7,000 persons "walked to death" last year on rural roadways, according to American Automobile Association which is distributing to school children this month safety posters bearing the slogan ***"Walk on Left Side — Face Traffic on Rural Roads."***

Officials of American Automobile Association point out that 67 per cent of all rural highway deaths last year involved pedestrians, and that the rural accident problem continues to grow in seriousness.

The poster is one of means which Association is taking to impress on children necessity for proper walking habits on highway. It shows a string of school children walking properly in single file on the left side of a rural highway on their way home. Adults, too, are cautioned by the Association to heed the message in the poster.

SLANT: One of greatest hazards on highways today are children on bicycles. They risk not only their own lives but a serious accident for the motorist, as some of them apparently think it smart to refuse to heed a horn warning and give the motorist safe passing space.

Good Movies to See

Marie Antoinette

Extravagently produced historical drama, with very fine acting, depicting Louis XVI and his Queen as appealing, well-meaning, inadequate rulers at the time of the French revolution. Norma Shearer acts splendidly, as always, but the one who remains in the minds of many who see the picture is the kindly, slow-witted, pathetic Dauphin.

Lord Jeff

Freddie Bartholomew, Mickey Rooney, Charles Coburn, and Terry Kilburn in the story of an arrogant boy, associated with a pair of jewel thieves, who is sent to Russell-Coates Nautical School instead of a reformatory. Freddie is crowded for honors by a wistful gamin, played by Terry Kilburn. Good family picture.

McCORMICK-DEERING —the Genuine FARMALL Operates on Low-Priced Tractor Fuel



The FARMALL 14 *with rubber tires has been reduced* $63

FARMALL Prices Have Been Reduced!

SIXTEEN YEARS have passed since the *original* FARMALL first took its place on the farms of America. Every year has brought valuable improvements, but the time-proved FARMALL *principle* is unchanged. The greatest all-purpose tractor value on the market is *today's* FARMALL.

Added to all the exclusive FARMALL advantages, you now have

NEW LOW PRICES

on all FARMALL models, with steel wheels or rubber tires. Reductions range from $43 to $140. See these great values at the McCormick-Deering dealer's store and find out how much you can save on the FARMALL you need. Take advantage of the new low prices right away. *Choose your 1939* FARMALL *now*—get set for low-cost operation on *low-priced tractor fuel.* Your FARMALL may be purchased on the Income-Purchase Plan.

No Other Tractor Brings You All of These Features:

1—Patented Automatic steering-wheel cultivator gang shift. Clean cross cultivation at 4 miles an hour.

2—Most complete line of direct-attachable machines to choose from.

3—Unmatched ability for all row-crop work.

4—Outstanding economy on distillate or other tractor fuel.

5—Smooth 4-cylinder power—valve-in-head efficiency.

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7—Steering operates wheel brakes automatically when making pivot turns.

8—Unequaled record for long life.

9—High resale value.

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INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY
(INCORPORATED)
180 North Michigan Avenue Chicago, Illinois

McCORMICK-DEERING FARMALL



from SKEFF'S NOTEBOOK

By L. B. SKEFFINGTON

I HAVE just returned from a trip to the Midwest, where I had the opportunity to visit with a number of farmers. First and greatest impression was that these men are not much different than one would meet on New York State farms. At the Indiana State Grange meeting in Goshen one might well imagine he was in a home Grange. Naturally, they talked about price of farm products, the AAA, and their own personal problems.

There is no doubt that a great many of them are dissatisfied with the results of the national farm program. Some of them were outspoken in saying they do not like the idea of farming only part of their acreage.

"I bought my farm at a high price," one man told me, "and my first concern is paying off the mortgage. In my own case the farm program has not affected me much this year because the corn acreage reduction happened to fit into my rotation. But next year the outlook is that my acreage allotment will be reduced and I don't see how I can go along with that. You can't pay for a farm by not farming the land."

Divided on Benefits

One reads of the millions of dollars that have been poured into the Corn Belt under AAA programs. At Richmond one farmer took us for a ride to view his several farms. He said he had managed to make them pay this year by a small margin, "not because of farm programs but by hard work and good management."

Asked if he participated in the government program, he said he did "purely as a business proposition." He said he did not like to follow a theoretical program laid down by someone else, as he knew what he wanted to do for himself. For several years he has concentrated on improving his land and making them more suitable for good farming. "Now that I am getting them in good shape," he continued, "I would rather follow my own inclinations of good farm management rather than be fitted into a program. However, I have taken the money offered because it would be poor business not to do so."

Another man complained that he had a quarter section and that it happened that his corn allotment was only six acres. He wants to plant more, but supposed that if he did so next year he would lose all of his soil improvement benefits. Most of these men said they were in favor of soil conservation, crop loans and surplus purchases, but on other features of the program they were not so sure.

Strong Opposition

R. Lowell McDaniel, vice-president of the Corn Belt Liberty League, introduced us to some farmers who frankly expressed opposition to what they termed "government meddling." They told of meetings at which hundreds of farmers turned out to express their opposition to acreage reductions.

With the wheat acreage cut drastically for next year, some of them felt they were due for equally severe reductions in corn acreage. Asked what they would do about it, if they had their own way, they said "let the farmers run their own farms as they choose. The AAA after six years has not done a good job and if it keeps on it is likely to get us into a worse mess than we are now."

The two-price plan attributed to Secretary Wallace has many of them guessing. Some of them appeared inclined to think it might move a lot of crops into useful consumption. Others were skeptical that the low price fixed for surplus commodities might prove to be the top price. Opinion was expressed that price-fixing so far has not done what its proponents claimed it would.

Hear About Money

By invitation, Frank E. Gannett, chairman of *American Agriculturist* board, addressed the Indiana State Grange on the need for an honest dollar and managed currency. It must be remembered that in the Midwest they are no so far advanced on this subject as farmers in the East. Mr. Gannett outlined the monetary studies conducted by the late Dr. Warren at Cornell, and showed what happened when farm prices are beaten down by a dishonest dollar.

He said that a farmer who contracted a mortgage or a debt in 1929 which a thousand bushels of wheat would pay off then now found that his debt was the same, but that two thousand bushels of wheat would be required to meet the same obligation. Explaining that gold now was valued at $35 an ounce, he said: "If the price of gold was advanced to, say, $52 an ounce it would mean that farm income would be increased from eight billion dollars annually to 12 billions."

He urged that the next session of Congress set up an impartial commission with power to regulate the value of money. Many Grangers expressed great interest in his talk and were of the opinion that this was a subject on which the Midwest ought to have more education.

A General Digest of Amendment 1

IN THE last issue on this page we gave a brief summary of proposed amendments Nos. 2 to 9, with the promise of a brief summary of amendment No. 1 in this issue. Here it is.

AMENDMENT NO. 1
General Amendment

Amendment No. 1 covers a lot of ground. Even though you may approve certain parts and disapprove others, it is necessary to vote "yes" or "no" on the whole amendment. A good many parts are considered non-controversial and aroused little opposition at the Convention. Therefore we will limit our discussion to the parts which seem to be controversial.

Both Democratic and Republican platforms urge a "yes" vote on amendment No. 1.

Article No. 1—Bill of Rights—Prohibits waiver of a jury trial in criminal cases except in writing in open court and with the judge's approval, and prohibits holding of an accused person without his being informed of the accusation and being confronted with the witnesses against him. The article also states that there will be no unreasonable searches, seizures, or wire tapping except under court supervision. There was plenty of debate about that. It was argued that the constitutional provision with regard to unwarranted search of a man's property was passed before telephones were common and that he should have equal protection with regard to telephones. On the other hand, to prohibit wire tapping entirely would tend to protect criminals.

Also prohibited is any tinkering by the Legislature with the right of Grand Juries to inquire into conduct of public officials. Article provides for the removal of a public official who refuses to waive immunity or to testify in a Grand Jury inquiry into his conduct in office.

Article No. 3—Legislature—Removes the existing provision against a member of the Legislature holding other positions in state service. It makes stricter the provisions for the passage of legislation on an emergency message from the Governor, and prohibits Legislature from passing laws to control the way in which municipal utility corporations shall use their profits.

Article No. 5—Officers & Civil Departments—Would require audit by the comptroller for all payments or refunds out of state funds, and would prohibit change in any pension or retirement system of the State already in effect. Opposition pointed out that pensions for state or Civil Service employees are not uniform, that some are set up without any cost at all to the employees; that this increases the burden of the taxpayer and is not fair to all.

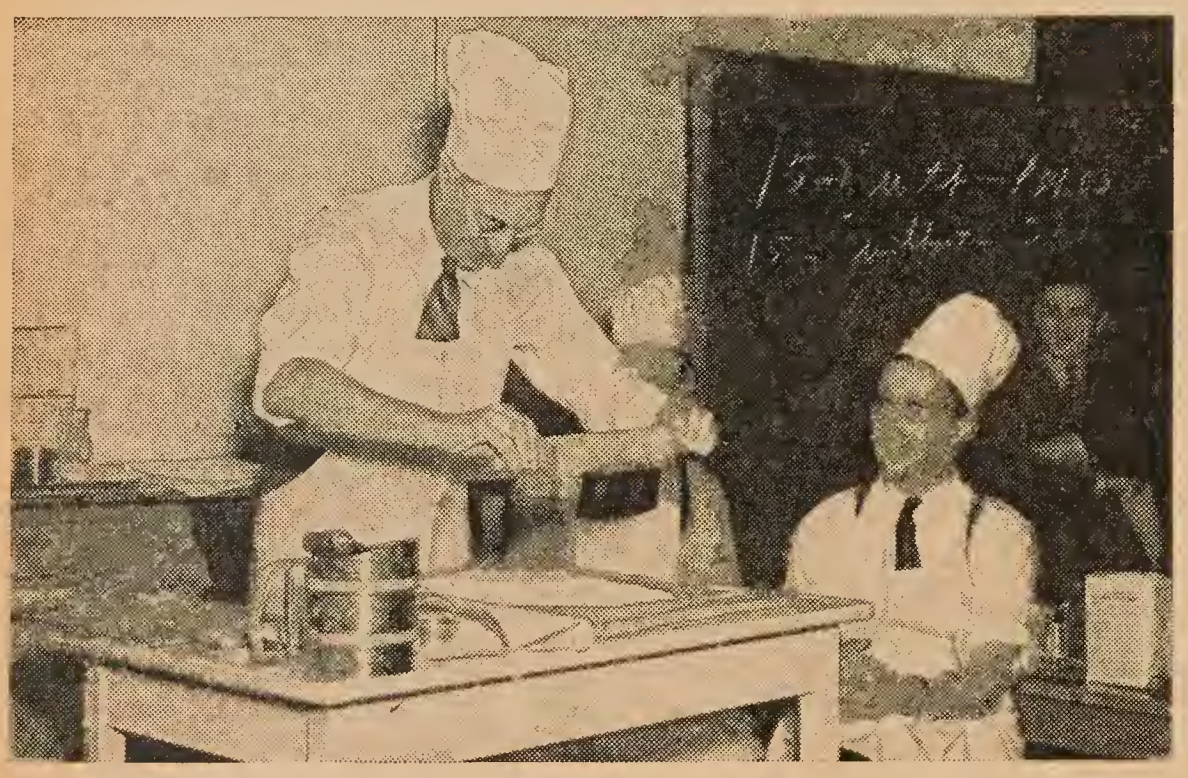
Article No. 8 — Local Finances — Would increase the power of the state over the finances of local government units.

Those favoring the proposal of tax limitation for local taxes argue that it is necessary to prevent property taxes from becoming confiscatory. Those opposed argue that article interferes with home rule.

Article No. 9—Local Governments—Would prohibit state legislation affecting one county only, except on the request of the Board of Supervisors of the county or upon a certification of necessity by the Governor to the Legislature to be followed by ⅔ approval of the State Legislature. The article would make some changes in the manner in which form of local government could be changed. Some argue that this change would make it easier to change the form of government—for example, county government; and others argue that it would prevent or delay reorganization of local government.

Article No. 10—Corporations—This article would put some constitutional limitations on the creation of "authorities" set up to do a specific job, such as, for example, building sewers for a city. It is claimed that such an authority can in effect enable the city to borrow beyond its debt limit. On the other hand, it is recognized that authorities are often useful. The amendment is designed to prevent certain abuses that might arise.

It has been pointed out that if amendment No. 1 in its entirety is defeated by the voters, it may still be possible, by legislative acts, to make some of the desirable changes called for. Considerable comment is heard that the undesirable portions of Amendment No. 1 outweigh the good.



You women folks better watch your laurels. Who says a mere man cannot cook and bake? Here is Ed Babcock, who at one time or another has successfully tried his hand at many things, showing a group of G.L.F. field men and agent buyers how to bake a batch of biscuits. Ed did the trick, too. His biscuits were good.

The men themselves had a lot of fun and profit out of a hot contest to see who could do the best baking job.

Forty Pomona Granges Have Held Gingerbread Contests

FROM one end of the State to the other come reports of County Gingerbread Contests, with enthusiastic letters from Grange Chairmen of Service and Hospitality Committees who



Erie County's champion gingerbread maker—Mrs. Clayton E. Wilson, Derby, N. Y., member of Evans Grange.

are in charge of the contests. Mrs. Charles Garlick, of Herkimer County, writes us:

"We are pleased to report that 17 of our Subordinate Granges out of a total of 18 held contests. We had one young man entering in the county contest, William Herringshaw, of Little Falls, N. Y., who told me that he enjoys trying out new things and bakes because he likes to."

Rensselaer County had a perfect score for number of contests held. Mrs. Clifford Moul, chairman in that county, writes: "Every Grange in Rensselaer County participated. This has been a very interesting contest from start to finish."

Here are names of recent winners in Pomona and Subordinate contests:

Pomona Winners

COUNTY	GRANGE	WINNER
Albany	Clarksville	Mrs. Floyd Lounsbury
Broome	Union Center	Mrs. Lee Ward
Chautauqua	Sherman	Mrs. Clara Casselman
Cortland	S. Cortland	Gladys Hartranft
Delaware	Franklin	Anna E. Preston
Dutchess	Jackson Corners	Mrs. Willis A. Bathrick
Erie	Evans	Mrs. Clayton E. Wilson
Franklin	Burke	Mrs. George Bombard
Greene	Climax	Mrs. A. S. McGraw
Herkimer	Fort Dayton	Mrs. J. S. Whito
Madison	Owahgena	Mrs. Francis J. Townsend
Ontario	Hall	Dorothy Jensen
Oswego	Granite	Norah Partrick
Putnam	Patterson	Mrs. Harriett Ferris
Rensselaer	Pittstown	Mrs. Ernest J. Hayner
Suffolk	Sound Ave.	Mrs. Kenneth L. Wells
Tompkins	North Lansing	Mrs. May Tarbell
Wayne	Sodus	Mrs. Phoebe Houghtaling

Subordinate Grange Winners

Cattaraugus	Machias	Mrs. Mildred C. Smith
Chautauqua	Findley Lake	Minnie Cook
	Panama Rock	Ivan Wassink, Beth Manderville (tie)
	Sherman	Mrs. Clara Casselman
Chemung	Chemung Valley	Mrs. Grant Tolbert
Cortland	Cincinnatus	Mrs. Floyd Pfortcr
	Harmony	Mrs. Effa Potter
	McGrawville	Mrs. R. E. Colbert
Herkimer	Nowadaga	Hattie Oliver
Monroe	Fairport	Mrs. H. B. Wheeler
	Greece	Mrs. Franklin Yorker
	Penfield	Mrs. William Geil
	Pittsford	Lillian C. Bell
	Webster	Mrs. A. J. Van Ingen
Onondaga	Elbridge	Mrs. S. J. Kingston
Rensselaer	Melrose	Mrs. Justus Wetsel
Saratoga	Milton	Mrs. Gertrude Denison

New York Milk Prices Under Federal-State Control

By LELAND SPENCER.

ON OCTOBER 14, the Market Administrator who directs the federal-state milk control program for the New York market announced a uniform price of $1.87 for September milk. This price applies to 3.5 per cent Grade B milk received at country plants in the 201-210 mile freight zone from New York City. In the September 24 issue of the *Agriculturist* (copy prepared on September 14), this column suggested that the September price probably would fall between $1.80 and $1.90. We estimated also that 58 per cent of the milk would be reported in Class 1 and that the gross blended price would be $2.00 per hundredweight. Preliminary data from the September pool show 57 per cent of the milk in Class 1 and a gross blended price of $1.97. A proper sense of modesty moves us to express our appreciation to the many dealers and cooperatives, and to the Market Administrator, who reported so closely in accordance with our estimates!



Leland Spencer

The announced "uniform" price is the basis on which charges and credits to various dealers and cooperatives are figured in connection with the market pool. The following two examples will help us to understand how the pooling or equalization is done. Dealer "A" has a high proportion of fluid sales:

Class 1	100 cwt. @ $2.45	$245.00
Class 2A	50 cwt. @ 1.75	87.50
Class 4A	20 cwt. @ .935	18.70
Dealer's blended returns	170 cwt. @ $2.065	$351.20
Value of milk at uniform price	170 cwt. @ 1.87	317.90
Difference, payable by dealer to adjustment fund		$ 33.30

The blended returns for this dealer at the prices set up in the federal and state orders are $351.20, or $2.065 per hundredweight. The value of the milk at the uniform price is $317.90. The difference, amounting to $33.30, must be paid into the adjustment fund that is maintained by the Market Administrator.

In contrast to Dealer "A", Dealer "B" has a small percentage of fluid sales and a large surplus that is used for butter-making:

Class 1	20 cwt. @ $2.45	$48.50
Class 2A	50 cwt. @ 1.75	87.50
Class 4A	100 cwt. @ .935	93.50
Dealer's blended returns	170 cwt. @ 1.275	$229.50
Value of milk at uniform price	170 cwt. @ 1.87	317.90
Difference, payable to dealer from adjustment fund		$ 88.40

The blended returns for this dealer are $229.50, or $1.275 per hundredweight. This is much less than the value of the milk at the uniform price. The dealer is entitled to receive the difference, or $88.40, from the adjustment fund.

Now, in spite of this so-called equalization, not all cooperatives and dealers will pay the uniform price of $1.87 per hundredweight. Those having fluid sales in the New Jersey cities or in upstate markets may figure those sales at different prices, thus raising or reducing the payments to farmers. Cooperatives may add profits or take out losses in figuring payments to their members. However, most concerns will pay within a few cents of the uniform price.

The whole scheme of milk prices has been changed so much that we shall have to work up a new series of prices with which to compare the new prices that are announced from month to month. For several years we have been using an average of the Dairymen's League net pool price and the Sheffield price to indicate the changes in returns to New York dairymen. That average for September is $1.84 for 3.7 per cent milk. With the exception of 1936 and 1937, this is the highest return to New York dairymen for September milk since 1931. Thanks to the federal-state control program, the farmers' price for milk in New York has been raised from 12 per cent below the pre-war average in August to 10 per cent above pre-war in September.

What the future may hold in the way of milk prices will be discussed in an early issue.

Claims Against J. and G. Lippman

Unpaid claims for New York State farm products shipped to J. & G. Lippman, 97 Warren Street, New York City, since July 1, 1938, to be sold on a commission basis, may be filed with the New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets up to Nov. 20, 1938.

The firm's license was revoked October 5; however, verified claims may be filed against the bond deposited with the Department. Forms are available from the Bureau of Food Control, New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets, at Albany. The firm handled fruits and vegetables.

"Dressing Up" Our Vegetables

(*Continued from Page* 6)

planned set-up does a definitely and importantly better job.

Central packing has been talked for years. Objections have been raised without number and some of them seem weighty. While this is going on, others are building up establishments and systems that do the trick and turn a profit. The prime objection is cost. This objection is valid in some cases. If sufficient increase in price may not be realized to a little more than balance the cost, the enterprise is not sound. On the other hand, this is likely to be the case where volume is small and period of operation is short. Central packing very often does a better job at lower cost. Another objection is the difficulty and the reluctance of meeting uniform standards of packs. A proper system of grading and labeling — reserving the best labels only for such times as good fruit is available — can be worked out, and are in operation.

When operations of this sort are begun, the transition is difficult. Questions immediately arise as to whether the thing will work or not, as against the question of whether we can make it work. Seldom is the first attempt fully successful and adjustments and changes must be made. In other words, growing into central packing calls for considerable ingenuity and patience.

Central packing is the rule in the South and West. It is gaining in the shipping sections of the Northeast. Eventually, we may expect central packing plants at the edges of some of our city regional markets or auction blocks, where growers can leave their goods to be adequately prepared for market and sold by agencies — preferably, cooperative — that are making a specialty of that particular job. Comparatively little can be accomplished in sales promotion and increasing consumption without the backing of a uniform packing system. This does not mean that everything must be de luxe, but a utility grade should be dependable for what it is.

MORE MILL for Your Money

Guaranteed to grind more grain, ear corn or roughage per hour than any other hammer mill in the same power class. Larger grinding cylinder. Reversible, 3-ply hammer tips good for 40,000 to 80,000 bags of grinding. Screw conveyor insures positive delivery of grist to blower. 5 models with governor-controlled, self-feed rolls. 2 models with roughage feeders. Cost no more than other mills — less than some. Send name on margin of this ad for free booklet: *"Better, Faster, Cheaper* Feed Grinding." Papec Machine Co., 3911 N. Main St., Shortsville, N. Y.



PAPEC HAMMER MILLS

Rugged Pigs— Chester whites, Chester-Berkshire, Yorkshire-Chester, 6-7 weeks $3.00, 8-10 weeks $3.50, 12 weeks $5.00. Service boars, (Chester) for immediate service, $20-$25. each. All good feeders. Ship C.O.D. on approval. CARL ANDERSON, Virginia Road, CONCORD, MASS.

"Place your drain tile at the CAUSE rather than Results end of your problem,"

says Arthur G. West, Orleans County Agricultural Agent.

Then if you will use the latest, improved

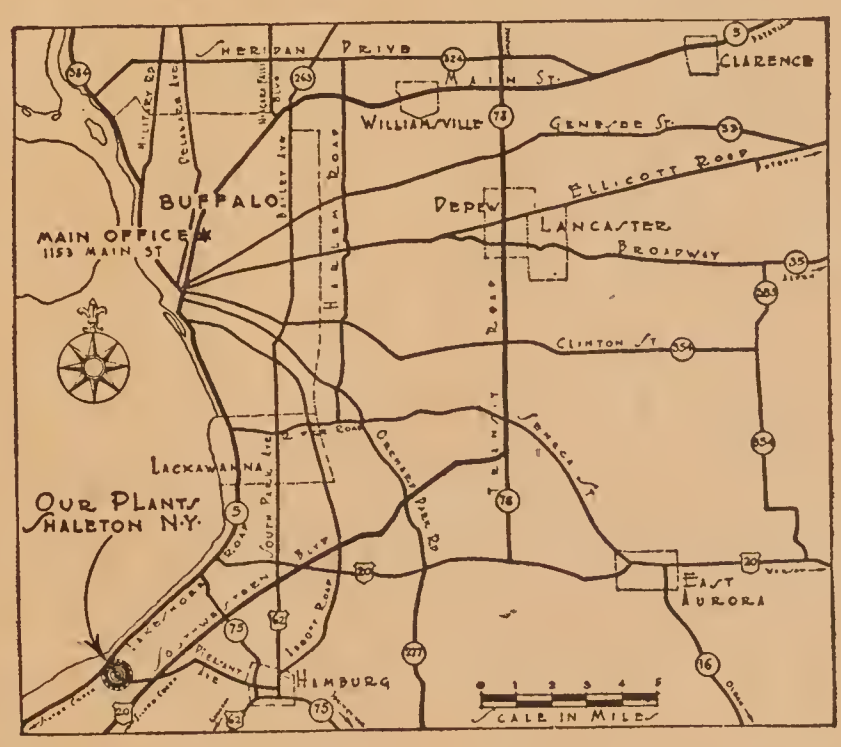
Acme Durable Drain Tile

You will be making a profitable investment.

Mr. West goes on to say: "Protect your investment in land, seed, fertilizer, and labor, by tiling all land that is capable of earning dividends for you. . . . Ask your agricultural agent for advice and assistance. He may show you where a single well-placed tile line will spell your difference between profit and loss. Don't put up with wet spots and broken-up fields. Make your whole tillable acreage produce profitably."

ACME DURABLE DRAIN TILE increase in preference year after year, because of proven Economy in use. They are truly Durable! They are correctly designed, light to handle, easy to lay, well burned, serviceable, and long lasting.

Made in 3" — 4" — 6" sizes.



Ask for prices on truckloads and carloads.

Haul them yourself from our handy plant.

We also manufacture BRICK and BUILDING TILE. Brick for Septic Tanks. Brick for Walks and Walls.

It will pay you to brick up your water supply.

Acme Shale Brick Co., Inc.

1153 Main St., Buffalo, N. Y. Telephone GRant 2091

NEARBY MARKETS *for* NEARBY POULTRYMEN

Let's Sell 'Em

By J. C. HUTTAR

IN MY last splurge I gave a quotation from Shakespeare's Julius Caesar. Since it applies again, I'm going to repeat it. Here goes:

"There is a tide in the affairs of men, which, taken at the flood, leads on to fortune. Omitted, all the voyage of their lives is bound in shallows or in miseries."



J. C. Huttar

This may sound as if opportunity knocks twice, but not so. This time he's knocking on a different door. Last time I talked about the special opportunity the northeastern egg producer had right now. This time I'm taking in much more territory. I'm including the whole poultry industry from producer to retail merchant, including feed and equipment manufacturers, hatcherymen, storage men, railroads, egg dealers, and all the rest who make part or all of their living from eggs.

For, after all, the prosperity of every one of them is partly dependent on the volume of eggs produced and consumed and prices received for this product.

People Don't Buy

A life insurance company executive recently said, "It is unfortunate that the great bulk of our citizens do not buy life insurance. The insurance agent has to sell it to them."

In a modified way that is true of most things. Do you suppose that there would be anywhere near as many people smoking cigaretts if it weren't for the mass of high-pressure advertising that blares at them no matter which way they look? Then let's look at our own line, which is food. You may say that people don't have to be sold on the idea of eating. True, but they are sold on what to eat. Don't you think we are eating more "Sunkist" oranges than we did twenty years ago?

Maybe folks are eating just as many eggs as ever. I don't think so because certainly the breakfast cereals, the citrus fruits, and the pancake flours which have been so strongly advertised are direct competitors of eggs on the American breakfast table.

The point is that the producers, processors, and distributors of many foods realize that people's stomachs won't stretch, but that they have several choices of foods for every meal. So they sell them on the idea of choosing the foods they produce, process, or distribute.

The poultry business amounts to a billion dollars in this country, larger than any of the food lines which are pushing eggs off the breakfast table. There are five and a half million people in the production end alone. What other industry can claim anywhere near that number? But it is a sleeping giant. If it sleeps long enough, it will find it has shrunk in size when it wakes up. And the shrinking process is a painful one, marked by bankruptcies, foreclosures, and lowered standards of living. That seems like a dismal future for a business which has such great strength and possibilities.

What To Sell

Nor have we a product to be ashamed of. We don't have to stretch the truth when we're blowing up eggs. We actually have the only complete food. At least, it is capable of producing a whole and normal new living creature without adding anything to it. It is the richest in vitamins of any ordinary food. It is truly "Sunshine in Sealed Packages." It is one of the most adaptable foods. That is, it can be served by itself in at least a dozen different ways, and works together with almost any other food to make a meal, an entree, or a dessert.

I was in an egg consumption campaign once, so I could go on for hours. But I won't tire you all out. Anyway, what I'm trying to say is that we've got something.

The Trouble

This idea of selling eggs to the eating public is not original with me by any means. It has been tried hundreds of times. It has had mild and sometimes rather striking success. Especially the drives in which the food retailers cooperated with producers have lifted consumption definitely *while the drive was on.*

There have been two troubles with these ideas in the past. One is that all or even a large part of the whole poultry industry never threw its strength back of any campaign. Too often there were the petty sectional or industry jealousies. The East thought the West would get more out of it than they would put in. Or, the hatcherymen thought the feed manufacturers should carry more of the financial load than they were doing. As long as that continues, the giant will sleep.

The second trouble is that the drives or campaigns which have been put on so far have been for short periods only. But those who want their product to take the place of eggs in the consumers' stomachs keep hammering away all the time.

The Opportunity

Something is coming to pass which offers the small and large poultry keeper, and everybody else connected with the poultry industry, the big opportunity to solve this selling job once and for all. There should be the means provided to give this a rousing start and a means to work out its continued cost equitably and in such a way as to keep costs low.

This something is the Seventh World's Poultry Congress. The World's Poultry Congress is held in a different country every three years. The first was held at The Hague in Holland in 1921. The other five have been held in the following places: Barcelona, Spain; Ottawa, Canada; London, England; Rome, Italy; and Leipzig, Germany. The United States extended an invitation for the Congress in 1939. It was accepted, and Cleveland, Ohio, was the successful bidder for the title of Host City. The Congress dates are July 28 to August 7. It is *not* a glorified poultry show. It is a World's Fair of the Poultry Industry.

I'll explain it more in detail in one or two later issues, but here's why it is our opportunity. If the Congress is a big success (and all of us can easily make it so), there may be some money left over. Furthermore, a going nation-wide and all-industry organization will be set up. With some funds as a starter and such a well-oiled and efficient organization ready for use, if the giant fails to hear opportunity knock and continues to sleep, I think the future of the poultry business may be bound in shallows and in miseries.

With AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST Advertisers

Price Comparisons of Farm Machinery and Other Products

This chart shows how the 1937 wholesale prices of typical farm machines and other manufactured products used by farmers compare with the pre-war (1913) prices of these same products.

The chart also compares 1913 and 1937 prices of materials and 1936 wage rates (1937 rates not available). The figure before each item shows the percentage which the 1937 price is of the 1913 price. Farm machinery items are set in bold type.

HOW TO READ THIS CHART

First, note the comprehensive list of items. Then note the figure before each item. This figure is the "Price Index" as compiled by the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. In all cases the 1913 price is taken as 100 and the increase or decrease in percentage between 1913 and 1937 is added to or deducted from the 1913 price of 100.

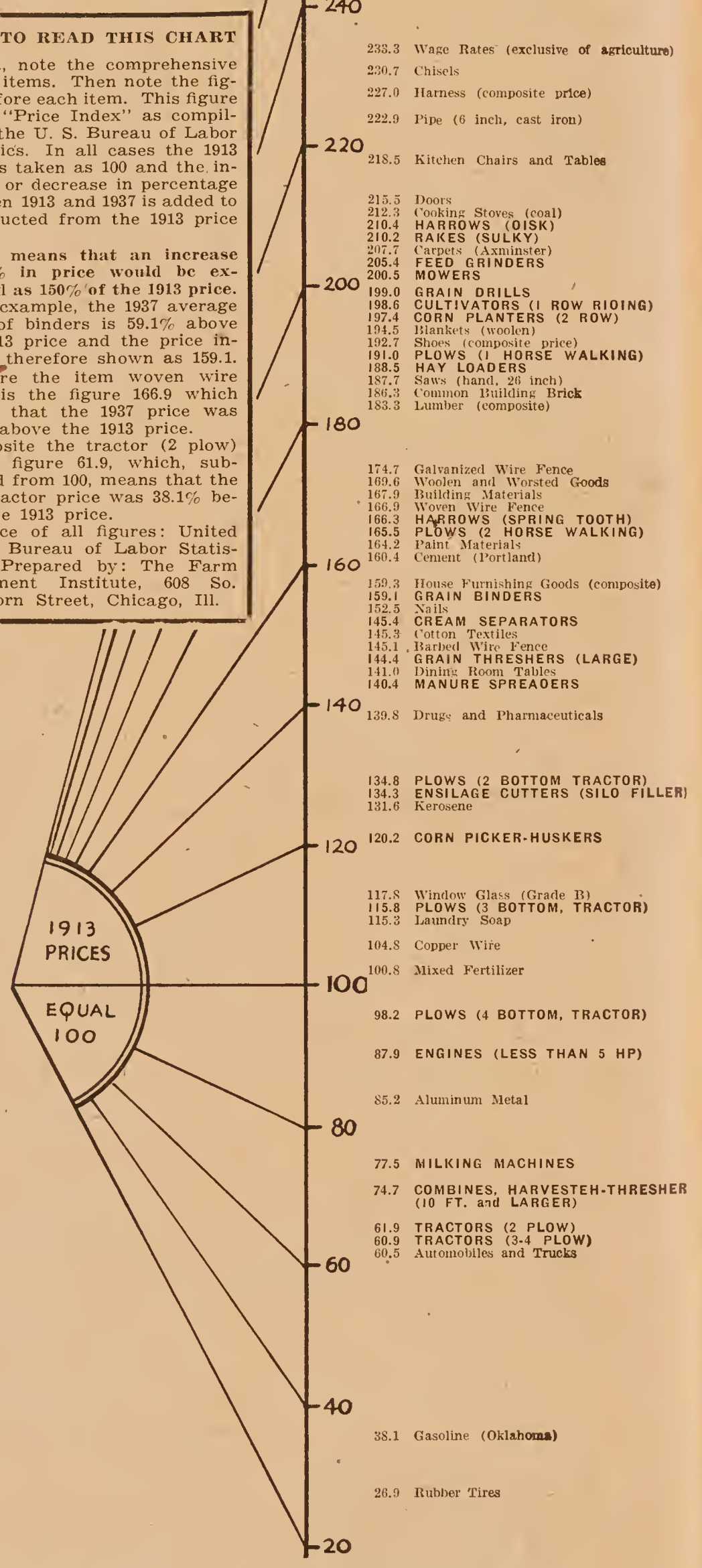
This means that an increase of 50% in price would be expressed as 150% of the 1913 price.

For example, the 1937 average price of binders is 59.1% above the 1913 price and the price index is therefore shown as 159.1.

Before the item woven wire fence is the figure 166.9 which means that the 1937 price was 66.9% above the 1913 price.

Opposite the tractor (2 plow) is the figure 61.9, which, subtracted from 100, means that the 1937 tractor price was 38.1% below the 1913 price.

Source of all figures: United States Bureau of Labor Statistics. Prepared by: The Farm Equipment Institute, 608 So. Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.



MANY FARMERS think that farm machinery prices are too high. In comparison with what the farmer gets for his products, machinery prices *are* too high. So is practically everything else the farmer buys. But a study of this chart, taken from government figures, shows that machinery prices in general are *not* out of line with other prices and have not advanced as rapidly as have many of the costs of making the machines. For example, the principal cost is labor, and you will note from the chart that wages have increased 2⅓ times since 1913.

Labor costs are also a principal factor in nearly everything else the farmer buys. Radical labor unions, aided and abetted by government agencies like the Labor Relations Board and the Wagner Act, force wages even higher and higher, with shorter and shorter hours. This would not be so bad if the changing purchasing power of the dishonest dollar did not keep farm prices at such low levels.

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REALLY "TRAIL"
Solid or spring mounting. 3 chassis types--flat, rack, or flare sides (shown). Write for full data, attractive LOW prices. Also full line of FARM WAGONS.
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MAKE MONEY! Wood is valuable. Saw 15 to 20 cords a day. Does more than 10 men. Ottawa easily operated by man or boy. Fells trees—saws limbs. Use 4-hp. engine for other work. Write for FREE book. OTTAWA MFG. CO., 1221 Wood St., Ottawa, Ks.

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"WELL BRED from WELL BREEDERS"
"Never a week without a hatch" since 1927. Pullorum Free by State Test since 1928. Quality chicks since 1911. Catalogue free. We ship prepaid, and guarantee 100% live delivery.
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LARGE TYPE ENGLISH S. C. W.	100	500	1000
LEGHORNS	$ 7.00	$35.00	$70.
Large type Eng. S. C. W. Leg. Sex PUL.	11.00	55.00	110.
BARRED Rocks, White Rocks, R. I. Reds, White Wyandottes	8.00	40.00	80.
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LEGHORN COCKERELS $4.-100. All breeders Blood-tested for B.W.D. by stained antigen method. 100% live delivery guar. WE PAY ALL POSTAGE. HEAVY BREEDS SEXED ON REQUEST. WRITE FOR PRICES.
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Quality bred for your increased profit. We spare no labor or expense in breeding for the quality which means profits in your pockets. BRENTWOOD New Hampshires are famous for their low mortality, quick feathering and great laying ability. Bred on modern, well equipped farm, our flock has been state accredited for many years. Over 8,500 breeders. All stock and eggs sold on money-back satisfaction guarantee. Write for catalog today.
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Maple Lawn Chicks

100% live del. Postpaid.	100	500	1000
White Eng. Sexed Leghorn Pullets	$12.50	$60.00	$120.
New Hampshire Red Pullets	9.50	47.50	95.
Bar. Rock & S. C. R. I. Red Pullets	8.50	42.50	85.
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S. C. R. I. Reds and Bar. Rocks	7.00	35.00	70.
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Day Old Leghorn Cockerels $3.50-100; Heavy Cockerels, $6.50-100; H. Mix $6.-100; L. Mix $5.50. Breeders Blood Tested.
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TOLMAN'S WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS
BABY CHICKS $12.00 PER 100
EGGS FOR HATCHING $ 7.00 PER 100
All eggs used are from My Own Breeders. 100% State Tested (B.W.D. free). Tube Agglut. TOLMAN'S ROCKS famous for generations for EARLY MATURITY and RAPID GROWTH. Exactly suited for Broilers and Roasters. SEND FOR FREE CIRCULAR.
I SPECIALIZE: ONE BREED, ONE GRADE at ONE PRICE.
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Our 30 years of fair dealing insure satisfaction. Hatches every week. Write for prices.
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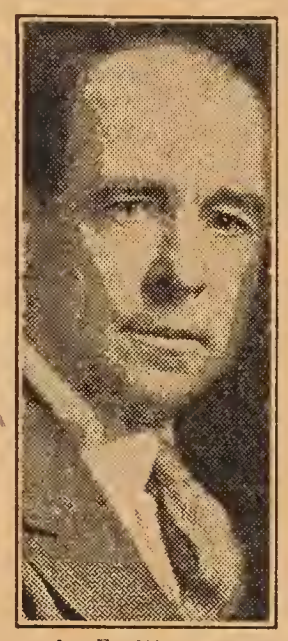
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Reserve summer and fall chicks NOW.
Sturdy New Hampshires, Leghorns, Barred Rocks—from Certified Bloodtested breeders. Also Rock-Red Crossbred chicks for profitable broilers. Get folder and prices NOW.
WILLIAM S. MAPES, Box A, Middletown, New York

NEARBY MARKETS *for* NEARBY POULTRYMEN

Notes on the NEPPCO Exposition

By L. E. WEAVER

FOUR YEARS in a row the Northeastern Poultry Producers' Council has staged a monstrous exposition in Commerce Hall, New York City. Next year there will be none. The setting forth of the poultry industry in all its various phases will occur next year at the World's Poultry Congress in Cleveland. Neppco will resume its exposition in 1940. I heard rumors that it might be held in some other place. Syracuse was mentioned, also "some city in New England or further south." New York City has some advantages over other places — the egg and poultry markets to be visited, the best in hotels and entertainment. In spite of these things, the thousands who swarm through the aisles are mostly town people. Exhibitors want to talk to poultrymen. Since the rank and file of poultrymen do not come to the exposition, a trial may be made of taking the exposition closer to the poultrymen.



L. E. Weaver

Educational Features

My part in the exposition was to see that the educational program went along smoothly. We called it the NEPPCO Poultry School. The faculty was a mixture of a few college professors and a lot of successful poultrymen. I plan to tell more about the school in a later issue. Motion pictures were provided by the Massachusetts Extension Service. Their story of good eggs and all their uses and delights fitted in well with the many excellent exhibits that featured egg quality.

One of the most popular spots in the exposition was the lunch bar operated by the National Association of Chain Drug Stores. You couldn't resist when one of the pleasant young ladies behind the counter asked if she should add an egg to that milk shake or malted milk you had ordered. It was a demonstration of the way drug stores and soda bars are selling thousands of dozens of eggs to the public.

Boosting Eggs

The New England Fresh Egg Institute and the National Egg Council were close by. They, too, were telling the story of "Eggs for health," "Eggs for energy," and how the big problem of the 1937 surpluses was solved. In fact, the Council was formed at that time for the express purpose of dealing with that problem. New York City in 1937 had 1,255,505 cases more eggs on September 1 than a year earlier. Three months later sales had increased 7 per cent and storage withdrawals were 14 per cent over December 1936. These results had been achieved by getting teachers, lecturers and other public leaders to tell the story of the value of eggs in the diet.

Not to be outdone by the chain drug stores, the Great Atlantic & Pacific stores had a large booth devoted to the advertising of eggs.

New York City's Department of Markets had a remarkably striking display and demonstration booth. The grades of eggs and dressed poultry and the many ways of preparing tempting egg dishes were featured. Recipe books, talks and demonstrations were used. Turkeys for the table came in for a large share in the Department's publicity campaign.

New York's State Department of Agriculture & Markets had a booth in charge of one of the best friends of the poultry industry that I know—Mr. Frank Jones. After you have listened to his explanation of the state egg grades and have watched him demonstrate them by the candler, you will be compelled, as I was, to forget your suspicions and become a firm believer in the state's better-egg law and a booster for it. Mr. Jones' job at the exposition, however, was to teach consumers how to buy eggs by grade.

Altogether, I expect that there was never before staged a larger or more effective drive for the benefit of the marketing side of the poultry industry. Certainly it was high time that some one did it. The curve of egg consumption per capita has been declining for several years.



Lulu Belle, the Hen of the Year, and J. J. Warren of North Brookfield, Mass., her owner. This Rhode Island Red hen has a record of 341 eggs for 370 points in 51 weeks at the Storrs Egg Laying Contest.

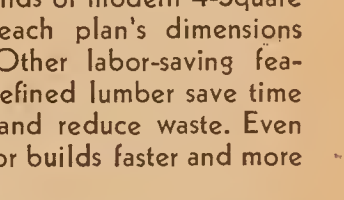
Less Drudgery in Cleaning and Grading

Not long ago at the house of Ted Plass in Dutchess County I saw an egg-cleaning machine in operation. Two of his youngsters were cleaning the two or three bushels of eggs collected that day. Most of them were clean and were immediately graded. All eggs that had more than a small spot or two were placed on the machine. There they slowly rotated as a battery of sandpaper rings, whirling rapidly, slowly and gently polished off the dirt. Meantime, the one-spot eggs were cleaned by a hand cleaner not unlike a shoe polisher.

At the exposition, the same machine was on display in three sizes. Poultrymen were greatly interested in it and must have been convinced that it could really do a good job of cleaning without the use of water.

(To be continued)

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THIS NEW
COMPLETE PRACTICAL SERVICE
actually saves building dollars

Details are FREE! Guesswork is out of building! For Weyerhaeuser and other farm building authorities have developed the most complete, most practical building help ever offered. It's the 4-Square Farm Building Service!

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See your 4-Square Dealer for full details. Ask him about this "New Way to Build on the Farm". Find how ***you*** can build better farm buildings for less. Do it now — ***before*** you build or remodel.

See your 4-SQUARE DEALER



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New Improved Guard
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WANTED EGGS AND LIVE POULTRY
S. MEYER & SON, Inc.
300 Greenwich St. New York, N. Y.

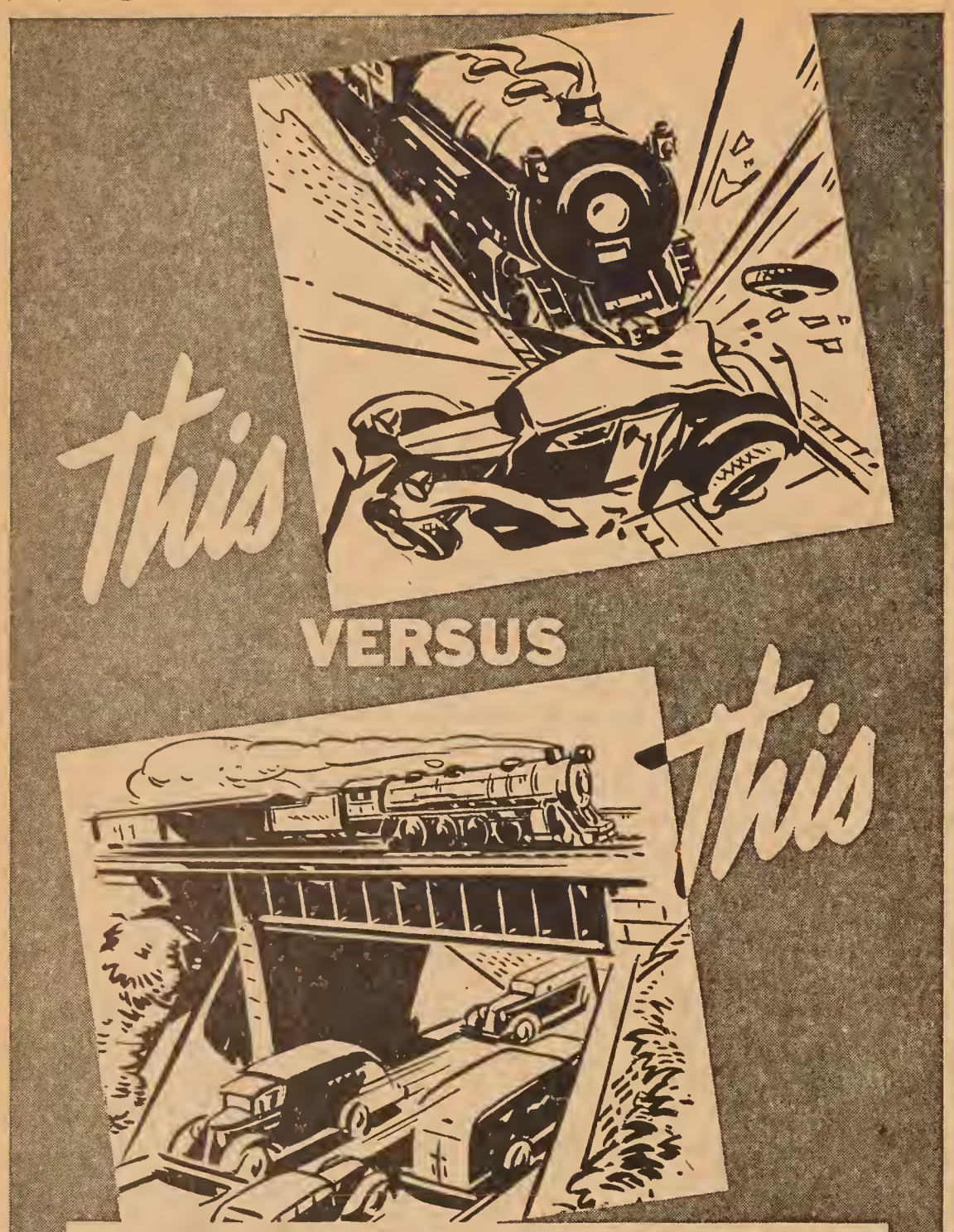


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IF you suffer from this disability—and your doctor advises the use of a proper-fitting support—write NOW for full information regarding the famous
BROOKS RUPTURE APPLIANCE
The principal points of this form of truss:—Made for the individual requirements of each case (not a stock truss)—light, cool, comfortable, sanitary (washable), no metal springs or hard pads, low priced, designed for all forms of reducible rupture in men, women and children, and SENT ON TRIAL TO PROVE IT. Free details sent in plain envelope. All correspondence held in strict confidence.
BROOKS CO., 501 State St., Marshall, Mich.

DUCKLINGS
Ducklings High producing runners, $7 for fifty. Harry Burnham, North Collins, N. Y.

DOGS
SHEPHERDS—Collies. Trained Cattle dogs and pups. Heel-drivers. Beauties. WILMOT, East Thetford, Vt.

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RABBITS. Purebred New Zealand Whites, Stahl strain. Reasonable prices. JOHN PARRY, Camden, New York.



Vote Yes!... FOR SAFETY ON THE HIGHWAYS OF NEW YORK STATE

Amendment No. 3 will—

STOP grade crossing accidents. In 1937, 48% of the deaths and injuries at grade crossings were caused by automobiles running into the sides of trains.

RELIEVE traffic congestion—separate highways and railroads—speed up transportation—promote travel convenience and pleasure—reduce hazards.

SOLVE a difficult problem—allow quick action by an efficient state agency. Make all points on highways conform to maximum safety standards.

RECOGNIZE the grade crossing problem for what it is—part of the highway improvement program.

What Amendment No. 3 is:

It's the quickest, fairest way to eliminate grade crossings. It was unanimously adopted by the State Constitutional Convention by a vote of 162 to 0.

It will appear this way on your ballot at the coming general election:

"Shall the proposed amendment, submitted by the Constitutional Convention in relation to the elimination of grade crossings, be approved?"

Amendment No. 3 approved by—

The Democratic State Convention, which said, "We hold with the unanimous opinion of the convention that this proposal will expedite grade crossing eliminations. We recommend its approval."

The Republican State Convention in the following words: "We urge support of," Amendment No. 3, "because it furnishes a practical means of hastening the elimination of dangerous railroad grade crossings throughout the state."

Costs Evenly and Fairly Distributed

Amendment No. 3 provides for speedy elimination of grade crossings with State credits already authorized and approved by the people, by reducing the railroad contribution. $170,000,000 is now available for this work. Railroads will be required to pay for the improvement of their own properties. They must also pay for other resulting benefits to the railroads up to 15% of the cost of actual elimination.

Mr. Thomas H. MacDonald, Chief, Bureau of Public Roads, United States Department of Agriculture, has said this of the grade crossing problem: "As a fundamental, in the extension of safe traffic facilities, there is a need for a national program of railroad grade crossing elimination. The whole theory upon which most State laws are based, of placing a large percentage of the cost upon the railroads, must be discarded."

The rapid changes and developments in motor transportation make it of vital importance to remove the dangers of grade crossings. In the opinion of authorities and experts, the State should assume the responsibility as part of its highway program.

PROTECT THE PUBLIC WELFARE

Vote Yes ON AMENDMENT NO. 3

ASSOCIATED RAILROADS OF NEW YORK STATE

Grange GLEANINGS By

CHARLES M. GARDNER

Editor of the National Grange Monthly and High Priest of Demeter of the National Grange.

NOTWITHSTANDING the terrific flood and hurricane damage to New England during the recent tropical storm, Granges fared exceptionally well, particularly in the small percentage of damage to their halls and contents. At Colebrook River, Connecticut, Victory Grange suffered nearly a complete loss of its hall, but inside of two weeks had made arrangements for the purchase of an abandoned church and will utilize as much of the lumber in the old hall as possible in building a new home.

Mystic Grange in Connecticut had a close call for its hall, on which the mortgage had been burned two weeks before, but in spite of the fact that the town jail, located near the hall, was destroyed, the Grange building suffered comparatively little damage.

The Grange halls at Westerly and Portsmouth, Rhode Island, have furnished quarters for the State Police while guarding property in the vicinity. At West Rindge, New Hampshire, the lecturer and her large family of children, driven out of their home by the flood, were given temporary lodgement in the Grange hall; and at Portland, Connecticut, the Hemlock Grange hall for some time housed two families who had lost their homes. At Collinsville, Connecticut, the Cawasa Grange hall was half full of water, but no serious damage resulted.

Many Grange meetings had to be postponed because of lack of light and heat, but a number of New England meetings are reported which were held on scheduled time with nothing but candles for light.

* * *

NARRAGANSETT GRANGE, No. 1, in Rhode Island, recently put on a men's burlesque fashion show, which provided merriment for everybody—a fortunate relaxation period after the strenuous days of anxiety during the storm.

* * *

CONNECTICUT GRANGE people are naturally interested in the fact that Hon. John A. Danaher, who is the Republican candidate for United States Senator, is this year's master of Hemlock Grange at Portland and widely known throughout Grange circles of the state.

* * *

AT ROCHESTER, NEW HAMPSHIRE, the Grange Mutual Fire Insurance Company made a big event of its occupancy of new offices, celebrating at the same time the 50th anniversary of the founding of the company. Many of the mutual insurance companies of the Northeast sent representatives and prominent city and state officials graced the occasion with their presence. This New Hampshire Grange company is carrying upwards of $9,000,000 of risks for its policyholders and has behind it a half century record of wonderful service to Grange members.

* * *

STATE MASTER RAYMOND COOPER of New York recently took a day off and went on a fishing trip just off Long Island as the guest of his deputy from that section, and several other well known Patrons. The party of nine made a catch of nearly 200 pounds of different varieties of sea fish, but as no itemized report of the catch was kept it is impossible to record the exact degree of efficiency which the New York State Grange Master demonstrated. However, all had a good time and Mr. Cooper tackled his Grange duties the next day with increased vigor.



Dates for the Annual Red Cross Roll Call are November 11 to 24. Records indicate that during the last year the Red Cross aided 93,000 persons during 102 floods, fires, storms and other disasters.

* * *

GOVERNOR GEORGE D. AIKEN of Vermont was the honor guest at this year's annual session of the Vermont State Grange at Brattleboro and brought a stirring message to the assembled Patrons. He especially urged that New England rehabilitation be resolutely tackled by the people themselves, instead of looking to Washington for everything — a sentiment which was heartily applauded by the Vermont Patrons.

* * *

WHEN THE NATIONAL GRANGE Coast-to-Coast Special leaves for Portland, Oregon, Wednesday, November 9, it is expected that a large delegation from New England, New York and adjoining states will be included in the party and that from Chicago on it will be a solid Pullman train with at least 200 Grange passengers. The National Grange session opens on the morning of November 16, with every expectation that it will be the largest convention of farm people ever held west of the Mississippi River.

* * *

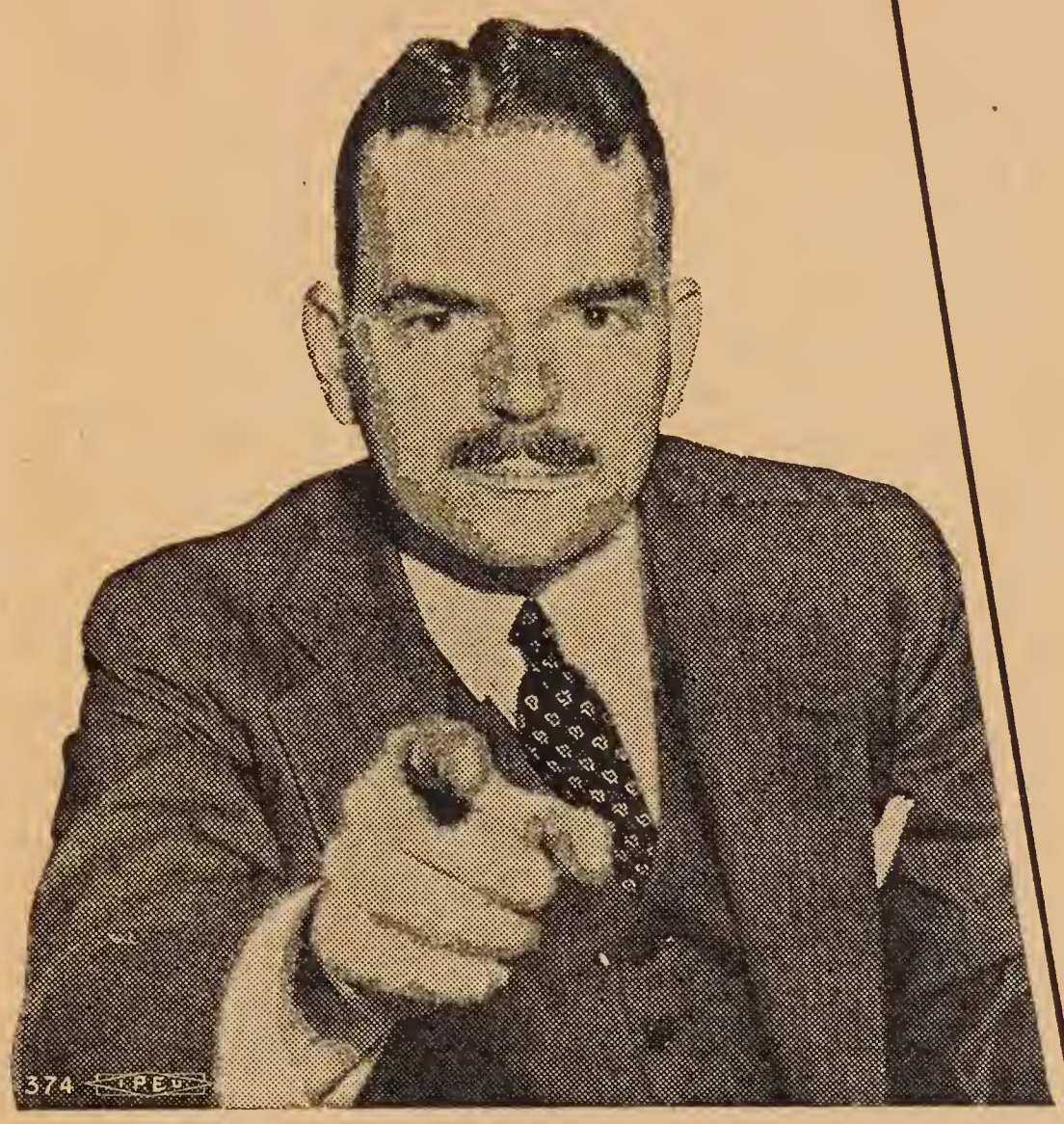
THE SYMPATHY of Connecticut Patrons is extended to State Master Edgar L. Tucker in the death of his father, which recently occurred at his home in Lebanon. Mr. Tucker, Sr., was one of the well-known citizens of his community and was held in universal respect.



VOTE FOR

THOMAS E. DEWEY

FOR GOVERNOR



My Pledge to Farmers

I was born in a farm community. I worked on a farm as a young man. I know something of the problems of farm men and women. I know that prosperity in the State depends on prosperity on the farm.

As Governor I shall fight to make farming more profitable. I advocate no sudden changes. My program will go forward step by step in co-operation with farmers and leaders in all recognized farm groups.

Thomas E. Dewey

Dewey will clean out the city racketeers who prey on farm produce.

●

Dewey will give the farmer a square deal.



THOMAS E. DEWEY WITH HIS WIFE AND FAMILY

VOTE LINE B—THE STRAIGHT REPUBLICAN TICKET

Gift Days are COMING


B-2939

GIFTS that are a pleasure to make as well as to give are twice blessed. Here we have assembled just such gifts with an age range from the very youngest to the very oldest in the family.

For the very small, there is the Crib Sheet and Pillow Case Set No. B-2939, of fine white cambric finished with pastel colored hemstitched hem, and you have the fun of putting on the "ducky" patches in matching pink or blue.

For the somewhat older, Child's Apron No. B-2938 is fashioned of fast colored red cotton percale finished with red and white polka dot picot ruffle, binding and tie strings. The cunning patch is of white cotton percale, the whole making a bright, heartwarming gift for the small miss.

For the high school girl or young homemaker the tie-around peasant Apron No. M-396, is ideal. It is cut from pure linen with appliques of navy blue and oyster white linen edged with scarlet tape. The bodice top, apparently lacing with red over blue is right up to the minute in fashion. This is also an especially good item for church and grange bazaars.

The set of Pickaninny Tea Towels, M-467-M, or the wax pattern M-467-P, for stamping them on your own materials, is delightfully different and refreshing. Each little darkey is designed around a triangle of brilliant, fast colored, red polka dot and her activity is suited to the particular day outlined on the towel.

The teatable comes next in line, and for its beautification there is a stunning Japanese lantern Teaset of 36" linen cloth, M841-T, with 12 inch square napkins to match, M841-N, also, runner M-841-R. These come stamped on heavy weave, oyster white, pure linen with cunning appliques in peach, pastel blue and green with lantern rings to be embroidered black, the edge and tassels to be done in gay colors. A four color assortment of 12 skeins will work the set, and they may be ordered with the stamped goods or you may use odds and ends that you have on hand. For stamping your own materials and making teaset, there is wax pattern M-841-P with instructions for using.

Price list for materials for these items is printed on this page.

Pictured in the center of this page are four other attractive gifts — a work bag for sewing, a knee rug, a writing pad and flower pot cover to match, and a kimona. Any of these would be especially nice to give to someone who is shut indoors by illness. We do not furnish materials or patterns for these items (A, B, C, and D), but here are clear, easy instructions for making them at home. Both suggestions and photographs come from Winifred E. Wilson, 231 Elm Ave., Westmount, P.Q., Canada.


M-396




B-2938

Dressing Gown (A)

A handy kind of dressing gown for an invalid is made kimona style. If you are not good at inventing original designs for the embroidery, buy a transfer pattern. Lazy daisy stitch will give an effect very quickly.

Writing Pad (B)

With black sateen, bind around four sides of very firm cardboard. Paste white paper over one side, for front. Cut two corners, and a strip about 2 inches wide and a little longer than the width of the cardboard, from heavy brown paper. Cover these with the sateen cut slightly larger so that you may turn in the long edge of the corners and one side of the strip and paste in place. Paste corners and strip to pad, turning in on back. Paste heavy manilla paper over entire back to hide all ragged edges of sateen. Stencil a design on corners and strip that will correspond with the room where it is to be used. Your own design can be made to match the border of the rug or the drapes. Buy stencil paper at an art store. Draw the design on it and shellac the paper. Place on something hard, like zinc, and cut out design with a sharp-pointed knife.

Flower-pot Cover and Stand (B)

Make newspaper pattern to fit ordinary flower-pot—like an inverted lamp shade, big enough to lap over ¾ inches. Cut out of black oilcloth. Stencil on it a design to match writing pad.

Apply black japalac to the cover of a round biscuit or coffee tin, and to 3 brass paper-fasteners. Punch holes in oilcloth and fasten with these black paper-fasteners when dry.

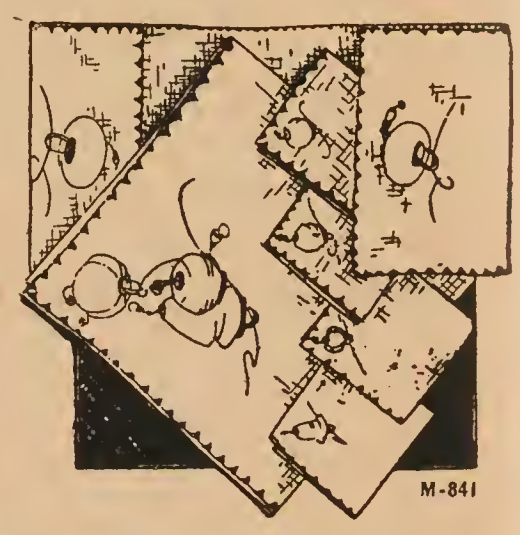
Knee Rug (C)

Using No. 9 needles and 4 ply wool in three shades, knit rug in strips of garter stitch. Set on 39 stitches. Turn. Knit one, wool over needle, knit 17, knit two together, knit 19. Continue thus back and forth, always adding a stitch after the 1st one by putting wool over needle so as to have a row of holes running down each side of the strip. These are used to crochet into when fastening strips together. Always knit two middle stitches together. This makes a V shape. After 20 rows tie on medium shade and continue in same way. Then tie on and use the third shade. Begin the second strip with the medium shade—and so on. Judge the number of strips and the number of blocks in each by the size of rug you have in mind. Thirty-nine stitches make a strip about 5 inches wide. Crochet strips together with the lightest and darkest shades. Keep the two going at the same time, like lacing a shoe, so that the colors will continually cross one another. Crochet one row of each shade all around the finished article.

This rug is very effective made in Roman colors for a sitting-room sofa. In that case, knit two rows of black between each color and use black for all the crocheting.

Round Work Bag (D)

Cut two rounds of cardboard about 5 inches in diameter for bottom of bag, and cover each with silk. Take a strip


M-841

of silk about 10½ inches wide and 24 inches long. Turn up one side to make pockets into which will fit thimble, scissors, needle-book, spools, etc. Featherstitch hem of pockets and divisions between. Turn a hem at the top, make a casing for ribbon and featherstitch it. Join ends of strip with flat seam. Gather at the bottom and slip in between the two cards and fasten in place.

PRICE LIST

CRIB SET B-2939—pillow case and sheet, pink or blue trim, per set, $1.00

CHILD'S APRON B-2938 — ready-made—size 2 to 4 years—stamped, with patch and sufficient floss for working included in the package, .60

PEASANT APRON M-396 ..... .80

SEVEN PICKANINNY TEA TOWELS M-467-M, 30" long—part linen, red bordered, with appliques and floss for working, per set 1.50

Wax pattern, M-467-P — for Pickaninny tea towels ..... .20

JAPANESE LANTERN TEASET—36" linen cloth M-841-T, with appliques for 2 corners ..... .75

12" square napkins M-841-N, each .15

Runner M-841-R, 15"x36" ..... .30

Floss — 3 skeins ..... .10

Wax pattern M-841-P, for tea set and instructions for using ..... .25

Note: We do not furnish patterns or materials for items A, B, C, and D.

The Cooking SCHOOL

CONDUCTED BY
Mrs. Grace Watkins Huckett

LESSON IV. VEGETABLES

NEEDED to build bones and teeth and to keep the blood and other body fluids in good condition are calcium (lime), phosphorus, and iron, the main minerals we get in vegetables. They are also excellent sources of those indispensable vitamins A, B, and C. But a large percentage of both vitamins and minerals may be lost through too long cooking or too much water. Even drying out by exposure to the air or use of soda in the water will damage the vitamins.

The yellow vegetables are rich in vitamin A, which is less damaged by cooking than are vitamins B and C. Vitamin A stimulates growth in children and is necessary for general well being of all ages. It particularly helps the human body to resist infections of the eyes, sinuses and glands of the mouth and throat. Carrots, sweet potatoes rather than white potatoes, yellow turnips, yellow squash, yellow corn rather than white corn, contain it and so do the green leafy vegetables, rather than the blanched leaves.

Used raw in salads are many vegetables not formerly considered for that purpose—turnips, carrots, flowerets of cauliflower crumbled fine, and beets. Cut into very thin sticks and served crisp and cold, these vegetables are appearing more and more on menus, along with celery and olives, or as a garnish with salads. Besides keeping its vitamins, a well-cooked vegetable should be appetizing in appearance and flavor, and resemble as nearly as possible its natural form.

So—start with a good tender vegetable, clean it well, without soaking out its sugar or cutting away its precious minerals which often lie near the skin, and proceed to cook it by one of the following methods, which are best in the order named:

Baking is first on the list because it saves the minerals and vitamins A and B. Any vegetable which contains enough water within itself to prevent drying out and which has comparatively little exposed surface may well be baked. Potatoes, sweet potatoes, onions, squash (cut in pieces), beets and carrots are the best examples. Baking takes more time and fuel, however.

Steaming also conserves food value and lends itself to such sugar-containing vegetables as beets, carrots, sweet potatoes, squash and pumpkin, green peas and onions. Cooking in water dissolves some of their sugar.

Boiling in the skin when possible results in less loss of food value. If pared, leave them whole. If cut, lengthwise is better than crosswise, as foodstuffs stored in the woody fibers which run lengthwise would be lost.

Rules for Cooking Vegetables

1—They should be young and innocent, not old and tough.

2—Cook just long enough to soften the woody tissue.

3—Use only enough water to soften. (Washed spinach and other greens have enough water for cooking clinging to them.) Have water boiling to prevent loss of vitamins, flavor and minerals; use any left-over water in soups or gravies.

4—Cook green vegetables uncovered to let acid escape and thus preserve green color.

5—Cook red vegetables, beets and red cabbage, with vinegar or lemon juice to keep them red. Beets are cooked in their skins to prevent bleeding.

6—Cook strong-juiced vegetables, turnips, onions, and the cabbage family, in plenty of water and uncovered. This prevents unpleasant odors and lets escape volatile oils which otherwise would give strong flavor.

7—Dried vegetables must be soaked to restore water lost through drying; salted vegetables to "freshen". These may be started in cold instead of boiling water.

8—Do not over season while cooking; 1 teaspoon salt per quart is average.

9—Serve as soon as done; if necessary to hold over, remove from fire and reheat quickly just before serving.

10—Dress the vegetable with melted butter, bacon drippings, medium white sauce, crumbs browned in butter, or drippings. A sprinkle of paprika livens up the white vegetables; sliced hard-cooked egg the green ones. Develop an eye for palatable and attractive combinations.

QUESTIONS

(Send your answers to the following questions to American Agriculturist Cooking School, Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y., not later than November 19.)

1 — Give 2 examples of each of the different parts of plants used as food.

2 — Why scrape a vegetable instead of paring?

3 — What reasons do you see for including here a recipe for a boiled dinner?

4 — What would you add to it to make a complete meal?

5 — What is the advantage of milk instead of water in the recipe for baked carrots? Of having the carrots unpared?

6 — Name 5 vegetables rich in starch.

7 — Why are baked potato and greens perfect with a steak or roast?

8 — What is necessary to add to the recipe for lima beans with bacon to balance the meal properly?

9 — Why crisp your vegetables by wrapping in a damp cloth rather than soaking in water?

10 — What is the best way to cook onions to save their minerals and vitamins, as well as give good flavor?

Don't Forget to ENROLL!

REMEMBER that this is a contest with cash prizes, as well as a cooking school. First prize winner will get a check for $20.00. For full details, see our September 24 and October 22 issues, or write us.

Over 1000 women (and half a dozen men!) have already enrolled. If you have not yet done so, send a postcard saying that you wish to enroll to *American Agriculturist* Cooking School, Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y. *Be sure to sign your name and address plainly.*

Also send in your answers to back lessons, Nos. 1, 2 and 3. If you missed these, write us for reprints of them. New subscribers may enroll any time during the course and will be sent back lessons on request.

We suggest again that you will get the most out of this course if you will collect a cook's library which will be permanently valuable to you, and which will also be useful to you in connection with this course. The "library" can consist of:

(a) Bulletins dealing with preparation of food, obtained by writing to your State College of Home Economics and to the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

(b) Recipes and other printed matter from large food manufacturers, such as:

Pillsbury Flour Mills Co., Minneapolis, Minn.
Washburn-Crosby Mills, Minneapolis, Minn.
Cooperative G.L.F. Products, Ithaca, N. Y.
R. B. Davis Baking Powder Co., Hoboken, N. J.
Calumet Baking Powder, c/o General Foods, 250 Park Ave., New York City.
American Sugar Refining Co., 120 Wall St., New York City.
National Sugar Refining Co., 129 Front St., New York City.
Lever Bros., 164 Broadway, Cambridge, Mass.
Swan's Down Flour, c/o General Foods, 250 Park Ave., New York City.

Write to these manufacturers, saying that you are taking part in the *American Agriculturist* Cooking School, and ask to be put on their mailing list for helpful booklets. We also suggest that you make a scrap book of the cooking lessons appearing in *American Agriculturist*.

Baked Carrots

6 or 8 carrots
1 cup milk
½ tsp. salt
2 tbsp. butter

Shred tender, unpared carrots and place in a greased casserole. Add salt, milk and butter. Cover and bake until tender, about 30 minutes.

Boiled Dinner

4 pounds of corn beef
4 quarts of water
3 large onions, halved
2 large turnips, quartered
3 parsnips
5 medium carrots, halved
3 large potatoes, quartered
½ head cabbage, cut in eighths

Cover beef with four quarts of cold water. Bring to a boil, and discard. Cover again with four more quarts of water and let simmer 'till tender. Remove meat, and if liquid is too salty, pour off part of it and add sufficient fresh water to make at least three pints of well-flavored broth. Add vegetables to broth in this order: first, the onions; twenty minutes later the turnips, parsnips, carrots, and potatoes. Fifteen minutes before these vegetables are done, add cabbage, cleaned and cut in sections. Serve the boiled dinner on a large platter, with the meat in the center and the vegetables drained and arranged around it.

Lima Beans with Bacon

1 pound dry lima beans
1½ quarts water
⅜ pound raw bacon
⅜ quart milk
⅜ tablespoon salt

Wash and pick over the beans and soak them overnight in 1½ quarts of cold water. In the morning, cook them in the same water in which they were soaked. Fry the bacon slowly until crisp and drain on absorbent paper. Break the bacon into pieces and add with the milk and salt to the beans. This mixture may be cooked in a double boiler or it may be poured into a greased casserole and baked slowly (at 300 degrees F.) Cook about 1½ hours. Serve hot.

Best Remedy for Coughs Is Easily Mixed at Home

Needs No Cooking. Big Saving.

To get the quickest imaginable relief from coughs due to colds, mix your own remedy at home. Once tried, you'll never be without it, and it's so simple and easy.

First, make a syrup by stirring 2 cups granulated sugar and one cup of water a few moments, until dissolved. A child could do it. No cooking needed.

Then get 2½ ounces of Pinex from any druggist. This is a compound containing Norway Pine and palatable guaiacol, in concentrated form, well-known for its prompt action on throat and bronchial membranes.

Put the Pinex into a pint bottle, and add your syrup. Thus you make a full pint of really splendid medicine and you get about four times as much for your money. It never spoils, and children love its pleasant taste.

And for quick, blessed relief, it is amazing. You can feel it take hold in a way that means business. It loosens the phlegm, soothes the irritated membranes, and eases the soreness. Thus it makes breathing easy, and lets you get restful sleep. Just try it, and if not pleased, your money will be refunded.

Family Protection

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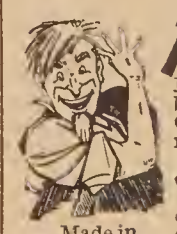
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500-yard skein finest DAISY Yarn—White, Cream or Ecru—and New Lily Crochet Book of Bedspreads and Novelties—*35c value*—Send only 25c and name of your store to Dept. A, Lily Mills Company, Shelby, North Carolina.



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When writing advertisers be sure to say that you saw it in THE AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

The Old Squire's Great-Grandson

X. ANOTHER PARTNERSHIP — A MUCH HAPPIER ONE.

By C. A. STEPHENS

FOUR of the new wells tapped the subterranean source of the oil, one of them flowing five hundred barrels a day. This one like the others was easily capped and held in reserve against the time when the pipes could be laid and a storage tank constructed, preliminary to marketing the oil. A tank with a capacity of seventy thousand barrels was built the following spring, at the end of the branch rail line, a quarter of a mile from the ranch house.

All these operations consumed capital, and by the time they were completed Miss Latimer had but thirty thousand dollars remaining to her credit at Galveston. Still, everything looked secure. It was evident that they had tapped a rather extensive pool of oil, which bade fair to yield well for a long time. Professor Latimer, indeed, had grown unboundedly optimistic again and advised boring more wells as fast as possible.

But meanwhile the price of crude oil had fallen to eighty-five cents a barrel. There was little likelihood of the price declining further, however, at least not permanently. Neither Miss Latimer nor Halsy was worrying for the future.

DURING the first week of June the wells were uncapped and the storage tank filled with oil from them, ready for shipment to Port Arthur. One train of twenty tank cars was already on the siding to be loaded when disaster fell! The day had been hot, hot even for Texas, and the widow Pete, now in a happy mood, had just called them to the ranch house for a glass of iced tea when a shout from outside drew them to the door, where Finlay met them. "We're afraid a tornado is coming!" he cried; and they saw several of the colored laborers and a number of trainmen running from the cars and the big black storage tank. The sky to northward had suddenly assumed a peculiar aspect. A wild, dark cloud, which seemed to descend close to the earth, was approaching with alarming swiftness and an audible roar.

"A tornado, surely!" exclaimed Professor Latimer." We had better get into the cellar!" The ranch house, a large, rather low building, had a cellar under one portion of it; and every one of the immediate group at the door, including Finlay, made all haste to seek refuge in this semi-subterraneous retreat. Two or three vengeful, bright flashes of lightning illumined the house as they ran to the cellar stairs. A whirling gust struck the place with a series of crashes that told of destruction. For an instant the house seemed to be lifted bodily from its foundations, with frightful crackings and jarrings of everything in it. They thought at first it was going to be swept from over their heads; but it settled again on its foundations, and the noises ceased with a strange suddenness. The "twister" had passed almost as quickly as it had struck; after listening a moment the refugees rushed forth, for they had heard cries of distress. One poor colored man, who had run and had been too slow in prostrating himself; had been caught up off his feet and cast headlong, and an ankle and wrist were broken. Others who had run to the cover of a cutting on the railway were popping up to look about them. Numbers of the heavy tank cars had been lifted from the rails and scattered promiscuously on their sides in the ditch. Three of the oil derricks most directly in the path of the squall had been borne away bodily and wrecked. But the solidly built ranch house had withstood it.

As Halsy and the Latimers were hastening to succor the colored man, some one shouted, "Fire!" Smoke was rising from the brimming storage tank, and red flames were now seen streaming upward from the surface of it. Either lightning had struck it or a blazing cinder from the train locomotive had been whirled up by the wind and fallen there.

Nothing could be done to save the oil! They had to let it burn—and it raged fiercely for forty-eight hours, sending up a vast column of sooty smoke visible for twenty miles round. Seventy thousand barrels of oil went up in smoke and flame.

"What a calamity!" Professor Latimer groaned, as he looked on. "Is there any use for us to go on? If we rebuild, there may come another tornado by the time we are done!" The professor turned to his daughter; and she looked at the wreck, then at Halsy, who had been born in Texas and had lived all his life there.

"Well, they don't often come twice in the same place, I believe," he remarked at last. "As for the weather, that is something we have to take chances with, anyhow."

"To go on will take our last dollar, and we shall have to borrow besides," Hadassah said soberly. "Do we dare risk it? One more disaster, and we're down and out!"

"I'm afraid to advise you," Halsy said with reluctance.

"But what would you do if you were alone in this?" Hadassah asked.

"In that case I suppose I should go on," replied Halsy. "I should feel that I had got to, or fail utterly. And I think we have more than an even chance of winning out yet," he added hopefully.

"Go on it is then!" cried Hadassah. "I'm with you. Father, Joe has more nerve than you have this time."

The professor still looked dubious. "It's trusting too much to Texas weather — and the widow Pete!" he muttered. "Dassa, that woman has half your money in here, on her account!"

"The more reason then why we must make a success of this," replied Hadassah.

DURING the following week they started rebuilding the tank, which the conflagration had wholly ruined. This and other replacements occupied the entire summer and necessitated borrowing fourteen thousand dollars at a Dallas bank, for which they had to pay eight per cent interest and mortgage the tank and other outfit. A high insurance rate had also to be paid to cover risks from fire.

There was drought in August and September, also an outbreak of the foot-and-mouth disease in the widow Pete's herd, leading to a foreclosure of the mortgage on her stock. Officers of the law appeared at the ranch to drive away the cattle—which started the poor lady off on another of her unfortunate lapses of temper.

In fact about the only happy outcome of anything, that summer, was the improved health of Professor Latimer, due very largely, it was thought, to the medical advice and remedies of that rascally old Dutch Doctor Vrons—who did a little good after all!

By November the storage tank was completed and the wells again uncapped. Oil flowed so copiously that, by the end of the winter, they had been able to ship nine tankfuls; and, though the price had fallen to sixty-five cents a barrel, the net receipts totaled well over three hundred and forty thousand dollars, fully justifying Halsy's perseverance after the disaster of the previous June.

During the winter three more wells had been bored, two of which struck the line of the fault, where oil came up; the other—the outermost—proved a dry hole.

By this time speculators, geologists and agents for a number of the larger oil companies had begun to arrive at the ranch, many of them seeking to lease land, others making proposals to buy the entire property; a tract six miles in length and nearly as great in breadth. But Professor Latimer, now very sanguine, scouted all such offers. "Not an acre!" he declared. "We have a grand thing here and mean to keep it!"

Nevertheless certain of these proposals made the widow Pete discontented; she feared further disaster, predicted the gradual slackening of the flow of oil and wished to realize on her property in order to return to her childhood home in Missouri.

THEY went on through the following season, however, and marketed large quantities of oil, the details of which Halsy has not thought worth while to relate to me. Two new wells were bored at the opposite end of the supposed fault, one of these proving another "five-hundred-barrel" well. How far the fault extended, or whether oil might be found under other parts of the estate, had not as yet been ascertained. More prospectors, speculators, oil experts and lease-seekers now swarmed about the ranch; and the widow Pete's discontent increased to the point that she secretly employed a legal "shyster" and made an attempt to drive away the Latimers and Halsy, partners who had brought her to financial safety and affluence! Failing utterly in this,—thanks to Holworth's iron-clad agreements,—she had a mild "brain-storm" and afterwards in a hundred ways made life at the ranch as disagreeable as possible for her long-suffering co-workers.

The oil lease was now unquestionably a valuable one; an agent made an offer to purchase it in its entirety, including the whole acreage of the ranch. Halsy has not told me the exact amount offered, but he hinted that it was well up in seven figures, half of which would of course go to the widow Pete.

Professor Latimer rejected the proposal with contempt, declaring that it represented less than half the actual value of the property; but Hadassah and Halsy went on a long drive about the ranch the following afternoon to talk the matter over.

"I think our lease will hold her—as Lawyer Holworth said," declared Halsy.

"Then you agree with father that

The Amateur Poet's Corner

Because of the number of contributions, we do not return poems not published. Keep a copy of your poem.

The limit in length is sixteen (16) lines and poem must be original and written by an amateur. $2.00 will be paid to the author of each one printed. Check will be mailed on or about first day of month following publication.

Send poems to Poetry Editor, *American Agriculturist,* P. O. Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y.

I Would Be a Flame

Not the holocaust that sweeps across the prairies,
Leaving charred destruction blackening its wake;
Not the phantom lamp that's carried by the fairies,
Which, elusive, vanishes in sheltered brake:

But the calm, the true, the steadfast light of reason,
Burning temperately and as a thing apart
For those humble household tasks which know no season;
A flame by which a man may warm his heart.

—Emily Estey,
R. 3, Manlius, N. Y.

The Song of the Lazy Farmer



WHEN northwest winds begin to blow and air is filled with threat of snow, it makes a feller feel right good to know that all his winter's wood is cut and stacked up in a pile, so that the hired man can while away his time in surplus hours a-sawin' it, and if it sours his disposition, I just say, he's got to work to earn his pay. I allus was one to provide an ample woodpile, long and wide, with hired men to cut it, so Mirandy only has to go and lug it in to feed the fire and keep the flames a-dancin' higher.

When it is cold and raw outside, I like to sit and warm my hide, while Jane Mirandy works away to keep me fed three times a day She'd like to keep me on the jump a-fetchin' water from the pump, but then she doesn't understand that with unrest in ev'ry land I've got to read and meditate and keep myself right up to date about affairs in Europe, for I've got to help avert a war. I don't feel I can waste my time a-sawin' wood or haulin' lime, when ev'ry hour that's come and went brings crises of such world moment. I've got to study and to think, for in these days our fate must link with what goes on in ev'ry clime, and so I've got to spend my time before the fire, while hired man takes care the stock as best he can!

we had better hold on?" Hadassah finally asked. As usual Halsy was compelled to say how incompetent he felt to advise her.

"This is your money. I should hate to have you lose—" He was about to add "by my bad advice," but Hadassah interrupted him. "Don't say my money, Joe! Say our money! What we have saved and won in all this risky, greasy oil business, from Spindletop down to this day, is more due to your good advice and judgment than anything else; and half of it is rightly and properly yours. Now, straight out, what shall we do about this offer?"

"I say take the offer and get out," Halsy replied.

"Haven't lost your nerve, have you?" Hadassah asked, laughing.

"No, I think not. Sometimes it takes more nerve to know when to quit than when to stick it out. Everything considered,—prices, possible failure of wells, risks of fire, litigation and, worst of all, a cranky, unreliable partner who may cut up rough any day,—I say, take what's offered and quit."

"That goes! It is just what I think, too," was Hadassah's reply.

"I confess I rather like the oil business, ugly as it sometimes is. Like Professor Latimer, I think it is one of the great coming industries of the world. There is something fascinating about making the earth give up its deep-hidden wealth. Exciting, too."

"Certainly, when you strike a gusher and have to run for your life!" threw in Hadassah, with a laugh. "Or a big tank gets afire!"

"Yes; but I should like to finish up here, put the money into something safe and sure, then set off traveling in distant countries, looking up new oil fields."

"Wouldn't that be fine!" exclaimed Hadassah. "I should like that. So would father. I've often heard him speak of that. Father doesn't believe that the world's supply of oil is in any danger whatever of failing up or running short. He thinks there is plenty of oil yet in the ground, in the United States, Canada and foreign countries. He wants to go to Mexico and to Central America and bore experimental wells down there, and so start new oil fields and bring down the price of gasoline and fuel oil. And dad says that Asia is full of oil. He dreams of being the oil pioneer of the modern world."

"Just what I should like to do!" Halsy cried with enthusiasm.

MISS LATIMER liked this idea so well that Halsy felt his courage rising to suggest another kind of partnership, one he had often longed to propose ever since that afternoon at Austin, when he first saw her in the lecture room at the university, when Professor Latimer gave that wonderful lecture on the future of Texas petroleum; the time Halsy had brought the chair for her and they had talked of their odd names. That was now four long years ago, but he had never forgotten a word of that talk.

That afternoon they returned from a drive, looking so radiant that Professor Latimer at first thought the offer of the oil company was to be definitely rejected. He was somewhat surprised and disappointed to learn that Hadassah had already telegraphed acceptance. But presently he began to smile broadly; and he was still smiling when Halsy opened the subject with him the next morning and spoke of their new plans.

"Nothing will suit me half so well as these new plans of yours, to look for oil in foreign countries," Professor Latimer went on, with enthusiasm. "It's just what I have often hoped to do—but ill success in business has held me back. We will go. We can get off in the course of a month or two. We will find oil. That is what the world most needs for the next century or two. Give the world plenty of fuel oil and Diesel engines, and civilization will look out for itself."

* * *

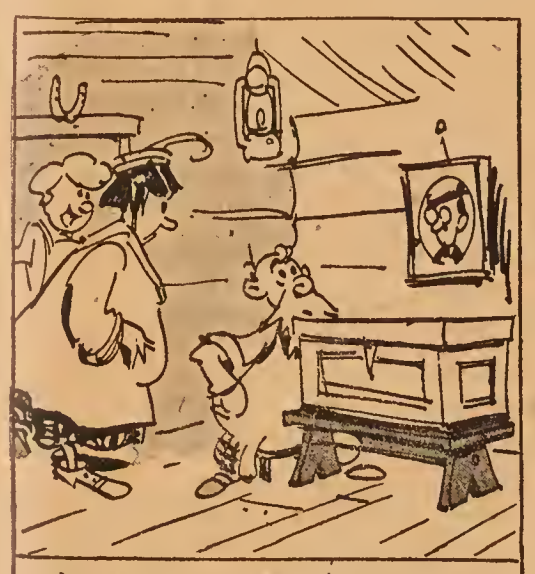
HERE our story of the Texas oil fields properly ends, so far as the Latimers and the Old Squire's great-grandson are concerned. After the sale of the widow Pete's ranch, they visited for a week Halsy's mother and grandmother at the little rose-embowered cottage near San Marcos.

Hadassah indeed became greatly interested in the marble work she saw going on there. "Joe, how came you ever to abandon so charmingly artistic an occupation as this, for the greasy old oil business?" she exclaimed, after looking at his mother's beautiful wreath-work, statuettes and busts. Judging from the pleased color that came into her face when Halsy replied, his answer was satisfactory.

Halsy was too active a person to settle down to life in a studio. At present he bids fair to become one of the prominent oil men of this generation.

I have to record an odd circumstance of this visit to Halsy's childhood home. From the very first of it, Bill Sikes had suddenly evinced a great fondness for Halsy's mother. He appeared to constitute himself guardian of the little cottage and its surroundings. He showed no desire to go with Halsy, when he and the Latimers drove away, but sat down on the little piazza and watched them depart with entire calmness; and he is there to this day. I surmise he was sick of the oil business and its odors, which must be very offensive to the sensitive nose of a dog.

—THE END.—



Winter Prospects

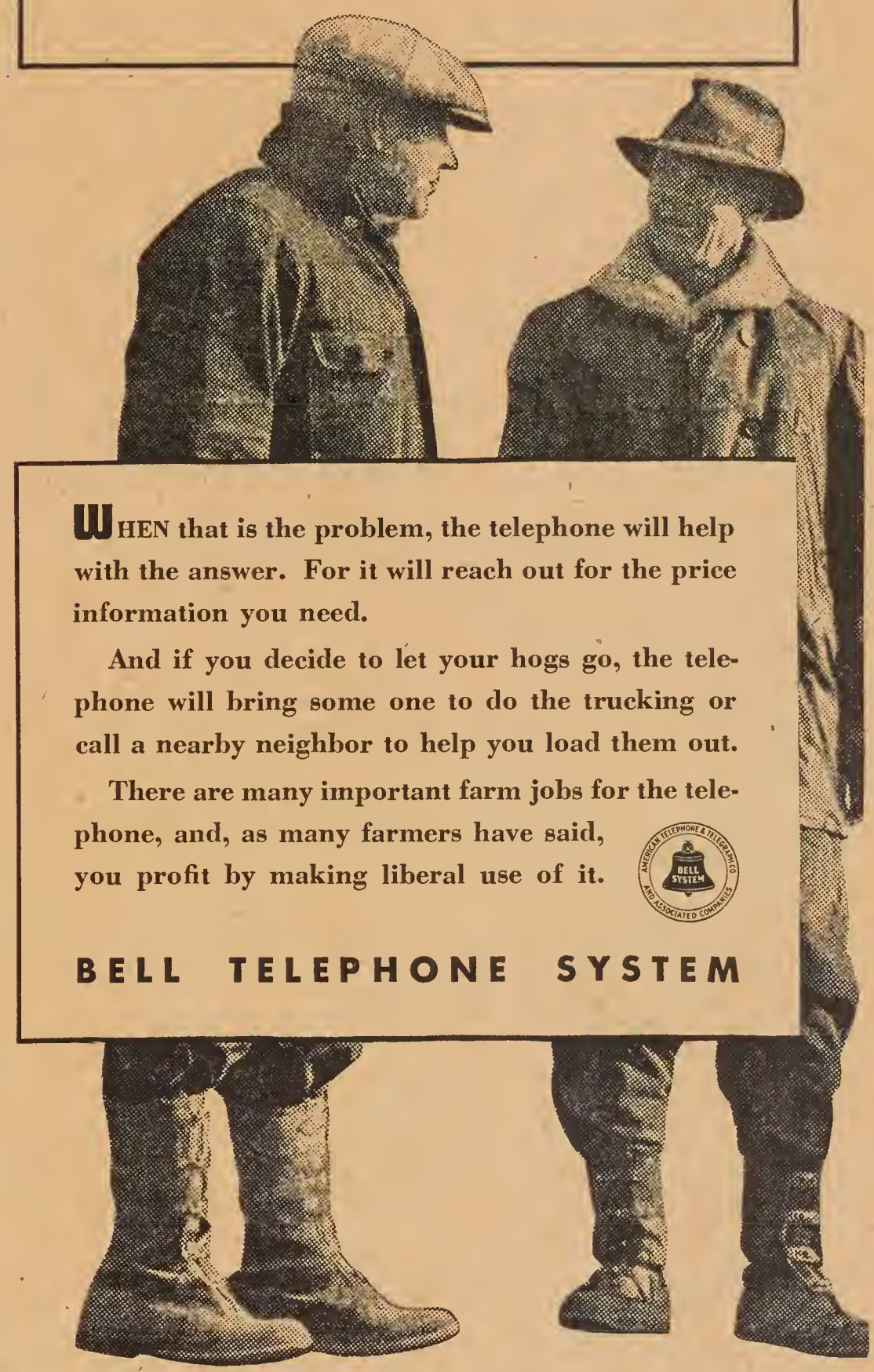
(*Continued from Page* 1)

narrow base of meal and pork, potatoes and dried apples. They didn't have pressure cookers in the old days so easily to turn garden surplus into rows and rows of shining green vegetables in glass and to convert ancient hens into chicken a la'Margery. They won't let us have venison any more, to be sure, but a rabbit will doubtless appear on our table from time to time to vary the routine, and a bit of salt pork is tasty on a cold day along with steaming beans in an earthen pot.

So, altogether, the winter prospect isn't a bad one at all even though we didn't sell much this year at those generally discouraging prices, preferring rather to go back to old customs and be self-sustaining—with occasional helpful reversions to a state of barter economy.

I may be all wrong—as so much of the economic theory I failed to grasp in school turned out to be—but it looks to me as if price levels, high or low, didn't make such an awful lot of difference provided one neither bought nor sold but holed up for the winter in the sensible manner of the bear and lived on his own fat and the fat of his farm.

"I don't know whether to hold my hogs or sell now"



WHEN that is the problem, the telephone will help with the answer. For it will reach out for the price information you need.

And if you decide to let your hogs go, the telephone will bring some one to do the trucking or call a nearby neighbor to help you load them out.

There are many important farm jobs for the telephone, and, as many farmers have said, you profit by making liberal use of it.

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Rooms with Bath for $2.75
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AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST
E. C. WEATHERBY, *Secretary*,
Savings Bank Bldg., Ithaca, N. Y.

P. S.: This ad ran in a recent issue and I am pleased to say that several men have taken advantage of my offer. Two of them have made above average earnings during their first two weeks at the job.

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Home of
CARNATION INKA INVINCIBLE
Young son of Sir Inka May from a daughter of Matador Segis Ormsby. Herd average: Milk 13,977 lbs., Butterfat 482.7, 3.5 test.
BULL CALVES FROM SOME OF OUR BEST COWS
Write to
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50 Wisconsin Accredited blood tested Guernseys at farmers prices.

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FOR SALE **Holstein Baby Bulls**

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Sired by "Admiral Fobes." The famous Son of "Lashbrook Pearl Ormsby". Record 971.40 fat 1 year, ave. per cent fat 3.9. Herd T.B. Accredited. State and Federal Tested for Bang.

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ready for service from good C.T.A. Record Dams. Also bull calves from 1 month to 1 year of age. Herd Sire King Bessie Ormsby Boast 593,854, a proven sire whose daughters average 3.9%.

SMITHOME FARM
Maynard L. Smith, R. 1, Elmira, N. Y.

Elmvale Farm

HOME OF R. M. F. INKA.
Proven son of Lena Alcartra Segis, 31802 lbs. milk, 1105 lbs. fat.
10 daughters ave. 13127 lbs. milk, 452 lbs. fat.
His sons for sale from high producing dams.
1938 herd average 13560 lbs. milk, 452 lbs. fat.
Accredited. negative.

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BORN MARCH AND SEPTEMBER.
DAMS WITH 720 LB. FAT BREEDING.
SIRE CARNATION FARMS BREEDING 1300 LB. FAT
H. L. ORR
ROCK STREAM, NEW YORK

Outstanding Show Bull

Blood of Sir Inka May and Pabst Creator Mercedes. Ready for service. Will sell outright or half interest to blood-tested herd. Other excellent pure bred Holstein bull calves. Write or call

Shangri-La Dairy & Stock Farm
Ancram, New York.
M. D. SAFANIE, Owner, W. C. ROTH, Herdsman.

GUERNSEY

Bull Calves

Receiving orders for calves from 3rd high herd in state. D.H.I.A. 1936, fat average for 37 of 464. Will sell very cheap when calves are young. Dam of sire of calves has 787 lbs. fat in 10 months on two day milking. All cows have H.I. records. Also have 4 yr. old bull to rent from 787 lb. cow.

H. C. TRIPP
Dryden, N.Y.

REGISTERED GUERNSEY BULL CALVES

Sired by Roses Cathedral Sequal 208449. Full brother to Cathedral Rosalee 334299 A. R. 23714.5 lbs. Milk, 1213.1 lbs. Butterfat—World's Record.
Dams — High Producing Strain. A.R. Records. Blood-tested. Price and Pedigrees on request.
HOWARD J. LULL
GARRATTSVILLE, NEW YORK



Eisa Cornell 13, owned by Cornell University, was champion Aberdeen-Angus cow at the State Fair at Syracuse this fall. It is interesting to note that this cow was the daughter of Eisa Cornell 3, champion cow at the State Fair a year ago. This is unusual, particularly in a small herd, and the College herd is small, numbering less than 20 females.

More About Sleeping Sickness

AFTER reading the information on sleeping sickness which appeared in the issues of September 24 and October 8, several subscribers have asked us for still further information. We turned the questions over to "Doc" Roberts, and he in turn wrote to his son, Dr. Stephen Roberts, of Manhattan, Kansas, who has had quite a bit of experience with that trouble. The following facts are based on information sent us by Dr. Stephen Roberts:

Sleeping sickness in horses, technically called Enzootic Encephalomyelitis, is an infectious disease of horses. It was first noticed in 1912, and has been very troublesome for the past three summers. It rarely affects mules. The disease is caused by a virus so small that it can't be seen through a microscope and is usually carried from horse to horse by mosquitoes, although it has been proved that certain flies and ticks can also carry it. Once the mosquito bites a diseased horse, it is capable of transmitting the disease for 42 days. The sixth day after a well horse is bitten, he begins to show symptoms. It is a hot weather disease, usually appearing in August, September, and the first part of October, disappearing after the first severe frost.

It is important that horse owners know symptoms—especially the earlier ones—because the chance of recovering depends on prompt treatment. Once the horse is down, it usually dies. In Kansas farmers have been looking over their horses and colts twice a day, and if they found one acting at all strange, they immediately got in touch with a veterinarian.

The earlier symptoms are: the horse is usually off his feed, doesn't act natural, stands apart from other horses, acts sleepy, dislikes to move, and if worked, usually lags in the harness. The affected horse has difficulty in backing, and when walked down hill, rolls like a drunken sailor.

It affects horses of all ages, including colts. Temperature in the early stages is from 103° to 107°, and remains up from 12 to 24 hours. The horse often whinnies frequently.

Later the horse dislikes to be led, may stand leaning up against a tree or building, acts very sleepy and wobbly on legs, is easy to knock off balance, is very constipated, and at that stage, temperature is likely to range from 100 to 102. Some horses act crazy and don't know what they are doing, so be careful! A horse will often live three or four days after he is down, but can't get up. The blood at this stage is very thick and red due to the fact that the high temperature has dried the animal out.

The horse usually can't swallow due to paralysis of the throat, and it is dangerous to drench the horse as the liquid may go into the lungs and cause pneumonia. The disease usually runs its course in three days, and after that the horse either gets well or dies. If he gets well, there may be bad after-effects. The horse may never regain full vigor. The earlier the case is treated, the more chance there is of full recovery.

Prevention is the best cure. Of course, the danger is over for this year, but if the disease becomes prevalent next summer, the best course is to have a veterinarian vaccinate at the beginning of the summer months. There is a new vaccine known as the chick embryo vaccine, which appears to be a very sure method. Because it is new, the length of immunity is a question, but it is known that the vaccinated horse is protected for at least one season.

Out in Kansas, a good many horses have been put in barns at night to protect them from mosquitoes. The University of Illinois advises farmers to use a fly repellant on horse two or three times a week. They recommend 100 parts of crude fish oil, 50 parts of oil of pine tar, and 1 part of carbolic acid. The mixture is rubbed on.

Once a horse has the disease, careful nursing helps the veterinarian to pull him through. The main thing is to keep the horse comfortable. It is advisable to put the horse in slings, and one way is to use four automobile tires, one around each leg, with ropes from them to a pully. Keep the horse cool and supply him with fresh water as long as he will drink, put ice packs on the head, and keep good hay and grain before him. If the horse doesn't eat in three or four days, the veterinarian can feed him with skim milk and eggs by use of a stomach tube.

The Kansas College stated that they have never seen a horse affected once who again comes down with the disease. If the horse recovers, it is important not to work him at all for a month, and to use him very sparingly for at least six months.

It has been found that there are two strains of virus in the United States. One is called the Western strain, and is prevalent in states from California to Illinois, and this year is found in Indiana and Ohio; and the other is called the Eastern strain, the virus of which has caused some trouble along the Atlantic Coast. For the past three years, there have been some cases each year in the East, but no definite outbreak until this year.

Reports state that from 30 to 90 per cent of the horses that have the disease do not recover. In the West the fatality runs from 20 to 50 per cent. For example, in Kansas they lost 52 horses out of 151 treated. The Eastern strain, however, seems to be more virulent, and the fatality has been nearly 90 per cent.

It has been generally found that the disease affects only one or two horses on a farm. In Kansas healthy horses which have been close to those affected have not contracted the disease. In Kansas the greater percentage of the horses that died were from three to six years old.

Let us remind you again that, judging from past history, this disease will not appear until next summer. It might not appear then. On the other hand, we may have a more severe outbreak of it than we had this past summer.

Tarbell Farms Guernseys

Accredited—330 Head—Negative

Tarbell Farms Royal Ernest

BORN NOVEMBER 27, 1937.
Sire—May Royal's Holliston 130308—74 A.R. daughters.
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We have a fine selection of young bulls from high producing A.R. dams and by proven sires that we are offering at bargain prices. Write or come and see us.

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1 pure bred heifer—15 months old—$90.00
2 young grade cows with big husky calves at side—$120.00 each.

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Offer wide selection cattle with exceptional values in bulls, including our senior sire, Brownies Beaut of Echo Hill 25214, direct descendent from Swiss Valley Girl 10th.
FINE O.I.C. PIGS READY.
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CALVES AND YEARLINGS
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Cattle Sales

Dec. 7-8	100th Earlville Holstein Sale, Earlville, New York.

Coming Events

Nov. 10-13	Autumn Exhibition, Horticultural Hall, Boston, Mass., 9:00 A. M. to 10:00 P. M.
Nov. 11	Conn. Jersey Cattle Club Annual Meeting & Official Classification of Conn. State College Jersey Herd, Storrs.
Nov. 13	Connecticut Rabbit Breeders' Assn., Brock-Hall Dairy, New Haven, Conn.
Nov. 15-23	Royal Agricultural Winter Fair, Toronto.
Nov. 16-17	23rd Annual Meeting New York State Farm Bureau, Buffalo, N. Y.
Nov. 16-24	72nd Annual Convention of the National Grange, Portland, Oregon.
Nov. 25-Dec. 3	National Boys' & Girls' 4-H Club Congress, Chicago, Ill.
Nov. 26-Dec. 3	International Live Stock Show, Chicago, Ill.
Dec. 7-8	Connecticut Vegetable Growers' Association Annual Meeting, Elks' Hall, Willimantic, Conn.
Dec. 13	Connecticut Pomological Society 43th Annual Meeting (probably Hartford).
Dec. 13-16	New York State Grange, Jamestown, N. Y.
Jan. 3-8	The New York Poultry Show, 14th St. Armory, New York City.
Jan. 5	Connecticut Farm Bureau Federation, Hartford.
Jan. 10-13	84th Annual Meeting State Horticultural Society, Rochester, N. Y.
Jan. 11-15	90th Boston Poultry Show at Boston Garden.
Jan. 16-20	Pennsylvania Farm Show, Harrisburg, Pa.
Jan. 17-18	Connecticut Dairymen's Association Annual Convention, Hartford, Conn.

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representing the leading fine, middle, and coarse wool breeds. Write your wants. Like our rams, our prices are right.
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Registered Dorset and Shropshire Rams $15 Ea.
shipped on approval.
CHOICE ABERDEEN-ANGUS HEIFERS
ready to breed at farmers' prices.
JAMES S. MORSE
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Ram Lambs, from extra good sire.
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yearling rams, sired by the Grand Champion at the 1931 Chicago International. Prolific O.I.C. breeding stock.
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60 lbs. clover $5.00
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60 lbs. buckwheat $3.60
60 lbs. mixed, fine flavor, $4.20
Above not prepaid.
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Always satisfaction or your money and charges back.
HONEY IS THE HEALTH SWEET.
F. W. Lesser, Fayetteville, N. Y.

COVENTRY'S CHOICE
TABLE HONEY
Thick and heavy bodied — Postpaid to 3rd zone.
10 lbs. $1.50 — 5 lbs. $.80
Try it and you will always buy it.
F. H. Coventry, Rome, N. Y.

Content Farms TRAP-NESTED PROGENY TESTED
S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS
Our birds are dependable high producers of large chalk-white eggs. Every male from 250 to over 300 egg dams. Entire flock pullorum clean tube test. Prize selection of Breeding Males now available.
Write for catalog.
Content Farms, Box 90, Cambridge, N.Y.

TAYLOR'S Pedigreed White Leghorn Farm
R.O.P. records at New York official laying test.
92% livability average for 6 years. 3-100% livability pens out of 4 during past 2 years. Yearly egg production for 6 years average 64% (lowest pen, 57% and highest, 68%.) A record for uniform egg production.
30 years experience breeding White Leghorns. (3 generations).
Now booking orders for next season.
New York State Tube Agglutination blood tested. We solicit your investigation and reservations for your season's requirements.
DEROY TAYLOR, NEWARK, WAYNE COUNTY, N. Y.

THE WHITE EGG FARM
PROGENY TESTED.
R. O. P. & Certified S. C. W. Leghorns
Write us your needs.
E. R. STONE & SON
CLYDE, NEW YORK

BODINE'S
PEDIGREED LEGHORNS
New York State's Largest U.S.R.O.P. Breeding Farm.
We wish to extend to the people interested in better poultry a cordial invitation to visit our Poultry Breeding Plant at any time.
Last year in U.S.R.O.P. Trapnest we produced 44% of all the 300 egg Leghorn hens in New York State.
Eli H. Bodine, Box 28, Chemung, N. Y.

Hartwick QUALITY **Pedigree S. C. W. *Leghorns***
Bred from strong, healthy, high producing hens that lay large ourc white eggs.
PULLETS AND BREEDING STOCK FOR SALE.
All birds are B.W.D. tested and reactors removed.
HARTWICK HATCHERY, Inc.
Hartwick, New York.

Pineview Hatchery
PULLORUM FREE STATE TESTED **Barred Rocks**
CROSSES — N. H. REDS
HATCHING EGGS—PULLETS—COCKERELS
DUANE YOUNG, Mgr. EXETER, N. H.

RICHQUALITY Certified Leghorns
ESTABLISHED IN 1911

WALLACE H. RICH
Largest Certified Flock in New York State
Real production poultry — Write us your needs.
RICH POULTRY FARM, Box A, Hobart, N. Y.

Hobart Poultry Farm
LEGHORNS
1ST COCKEREL AND 2ND AND 3RD HEN AT NEW YORK STATE FAIR 1938
HIGH PEN, HIGH HEN, Horseheads Test 1938
Large Birds — Chalk White Eggs
WALTER S. RICH Box A Hobart, N.Y.

LARGE LAYING LEGHORNS
BETTER BUILT BY BALANCED BREEDING
Young Males from Progeny Tested U. S. R.O.P. Stock.
HATCHING EGGS
JAMES E. RICE & SONS
Box A - Trumansburg, N. Y.

The Rogers Farms
S. C. W. Leghorn and New Hampshire Pullets
BERGEN, N. Y.

KAUDER'S
PEDIGREED LEGHORNS

Send for 1939 Prices Now. Big Early Order Discount.
A CLEAN SWEEP
Life-Time Pen Records
Vineland Hen Contest. Proven High Speed production combined with Long Laying Life. World Champion Pens, 2-year old Hens; 3-year old Hens; 4-year old Hens. Winner, "HEN OF THE YEAR" Trophy, 1937 for best all-around Quality Hen, Neppco Exposition.
DIRECT BREEDING of my Vineland World Record Layers. Sired by Proven Males from: 270 to 348 EGG HENS
Send for 8-Page Folder, Today.
Irving Kauder Box 106 New Paltz, N.Y.

FOR SALE:
Poultry and Truck Farm
25 acres fully equipped. Beautiful modern home. A money-maker. Owner retiring.
COLLEGE VIEW FARM
ITHACA, NEW YORK

For Advertising Rates
in These Columns, Write
American Agriculturist
P. O. Box 514 A Ithaca. N. Y.

Kernels, Screenings *and* Chaff

By H. E. BABCOCK.

FOR YEARS I have scrupulously avoided being drawn into controversies over milk marketing, religion, and politics. I originally took this position on these subjects because I saw no point in wasting time and energy in discussions which always seemed to be argued on the basis of emotional reactions rather than with sound common sense.

With the holding of the Republican and Democratic Gubernatorial Conventions in the State of New York, however, about a month ago I deliberately began a discussion of New York State political issues on this page. *I did this because I have one predominant partisan interest in my life. It is Northeastern farming.*

It seemed to me at that time that the political leaders in both the Republican and Democratic parties were paying entirely too much attention to organized labor and scarcely none at all to the political rights of farmers. This attitude upon the part of political leaders in New York State disturbed me terribly. As a result, I broke a long established rule and began to discuss politics on this page with just one objective in mind.

My Objective

I was determined not to let either candidate for Governor in the State go through his campaign without recognizing that the New York State Conference Board of Farm Organizations had submitted to his party a statement of the needs of agriculture. In working for my objective I naturally found the candidate of the Republican Party, Mr. Dewey, more of an unknown quantity than the candidate of the Democratic Party, Governor Lehman. I felt pretty sure that Governor Lehman, following his usual custom when a candidate, would remedy the oversight in the platform of his party and personally seek the views of the Conference Board. This he has done.

Mr. Dewey, on the other hand, when I first began to question his qualifications, probably did not know that there was such a body in New York State as a Conference Board of Farm Organizations and he tells me that he did not know that this body submitted to the platform committee of his party in advance of his nomination, the suggestions which I printed on this page in the last issue of this paper.

Evidence of the commendable progress which Mr. Dewey has made in becoming acquainted with the agricultural representation and problems of the state since his nomination is indicated by his letter which is printed on this page. In it Mr. Dewey goes as far as I feel any candidate for public office should go, since obviously the function of the Conference Board is but to "advise and assist state officials in the solution of farm problems, never to dominate or elect them".

THOMAS E. DEWEY
7-11 East 44th Street
New York City.

VAnderbilt 6-3720

Mr. H. E. Babcock,
Ithaca, New York.

October 23, 1938.

Dear Mr. Babcock:

I have your letter of October 19 and much appreciate your interest and courtesy in writing to me.

I also appreciate your frank statement that a doubt which you have previously expressed about my background in connection with agricultural problems was based on our previous lack of personal acquaintance.

The fact is that I was born and raised in a farming community and worked as a young man on a farm. I feel that a knowledge of agricultural problems from personal experience is the best foundation for effective treatment of those problems as a state executive.

Last week in Rochester I had a very pleasant and profitable conference with the members of the New York State Conference Board of Farm Organizations. We discussed each of the matters contained in the recent report by the Conference Board and had a full exchange of views. I much regret, however, that because of the way my schedule was made up for my stay in Rochester the time we spent together was all too limited to have opportunity for extended discussion.

I want you to know that I regard the solution of the pressing problems in agriculture in New York State as a primary duty of its Governor. To the solution of these problems I shall bring all of the vigor at my command.

In considering legislation and the administration of state assistance I want you to know that I shall look for advice and assistance to the recognized heads of the statewide farm organizations. I know of their great familiarity with and constant study of all of the important problems affecting agriculture. I have great respect for their leadership and advice.

With best personal regards.

Sincerely yours,

Thomas E. Dewey

Sunnygables Notes

We are housing all our livestock this year by November first and putting it on full winter feed. In previous years we have rather prided ourselves on being able to use our pastures during most of the month of November. Close observation has convinced us, however, that we have lost both growth and condition by this practice.

* * *

At Sunnygables we have sown between ten and twelve acres of winter barley, about the same acreage of rye, and approximately thirty acres of winter wheat. On two of the fields of winter wheat we are trying out high protein strains, which are more suitable for making a good quality of flour than are ordinary winter varieties. The third field of wheat is sown to Certified Yorkwin. All our winter grain at Sunnygables, with the exception of the rye, was put in later than we like to sow it—we were delayed by heavy rains—and due to dry weather since has not yet grown a satisfactory top.



They tell me that the editor of Kernels, Screenings and Chaff looks like this. I am not so sure. But I can vouch for the lamb. It is the type of cross-bred which we have found from experience gives us a top-quality hothouse lamb in the shortest space of time.

* * *

Up at Larchmont, Howard Jr. has succeeded in getting in twenty acres of rye and approximately thirty acres of Yorkwin wheat. Eighteen acres of his wheat is Purified Yorkwin.

* * *

One reason for reporting our winter grain acreages in this detail is so that Johnnie Babcock, who is away at school, may begin now to plan on his summer combining job. In addition to the hundred acres of winter grain, we hope on the two farms to get fall plowed and ready for spring sowing another hundred acres for barley and oats. This means that Johnnie will have at least a couple of hundred acres of grain to harvest next summer, which ought to go a long way toward getting his feet back on the ground and reestablishing his contact with the practical ways of life on a farm.

* * *

Next year we will continue our practice of growing no corn and of filling our silos with clover and alfalfa and soybeans. We have just opened two silos—one entirely filled with alfalfa and clover and the other partially filled with alfalfa and clover and topped off with soybeans. Both the hay ensilage and the soybean ensilage were put up with phosphoric acid and we are delighted with the high quality of both of these feeds. This year we held spoilage at the top of our silos to the very minimum.

The four brood sows shown below have been consistent money makers for us. Their fall litters total the thirty-four pigs. We are breeding eight sows for spring litters which we hope to finish off on the winter barley that we shall harvest next July.





Protective SERVICE BUREAU

MEMBER AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST PROTECTIVE SERVICE

Conducted by H. L. COSLINE

New Jersey Men Split $25 Fraud Reward

Because both men had a part in giving information resulting in the arrest, conviction and imprisonment of W. H. Winsell, a Service Bureau $25 fraud reward was split between Albert F. Kirby of Medford and Harry T. Allen of Vincentown. These men bought a gadget for a furnace from W. H. Winsell for which they paid in full but did not receive. They reported the case to the Burlington County Prosecutor of Pleas. Winsell plead guilty to the indictment of obtaining money under false pretenses and served 30 days in the Burlington County Jail.

One of the chief purposes of the reward is to convince agents and others that it is not safe to attempt to put over unfair deals where the yellow protective sign is posted.

* * *

Didn't Turn In Orders

"I purchased some stockings from John Seifert who said he was representing the George A. Parker Company. I paid him in full but did not receive them when promised and wrote the company who said they did not receive the order. Some of my neighbors said they ordered from him and did not receive their goods either."

We wrote the Parker company at Philadelphia. They reported that they hired Mr. Seifert as an agent on August 25th, and that he was to collect his commission, the balance to be paid by the customer C.O.D. The company also stated that the New York State Police are very anxious to talk this matter over with Mr. Seifert but up to this writing have not been able to locate him. If any subscriber knows where he is it would be considered a service if he would put in a collect 'phone call to the Service Bureau in Ithaca. The number is Ithaca 31133.

* * *

Slow!

"I have never received my old cleaner from the Vacuum Cleaner Specialty Company of New York, nor have they refunded my deposit."

The subscriber's letter refers to a $30.00 deposit given to the above concern for a new non-electric cleaner. At the same time, an old cleaner was sent for repair. The subscriber received a letter saying that the company did not have a cleaner of this kind, but would try and get one. This was last July. The 9th of July we received a letter from the company that the cleaner and deposit would be returned. July 25th subscriber reported that neither the cleaner nor deposit had been sent. October 1st subscriber writes they have not sent the money or the cleaner yet.

* * *

Suit Clubs

"Some time ago I joined a suit and overcoat club along with several men here. There was a drawing each week, and if one of the men drew the lucky number he got a suit or overcoat. If you didn't draw a lucky number, you were to get a suit or overcoat when you had paid $25.00. Several have paid the club in full and none of us are able to get either a suit or overcoat. I have repeatedly tried to get my overcoat, but all I can get is promises."

We have written to the operator of this club, but he has ignored our letters. We feel though that if our subscribers pressed the matter, there is evidence enough to warrant his arrest.

* * *

Be Sure They Are Licensed

"My wife who was insured in the States Mutual Aid of St. Louis, Mo., recently died, and proof of the claim was sent to the company in March. In August, I was notified by the Bankers Life and Casualty Company of Chicago that they had assumed the clients of the Mutual Aid. I requested a settlement from the Bankers Life and Casualty Company but they advised me that they had assumed none of the liabilities of the Mutual Aid. My next letter to the States Mutual Aid Company of St. Louis was returned unopened and marked "Fraudulent, returned by order of Postmaster General."

This experience is all too common, and while we do not say that all companies not licensed are fraudulent, we do say that it is wise to deal only with insurance companies that are licensed by your State Department of Insurance.

* * *

Check Passer

"Recently a man came to my place and ordered some milk and cream to be delivered where he said there would be some Boy Scouts to receive it. He gave me a check made out to himself and I gave him $5.70 in change. When I delivered the milk to the park, there was no one there to receive it. The check came back from the bank. He did not drive his car into the driveway, so I did not get his license number."

We are giving this experience to our readers as we thought it might be of help to other subscribers. You are always taking a chance when you cash a check for a stranger.

* * *

Serious Misunderstanding

"I subscribed to three magazines with an agent who gave the name of Ralph Peterson, representing the Periodical Service Company. I paid him $6.50 and I understand that it was full payment for a year of each magazine. However, the Periodical Service Company writes that there is a balance of $9.50 due for which I am to get two years of one magazine and thirty issues of the others. I have not received any of them and if I do not get them I will have to stand the loss. I am a teacher and ordered them for my school."

One of the magazines was *Children's Activities* of Chicago, and the subscription to this magazine has been duly entered. We hope to straighten out the rest so that our subscriber will get them. In adjusting the complaint, The Child Training Association, Inc., publishers of *Children's Activities,* says, "We have had similar complaints regarding this man Ralph Peterson, and we will be glad to learn of his whereabouts." The subscriber who made this complaint lived in Chemung County, New York. If any one has had dealings with Mr. Peterson, or who knows his present address we will be very glad to get it.

* * *

Thanks

"I am in receipt of a check for $2.80 refund on that order of chicks. I wish to thank you for your aid in collecting this money. The Service Bureau is certainly worth a great deal to *American Agriculturist* subscribers."



$25.00 Weekly Benefit

Specified Sickness and Accidents

Men and women accepted — ages 15-69 at $10.00 a year. No medical examinations. Policy pays on specified sickness and accidents. ***Write for full details.***

North American Accident Insurance Co.
Savings Bank Building, Ithaca, N. Y.

Autumn Increases Driving Hazards

ALBANY—(AP)—State Motor Vehicle Commissioner Charles A. Harnett cautioned motorists today that the season has arrived for "reduced speeds and more careful driving."

Fog, frost, and wet leaves on the highways were termed by the commissioner as autumn's "major menace to safe driving."

"Wet leaves," which often escape the attention of the driver, "are as treacherous as the coatings of ice which are soon to follow," he said. "They cause skidding which results annually in scores of avoidable accidents."

8,307 Policyholders Have Received $574,304.61

RECENT PAYMENTS

NEW YORK

Ernest P. Durant, Brasher Falls, N. Y. ---- 30.00
Auto accident—fractured nose, inj. face.

Marion Woodard, Chepachet, N. Y. ------ 74.28
Auto skidded—general bruises.

Daniel H. Flynn, R. I, Potsdam, N. Y. ---- 15.00
Thrown from wagon—injured chest.

Marion Newberry, R. I, Alpine, N. Y. ---- 20.00
Auto accident—lacerated nose.

Leon Thompson, Fredonia, N. Y. ---------- 20.00
Auto collision—contused head, cut leg.

Kenneth Anderson, 518 W. Second St., Elmira, N. Y. ---------- 30.00
Struck by car—frac. leg.

H. Grant French, R. 2, Tully, N. Y. ------ 15.71
Auto skidded—frac. nose, cuts, bruises.

William Murray, R. I, Port Byron, N. Y. --- 15.00
Struck by auto—frac. leg.

Mrs. Kenneth Johnson, Falconer, N. Y. ---- 130.00
Auto collision—fractured leg.

Leland Bontwell, W. Edmeston, N. Y. ------ 30.00
Thrown from wagon—frac. leg.

Edna Cuddeback, 112 Kingston Ave., Pt., Jervis, N. Y. ---------- 127.14
Auto overturned—general bruises.

Edward Kozimor, R. I, Dansville, N. Y. ---- 87.14
Auto accident—burns & deep arm cuts.

Leah C. Hewitt, Petersburg, N. Y. ---------- 20.00
Hayrake broke—bruised & sprained right ankle.

Max V. Spaulding, Burdette, N. Y. -------- 14.28
Auto accident—contused thighs.

Richard Wood, R. I, Cato, N. Y. ---------- 20.00
Auto overturned—brain concussion—bruises.

Anna Onofrio, Newark Valley, N. Y. ------- 28.57
Auto accident—sprained wrist.

Clara B. Cayward, So. Byron, N. Y. ------- 40.00
Auto collision—frac. ribs, bruised arm & knees.

Rolland B. Givens, R. I, Dryden, N. Y. --- 20.00
Auto collision—inj. abdominal wall & kidney.

Howard Lapp, R. I, Corfu, N. Y. -------- 20.00
Auto accident—frac. rib.

Fred A. Patten, Linlithgo, N. Y. ---------- 20.00
Auto collision—cut face & contused arm.

Newell O'Brien, R. I, Hermon, N. Y. ------ 10.00
Auto overturned—injured arm.

Minnie LaGrange, Johnstown, N. Y. -------- 60.00
Auto collision—cut face, bruised knees.

Glenn H. Loomis, Naples, N. Y. ---------- 130.00
Auto collision—frac. leg, cuts & strains.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Lulu C. Gillingham, So. Newberry, N. H. --- 130.00
Auto hit by train—fractured hip & ribs.

Martha G. Blake, R. I, Bradford, N. H. --- 111.43
Train hit auto—fractured vertebra.

Christina B. Clark, Woodsville, N. H. ----- 22.86
Auto accident—cut forehead & scalp.

Marc Lemoyne, Rochester, N. H. ---------- 10.00
Auto collision—injured.

Annette Lemoyne, Rochester, N. H. -------- 20.00
Auto collision—injuries.

Gerard Lemoyne, Rochester, N. H. --------- 22.86
Auto collision—injured.

Stella C. Russell, Georges Mill, N. H. ---- 37.86
Auto accident—strains.

Vivian Fernald, Nottingham Ctr., N. H. ---- 30.00
Auto collision—injured chest.

Arthur E. Clark, Northwood, N. H. -------- 14.28
Auto collision—sprained neck & shoulder.

Chester A. Beede, Enfield, N. H. ---------- 42.86
Car overturned—frac. ribs.

VERMONT

Almon E. Carter, Ashland, Vt. ---------- 16.43
Auto accident—injured wrist.

Marshall Cole, No. Bennington, Vt. ------- 54.28
Auto collision—contused chest & neck.

MASSACHUSETTS

Florence L. Mumford, No. Adams, Mass. --- 34.28
Auto collision—cut lip & nose, sprained elbow.

MAINE

Charles M. Hall, So. Paris, Me. ---------- 30.00
Struck by auto—injured leg.

Guy E. Sinclair, Buckfield, Me. ---------- 30.00
Dray backed over leg—fractured leg.

Lillian E. Gilson, Gardiner, Me. ---------- 14.28
Auto collision—cut leg, bruised hips.

Hilda I. Rowe, Stratton, Me. ---------- 30.00
Auto accident—contused eye, brain concussion.

Alphonse Martel, Richmond, Me. ---------- 60.00
Auto accident—cut left arm.

Charles L. Ryan, 7 Pleasant St., Dexter, Me. 130.00
Auto collision—frac. knee & ribs, inj. skull.

CONNECTICUT

Lloyd M. Jacobs R. 2. Willimantic, Conn. 20.00
Auto collision—cerebral concussion.

NEW JERSEY

John H. Stepha, Paulsboro, N. J. ---------- 14.28
Truck accident—injured chest.

Joseph Mohr, Cranbury, N. J. ---------- 20.00
Auto collision—cut head.

Warren H. Winter, Swedeshoro, N. J. ------ 30.00
Auto accident—injured side.

Ellen Bertholf, Blairstown, N. J. ---------- 20.00
Auto skidded—injured.

Teresa Romyns, Franklin, N. J. ---------- 130.00
Auto accident—frac. spine.

Sanford R. Ramsey, Lebanon, N. J. ------- 14.28
Auto collision—bruised legs.

Robert N. Henderson, Medford, N. J. ------ 14.28
Auto accident—cut scalp & contused thigh.

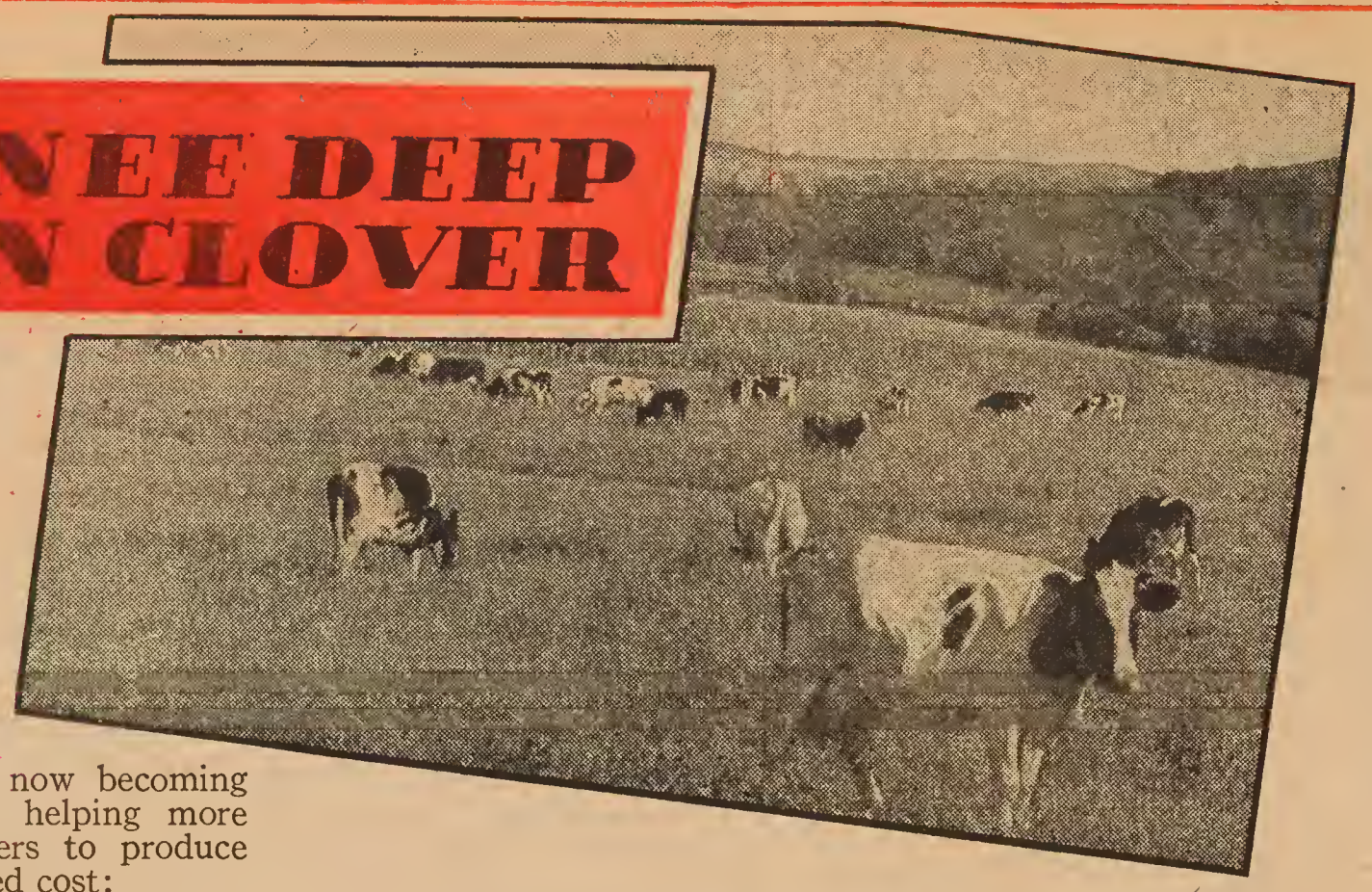
PENNSYLVANIA

Ralph H. Hinkley, Hallstead, Pa. ---------- 30.00
Truck collision—general bruises.

Keep Your Policy Renewed

NORTH AMERICAN ACCIDENT INSURANCE CO.
Oldest and Largest Exclusive Health and Accident Company in America
N.A. ASSOCIATES INC. — AGENTS — POUGHKEEPSIE, N.Y.

KNEE DEEP IN CLOVER



Two practices, now becoming widespread, are helping more and more farmers to produce milk at lower feed cost:

1. The use of superphosphate with stable manure.
2. Proper seeding with known-origin seed.

Supplies of northern grown, adapted legume seed are excellent, and prices are lower than in some years. G.L.F. seed men are now busy selecting, buying, and processing seed. Superphosphate, which formerly was available only in the growing season, is now carried in stock the year round—in both granular and powdered form—by practically all G.L.F. Service Agencies.

This fall is a good time to start using Gran-Phosphate in stables at the rate of two pounds per cow per day, and to plan next spring's seeding.

Consider the Case of D. E. Bennie

Fertility was at low ebb on the farm at South Cortland, N. Y., which D. E. Bennie took over in 1907. The 90 acres carried only seven cows. Mr. Bennie found that the land required a great deal of fertilizer to grow the crops he wanted and to provide hay and grassland for his stock. In 1915, on the advice of Professor Barron of Cornell University, he started to use superphosphate. Since that time he has bought no other fertilizer, aside from the small amount needed to start off his cabbage. He has restored the fertility to the land mainly with manure, superphosphate, and clover.

Today the Bennie herd totals twenty-six Holstein and Guernsey Cows. He is producing Grade A milk testing from 4% to 4.4%. He grows cabbage and potatoes and plenty of forage for his cows. The picture above shows some of Mr. Bennie's cows in a fine stand of second growth clover, grown from G.L.F. seed on superphosphated soil. Pictures below show more of Mr. Bennie's practices.



During the past year Mr. Bennie used 5000 pounds of 20% Gran-Phosphate in the stables and applied the same amount directly to the land on his grain and cash crops. He ensiled 200 tons of corn and soybeans.



Storing part of the 965 bushels of potatoes Mr. Bennie harvested from 3 acres this year. For years Mr. Bennie has had excellent potato yields using no purchased fertilizer except superphosphate.



Part of Mr. Bennie's cabbage crop on which 600 pounds of 20% Gran-Phosphate was used per acre. This year's crop will total about 100 tons on 5½ acres.

Where and How to Use Superphosphate

Authorities endorse superphosphate as an aid to cleanliness and sanitation, because it cuts down odors and helps kill bacteria. It saves nitrogen and makes manure go farther. For stable use, more and more farmers are turning to 20% Gran-Phosphate. Lighter in color, easier to handle, and doesn't cake like powdered superphosphate. It's gritty—provides a non-skid footing for men and animals. Use it—

1. **IN STABLES**—1½ lbs. to 2 lbs. per cow per day, in the gutter and behind the cow.
2. **IN POULTRY HOUSES**—4 lbs. per 100 hens per day on dropping boards.

FROM GROWER TO USER

New 3-in-1 Flour Package Carries Out Unique Marketing Plan

"The biggest food bargain in America," says H. E. Babcock, speaking of the new combination package which includes a five pound bag of each of the three G.L.F. self-rising flours. Available to G.L.F. patrons at 50 cents—a saving of about 31 cents on each purchase—this special package illustrates what a "straightline" marketing program can do for both farmer-producer and farmer-user.

The wheat used in the Self-Rising Pastry Flour is New York State soft winter wheat, grown by G.L.F. patrons. The buckwheat in Patrons' Pancake Flour is purchased from G.L.F. patrons and ground at the G.L.F. mill at Coudersport, Pa. The flour never leaves farmers' control until the consumer purchases it.

★

HOW TO GET MORE MILEAGE FROM YOUR TIRES

Many tires wear out long before they should because of improper care. Try to avoid the common causes of tire failure and you will add many miles to the life of your tires.

- **It's the air** in a tire that carries the load. When tires are inflated properly, the cord body flexes and bends naturally, without harming the fabric. When the air pressure is too low, the side walls bend too far, wearing away the tread, and causing the tire to heat up.
- **Speed counts** in the life of your tires, too. At 70 miles per hour tread wear is twice as fast as at 45. Moderate drivers get much better mileage than fast drivers.
- **Watch out for bumps.** Concrete and steel are harder than fabric. A bad bruise will usually result if you strike the curb sharply, or hit chuck holes or sharp stones in the road. A tire bruise rarely causes a blowout at the time the object is struck, but the broken cords chafe the tube, causing trouble later.
- **Rotate your tires** after a few thousand miles. Front tires average 58 per cent better mileage than those on rear wheels. By rotating regularly, you can even up the wear on your tires.
- **Keep your wheels lined up correctly.** When wheels toe-in or toe-out or wobble it scrapes off the tread rubber in the same way a file would rub off the tread.

G.L.F. Quality

COOPERATIVE
G.L.F. EXCHANGE, INC.
Ithaca, N.Y.

BOUND VOLS

NOVEMBER 19, 1938



AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

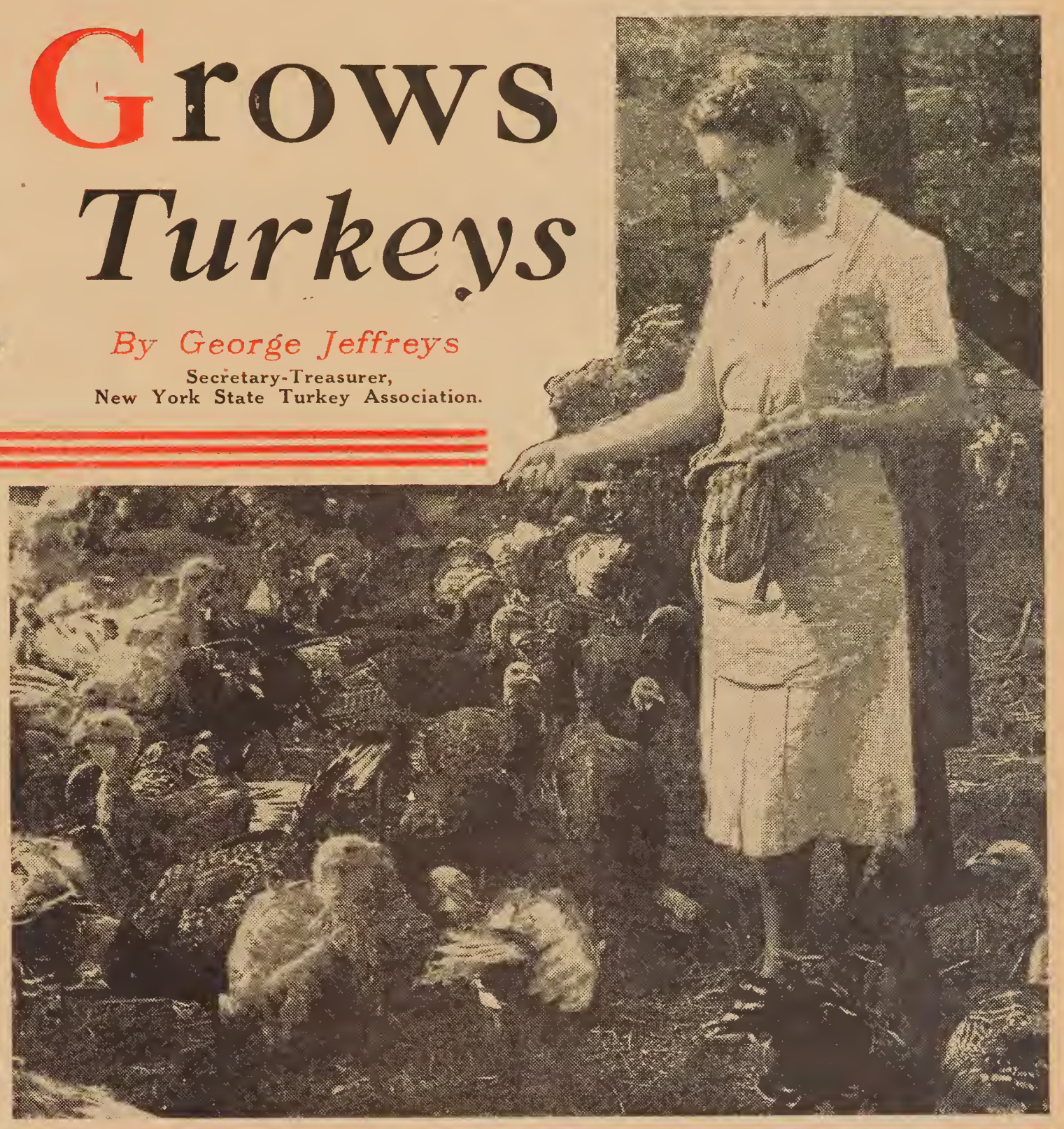
FIVE YEARS FOR $3.00 — THREE YEARS FOR $2.00 — PUBLISHED EVERY OTHER WEEK

The Northeast Grows Turkeys



By George Jeffreys

Secretary-Treasurer,
New York State Turkey Association.



OUR EASTERN state turkey growers have cut themselves a larger slice of the holiday trade this year. Scientific raising and feeding and improved marketing conditions are resulting in larger sales and a steadier market. These factors are enabling us to win a bigger share of the seasonal trade than formerly against the competition of Western growers, with their geographical advantages of large ranching areas and drier climate. Using up-to-date equipment and methods, farmers in the Northeast can now raise turkeys with as little risk of loss from disease and damp as the Western rancher, and they are successfully using every means in their power to enlarge their output.

True, Texas alone will ship a bigger portion of New York City's 27,000,000-lb. Thanksgiving turkey supply than the entire East. But the extent to which the Eastern grower is steadily strengthening his competitive position is indicated by the large increases in production of turkeys registered among farmers of this area. Ranchers increased the size of their flocks by 17% over last year in Vermont alone, highest individual gain of any turkey-producing state, while production in some Western areas actually dropped below 1937 levels.

The Eastern birds from many farms are steadily improving in quality. Departments of Agriculture in Vermont, Massachusetts, New York, Connecticut and New Hampshire now "tag" turkeys from these states. This practice of certifying fine, high-grade quality has stimulated demand for the Eastern variety, as a trip up through any of these states will reveal. It is the trend among increasing numbers of farmers to engage in commercial turkey raising on a more ambitious scale than ever before. Five years ago, it was unusual to see an Eastern flock of 5,000 gobblers, but now many a farmer in this section tends a flock of 25,000 — and sells them.

The optimism of growers this year in raising a bumper crop is amply justified by the apparent heavy demand and the highly profitable prices the birds are fetching. This year's tremendous crop should be absorbed without difficulty because of the shortage of cold-storage turkey stocks. Producers will meet a carryover of only 5,773,000 lbs. of frozen turkey, compared with 12,312,000 last year. As a result, the market is wide open and fresh turkeys are bringing bonanza prices with signs that they will hold to present high levels right through December, when a large part of the country's turkey crop is consumed.

Young toms of 16 pounds and over are now bringing around 27c for medium, 30c for choice and 32c for fancy in the New York wholesale market. Some "tag" turkeys in northeastern states are going at 36c wholesale, proving the superiority of these fine birds. Moreover, toms are averaging about 17.8 pounds and hens 11.9, both heavier than last year. This means a larger price per individual bird. It also costs less to raise a larger turkey this year than in 1937, because feed prices were 25% lower. Gains on this account were offset by above-average mortality among poults. Unseasonable rains killed off many young birds.

Nevertheless, this year's crop of 19,000,000 birds is 3.7% bigger than last year's, and shows the advance made by scientific methods in overcoming losses from disease and climatic conditions. This was most noticeable among our progressive northeastern farmers, who registered the highest increase in 1938 production, averaging 10% bigger flocks over last year.

Five years ago a flock (*Turn to Page* **10**)

More and more northeastern farmers are going into turkey raising for profit. Improved methods of production and better distribution have made the bird a substantial cash-crop.

It Can Happen Here — Radical Labor Moves on the Farmer — See Page 5.



A good supply of home-cured pork relieves the strain on the food budget.

Home Cured PORK Hits the Spot

ACCORDING to one authority, 155,000 hogs are slaughtered on New York State farms each year. In other Northeastern States the numbers are: Maine—27,000, New Hampshire —7,000, Vermont—22,000, Massachusetts—35,000, Connecticut—21,000, and Rhode Island—6,000.

Translating this into dollars, North Atlantic States in 1935 slaughtered hogs on farms to the value of $8,695,000, and poultry to the value of over $40,000,000. These figures are interesting, and perhaps to those who have not considered the Northeast as a livestock producing area, they may even be a bit startling.

For a moment let's consider some points that must be watched if pork, raised, fattened, and cured on farms, is to be of uniformly good quality.

Hogs weighing from 175 to 250 lbs. are ideal for farm use. Gains above those weights cost more money per lb. of meat and, besides that, the meat is not likely to be so fine in texture and flavor. Before killing, give the hogs nothing but plenty of fresh water for 24 hours. If they are overheated or excited shortly before killing, something happens to the meat which makes it very difficult to cure.

When hogs are handled quietly and stuck so that they will bleed properly, the next step to watch is fast and efficient work in scalding and scraping. Plenty of water at about 150 degrees F. is essential, and a block and tackle arrangement to raise and lower the hog into the scalding tank saves a lot of backaches.

Rapid chilling is important. As soon as the carcass is opened and cleaned, remove the head and split the carcass down the backbone. Before it is cured, chill the meat to about 34 degrees F. If the weather turns warm, the meat can be cut up and packed in a barrel with large chunks of ice. The ideal curing temperature is between 38 and 40 degrees.

On the farms of our pioneer forefathers a smokehouse was one of the essential buildings. While still used on many farms, it is no longer a necessity. At least two concerns now manufacture a curing salt made up by correctly blending several ingredients, including smoke flavor. These products can be used either as a dry cure by rubbing them on hams and bacon, or by dissolving the salt in water to make a brine. At least one concern recommends the use of a meat pump which is made up of a barrel for holding the pickle, a long needle with holes at the point and along the sides, and a plunger to force the curing pickle into the meat, particularly around the bone which is always a difficult spot to cure properly.

It is important to overhaul the meat while it is curing. The positions of various pieces are usually changed, and the curing salt applied to any bare spots. An ordinary ice pick can be used to test the meat by poking it down to the bone. If the point of the pick has a clean, sweet smell, the cure is progressing properly. If there is the slightest suspicion of taint, that piece of meat can be taken out, the bone removed, and salt applied to the bone cavity. It will not only save that piece of meat, but may save the balance as well.

After it is cured, the meat can be washed in lukewarm water, hung up until it is thoroughly dry, and then each piece can be wrapped separately. Then, if it can be hung away in a dry, well-ventilated place where it is as cool as possible, the meat should keep for a long period.

The U. S. Department of Agriculture has Farmers' Bulletin No. 1186, *Pork On the Farm,* which gives a lot of valuable information. It can be secured by sending 5c in coin to the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. In all probability, your own State Department of Agriculture has a bulletin or two on butchering and curing meat, and at least two companies that manufacture special curing salt have put out very complete, well-illustrated bulletins showing the various steps in butchering and curing meat.

NOVEMBER

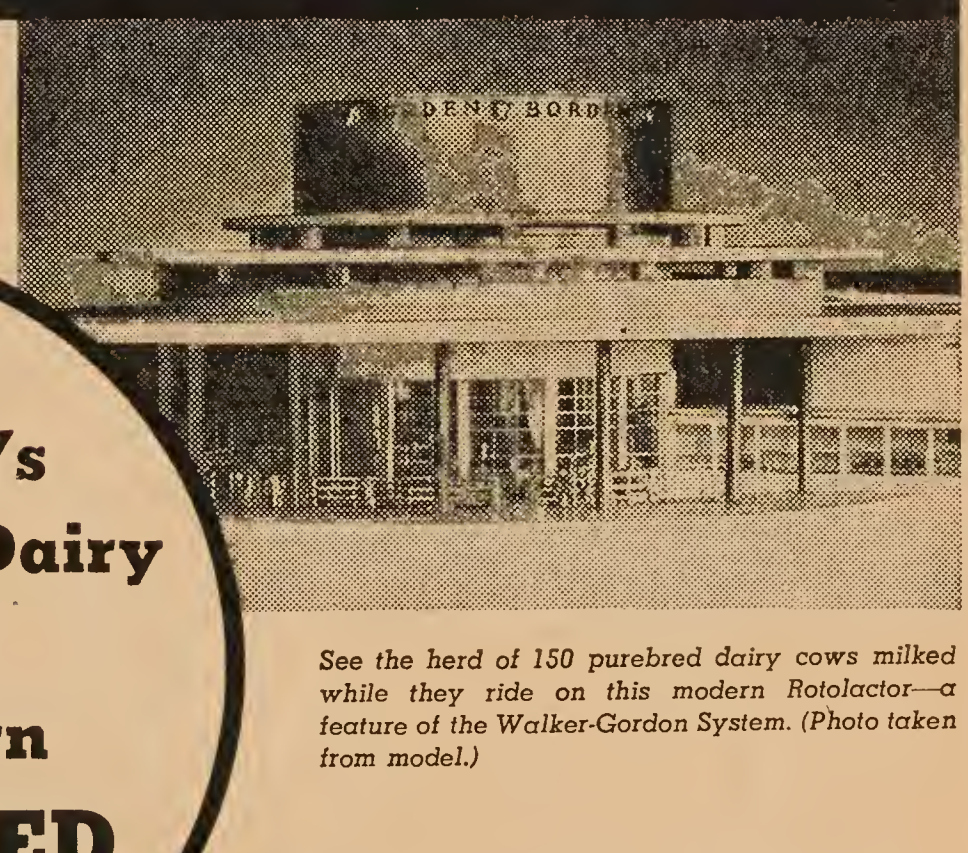
By GRACE COPLEY DAVISON.

November comes in frosty brightness;
On the ground is velvet whiteness.
Our jars are filled with winter food,
We thank our God in holy mood.



"Don't Maw, or the sun will be in my eyes again."

At the NEW YORK WORLD'S FAIR



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BEACON Dairy Rations


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Trim Your BULL'S FEET *—it's Easy*

By E. S. HARRISON.

TESTING and herd analysis have brought breeders face to face with the fact that only a small percentage of the bulls used prove to be superior sires. Remember that a bull is at least five years old before it is possible to complete a test on a sufficient number of his daughters definitely to prove his value as a sire. Half the dairy bulls are dead by the time their actual value is known. Obviously, it is highly important to have a bull available for future service if the tests on his first daughters establish him as a superior sire.

There are many reasons responsible for the short useful life of the dairy bull. One of the most common, however, is the complete neglect of the feet on many bulls. It is not uncommon to find a bull housed in a small box stall with no chance for exercise. Under these conditions there is nothing to wear the toes off and the bull's feet soon look as though they were equipped with skiis. As the toe grows out, it is elevated, which in turn greatly increases the strain on the hock and pastern, and eventually is responsible for a leg breakdown.

For years there has been a saying among horsemen, "no feet—no horse." Many dairymen would do well to take stock in this saying and apply it to the dairy bull. Nothing will limit the usefulness of a bull quicker than neglected feet and brokendown legs.

Proper care of a bull's feet does not present a serious problem. The pictures on this page illustrate a simple method of laying a bull down and trimming his feet without danger either to the bull or the man.

Picture one shows the first step. Fasten a strong, soft rope around the horns. Then carry the rope back over the top of the neck and pass it around the body, just back of the forelegs. Hold the rope tight from the head to the point just back of the shoulders. Now, pass the end of the rope under it and draw it tightly around the body. The rope is then carried back over the top line to a point just in front of the hips and again passed around the body and adjusted in the same manner. Now pull on the rope, which will cause it to draw tightly on the muscles that control the hind legs. The legs become useless, and the bull will go down easily.

With a large, strong bull it is necessary to have two men in the ring to prevent the bull from moving forward as the rope tightens. It is also advisable to have two men draw on the rope so as to tighten it quickly and prevent the bull from struggling.

Picture two shows the second step. A second rope is fastened around a hind leg. This rope is then carried over the top of the body and passed under the neck. It is then drawn until the leg is brought up close to the body and then tied.

If the bull fights and struggles in an effort to regain his feet, the head can be held back as shown in picture three. This will take the fight out of him, and he is not likely to offer further resistance.

Picture four illustrates the actual trimming of the foot. The toe is first cut back until the foot takes on a rounding form. If the foot has been neglected for a long time, it will probably not be possible to accomplish this the first trimming without danger of drawing blood. When a pink color shows, it is a danger signal, and the toe should not be further shortened.

The toe thickens when allowed to grow out, which elevates it and tends to throw the weight back on the heel of the foot. Simply shortening the toes does very little to correct this condition. It is necessary to pare the sole of the foot to let the toe down. Care must be used to leave the surface level so the animal will stand squarely on the foot.

If the front feet only need attention, it is seldom necessary to lay the bull down. Picture 5 shows how the front feet can be trimmed with the bull standing. The plank noted in this picture was placed under the foot and the toe shortened with the use of a chisel and hammer. The leg was then placed on a simple stool and the sole pared. With a young bull or a gentle bull, it is frequently possible to trim the hind feet in the same way.

Picture 6 shows the bull after the job was completed. Note the well rounded shape of the foot and that he is standing squarely on all four feet. No special equipment was required, and the whole operation was completed in less than an hour. Don't lose the services of a superior bull because of neglected feet.


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THE Editorial PAGE

BY E. R. EASTMAN

Address all mail for Editorial or Advertising departments to American Agriculturist, Savings Bank Building, Ithaca, New York

Friend or Enemy

SEPTEMBER milk prices were not entirely satisfactory but were considerably above the price level for other farm products. Better cooperation plus the new marketing agreement were responsible. This agreement can continue to stabilize the market and bring better prices month after month if you and your cooperatives will stick together and will support and believe in your friends instead of your enemies.

Not in 25 years has there been a constructive effort to help dairymen started in this territory that a certain gang did not set out to wreck it, and it is almost always the same gang. It includes first and worst a farm paper; second, some (not all) milk dealers; third, a few politicians who hope to climb to power by using milk as a ladder, and lastly, I am sorry to say, some farmers and their cooperatives who sacrifice permanent gain for some temporary advantage.

Now already these enemies are holding meetings, printing propaganda and shouting from the housetops. There are not so many of them, but like three bull frogs in a large pond, they make a lot of noise. As soon as the Legislature opens, the vultures will descend on Albany to get the Rogers-Allen law changed to their advantage and your detriment. They are trying to create dissatisfaction among farmers by telling one farmer that he gets a few cents less for his milk than does his neighbor, never admitting of course that both farmers are getting more than they would have if their organizations did not work together.

Now it is time to ask, "Whom do you believe—your friends or your enemies?" Are you going to let these racketeers run your business, or are you going to run it? Are you going to believe the loud-mouthed shouters, or are you going to listen to your friends? Are you going to allow them to tell you that now that government is doing your marketing job there is no need for cooperative organizations? If you believe this, there is no hope for producers, because government can successfully carry on this marketing agreement *only as long as it can work with a strong central bargaining agency or some kind of overhead group that represents all the milk cooperatives and protects your interests.*

For the first time in years, in both New York and New England, there are milk plans that are working—the New York and Boston milk marketing agreements. Whether or not those plans continue to serve you is in your own hands, and depends upon whom you believe in and support—your friends or your enemies.

They Were Thankful

IT SEEMS to me that no one ever had less to be thankful for—at least in material things—than did the Pilgrims on that first Thanksgiving Day of 1621. They had landed at Plymouth Rock in December of the year before; and when that first bitter winter was over, more than half of the little band of one hundred were in their graves. Troubles of all kinds beset them, but the Indians showed them how to plant corn, and they eked out the rest of their living by hunting and fishing. What a poor living it was! There are few families in this broad land of ours, even those on relief, who will not have a better and more balanced diet on Thanksgiving Day than did the Pilgrims. Yet they saw cause to be thankful and established the first Thanksgiving.

I thought of the Pilgrims a few weeks ago when I rode across a portion of New England shortly after the great hurricane and flood and saw the wreck and the trouble they had left behind. I know that to many in those New England homes, and in the homes of all the rest of us who have lost loved ones or property, or who have faced some other terrible trouble in recent years, there often comes the thought, "What have I to be thankful for?" Well, when you feel that way, think of the Pilgrim Fathers. If they and other pioneers had given up to that thought, there would never have been any America as we know it today, for on their indomitable spirit of bravery and optimism was built these United States. They never knew when they were licked. As long as we can keep some of that same courageous spirit in our own hearts, we can always find much to be thankful for, and carry on.

They Work for the Farm and Home

WHEN many of the best men of community, state and nation are for any work, institution or organization, then I always wonder if I am not missing something if I do not understand and support that work or if I do not belong to that organization.

For more than 25 years now Farm Bureaus have been serving the farmers of America. Each year thousands of committeemen, all busy men, get out, hold conferences, and work to maintain the Farm Bureau organization, because they know the tremendous job that it does for agriculture. Like any other human institution the Farm Bureau is not always right. Who is? Some of us don't agree with some of the present policies of the American Farm Bureau Federation, but there is certainly not much in the county Farm Bureaus and State Federations here in the Northeast but what can be and should be supported; and as to the things in the American Farm Bureau Federation with which we do not agree, the way to correct them is to join and make your influence felt from the inside.

I submit that no organization could have the enthusiastic support of the best farmers of the land for 25 years if it were not sound and accomplishing real results for farmers. How much more it could have done, however, if nearly all farmers belonged to it! And how much more help farmers outside of the organization would have had, had they joined.

This is Farm Bureau membership time. Why wait for some busy neighbor to come around and urge you to join? Send your membership fee to your county Farm Bureau office as one more step in a program to restore prosperity to agriculture.

What has been said about joining the Farm Bureau applies, of course, with even more force to farm women and the Home Bureau. With the exception of the Grange, and more recently the Home Bureau, farm women have had little opportunity to make their influence felt on the public problems of rural life. Membership in the Home Bureau gives them this opportunity.

More important still, the Home Bureau dignifies and increases the respect for that greatest of all human institutions, the Home.

In spite of terrible dangers and hardships, the Pilgrims found cause to be thankful.



Want to Grow Nuts?

WITH the destruction of chestnuts here in the Northeast, many of us lost interest in nut trees, with the result that not enough consideration has been given to the possibility of growing other kinds of nuts.

Some parts of our country are too cold to grow anything except butternuts and the hardiest of the hickories, but any place where fruit will do well has possibilities for nut growing.

Nuts which will grow well in most sections of the Northeast are black walnuts, hickories, butternuts, Japanese walnuts, filberts, and maybe the hardier strains of the English walnuts. What many do not realize however is that there is all the difference in the world in the quality of nuts. Therefore, in setting out nut trees, be sure you get the best varieties.

If you are interested to the extent of wishing to try planting some nut trees, write to the Pomology Department of your own State College of Agriculture, or if in New York State write Professor L. H. MacDaniels of the New York State College at Ithaca.

Eastman's Chestnut

ONE OF the ushers in the church where Mr. Hugh Cosline, Associate Editor of *American Agriculturist,* attends, told me that last Sunday Hugh looked up and saw the usher coming toward him with the collection plate. Reaching into his pocket, Hugh found that he didn't have any money with him, so pulling the usher down to him, he whispered in his ear:

"I'm sorry. I never give to missions."

"That's all right", said the usher. "Reach in and take some out of the plate. This collection is for the heathen!"

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It CAN Happen Here

Radical Labor Moves on the Farmer

BY E. R. EASTMAN

I WONDER how one of you dairymen would feel if a labor organizer drove up to your place some day and told you that you could not deliver your milk because it had been declared "hot", meaning that you and your hired men were not organized in a labor union and that therefore the organized workers driving your truck or working in your milk plant would not handle your milk.

Well, that is exactly what the dairymen of California were up against. LISTEN TO THIS:

In the spring of 1938 the labor union which had organized Borden's dairy in San Francisco decided it would try to compel the dairy farmers in the milk shed to have their cows milked by union milkers, the plan being that every farmer milking 15 or more cows must employ a member of the Milkers' Union or join the Union himself. In order to start enforcing this demand the union picked out one farmer by the name of Ryan and declared his milk "hot". Consequently, when the truckman who picked up the milk in the country came to Ryan's farm he notified Ryan that his milk had been declared "hot" and that he could not haul it.

The farmers of California have been faced with this labor racketeering for some time, and to meet the problem they organized an association known as the Associated Farmers of Pacific Coast. This organization now has a membership of more than 130,000 farmers. Mr. Ryan, the dairyman, fortunately was a member of the Associated Farmers. After his milk was declared "hot", he immediately got in touch with the officers of the Association, with the result that the Association's attorney SECURED AN INJUNCTION AGAINST THE UNION AND ITS MEMBERS which obliged them to handle Mr. Ryan's milk.

Trying again, the union declared the milk of three other farmers in another county "hot", whereupon Associated Farmers secured a permanent injunction on the grounds that a refusal to handle milk from farmers constituted a secondary boycott, which is illegal in California.

Now, suppose, Mr. New York, New Jersey or New England Dairyman, that any one of the organized groups which handle your milk between you and the consumer should suddenly refuse to handle it unless you joined the union, WHAT WOULD YOU DO? You say the California case was only one instance! ALL RIGHT, WHAT ABOUT THIS?

"Hot" Hay

Last winter the farmers of five counties surrounding Los Angeles who supply big dairies with alfalfa hay got a notice from a Teamsters Union that, after a certain date, no farmer, his son or his hired man would be permitted to drive his truck loaded with alfalfa hay to supply these dairies, unless the driver joined the union and had his union card. The union also informed the milk producers that if they used any of this "hot" hay to feed their cows, the milk itself would be declared "hot" and the drivers who delivered the milk would refuse to handle it to the consumers. Again the Associated Farmers came to the rescue, had 250 of their members sworn in as deputy sheriffs, and organized these in highway patrols, with the result that the hay was delivered without interference.

If you dairymen are still not convinced that this labor business is a menace, recall the story of the farmers who delivered milk to the Hershey plant in Pennsylvania. These farmers, when the workers in the plant went on a sit-down strike, took clubs and went to town, cleaning out the sit-downers and putting the plant in operation again.

What About Your Cooperative Milk Plant?

Wisconsin has a great dairy section, much like it is here in the Northeast, and those dairymen have had plenty of labor troubles. At Richland Center, Wisconsin, this summer, seven employees of the Richland Center Cooperative Creamery were induced to join a labor union. This creamery had some 1400 patrons, and these farmers said that they did not see how they could pay higher wages to their employees in the creamery when they were already losing money on all the milk they produced. So they instructed the manager to discharge the union employees, which he did. The union appealed to the National Labor Relations Board, and this government Board ordered the cooperative creamery to reinstate the discharged union employees, which it did under protest.

A few days later some 500 farmer members of the creamery came into town, got hold of the sheriff, and went down to the plant. The sheriff requested the union employees to get out of the plant without trouble, and they did. The farmers then demanded that these employees sign resignations, which they also did, while other employees were made to sign pledges that they would not join any unions. When the regional head of the NLRB heard this, he said in print that no bunch of farmers with pitchforks could buffalo him, and the cooperative creamery was ordered TO REINSTATE THE EMPLOYEES AND TO BARGAIN COLLECTIVELY WITH THE UNION. The cooperative had to do this, but the plant has so curtailed its output that the union employees have practically no work and it is likely that if the trouble continues the plant will shut down altogether, diverting its milk to other cooperatives which have entered into an agreement to work together in this matter.

Maybe you don't produce milk. Maybe you sell stuff to a cannery. So you can sit back, put your thumbs under your suspenders, and say, "Well, that's too bad, but it isn't my funeral!" Well can you? Listen to this:

Union Forced Farmers to Plow Crops Under

In June, 1938, the younger members of the employees who had joined a labor union in the cannery of the Frank Pure Food Company, Racine, Wisconsin, went on strike. This strike was called just as the neighboring farmers, who had contracts with the cannery, were ready to harvest their spinach crops and deliver to the cannery. As a result, the farmers had to plow under several thousand dollars worth of spinach which they were unable to dispose of otherwise.

If you produce vegetables for market, come with me again to California, where at Salinas in 1937 the C. I. O. tried to unionize the packing houses where lettuce is graded and packed for market. To protect their business, the farmers erected barbed wire entanglements about their packing house and swore in a number of their members as deputy sheriffs. Incidentally, all of the farmers' efforts to resist labor racketeering HAVE BEEN STRICTLY LEGAL, and in every case where there has been armed resistance the farmers have been on the side of the law, sworn in as deputy sheriffs.

As the loaded lettuce trucks approached the packing house, the drivers were bombarded by labor pickets with ripe tomatoes filled with razor blades, and with electric light bulbs filled with sulphuric acid.

But in every one of these instances where violence has occurred, the organized farmers, filled with the spirit of 1776, soon drove the labor bullies from the scene.

I can tell you, too, how Harry Bridges, a leader of the C. I. O. longshoremen of the Pacific Coast, told wool growers that the 1938 wool clip would all have to bear the union label or else his union would refuse to handle any wool WHICH HAD BEEN CLIPPED BY NON-UNION SHEARERS. Because nearly all western wool had been handled by water through Pacific Coast ports, this was a serious matter to the wool growers. However, the National Wool Growers Association, an organization of farmers, made arrangements to ship the wool by rail, even though the expense was greater. And then, as the height of irony, Governor Hurley of Massachusetts complained to the wool growers association because wool shipments by rail threw 1,000 longshoremen of Boston out of work!

Meanwhile, the Associated Farmers of Pacific Coast arranged to have deputy (*Turn to Page* 6)

WHY FARMS MUST NOT BE UNIONIZED

IF FARMERS are not opposed to constructive organization for laboring men, it is a fair question to ask why farmers do oppose labor unions for farmers themselves. There are many reasons.

In the first place, farmers have their own organizations, and their interests are certainly not the same as those of labor unions.

In the second place, prices for the products farmers sell will not stand the additional cost of the heavy dues demanded by labor organizations nor the increased cost of hired labor.

In the third place, at least some of the recent pressure by radical labor leadership to organize agriculture is not sincere, but is interested only in collecting the heavy dues. Evidence of this is shown in this article on page 6, where the C.I.O. demanded that turkey raisers attach a union tag to every turkey sold while not demanding that the turkey raiser be a union man himself.

Again, agriculture cannot be organized because most farm products are perishable products, and a strike in a canning factory, packing plant, or on the farm itself would bring utter ruin to the farmers, whose products would rot while the strike was being negotiated.

Most important of all, the one thing that farmers have left, is some independence. But how much of that will be left to you farmers if some walking delegate tells you exactly what you and your hired man can and cannot do, even when you are conducting your business at a loss? The bean growers around Batavia, New York, have been told by the government, which seems to be backing the C.I.O., that they must raise the wages in their plant even though beans were so low in price that they are being used for cattle feed.

Farmers must be awake and alive to this menace to their business, and must fight to keep labor unions out of agriculture, and to repeal legislation like the Wagner Labor Act.



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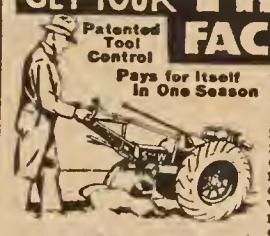
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It CAN Happen Here

(*Continued from Page* 5)

sheriffs in every neighborhood where sheep shearing was taking place, so as to protect the wool growers.

Retail butchers in San Francisco and Seattle announced that they would refuse to handle "hot" lambs produced by ewes WHICH HAD BEEN SHEARED BY NON-UNION SHEARERS.

Poultrymen will be interested in this:

Union Tags on Turkeys

Retail clerks and butchers on the Pacific Coast tried to compel turkey raisers to place union tags on every turkey shipped to those markets. While they did not attempt to compel the growers to join a union, they threatened that no turkeys would be handled unless a union tag, costing 25c, was placed on each bird. Some of the growers were frightened into agreeing to this demand.

Now, I do not believe that these labor bullies would ever dare to go to the terrible lengths that they have in these cases that I have related, and in dozens of others, did they not think they were supported by the National Labor Relations Board, a branch of the United States Government of America. This is where the real danger is, for if farmers cannot depend on government for fair and impartial administration of the law, what is there left?

Decision Against New York Bean Growers

At first hand I have seen evidence of how this Labor Board operates. In these columns I have already described the action of the National Labor Relations Board in the G.L.F. bean growers case at Batavia. I attended the hearing and it was evident from start to finish that the Hearing Master, representing the Federal Board, and the Attorney, representing the C.I.O., and the organizer for the C. I. O. were working together. The farmers never had a chance. Further proof that this is true is the intermediate report just received on the case from the National Labor Relations Board, which finds the G.L.F. Produce, Inc., guilty of violating the Wagner Labor Act on every count. Because this labor situation as it affects agriculture is so serious, and because the G. L. F. case brings the problem right home, I will mention again the high points of the G.L.F. Produce, Inc., case at Batavia.

The G.L.F. Produce, Inc., is an organized group of bean growers and a subsidiary of the Cooperative G.L.F. Exchange. At Batavia, Honeoye Falls and Phelps in western New York this cooperative has for 7 years operated bean plants to which farmers bring their beans for sorting and preparing for market. At Batavia there were employed 18 Italian women as bean sorters. They were receiving an average of $1.45 per eight-hour day. The more efficient were receiving as high as $2.50 per day. They struck for higher wages. The farmer members of the cooperative, producing beans at a loss, were not willing or able to grant more wages or bargain with the C.I.O. So acting on the order of the farmers, the G.L.F. Produce, Inc., refused to sign up with the C.I.O. Whereupon the C. I.O. cited the G.L.F. Produce, Inc., to the National Labor Relations Board for violation of the Wagner Labor Act. At the trial or hearing at Batavia, the G. L. F. Produce, Inc., made its chief defence the fact that the Wagner Act exempts agricultural workers and that these women were agricultural workers.

The women employed by the G.L.F. Produce, Inc., worked during the summer for individual farmers, helping to harvest the beans and the other small crops. While sorting beans in the plant they were still agricultural workers, because the beans are the property of the individual growers, the G.L.F. Produce, Inc., simply acting as the growers' agent in sorting, packing and selling the beans.

Farmers Will Not Be Exempted

BUT THE LABOR BOARD HAS RULED OTHERWISE. Apparently the exemption of farm workers in the Wagner Act means nothing. Philip Parr, organizer for the C.I.O., who organized the women in the G.L.F. Produce, Inc., stated frankly on the stand as a witness that "If any group of farm workers in orchard or field appealed to the C.I.O. my organization would help them to organize."

In making its preliminary report in this Batavia bean case against the G. L.F. Produce, Inc., it now appears that the Labor Board will order the G.L.F. to take back all of its women workers and to reimburse them for all back pay for the time which they lost since they went on strike last spring.

But the bean growers think they are going to have something to say about it, and have expressed the feeling at recent meetings to the effect that they will withhold every bean from the plant if C.I.O. union employees are used. In the meantime, the G.L.F. Produce, Inc., has filed a brief with the National Labor Relations Board in Washington, taking exception to the decision. So the matter hangs in the air.

One thing that every farmer in the United States can be sure of is that the radical leaders of certain groups of organized labor are never going to be satisfied until they have tied up and regimented every farm of any size in America, and until they can tell you, as they are telling all other business, what you can and cannot do. The matter is of gravest moment to all of us interested in agriculture because of government support which is being given to labor. Farmers do not object to reasonable organization on the part of labor. But any knowledge of the problem convinces one that the present situation has gone beyond all reasonable limits, and will continue to grow worse unless American farmers arouse themselves to the situation.

Your Problem

This, as I have indicated in the beginning of this article, is exactly what has happened in California and in some other states. Farmers have organized

(*Continued on Page* 9)



"My wife will kill me. I've been carrying these letters around for a week!"

Grange GLEANINGS By

CHARLES M. GARDNER

Editor of the National Grange Monthly and High Priest of Demeter of the National Grange.

RIVERSIDE GRANGE at Three Bridges, New Jersey, recently staged an interesting dairy meeting which proved highly valuable. Many phases of the industry were presentcd in talks and otherwise, including an illustrated lecture on "Impressions of Danish Dairying" by State Dairy Specialist Enos J. Perry. The young folks were brought into the affair to furnish the music and refreshments, and the chairman was a 19-year-old 4-H Club member, who has been selected to go on a trip to the National Capital this year. Riverside Grange is the home subordinate of State Master and Mrs. David H. Agans.

* * *

ONE OF THE oldest Granges in New England which has had a continuous existcnce is Worcester, No. 22, located in the second largest city in Massachusetts, with a membership of more than 600 Patrons, placing it first in the Bay State list. On the evening of Dec. 6, Worcester Grange will celebrate its 65th anniversary with what is expected to be a record crowd and a choice program.

* * *

ONE OF THE OCTOBER meetings of Sebasticook Grange, No. 306, at Newport, Maine, was a "Savage affair" in every sense of the word, because 15 of the officers' chairs were filled by members of the Savage family, who arc leading Patrons of that locality. Furthermore, they provided the evening's complete program, consisting of vocal and instrumental music, readings, essays and a merry farce; likewise the serving of refreshments for all. Maine is famous for its large Grange families and occasions like this are not at all unusual in a year's Grange work in the Pine Tree State.

* * *

AT BRIMFIELD, Massachusetts, the recent hurricane nearly wrecked the beautiful white steepled meeting-house, resulting in damage of several thousand dollars. Brimfield Grange at once got busy in preparation for an elaborate entertainment and community social soon to be run off, with the entire proceeds to be turned over to the rehabilitation of the church building.

* * *

KENT COUNTY POMONA in Rhode Island recently completed a county corn contest, with prizes awarded for the largest yield from a given amount of seed distributed at the beginning of the season. Interest was heightened by the fact that the seed corn came from the Oliver Hudson Kelley homestead at Elk River, Minnesota, now the property of the National Grange and which has become one of the shrines of the organization. Singularly enough, first prize in the Rhode Island corn contest went to a Providence city lady who is not a farmer at all, but apparently knows how to raise corn.

* * *

IN ADDITION to two new Grange halls just dedicated in Massachusetts — one at Leominster and one at Dedham — another dedication is scheduled for December 21st, when Hopkinton Grange takes possession of its beautiful new home.

* * *

ONE OF THE SNAPPIEST New York Grange meetings held in a long time was recently enjoyed by Gates Grange in Monroe County, when a "Town Government Night" was featured. Those who spoke on different phases of local life were the town supervisor, superintendent of highways, welfare officer, town clerk, collector, engineer and assessor, rounded out by a lawyer and a judge. Each made a timely contribution, strictly non-partisan, and no discussions were allowed, although questions were submitted which brought out much information in the answers. All went home better informed on how the affairs of the community are administered.

* * *

CONANICUT GRANGE in Rhode Island boasts of numerous wedding anniversaries among its membership in the autumn, and recently centered an entire evening's program around the recognition of these happy events. The several wedded couples were all present and besides a timely program, congratulations, flowers and gifts were liberally bestowed. Old-time songs were enjoyed and interesting responses were made by the "bridal couples."

* * *

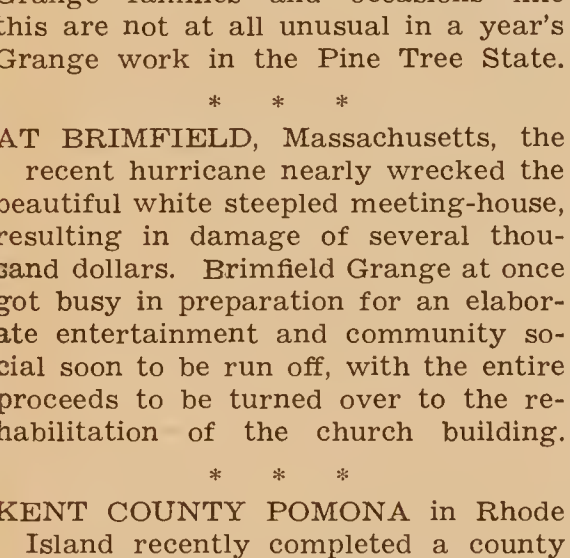
NEARLY 1,000 PEOPLE attended the Open House and Sunday church service at the New England Grange building on the Eastern States Exposition grounds at West Springfield, Mass., Sunday, October 30, and much enthusiasm was voiced over the excellence of the new headquarters.

* * *

THE POTATO growers' contest, sponsored by the Service and Hospitality Committee of Herkimer County Pomona in New York, ended with a large gathering in the Fairfield Grange Hall and a splendid showing of prize tubers, which were efficiently judged and prizes awarded. Two potatoes were given out early in the season by the committee to each contestant and the score of the season's results was determined by type, grade and uniformity. Following the awards timely talks on potato growing, seed selection, spraying, etc., were given by two of the judges, Harold J. Evans, secretary-treasurer of the New York State Seed Potato Association, and Edward Smith, manager of the G.L.F. fertilizer plant at Canastota. A flower show was another feature of the day, with eight prizes, likewise given by the Service and Hospitality Committee.

* * *

THE MASSACHUSETTS STATE GRANGE session this year, to be held at Boston, December 13, 14 and 15, will have as an added feature a monster banquet, to which Patrons are expected to come from all over the state, with a correspondingly interesting social feature supplementing the session program. The Massachusetts convention usually meets in Boston every third year and there brings together the largest attendance of any point in the state. A sixth degree of upwards of 500 candidates is anticipated in December.



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REMEMBER, it is the cure itself that determines the quality of the finished meat. Hams with the richest, reddest gravy you have ever eaten! Bacon with a mild, crisp flavor that calls for a second helping every morning! Meat that retains all its fine natural flavors and delicious juices! That's the kind of hams, shoulders, and bacon you can quickly and easily cure right on your own farm. It costs money to raise good hogs—and whether you get good meat depends on how you cure it.

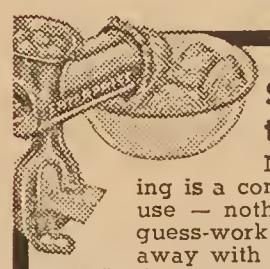
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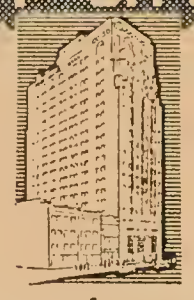
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Northeastern Slants ON THE NATIONAL NEWS

■ *Election Upsets*

AGAIN people of the Republic have spoken, with some very remarkable results. Here is bird's-eye view of high points, which may be modified a little because returns are not all in at this writing.

Republicans won 75 seats in House of Representatives, 9 in Senate, and secured net gain of 11 new governors, bringing to 18 the total number of Republican governors. In all northern states Republicans came back in heavy proportions in state legislatures and in many other offices.

All through Central West there have been in recent months meetings and bitter dissatisfaction with Triple A crop control schemes. This showed in elections. In Kansas, people snowed under governor and senator who stood for these schemes. In Ohio, where there has been controversy over Triple A, Republican governor and senator were elected, replacing New Dealers. New senator is Robert Taft, son of former President. Some people think this man is presidential material for 1940.

In Wisconsin and Minnesota, people, tired of domination and of extreme radicalism of unionized labor, and fed up on socialistic schemes, defeated candidates who ran on such platforms. Also, defeat of LaFollette regime in Wisconsin probably ends plan to organize third party on socialistic basis. In Michigan, Governor Murphy, sympathizer with sit-down strikers, was buried under opposing ballots.

Republican governors were substituted for Democrats in Connecticut, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Wisconsin, Kansas, Minnesota, Oregon, Wyoming, Iowa, Colorado and Idaho.

On other side of picture, Democrats gained new governors in California, North Dakota and Maryland, and in New York State they re-elected Governor Lehman by close margin over Thomas Dewey, together with all other executive officers of State and Democratic Senators Wagner and Meade.

■ *Curb on Labor Board Asked*

AMERICAN Federation of Little Business, national organization of independent small business men, has emphatically demanded "prompt revision" of Wagner Labor Act and an end to power of National Labor Relations Board "to act as prosecutor, judge and jury." It demanded that employers as well as workers be permitted to invoke Board's aid. Federation pointed out one-sidedness of act, and declared that it leaves employers vulnerable to excesses of labor.

Recently all three members of NLRB visited White House and are reported to have taken firm stand against any changes in Wagner Act. J. Warren Madden, chairman of Board, said to newspapermen after White House visit, "We don't think the act needs amendment." He added that he and his associates on Board had expressed this opinion to President.

On hearing of Chairman Madden's statement, William Green, President of American Federation of Labor, declared that the A. F. of L. believes it imperative that the act be amended "because of mal-administration by NLRB." A. F. of L. has contended that Labor Board shows partiality to the C.I.O.

Donald R. Richberg, former NRA administrator, has also come out in favor of amending Wagner Act, saying that he believes it should be a two-sided effort, "not only to help labor but also to help management in securing more certainty in industrial operations."

■ *Railroad Strike Averted*

ANOTHER move to find solution for railroads' troubles is being made by a joint committee, named by President Roosevelt, of three railroad executives and three railway labor chiefs. Out of committee's work is expected to come program of rail legislation which will be put up to next session of Congress.

This latest effort to settle railroad tangle followed acceptance by roads of report by Federal Fact-Finding Committee, appointed by President Roosevelt after railway employees threatened to strike if 15 per cent wage-cut ordered by roads went into effect. Committee recommended that roads withdraw the cut, and they have done so, thereby ending threat of strike.

In accepting committee's report, rail representatives said that they were taking this action "not because we agree with the conclusions reached by the Board but because we recognize the gravity of the situation and hope that out of it there will come cooperation of all concerned and a sounder and more equitable transportation policy for this country."

■ *Two-Price Plan Starts With Cut-Rate Mattresses*

FIRST test of Secretary Wallace's new plan to buy surplus farm products and sell them at cut rates to needy persons will be made with cotton in the shape of mattresses, according to recent announcement from Washington. It is stated that Department of Agriculture believes that a lot of Americans have no mattresses at all, and that a lot of others lack a comfortable mattress. *SLANT:* Movement for better mattresses might be extended to homes of persons who are not so needy!

Milk and fruits are next in line on Secretary Wallace's list of commodities for subsidized sale.

Commenting on the two-price plan, Major Benjamin Namm, of Brooklyn, N. Y., member of a committee of retailers which has been studying the proposal, said that the plan proposes "to give special privileges in the form of lower costs to approximately one-third of our population. Nevertheless, millions of others close to the borderline would find it comparatively simple to bootleg their merchandise requirements at these lower prices. It would not be long before most merchandise affected by the two-price plan would be sold at the lower price level. The effect upon retail sales can easily be imagined."

Defending his plan in a recent press conference, Secretary Wallace said that it is an emergency measure to be tried only in cases of unusual crops.

■ *WPA Rolls At All-Time High*

ALTHOUGH there was an increase of 1,000,000 workers in private employment from June to October, WPA rolls climbed during this period to an all-time peak of 3,120,000 (including about 100,000 non-relief workers). For the 3-months period, WPA spending totaled $664,000,000, and preliminary reports indicate that this amount rose to $900,000,000 by Election Day. With election over, it is reported that work relief program will be cut in order to make WPA funds last until March 1.

Being heard again is allegation that relief rolls are raised before elections and dropped afterwards.

New record has also been made by the national debt, which has now soared to nearly 38½ billions. It is expected to go beyond 40 billions by next summer because of spending program authorized by last congress.

■ *Study Monetary Problem Urges Farm Bureau Head*

SPEAKING before 18th annual meeting of Cooperative G.L.F. Exchange in Syracuse recently, Arthur Packard, head of Vermont Farm Bureau, urged farmers to combat depressions and fluctuating price levels by working for a managed currency.

"Over-production is not the cause of our troubles," declared Mr. Packard. "America doesn't raise enough to properly feed, clothe and house our own people. . . . We need to shake ourselves and raise the price level."

Mr. Packard pointed out that this country was on the gold standard for over a century, with constantly fluctuating price levels, and that when we went off the gold standard the price level of basic commodities rose, only to fall again when gold content of dollar became frozen again.

"Who is going to do this monetary job?" asked Mr. Packard, and answered his own question by saying that it rests pretty largely on the ordinary farmer. "Now is the time to begin," he said. "Education is the only sure way of solving this problem. In Vermont we are hastening it by study clubs. The politicians will act only when 51 per cent of the voters agree. This is a challenge for the farmers of America to think seriously about, and then put it through."

SLANT: We agree with Mr. Packard. There should be a non-political Supreme Court for Money, which should be empowered to change the amount of gold in a dollar from time to time so that the dollar would purchase (or measure) approximately the same amount of goods or commodities all of the time. That is what is meant by reflation. It would prevent both deflation and inflation, and go a long, long way toward preventing any more depressions like the one we have just been through.

■ *Farm Credit News*

FOURTEEN per cent increase in business volume last year was registered by farmers' marketing and purchasing cooperatives, according to 1937-38 estimates recently published by Farm Credit Administration. Through their associations, farmers sold $1,960,000,000 worth of their products and boosted by 23 per cent the volume of purchasing done cooperatively, buying supplies worth $440,000,000.

The year also saw 148 new cooperatives added, giving nation 10,900 marketing and purchasing associations, doing business of nearly 2½ billions of dollars. Membership affiliations increased 4 per cent to a total of 3,400,000.

Dollar volume of five major commodities routed through these cooperative channels last year increased substantially, with poultry and eggs showing biggest increase over year ago (dollar volume was 21 per cent high-

er). Cooperatively marketed nuts show 19 per cent gain, dairy products are up 16 per cent and grain made a similar climb. Fruits and vegetables show 6 per cent dollar volume above 1936-37 figures. Tobacco was down 10 per cent, livestock 3 per cent, and wool 2 per cent. It is pointed out by Farm Credit Administration that, because of price fluctuations, these drops and increases in dollar value of products handled do not necessarily mean corresponding changes in actual volume of commodities handled cooperatively.

In total value of volume handled, dairy products led commodity list as they have for many years. The 1937-38 figures for their volume handled cooperatively are $686,000,000. Cooperative grain is second in line, with volume of $475,000,000. Cotton, fruits and vegetables, and livestock all registered volumes of well over $100,000,000.

■ *Large Order For Uncle Sam*

UNITED STATES not only intends to enter arms race but to defend entire Western Hemisphere against aggression from abroad, according to recent radio speech made by Under Secretary of State Sumner Welles. His speech was given over an international hook-up as part of a weekly inter-American program put on to counteract German, Italian and Japanese propaganda in South America.

"As a nation," said Mr. Welles, "we will assure ourselves that we are in a position to defend ourselves from all aggression from whatever source it may arise and to be prepared to join with our fellow democracies of the world in preserving the Western Hemisphere safe from any threat of attack."

In Germany, Mr. Welles's speech was sharply criticized and called an attempt to "disturb peace which will strengthen the impression of clear thinking European peoples that every effort will be made by the United States to play nations one against the other in order to strengthen its political and economic influence in the world even at the cost of blood sacrifices by others."

Admitted to be closely tied up with United States' new defense talk and emphasis on big brother attitude toward our southern neighbors is trade with Latin American Republics. German competition for their markets has been keen since 1934, and increasingly bitter. Germans push their exports with subsidies and insist on paying for South American products with German goods. They are said to talk frankly of the coming "trade war" in Latin America.

SLANT: United States has a right to take adequate defense measures and to seek its share in world markets, but we wonder if it is not going out of our way to stir up trouble by shouting defiance from the housetops. Such talk serves only to make enemies for us, when our best efforts should be directed toward world peace and economic cooperation with all nations.

■ *Riots Terrorize German Jews*

NOVEMBER 10 was a dark day for German Jews. For most of day rioters in Berlin broke windows and looted Jewish stores, and burned Synagogues.

Back of this was the shooting November 7 of Ernest Von Rath, Secretary to the German Embassy in Paris, by a 17-year-old Jew, Herschel Grynsztan. Apparently he was half crazed over stories of persecution of his fellow men in Germany. Von Rath died three days after the shooting.

Minister of Propaganda Goebbels, in late afternoon of day of rioting, made belated appeal to German citizens to refrain from violence, saying that the final reckoning will be in the forms of laws and decrees. Jews in Munich were ordered to leave the city in 48 hours, and there is fear among German Jews that the same decree may be made affecting all Jews in Germany.

Good Movies to See

DRUMS. Gorgeous colored photography and fine acting make this a fascinating picture. The story is simply told, but excitement reigns when the young Indian prince, at the risk of his own life, warns his British friends of the treachery of his power-mad uncle. Sabu, Raymond Massey, Valerie Hobson.

Good Books to Read

ORIGINAL PLAYS and How to Give Them, by *Gardner and Arnaud.* Ten original dramatic plays, suitable for school, church and club, which may be given without extra royalty charges. The book combines complete directions and details on selecting and casting, scenery and costumes, the duties of the director and others before and behind the footlights. —*J. B. Lippincott Co., Philadelphia.* $2.50

It CAN Happen Here

(*Continued from Page* 6)

to defend themselves against labor racketeers through the Associated Farmers of Pacific Coast. This is an organization of over 130,000 farmers, growing rapidly and spreading to other states. A great meeting of farmers who are worried over this labor situation is to be held at Ventura, California, on December 7 and 8. At this conference farmers from many other sections, including our own, will be represented. I am so worried personally over this situation that I may go myself so as to keep you informed first hand. If it seems impractical for us here in the Northeast actually to join the Associated Farmers, possibly the same results can be accomplished by cooperation of our own existing organizations.

ONE THING WE CAN AND MUST DO, AND THAT IS TO GET THE WAGNER LABOR ACT MODIFIED TO PROTECT AGRICULTURE. Already labor unions have laid plans to remove from this act exemption of farms. We must beat them to this and go farther and modify the act itself to eliminate the backing which government is now giving through the National Labor Relations Board to unfair and often un-American labor union activities.

Now, please don't cast this aside as something that doesn't affect you. I am not an alarmist. I have proved by a lifetime of service to farmers of the Northeast that I am sincerely interested in your welfare, and I AM TELLING YOU AS EMPHATICALLY AS I CAN THAT YOU HAVE TO RESIST THIS MENACE OF UNFAIR LABOR ACTIVITIES OR YOUR BUSINESS IS GOING TO BE ETERNALLY SHACKLED. Will you work with *American Agriculturist* and other agencies to protect your own business? Let me hear from you.

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Whether you need a heavy-duty truck like the one above for cross-country hauling to market, a pick-up unit (at left) for lighter loads, or any other size, you will find the right truck for the job in the International line.

• INTERNATIONAL performance, economy, long life, and after-sale service have won the respect and admiration of truck users everywhere for this great line of trucks. Every year adds to the International reputation for *outstanding truck value.*

Turn your farm hauling over to an International and enjoy *all* the advantages these trucks bring to your work. They are designed and built as *All-Truck* trucks for hard, heavy work. Their handsome appearance reflects the quality and skilled engineering that have gone into every detail to make them the best truck investment on the market.

There are 30 models in 99 wheelbase lengths in the International line, from Half-Ton units to powerful Six-Wheelers. Several models have two-speed rear axles, providing a special low range of speeds for farm hauling in soft fields. See the nearby International dealer or Company-owned branch for a demonstration.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY
(INCORPORATED)
180 North Michigan Avenue Chicago, Illinois

INTERNATIONAL TRUCKS

Northeast Markets for Northeast Producers

For Sale:
2 Reg. Holstein Bulls
eighteen months old. Ten Reg. Holstein heifers to freshen from Oct. to Jan. A few young calves. Herd accredited and negative. Herd Sire King Bessie Ormsby Pietertje the 59th, No. 669548, whose Dam is a 1032 lb. Sr. three-year-old and whose sire is King Bessie Ormsby Pietertje, twice all American winner.
L. J. Lonergan, Homer, N. Y.

FOR SALE: SON OF R.M.F. INKA, born Nov. 14, 1937. Dam's record at 4 yrs., 20,000 lbs. milk, 704 lbs. fat in 314 days. If you need a good bull, write for information. Herd accredited, negative. 1937 ave. 13,560 lbs. milk, 479 lbs. fat, 3.53%. Can spare a few heifers.
Sidney L. Smith Canajoharie, N. Y.

Young Holstein Bulls
FROM HIGH QUALITY PROVEN SIRES AND DAMS WITH PRODUCTION RECORDS. THE BEST OF "CARNATION" BREEDING AT REASONABLE PRICES.
KUTSCHBACH & SON, Sherburne, N.Y.

Orchard Hill Stock Farm
Home of
CARNATION INKA INVINCIBLE
Young son of Sir Inka May from a daughter of Matador Segis Ormsby. Herd average: Milk 13,977 lbs., Butterfat 482.7, 3.5 test.
BULL CALVES FROM SOME OF OUR BEST COWS
Write to
Marcy Klock, R.D. 2, Fort Plain, N. Y.

FOR SALE **Holstein Baby Bulls**
AT "SACRIFICE PRICES"
Sired by "Admiral Fobes." The famous Son of "Lashbrook Pearl Ormsby". Record 971.40 fat 1 year, ave. per cent fat 3.9. Herd T.B. Accredited. State and Federal Tested for Bang.
F. C. WHITNEY
Ilion, New York

TWO BULLS
ready for service from good C.T.A. Record Dams. Also bull calves from 1 month to 1 year of age. Herd Sire King Bessie Ormsby Boast 593,854, a proven sire whose daughters average 3.9%.
SMITHOME FARM
Maynard L. Smith, R. 1, Elmira, N. Y.

TRIANGLE FARMS
Holstein Bull Calves
BORN MARCH AND SEPTEMBER.
DAMS WITH 720 LB. FAT BREEDING.
SIRE CARNATION FARMS BREEDING 1300 LB. FAT
H. L. ORR
ROCK STREAM, NEW YORK

Tarbell Farms **Guernseys**
Accredited — Negative.
FROM 100 HEAD in 1910
TO 325 HEAD in 1938
28 years of continuous advanced register testing. Proved sires, high producing A.R. dams.
We have a fine selection of Young Bulls from one month to serviceable age, which we are offering at bargain prices. If you need a herd sire, write us for pedigrees and prices, or come and see them.
TARBELL FARMS, SMITHVILLE FLATS NEW YORK.

REGISTERED GUERNSEY BULL CALVES
Sired by Roses Cathedral Sequal 208449. Full brother to Cathedral Rosalee 334299 A. R. 23714.5 lbs. Milk, 1213.1 lbs. Butterfat—World's Record.
Dams — High Producing Strain. A.R. Records. Blood-tested. Price and Pedigrees on request.
HOWARD J. LULL
GARRATTSVILLE, NEW YORK

Jerseys Production bred Jerseys. Sybil and Owlrest breeding of the 4 highest proven sires of breed in state. Herd ave. 460 lbs. Eleven years of D.H.I. records ave. 414 lbs. on 2 time a day milking. Special prices on bull calves now.
ACCREDITED AND BANG APPROVED.
E. A. Beckwith & Son, Ludlowville, N.Y.

JERSEY BULLS
Winter housing forces four yearlings on market at $100.00 each.
Dams records 500 lbs. to 650 lbs. fat.
First check first choice.
P. D. VAN MATER
Joceda Farm, Marlboro, N. J.



Just before dinnertime these cows in a herd of Ambrose Scudder, Painted Post, Steuben County, N. Y., show little interest in grazing. This pasture was first fertilized five years ago last September with about 800 lbs. per acre of superphosphate, and a small application has been applied since. Ordinarily this 19 acres is used for night pasture for 70 head of cows for about ten nights in succession, and then they are pastured a few days on another field. Parts of the pasture which are level enough to permit, are mowed, and droppings are scattered once a year. Mr. Scudder says that after this pasture has had a rest, the cows give about two cans of milk more a day after they have been put on it. Mr. Scudder's buildings show in the background.



By J. F. "Doc" ROBERTS

LIVESTOCK prices on meat animals and on replacement or feeder animals have worked almost to the same point. Meat distributors are buying fat animals for about the same price the farmer or feeder is paying for a good kind of feeder cattle, good stock hogs, feeder lambs, and it is almost true between heifers and cows. This is bad. The entire profit, then, is dependent upon a raise in the general price level, because meat prices, with our present supply, cannot advance unless the consumers' income also advances. While it is generally believed that all raw materials will soon show a long-delayed advance, nevertheless the gamble from the livestock man's standpoint is always too great when he must purchase feeder stock at prevailing fat stock prices, and therefore, in our replacement operations here, we have simply pulled out of the market until the spread between fat stock and feeder stock widens out. We are doing this, and advising this, even though this year may be the exceptional one that disproves the rule.

Selling slaughter livestock "by the dollar" is a vicious practice. Perhaps I had better explain that this means selling so many animals for so many dollars, or even one animal for so many dollars. The only reason that any man pulls into your dooryard, and bids you that way is because he thinks he knows more than, and has a decided advantage over, you if he can get you to price livestock in this way. The reason I can be so positive about this is that no matter what slaughter channel he eventually puts this livestock through, it will be sold by the pound. Could give you a great many examples, but in this past week a producer told me how he had sold a cow for $15. I asked him what it weighed, and he said, "probably 800 lbs.", and yet there is nothing in the cow line bringing less than 3c a pound on the market. This sort of practice got so bad in England that most sections have passed laws making it unlawful to sell any kind of meat animal except by weight. Do not believe I can emphasize too much to any man who has slaughter livestock to sell to positively refuse to sell it in any way except by the pound.

What a wonderful fall this has been in the Northeast to keep livestock outdoors, and I believe, generally speaking, all livestock is going into the winter in better shape than I have seen it for years. With the exception of a few comparatively small areas which suffered by dry weather in August, I believe there is feed enough on meadows and pastures practically to carry horses and sheep all winter long. We follow the practice of taking our livestock off the pastures which we plan to use for winter pastures by the first of July, the idea, of course, being to have lots of winter feed right on the ground. We also do this for heifers and sheep, as well as horses, and our horses practically never go in the barn all winter long, although we do keep it open so they can go in if they want to; but if there is plenty of feed on the ground, they do not come near the barn. Horses that are run out this way will get a very heavy coat, and should, of course, be put out early in the fall, but they will also shed off and get slick and fine at least two weeks earlier than horses which are kept in the barn. It has been our experience that heifers will use the barn a good deal more than horses, but it is also surprising what both they and sheep will do with a big area to run over all winter.

It is my belief that all livestock which has been transported long distances, even though they arrive weak and gaunt, should be given good building feed immediately, and not carried along on straw or cheap hay as is quite commonly the practice; and this applies particularly to feeder lambs.

The Northeast Grows Turkeys

(*Continued from Page* 1)

of 19,000,000 birds would have meant a big carry-over and a heavy financial loss to ranchers. But this year the market is expected to absorb more than that many without difficulty because of modern distribution methods. Back in 1936, turkey ranchers faced the prospect of a huge surplus and ruinous price levels, with a record crop of 20,000,000 turkeys on their hands. Panic-stricken, they turned to the chain-stores and other retail distributors for help in readjusting the market and stabilizing prices. The retailers responded immediately to the farmers' plea, putting on an intensive sales campaign to get the public to buy and eat more turkeys. Chain stores proved especially effective in liquidating the surplus because their marketing and distributing system enabled them to buy directly from the growers and sell the turkeys to consumers without the added costs of extra handling. Long familiar with the savings to be made by purchasing at chain stores, turkey growers now had a chance to see the mass distributing machinery of the multiple-unit system go to work for them. The chain stores, through an intensive advertising and sales campaign, increased the distribution of turkeys through their units by 46 per cent, and help from other retailers boosted sales a total of 26.6 per cent for the nation. The timely cooperation of chains and independents removed all fears of a glutted market this year, and saved many ranchers from heart-breaking losses and in some cases, impending bankruptcy.

It also brought home to turkey-raisers the importance of a well-balanced and coordinated marketing machine, as most of the 680,000 farm families officially listed as realizing a cash crop from turkeys, sell their birds through both chain stores and independents. Ranchers are confident that with chains and independents dovetailing their functions to streamline distribution, they will dispose of this year's out-size crop of turkeys at very profitable prices. Encouraged by immediate prospects for one of their best cash-income years, ranchers are already expanding efforts to increase production. Many improvements have been made to bring the delicate birds to maturity with minimum losses from disease. In up-to-date Eastern ranches wire-net flooring keeps poults off the ground until they are 12 weeks old. At this age they become immune to blackhead, a fatal disease spread by contact with damp earth. Greater precautions are taken to protect turkeys from cold. Brooder houses are supplied with an even heat, and lighted at night. Breeders are selected with greater care, and ranges alternated more frequently. Special stress is laid on correct mineral diets for building sturdy but tender turkeys. Today it is not unusual for a rancher, utilizing these new methods, to raise to maturity at least 80% of all poults started, and to have birds weighing 17 lbs. apiece ready for market at 27 to 28 weeks time, instead of 35 weeks as it took under the old haphazard methods.

The results of such methods have greatly stimulated the Eastern branch of the industry, and show farmers in this region the way to add to cash-incomes. With improvements in raising and marketing methods steadily being carried on, it is expected that more and more Northeastern farmers will continue to go into turkey-ranching, and that increasing numbers of their birds will find ther way into the nation's bake-ovens with each successive holiday.

OAKHURST FARM AYRSHIRES
100 HEAD OF ALL AGES.
50 MILKING COWS; 4 CHOICE HEIFERS DUE IN DECEMBER — $125 EACH.
2 YOUNG BULLS NOW READY FOR SERVICE.
Guy D. Power & Son West Genesee Road AUBURN, N. Y.

FOR SALE:
Reg. Ayrshire Bull, Dam 4.8% Milk
Grade Guernsey Bull
Both about 14 months.
CLYDE WHEATON
MONTOUR FALLS, NEW YORK

Aberdeen-Angus
CALVES AND MATURED STOCK.
PRICES REASONABLE.
Phone Dundee 2212.
THE PEELLE CO.
ROCK STREAM, NEW YORK

Choice Aberdeen-Angus
Heifers and Bull Calves at Farmers' Prices.
The New Hybrid 29-3 seed corn.
Big discount for fall orders. Free, simplified chart showing entire process of producing 29-3.
JAMES S. MORSE
LEVANNA, NEW YORK

Northeast Markets for Northeast Producers

BROWN SWISS CATTLE
O. I. C. SWINE
Offer wide selection cattle with exceptional values in bulls, including our senior sire, Brownies Beaut of Echo Hill 25214, direct descendent from Swiss Valley Girl 10th.
FINE O.I.C. PIGS READY.
CLERMONT STOCK FARM
Alfred Howell - Dundee, N. Y.

WE OFFER
CHOICE BROWN **SWISS BULLS**
CALVES AND YEARLINGS
AND A FEW SELECTED FEMALES.
TB ACCREDITED AND APPROVED—BLOODTESTED
D. N. BOICE
Hilltop Farm, Churchville, N. Y

FOR SALE—
Milking Shorthorns
REGISTERED HEIFER CALVES AND YEARLINGS.
AGENDA STOCK FARM
Mrs. J. E. Beedle, Brockport, New York

Cows For Sale
T.B. TESTED HOLSTEIN AND GUERNSEYS IN CARLOAD LOTS.
NINETY DAY RETEST GUARANTEED
E. C. TALBOT
Leonardsville, New York

FOR SALE:
B.B. Black and Spotted Poland-China
P - I - G - S
Boars and sows all ages. Very growthy.
C. W. HILLMAN
VINCENTOWN, NEW JERSEY

KEYSTONE
Registered Berkshires
Country's best breeding stock. Penna. State College and Cornell strains. 6-8 week boar and sow pigs, and older stock. Write
THE KEYSTONE FARMS
RICHFIELD, PENNSYLVANIA

HEREFORD HOGS A New Breed
Color red with typical white faces and legs. Are noted for quick maturing, easy feeders, very quiet disposition, a hardy breed, prolific, great future possibilities. Pamphlet and prices on request.
Pedigrees furnished.
W. E. REASONER & SONS
Growers of Registered Hereford Hogs.
Ridge View Stock Farm, R. 4, Watertown, N. Y.

BIG TYPE PEDIGREED CHESTER WHITES
Service Boars, Bred Sows, Pigs.
PURE WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS.
C. E. CASSEL,
Hershey. Pennsylvania.

TRIANGLE FARMS
BERKSHIRES
BOARS READY FOR SERVICE.
FALL PIGS, EITHER SEX.
CORNELL EVENTUATION BREEDING.
A BROTHER WON FIRST AT STATE FAIR.
H. L. ORR
ROCK STREAM, NEW YORK

Black Sheep
that are breeding true to color.
If you want a novelty in sheep, write
B. W. BRACE
ALBION, NEW YORK

For Sale: **Purebred Hampshire Yearling Rams** :: ::
Also Bred Ewes and Ram and Ewe Lambs
CHARLES E. HASLETT
R.D. 2, GENEVA, N. Y.

FOR SALE:
Registered Shropshires
RAMS AND EWES ALL AGES,
best of breeding.
CHESTER HAMLIN
EAST WILTON, MAINE

LIVESTOCK Sales Events

Cattle Sales

Dec. 1	International Milking Shorthorn Sale, International Sale Ring, Union Stockyards, Chicago.
Dec. 7-8	100th Earlville Holstein Sale, Earlville, New York.
April 25	Annual Connecticut State Guernsey Sale.
May 11	Coventry-Florham Guernsey Sale, Trenton, New Jersey.
May 11	Foremost Guernsey Association, Inc., Annual Auction Sale, Hopewell Junction, N.Y.
May 12	Eastern Pennsylvania Guernsey Breeders Sale.
May 13	Brookmead Farm Guernsey Dispersal, Devon, Pennsylvania.
May 20	Jersey Auction, Canfield, Ohio.
June 6	Jersey Auction, Quechee Falls Farm, Quechee, Vermont.
June 9	American Jersey Cattle Club Sale, Far Hills, New Jersey.

Coming Events

Nov. 25-Dec. 3	National Boys' & Girls' 4-H Club Congress, Chicago, Ill.
Nov. 26-Dec. 3	International Live Stock Show, Chicago, Ill.
Nov. 28	Short Courses in Agriculture Open at University of Maine, Orono.
Nov. 29	Annual Meeting of National Dairy Union, Palmer House, Chicago.
Dec. 7-8	Connecticut Vegetable Growers' Association Annual Meeting, Elks' Hall, Willimantic.
Dec. 13	Connecticut Pomological Society 48th Annual Meeting (probably Hartford).
Dec. 13-16	New York State Grange, Jamestown, N. Y.
Jan. 3-8	The New York Poultry Show, 14th St. Armory, New York City.
Jan. 5	Connecticut Farm Bureau Federation, Hartford.
Jan. 10-13	84th Annual Meeting State Horticultural Society, Rochester, N. Y.
Jan. 11-15	90th Boston Poultry Show at Boston Garden.
Jan. 16-20	Pennsylvania Farm Show, Harrisburg, Pa.
Jan. 17-18	Connecticut Dairymen's Association Annual Convention, Hartford, Conn.
May 10	Annual Meeting of The American Guernsey Cattle Club, Pennsylvania Hotel, New York City.

DUTCH HILL :: SHROPSHIRES
Thoroughbred Yearling and two year old rams for sale at reasonable prices; also a few breeding ewes.
George C. Sprague
Danby, DUTCH HILL FARM, Vermont

REGISTERED DELAINE RAMS
Two yearling rams, stocky conformation carrying a long, staple Delaine fleece, backed by best Ohio breeding. Write for further description to:
HILLCREST FARMS
E. C. WEATHERBY, Owner,
Ithaca, New York

Van Vleet's Shropshires
Registered yearling rams with size, type and quality. We are booking orders for young ewes bred to our outstanding sires — Noel Gibsons 179, Iroquois Woodsman and Iroquois Dictator. Also one prize winning Oxford yearling ram for sale.
VAN VLEET BROS.
LODI, NEW YORK

30 Splendid Rams
representing the leading fine, middle, and coarse wool breeds. Write your wants. Like our rams, our prices are right.
G. D. & B. S. TOWNSEND,
INTERLAKEN, NEW YORK

FOR SALE: Good type
SHROPSHIRE
yearling rams, sired by the Grand Champion at the 1931 Chicago International. Prolific O.I.C. breeding stock.
SERVICE BOARS AND 6 TO 8 WEEKS' PIGS.
JULIUS C. GORDON
LAWYERSVILLE, NEW YORK

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE
FOR ANGUS HEIFERS
Two Young Horses
One Welch Pony
all saddle broke.
L. A. FISHER
SPENCER, NEW YORK

FOR SALE—BEAUTIFUL PAIR OF 5 YR. OLD
BELGIAN MARES
Roans, chunks, 2700 lbs., sound, well broke single or doubles, priced to sell. If you want a real nice pair of mares with shape and quality, buy these.
P. HENRY FLYNN
R.D. 1, PENN YAN, N. Y.

Imported and American Bred
Belgian and Percheron Stallions and Mares
Our last importation of Percheron and Belgians arrived in New York, N. Y., Sept. 27. Among them are young Stallions and Mares selected by us to suit the most critical. We invite you to call and look them over. If you or your community are in need of a good stallion let us hear from you. Terms to responsible parties. References gladly furnished.
LEON R. DYGERT
SPRINGVILLE, Erie Co., NEW YORK

Baled Hay and Straw
ALL GRADES MIXED HAY AND ALFALFA.
DELIVERED BY TRUCK OR CARLOAD.
Write or telephone your needs.
E. P. Smith, Sherburne N. Y.

Hay Wanted
Quote prices.
J. D. GARRISON
SALISBURY MILLS, NEW YORK

Jonsown Collie Kennels
(Reg. No. 2926)
REGISTERED COLLIES—All Ages.
SABLE AND WHITE—WHITE—TRI COLOR.
Pictures on request. Tel. 111-M-2. Stud service available.
BRANDON, Route 4, VERMONT

Saint Bernards Cocker Spaniels
Puppies all ages from imported, pedigreed, AKC registered stock. Priced $25.00 and up for Bernards, $15.00 and up for Cocker Spaniels.
TYPEY, TRUE, SHOWY PUPS.
Mrs. Edna Gladstone, Andes, N. Y.

Honey
Fine quality, lower prices.
60 lbs. clover ---------- $5.00
28 lbs. " ---------- $2.50
60 lbs. buckwheat ---------- $3.60
60 lbs. mixed, fine flavor, $4.20
Above not prepaid.
10 lbs. clover postpaid, $1.50
Always satisfaction or your money and charges back.
HONEY IS THE HEALTH SWEET.
F. W. Lesser, Fayetteville, N. Y.

COVENTRY'S CHOICE
TABLE HONEY
Thick and heavy bodied — Postpaid to 3rd zone.
10 lbs. $1.50 — 5 lbs. $.80
Try it and you will always buy it.
F. H. Coventry, Rome, N. Y.

Content Farms TRAP-NESTED PROGENY TESTED
S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS
Our birds are dependable high producers of large chalk-white eggs. Every male from 250 to over 300 egg dams. Entire flock pullorum clean tube test. Prize selection of Breeding Males now available.
Write for catalog.
Content Farms, Box 90, Cambridge, N.Y.

TAYLOR'S Pedigreed White Leghorn Farm
R.O.P. records at New York official laying test.
92% livability average for 6 years. 3-100% livability pens out of 4 during past 2 years. Yearly egg production for 6 years average 64% (lowest pen, 57% and highest, 68%.) A record for uniform egg production.
30 years experience breeding White Leghorns (3 generations).
Now booking orders for next season.
New York State Tube Agglutination blood tested. We solicit your investigation and reservations for your season's requirements.
DEROY TAYLOR, NEWARK, WAYNE COUNTY, N. Y.

BODINE'S
PEDIGREED LEGHORNS
New York State's Largest U.S.R.O.P. Breeding Farm.
We wish to extend to the people interested in better poultry a cordial invitation to visit our Poultry Breeding Plant at any time.
Last year in U.S.R.O.P. Trapnest we produced 44% of all the 300 egg Leghorn hens in New York State.
Eli H. Bodine, Box 28, Chemung, N. Y.

Hartwick QUALITY **Pedigree S. C. W. *Leghorns***
Bred from strong, healthy, high producing hens that lay large oure white eggs.
PULLETS AND BREEDING STOCK FOR SALE.
All birds are B.W.D. tested and reactors removed.
HARTWICK HATCHERY, Inc.
Hartwick, New York.



LARGE WHITE EGGS mean EXTRA PROFIT for YOU. The dealer who handles our eggs has been in business since 1922. He says our eggs are the "Best I have ever had"—and pays us a premium for them. This premium is extra profit. With RICHQUALITY Leghorns it takes no more feed to produce these EXTRA PROFIT eggs, and usually less.
Can YOU use that EXTRA PROFIT? Write for prices.
200 fine Cockerels from R.O.P. hens for sale.
Wallace H. Rich, Box A, Hobart, N. Y.

Pineview Hatchery
PULLORUM FREE STATE TESTED **Barred Rocks**
CROSSES — N. H. REDS
HATCHING EGGS—PULLETS—COCKERELS
DUANE YOUNG, Mgr. EXETER, N. H.

KAUDER'S
PEDIGREED LEGHORNS

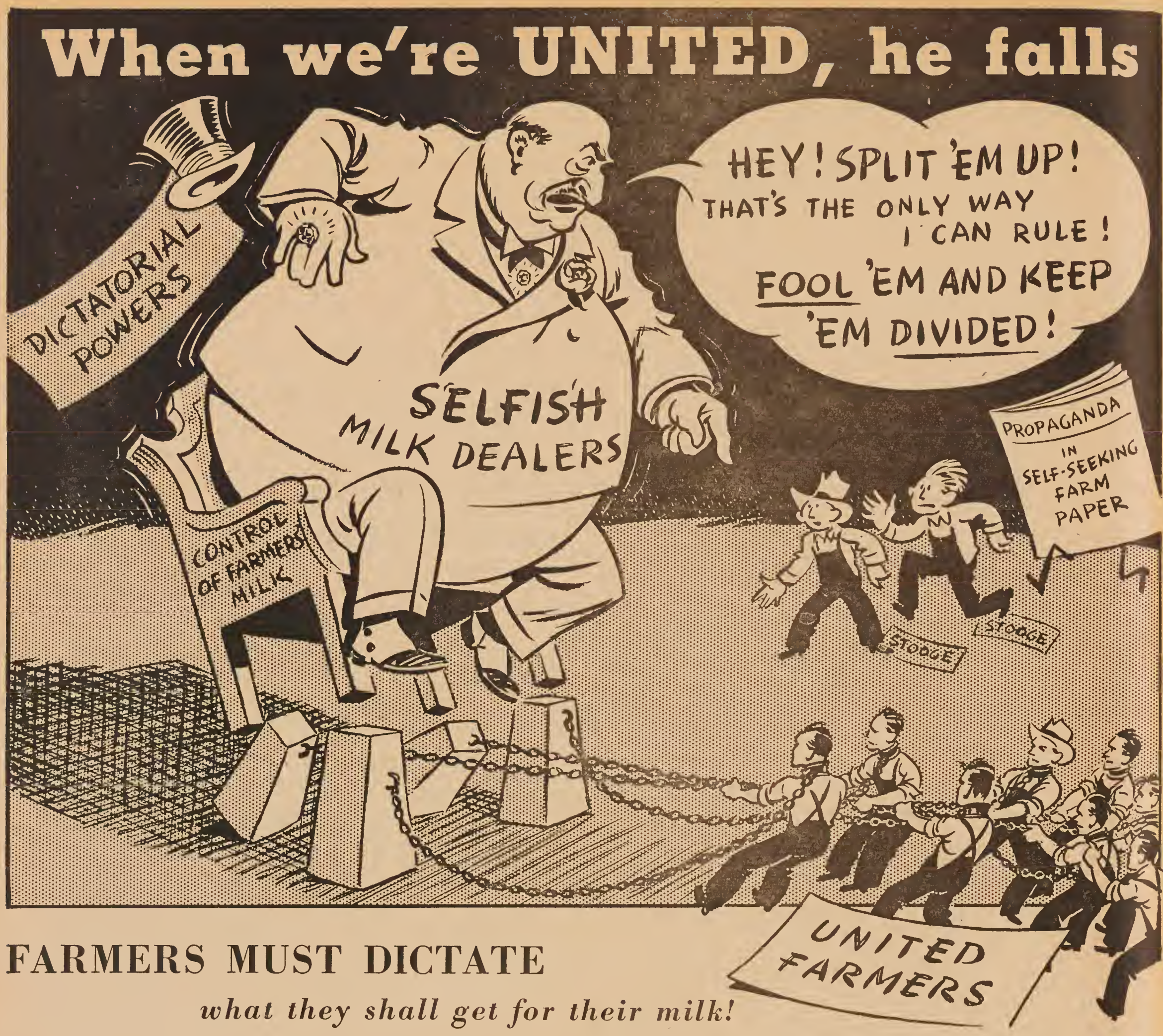
6 World Records Established For Lifetime Production
Vineland Hen Laying Contest.
Official Record:
1. HIGHEST PEN 2-YEAR-OLD HENS. Average 499 eggs: 525.40 points per hen.
2. HIGHEST 2-YEAR-OLD HEN RECORD. 568 eggs; 601.30 points.
3. HIGHEST 3-YEAR-OLD HENS. Average 651 eggs; 690.60 points.
4. HIGHEST 3-YEAR-OLD HEN. Second year production: 247 eggs; 253.80 points.
5. HIGHEST PEN, 4-YEAR-OLD HENS. Average 764 eggs; 809.54 points.
6. Highest 5-YEAR-OLD HEN'S RECORD, 1,119 eggs; 1,170 points.
Kauder's Pedigreed Leghorns are World's Most Persistent Egg Producers. Inquire for illustrated catalog.
IRVING KAUDER Box 106 New Paltz, N. Y.

Hobart Poultry Farm
LEGHORNS
1ST COCKEREL AND 2ND AND 3RD HEN AT NEW YORK STATE FAIR 1938
HIGH PEN, HIGH HEN, Horseheads Test 1938
Large Birds — Chalk White Eggs
WALTER S. RICH Box A Hobart, N.Y.

LARGE LAYING LEGHORNS
BETTER BUILT BY BALANCED BREEDING
Young Males from Progeny Tested U. S. R.O.P. Stock.
HATCHING EGGS
JAMES E. RICE & SONS
Box A - Trumansburg, N. Y.

The Rogers Farms
S. C. W. Leghorn and New Hampshire Pullets
BERGEN, N. Y.

THE WHITE EGG FARM
PROGENY TESTED.
R. O. P. & Certified S. C. W. Leghorns
Write us your needs.
E. R. STONE & SON
CLYDE, NEW YORK



FARMERS MUST DICTATE

what they shall get for their milk!

Dairy Farmers of this Milk Shed may be due for one of the most severe shocks they have known in a long time. All their recent gains are threatened. They may be lost. A Living Price for Milk can be maintained only if Farmers hold their ranks solidly. (Let it be understood that there are SOME DEALERS who are wholly in sympathy with the farmer's need for a LIVING PRICE FOR THEIR MILK. We recognize and fully appreciate their desire to see that the order be given a fair trial.)

Today selfish dealer interests are again seeking to divide farmers. Today selfish interests are applying the old scheme of "DIVIDE AND RULE" with which they have always managed control of the farmer's milk. They're saying:

"Split them up."
"Divide them."
"Keep them quarreling among themselves".

These tactics have never changed. For only by dividing the farmers in the past have the dealers kept the dictatorial powers they have always known in this milk shed.

The "DIVIDE AND RULE" scheme is being put into effect RIGHT NOW. Efforts are under way RIGHT NOW behind the scenes to break up the united front of farmers. This is nothing new or strange. It is exactly the same pattern of attack selfish dealer interests have followed for years and years.

These interests know that so long as the farmers are united, united farmers will be able to tell the dealers what they shall get for their milk.

Selfish interests know that their only chance to maintain dictatorial powers over the farmer's milk and the farmer's milk check lies in keeping the farmers divided.

Surely by this time the dairy farmers of the milk shed should be safe from such attacks. But we cannot assume that we are safe behind the State and Federal order.

The first effort of selfish dealers is to divide the farmers. The second attack will be against the Rogers-Allen law and the State and Federal order.

And control of the size of our milk check is at stake. This control can only be kept in the hands of farmers if we battle hard and violently to hold what we have won—and to strengthen our cause.

In this fight for control of the farmer's milk and the farmer's milk check, THE DEALERS WILL STICK TOGETHER. Only by united opposition can we farmers defend what we have already won. Dealers are launching a united attack—sly, tricky propaganda. These statements are published so that every farmer may see the danger to his milk check that is lurking in the shadow. This warning to every farm home in the milk shed is to urge farmers to be on their guard against propaganda of dealers and brokers—against stooges in the dealer's employ—against those who would sacrifice the well-being of the dairy farmer for their own selfish ends.

Hold fast to your co-operatives. Hold fast to the group organization you have set up—The Metropolitan Co-operative Milk Producers Bargaining Agency, Inc. Suspect and distrust anyone who would stir up strife amongst us. Watch for the wolf in sheep's clothing.

Published by the Thousands of Farmers Whose Co-operatives Constitute the Metropolitan Co-operative Milk Producers Bargaining Agency

We are farmers who comprise the oldest milk co-operative group in thc New York Milk Shed. We know from our past experience that certain opposition and dealer reaction always appears after any forward step in milk-marketing reform has bcen accomplished. That opposition is showing its head onee more. Once again it is fighting the gains made by organized farmers as it has fought every gain made during thc last 50 years.

That is why we farmers of the Dairymen's Lcague are publishing today the first in a series of statements. We want to reveal to farmers outside our own membership how this opposition has worked in years past. We want to show that this opposition always comes from the same source, and always uses the same methods. We hope by these statements to be of help to all co-operative farmers in holding and protccting what they have already won.

Winning a 50 *Year Battle* for a Living Price for Milk

For morc than 50 years, the dairy farmers of this milk shed have been slowly winning an uphill fight. That fight has been to free themselves from dealer domination . . . to escape the practical slavery of dealer dictatorship.

That fight has been for honest weights and tests . . . for control of thc dairy farmer's own business and to blast away the artificial obstructions that dealers have set up between the farmer and his market. That fight has been for the rights of free men to demand justice and fair dealing without fear of dealer revenge and underhand punishment. And above all else, that fight has been for A Living Price for Milk.

Farmers everywhere have wanted these reforms. Farmers everywhere have missed getting them in the past, only because non-farming interests have put sly obstacles in the way. The fight has always been the same. The opposition has always been the same. Farmers on one side fighting to be free. The same self-seeking groups always on the other side fighting to remain in the driver's seat . . . to keep a whip over the farmer's back and a bit in his mouth.

But today the skies are brightening a little. The farmer can look back and see ground that he has gained. Today, dairy farmers havc a chance to get And Keep a living priee for milk—provided thcy don't hesitate now—provided thcy drive straight on to victory.

For today farmers *are winning* their battle for more complete organization control of the surplus. Today they can even enlist the aid of State and Federal governments to help them in the fight.

But with all of that, thc fight is not completely won. The cnemy is *not through fighting yet.* Our opposition does not give up so easily. It never has—not in 50 years, because it stands to lose so much.

So if we want to hold what we have gained . . . if we want to live in comfort like ordinary human beings . . . and if we want to bring up our families as self-respecting and independent Amerieans, then *we must* control our own business. We *must have* A Living Price for Milk.

The only way to get it is to be everlastingly on the watch. To see clearly the ambushes and traps that lie ahead. And to know exactly who it is that sets these traps.

Watch Out for These Traps

First: Be on your guard constantly against smooth talkers who pretend to be the farmer's friend, but who in reality try to make farmers quarrel among themselves. And watch out for those stealthy, gliding enemies with forked tongues—the snakes-in-the-grass who will praise some co-operatives and attaek others. It is all part of the same old triek of "*Divide and Rule*".

Second: Expect opponents to try to ehange the Rogers-Allen law. Expeet them to ask for outright rcpeal if they dare. And in this fight to take milk control away from the farmers, expeet them to have the same old support they have always had:

The same dealers and brokers seeking to buy cheap milk!—The same few newspapers!—those who try to stir up fights so that they ean get farmers to read about them. The same old soured farm paper!—the one that has opposed so many good things in the farm field for the last 20 years. The hungry politicians—the same willing "stooges". The same old lies and propaganda will be brought out in new dress. These things we may expeet—for we always have had The Same Opposition of the Same Kind, from the Same Sources.

* * * * *

We organized farmers have been fighting this same battle for 20 years. The enemy has never frightened us—never even fooled us very much. We have stuck together, shoulder to shoulder in ranks they couldn't break up.

And that's why we are going outside the pages of our own newspaper—outside the Dairymen's League News—to tell you, our fellow farmers. about our fight for A Living Price for Milk. We're going to tell you about this opposition that has fought us for 20 ycars. Wc're going to answer some of the lies they have spread. Wc're going to tell you other eo-operative farmers how we organize, own, operate and control our organization. And we hope that out of it all, every dairy farmer will see that organized effort accomplished mueh for the good of all. And this glad knowledge should make all farmers dcter-mined to resist, to the last, any and all efforts to create division among ourselves. It should make all farmers resolve right now, never to give in to the dealers' real purpose, which is to take the control of milk out of the farmers' hands.

DIRECT FROM OUR FARMS TO YOU - DAIRYLEA -

THIS STATEMENT IS PUBLISHED BY THE 30,000 DAIRY FARMERS WHO OWN, OPERATE AND CONTROL THE DAIRYMEN'S LEAGUE CO-OPERATIVE ASSN., INC.



From SKEFF'S NOTEBOOK

By L. B. SKEFFINGTON

Taber Talks Sense at Portland

"TO THE POINT and forward-looking" describes the address of National Master Louis J. Taber to the 72nd annual meeting of the National Grange at Portland, Oregon.

Taber did not mince words in pointing out failures of the farm program, but in sounding the Grange keynote he urged planning for future rather than recriminations about the past. Naturally, much interest centered in what he said about the Farm Act.

"If we weigh it on the scales of present farm income and prices," he said," it is obvious that it has not reached a satisfactory goal. With the farm dollar at 77 and general marketing conditions unsatisfactory, we find final proof of the need of new methods to bring justice to tillers of the soil."

In discussing the farm program, Taber recognized that there are three schools of thought, roughly divided: 1—A growing group demanding immediate repeal of the AAA and substitution of the domestic allotment or some similar scheme; 2—Those who favor simplification, amendment and improvement; 3—Those who believe the Farm Act, with its production control machinery, is all that is needed.

Taber clearly identified himself with the second group. He gave it as his conviction that the national farm program had many good things, and that these should be saved. Other features, he said, could be eliminated by simplification and amendment of the act. He pointed out that a year ago the Grange stood practically alone in urging upon Congress that it take time to study the proposed act, to simplify it, and to eliminate features that would lead to regimentation.

Because this was not done, Taber said, there was growing protest in the Corn Belt and complaints from one end of the country to the other. He made it clear that the Grange should outline what it considers to be a sound national program for agriculture from a realistic point of view. He listed six factors as affecting the Farm Act in operation:

1 — Administration support, which has been given.

2 — Reasonable farmer cooperation, also given.

3 — Weather, "in some respect the most important." There can be no successful production control unless nature cooperates, and she never signs on the dotted line.

4 — Foreign producers, who not only have failed to cooperate but have helped to nullify the program by expanding acreage as American acreage was reduced.

5 — Foreign consumers, who have not cooperated because of their own economic and other conditions.

6 — American consumers, who have not cooperated. "Whenever prices are pushed too high consumption is curtailed. A little more than a year ago livestock prices skyrocketed. We had meat strikes and prices soon declined. The same is true of other food products. This is the consumer's right. There is no sound criticism of his exercising his own choice to protect his own interests. But the point remains that the consumer has not cooperated to make production control work."

Taber urged that the act be amended to remove danger of compulsory regimentation. He would retain such things as soil conservation, marketing agreements, crop insurance, crop loans and surplus removal.

Fears Two Price Scheme

Of the proposal for a two-price program, he said that every other alternative should be studied first. He expressed himself in full sympathy with any sound plan to give low-income people in this country first opportunity to consume any surpluses, but feared that setting up multiple price schemes would merely lower prices farmers would receive for all their products.

He advocated the export debenture principle to maintain the American level of prices upon commodities consumed in this country. He pointed out that the farmer never has been treated fairly under the tariff, and that the export debenture plan would give him a break. Under this plan, tariff revenues on imports of farm products would be pooled and from this pool farmers exporting would receive a "drawback" equal to the difference between foreign and American price levels.

For Sound Money

Taber recommended that the Grange demand that Congress assume its constitutional authority to regulate money. He said there never could be justice for the farmer as long as he had to buy and sell on different price levels. He recommended that Congress establish an impartial body which would fix and regulate the value of money.

Mounting debts were deplored by Taber, who said "the time has come to call a halt on mortgaging the future of our children and grandchildren." He urged economy and efficiency in administration of all branches of government.

He said that the Farm Credit Administration stands as one of "the efficient aids to a better rural life. The goal of any rural credit system is not primarily to loan a farmer money, but in a broader sense to enable him to own a farm, home or business enterprise that is debt-free and controlled by farmers themselves."

"What the farmer wants is a fair price and a fair chance rather than subsidy or continuous benefits from the treasury," Taber said. "Let us keep our eyes on farm prices and not think too much about government checks or payments. Let us fairly recognize our debt to the Administration for trying to help agriculture and let us resolutely fight for a program of, for and by the farmers themselves."

* * *

Honoring Grange "Father"

On the way west from Chicago we stopped at Elk River, Minn., to dedicate a monument to the "Father of the Grange," Oliver Hudson Kelley. Reading the inscription, we were reminded that founding of the Grange Dec. 4, 1867, was the first step in organization of American farmers. The Grange is the oldest national farm body.

Kelley, a Minnesota farmer, had held a clerkship in the agricultural department at Washington. He returned to his farm and then was called upon by President Tyler to visit the South and report what could be done for rural rehabilitation following the Civil War. Kelley returned North impressed by the cordial reception fellow farmers in the South had given him. He realized something more than political approach was needed to farm unity. He conceived the idea of a great national farm fraternity that would know neither North nor South.

Three years ago the Grange acquired the old farm and home of Kelley at Elk River. Subscriptions of members throughout the country are restoring it as a Grange shrine. The state of Minnesota has built a new road to it and erected the stone monument, which marks the place as the first office of the first American farm organization.

New State Grange

Rolling westward across Montana we stopped in the heart of the Rockies to have a hand in organization of the Montana State Grange, making the 36th star in the Grange flag. During the past few years the Grange has grown steadily in Montana and this year it was decided to organize a state body. The special train bearing National Master Taber and officers of eastern state Granges was halted to permit the party to join in installing officers.

Leaving Thompson's Falls, Mont., we were told the next stop would be at Grand Coulee, the "biggest pile of concrete on the continent."

Kirkland Elected G.L.F. President

BEFORE leaving for the West I attended the annual meeting of the Cooperative G.L.F. Exchange in Syracuse. This meeting was smaller than in other years, due to the fact that the directors as an economy move did not vote the usual $20,000 to bring in local committeemen. A considerable number came on their own, however, and were rewarded by hearing Jim McConnell give a general manager's report that showed their organization in an exceptionally sound position.

McConnell said that while dollar volume showed a decline of 16 per cent in the last fiscal year, total tonnage was only three per cent less than in the previous year.

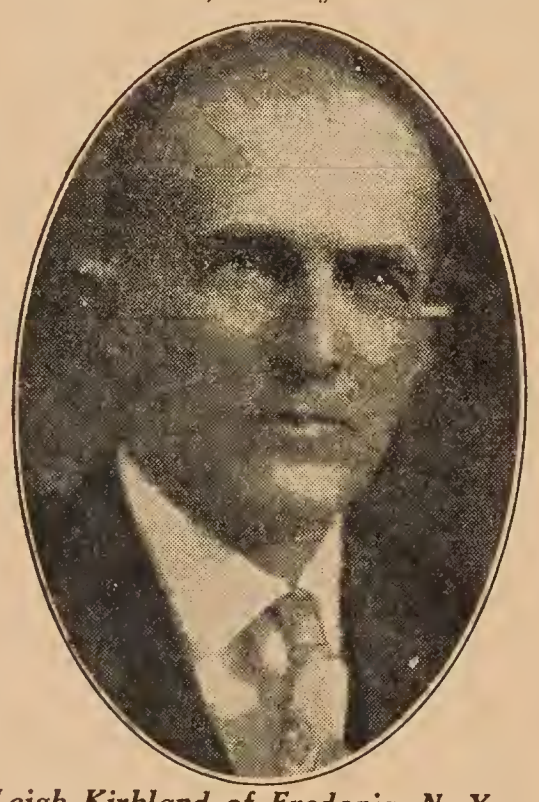
Despite lowered income, the financial position of the G.L.F. has improved definitely during the year, McConnell said. At the end of the year cash in bank showed an increase of $170,000. Working capital increased nearly three-quarters of a million dollars. Long and short-term debts were decreased $600,000 from the previous year.

Net worth of the G.L.F. is placed at $5,000,000. In this figure are placed plants and equipment which are carried at $1,500,000, although McConnell reported they are in better working condition than when built or acquired. It has been policy continually to write them down on the books, with the idea that ultimately each plant would be carried at a book value of $1. During the fiscal year total wholesale purchase amounted to $33,000,000. Marketing operations accounted for $3,000,000, and business of retail stores amounted to about $18,000,000.

Officers elected were: Leigh Kirkland of Fredonia, N. Y., President; Frank Smith of Springfield Center, 1st Vice-President; E. J. Walrath of Evans Mills, 2nd Vice-President and Treasurer; E. V. Underwood of Ithaca, Secretary.

Five Directors were elected: J. C. Corwith of Watermill, N. Y., nominated by New York State Grange; Leigh Kirkland, nominated by New York State Farm Bureau; J. Sloat Welles of Elmira, Director at large; R. L. Heritage of Elmer, N. J., nominated by advisory committees of G.L.F. stores and affiliates in New Jersey; Ralph Culver of Laceyville, Pa., nominated by advisory committees of G.L.F. stores and affiliates in Pennsylvania.

At a meeting of the G.L.F. Board of Directors, Master Farmer J. D. Ameele of Williamson, N. Y., was elected a Director to fill the unexpired term of the late Fred Porter of Crown Point.



Leigh Kirkland of Fredonia, N. Y., recently elected President of the Cooperative Grange League Federation Exchange.

Arthur Packard, President of the Vermont State Farm Bureau was the principal speaker. Mr. Packard spoke of the importance of a stable price level. Said he:

"While farmers have saved millions of dollars through their own cooperatives, fluctuating price levels have taken billions of dollars away from them. Instead of attempting to improve our currency, we try other schemes such as price fixing, limiting hours, setting minimum wages, government spending, and the Townsend Plan. It is a patchwork program that is being tried. What we need is action to raise the price level of basic commodities."—*Skeff.*

Grange Gingerbread Champions Compete Next Month

WHEN State Grange meets in Jamestown next month, one of the most interesting and exciting events of the session will be the State Grange Gingerbread Contest, wind-up of the big baking contest sponsored jointly this year by the Grange and *American Agriculturist.*

Fifty-three county champions will compete together in this final test of skill, and the contestant who gets the highest score will earn the title of State Champion Gingerbread Maker and receive $25 from *American Agriculturist,* as well as valuable merchandise prizes from *American Agriculturist* advertisers.



One of the fifty-three county champion gingerbread makers who will take part in the State Gingerbread Contest next month — Mrs. Helen Van Wagnen, member of West Sparta Grange, Livingston County.

As we go to press, all counties except five have now held their Pomona contests and reported names of winners to us. Those yet to be heard from are Cayuga, Chemung, Niagara, Orleans, and Wyoming. If these counties have held their contests and have not reported winners names, they are urged to do so immediately to Gingerbread Contest Editor, *American Agriculturist,* Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y.

The following counties have reported their winners since our last issue:

Pomona Contests

COUNTY	GRANGE	WINNER
Cattaraugus	Randolph	Mrs. Carrie Hyke
Monroe	Mendon	Mrs. Burton Peachey
Oneida	Pleasant Valley	Mrs. Elsie M. State
Schuyler	Cayuta	Frances A. Jonas
Seneca	Tyre City	Mrs. Chester Marsh
Ulster	Asbury	Marion Hoff
Warren	Luzerne	Mrs. Carl Scofield
Washington	Argyle	Mrs. John Kinney

Subordinates

Steuben	Avoca	Mrs. Carl Mattoon
Ulster	Ulster	Mrs. Opta Gaudette

The Outlook for Milk Prices in New York

By LELAND SPENCER.

DAIRY FARMERS in the New York milk shed are much encouraged by the increase in returns for September milk. They realize that these higher returns resulted from operation of the state and federal orders that became effective on September first. They are wondering, anxiously, whether this improvement will continue indefinitely or whether it may be only temporary. The answer depends upon several conditions. Most important are the compliance by dealers and cooperatives in the milk shed with the provisions of the new orders, the future trends in production and consumption of milk, and the trend of the commodity price level.



Leland Spencer

So far, compliance has been almost perfect. The problem of enforcement has not been one-tenth as difficult as many of us expected, based on what has happened in New York under state control and in other markets. Fortunately the present program has the active support of nearly all the cooperatives and a great majority of individual dairymen. It is largely through the efforts of the cooperatives that non-compliance has been held to such small proportions.

However, successful enforcement of the state and federal orders is not enough to assure continuance of the higher prices. An increase in production or a decrease in sales of fluid milk would tend to pull down the blended price.

There is danger that farmers will increase their output of milk because milk prices are rather high in comparison with feed prices. The average price New York farmers received for September milk would buy (at wholesale) 139 pounds of mixed dairy feed. This amount compares with 135 pounds last year, 102 pounds in September 1936, and only 93 pounds in September 1934. However, production has been rather high in recent months, and may be cut down rather sharply during the winter, in spite of the favorable prices.

No doubt the higher returns to New York producers will attract some additional dairies into the pool. Already quite a number have shifted from upstate city markets and from markets outside the milk shed to plants that are approved for New York. The larger supply of milk will increase the percentages in the low-priced classifications unless the sales of fluid milk and cream should increase in proportion. This is possible, but by no means certain.

From January through July of this year, sales of milk and cream in the New York market were on the down grade. The report for August showed a sharp upturn, but this was not sustained in September. Higher retail prices resulting from the state-federal control program tend to check the sales of fluid milk. On the other hand, business activity has been rising since last May. Sooner or later that will mean a stronger demand for milk.

Another matter that has to be considered in relation to the outlook for milk prices is the prices and stocks of manufactured dairy products. Present quotations for butter, cheese, and dry skim milk are very low. For several months the price of butter has been pegged above the competitive level by government purchases. Without this the price would have gone even lower. On October first, the stocks of butter on hand were more than 50 per cent above normal. However, the excess was held or controlled by the government. Unless the market price should rise more than 3 cents a pound, these excess stocks of butter will be distributed to people on relief.

The fact remains that the September price, and also the October price, to New York dairymen are high in relation to feed prices, butter prices, and the price level of basic commodities. The history of price indicates that the normal relationships between these prices will be restored in the course of time. Unless other prices rise, milk prices will have to come down. There is a possibility that commodity prices may rise due to improvement in world conditions. Prices in United States *could* be raised, without any change in the foreign situation, through appropriate action by our national government.

Milk Marketing News

During the months of November and December the Federal Surplus Commodities Corp. has been authorized to buy for relief purposes up to 40,000,000 lbs. of milk in the New York marketing area. This will be made into dairy products by handlers who have facilities for manufacturing. The F.S.C.C. will buy milk from handlers whose plants are equipped to receive or ship fluid milk but which do not have facilities for using milk in other than fluid form.

As we understand it, the reason for this action is that the Federal-State Marketing Agreement provides, except in November and December, for market service differentials to dealers who shifted surplus milk from fluid form into manufactured products. It was anticipated that this would not be necessary for these two months, but due to warm weather and unusually good pastures, some surplus milk is expected during these two months.

Administrator Harmon has announced that the Class 1 price for New York City for October will be $2.45 a hundred, and the Class 2-A (cream) price will be $1.90 a hundred.

In the Buffalo market, October prices by classes are announced by Administrator Clough as follows: Class 1—$2.85; Class 2-A (cream)—$1.90; Class 2-C (ice cream)—$1.085; Class 4-A (butter)—$.935.

The U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics predicts that milk production in the New York milk shed from mid-October to mid-May will probably average about 2 or 3 per cent higher than a year ago. On a consumer per capital basis, this would be about 3 per cent above the 10-year average. By the middle of 1939 the number of dairy cows will probably be somewhat higher than a year earlier.

Is Maine Potato Estimate High?

From Maine comes news that potato growers believe the last government estimate for Maine potato production was a bit high. The government estimate was made before digging was completed, and independent check-up estimates Maine production as 36,080,000 bushels as contrasted with the October 1 government estimate of 42,640,000 bushels.

Recent quotations for the New York City market were $1.00 to $1.05 for 100-lb. sacks of Long Island Cobblers, and $1.10 to $1.20 for Green Mountains. Those, of course, are top prices. The Packer reports that Long Island growers were getting 75c a hundred for Cobblers and 85c for Green Mountains unsacked.

A recent trip through western New York indicated that a number of growers feel that potato prices will go no lower and may go higher.

Beans for Relief

From now until June 30, the Federal Surplus Commodities Corp. has been authorized to buy surplus dry edible beans. They may buy U. S. No. 2 beans, or better, from growers, associations, or handlers in any area where surplus conditions exist.

The total supply of dry edible beans is estimated at 16,612,000 100-lb. bags, which is more than 2,700,000 bags above the 10-year average. Total supply includes an estimated carry-over of two and a quarter million bags.

More Hens on Farms

Farm flocks of hens are showing the effect of this year's heavy hatching. On October 1 there averaged to be 2 per cent more layers in farm flocks than there were a year ago. There are still 5.9 per cent fewer layers than there were for the 10-year average of 1927-36. Production per flock was down a little October 1, although total egg production was about the same as it was a year ago.

The American Produce Review estimates storage holdings on October 15 as 4,077,000 cases as compared with an estimate of 6,291,000 cases a year ago. Eggs are coming out of storage at a slower rate than last year.

On the same date frozen eggs were estimated at 103,052,000 lbs., compared with 41,181,000 lbs. a year ago.

The egg-feed ratio for the week ending October 20 as figured by the State Department of Agriculture and Markets was 4.1, which means that it takes 4.1 dozen eggs to buy 100 lbs. of feed. A year ago it took 5.8 dozen, and two years ago 6.4 dozen. It is anticipated that feed costs will remain relatively low for some time.

Song Writing Contest for Poultrymen

The Executive Board of the Seventh World's Poultry Congress, which will be held at Cleveland next summer, announces a song-writing contest. The competition to secure songs to be used at the Congress will be nation-wide. There will be cash prizes totaling $125, to be awarded first place winners in four groups.

For adults a prize of $50 will be given. This is open to any person interested in the poultry industry who, before the close of the competition, purchases a $1 membership certificate from the Congress. Prizes of $25 each will be given to the first place winners among 4-H Club members, Future Farmers of America, and Rural Scouts.

For full details and entry forms, write to Dr. Cliff Carpenter, 711 Rose St., Lexington, Ky.

4-H Winners at Dairy Show

New York State 4-H Club members made an exceptional record recently at the National Dairy Show. They brought back all breed championships from the 4-H dairy production class. The winners were: Guernseys—Dorothy Onderdonk of Ontario County; Ayrshires — Ralph Gould of Delaware County; Jerseys—Rose Luchsinger of Onondaga County; Holsteins — Hunting Winans of Dutchess County.

The 4-H cattle judging team placed fourth among 24 teams. The team was made up of Jane March and Herbert Crumb of Chenango County and Earl Waggoner of Albany County.

Potato and Vegetable Growers to Meet

Plans are rapidly going ahead for the annual winter convention of potato and vegetable growers to be held in Rochester on January 5 and 6. Committees are headed as follows: general chairman—H. J. Evans of Georgetown; potato show—A. G. Allen of Waterville; vegetable show—W. T. Tapley of Geneva.

Season for Fur Animals

Trappers of fur bearing animals have been advised by the Conservation Department of the approaching open seasons on raccoon, skunk and mink. The raccoon season extends from November 1 to January 20, the mink season from November 10 to March 15, while skunk may be taken from November 10 to February 10.

These species of fur bearing animals may be taken in any manner, day or night during the open season, with certain exceptions. Raccoons cannot be taken from dens or houses or by cutting den trees. Skunks cannot be taken from holes or dens by digging or with the aid of dogs. The use of smoke, chemicals, gas or poison is also forbidden.

Traps used in taking fur bearing animals must not contain teeth in the jaws and cannot have a greater jaw spread than six inches. All traps used must bear the name of the owner and must be visited at least once every 24 hours.

Deadline for Soil Conservation

Announcement has been made that November 30 will be the deadline for completing soil conservation practices in New York State. Over 51,000 farmers in 55 New York State counties are enrolled in the program; and, according to Earl Flansburgh who is chief executive officer of the program, about the first of November approximately half of the farms had been visited to verify their compliance with the provisions of the program.

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DOGS

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HOUNDS— Pair broken coon hounds, also fox hounds. Pony Farm, Himrod, N. Y.

SHETLAND PONIES FOR SALE. Saddle horse to rent for winter FRANK WIXOM, Trumansburg, N. Y.

PEDIGREED COLLIE PUPPIES and older dogs. Reasonable. HOWARD GILLETT, STANLEY, N. Y.

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102 Acre Tractor Farm
Raises money-making potato crops; good 9-room house, ample barn, easy drive city; low price $3000 includes nice team, cows, 300 poultry, sow, tractor and equipment, farm tools, crops; part down; see page 3 supplement to Free Catalog 2000 Bargains.
STROUT REALTY, 255-R 4th Ave., New York City.

140 Acres, State Hway, Crops
Horses, 10 cows, 5 heifers, bull, 4 pigs, hens, machinery, hay, oats, buckwheat, potatoes, ensilage included; good 7-room house, 80 ft. cement-basement barn; half hour to Ithaca; priced low at $4000, terms. J. J. Kiely, STROUT REALTY, 304 E. State St., Ithaca, N. Y.

ATTENTION: Flood sufferers. 190 Acre farm for sale. 40 acres woods, whole or in parts. Beautifully situated on hill overlooking valley. 15 minutes from Binghamton on improved road. Water and electricity. MILO A. JOHNSON, R.D. 5, BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

NEARBY MARKETS *for* NEARBY POULTRYMEN

Next Spring's Chicks

By J. C. HUTTAR

I WAS talking to a feed dealer one day last week and he told me he was having an egg discussion with one of his customers recently. In order to make a point, he had quoted something which I wrote. The customer's reply was, "Yes, I know, I read Johnny's stuff, but you know, Johnny can be wrong."



J. C. Huttar

The only thing I can say is — "Sad, sad; but very, very true."

In fact, I imagine that I work hard for a living. (We all do, don't we?) If I couldn't be wrong, I believe I know several ways of making enough money in a short time so that I wouldn't have to work hard any more.

So, while my *opinions* are apt to be wrong, I'll try to make my *statements of facts and figures* accurate, so that you can depend on something, at least, out of what I write.

The particular thing I'm going to talk about today sort of affords me a lot of amusement. It is one of those things on which there is just as much difference of opinion as in the average horse race.

Some of my good friends are on the other side of the fence. While I'm going to express my opinion, I'm going to give some facts and figures too. Also, in discussing it, I don't want to step on Lee Weaver's toes. So I'll just look at it from the market man's viewpoint.

This is the time of year when folks make plans for next spring. In getting around talking to farmers, I've already heard a lot of definite statements about how many chicks they are going to start next year. The question which many have not yet settled is "Shall I get them early or shall I get them late?"

Leaving out the management considerations, which are Lee Weaver's headache, I think we might consider the market angle.

Egg Prices Each Month

There is one place in which I still find some confusion. I still hear people talk about high winter egg prices and low summer prices. That sort of talk is a little out of date. If we take egg prices in December, January and February and average them for the years 1932 to 1936, we'd find that they were about one cent a dozen below the same years' average for July, August, and September. If we did the same for the year 1937, we'd find summer prices three cents a dozen higher than winter prices on the average.

So, you see, we really ought to talk about high summer egg prices and low winter prices. That's something to keep in mind.

The use of lights, breeding for early production, and early hatching have done two things to egg prices. They have moved the peak ahead from the winter to the fall, and they have leveled prices out. Before the World War, spring prices were less than 70 per cent as much as the year's average and the highest priced month about 160 per cent of the year's average. Last year, however, spring prices were 85 per cent of the year's average and the highest month only 125 per cent.

So, on this matter of high egg prices, I guess we'll have to figure on not later than October, and also that the difference is not going to be as great as it used to be.

Time of Hatch

If, then, we really want to get some of the big prices on the pullet's eggs at the beginning of their laying season we ought to do our figuring about like this. September, October and November are the high priced months. The high prices are only on large sized eggs. We should allow five months for the bird to get into production and another two months to get many of their eggs into the large grade. So we'll have to have the chicks hatch not later than early February and better yet, sometime in January.

The Late Hatch

Here's where I state an opinion. It has been borne out by some personal experience, however, and also some good records from reliable sources. If birds are bred to lay 200 eggs, and feeding and other management is good, they'll lay about 200 eggs. If they lay a lot of these in the beginning of their laying year they won't lay so many at the end. Or, let's put it another way. Breeding, feeding and management being equal birds which begin laying earlier will quit earlier. And I think we all will agree that the later eggs are larger than the earlier eggs. So, since the prices are also better at the end of the laying year than at the beginning why go to the higher brooding costs and the higher lighting costs necessary to get Fall and Winter eggs?

When Is Early?

I've used the words late and early quite a bit now without tying them down too much. Maybe I should be a little more definite.

As I have thought about this whole problem I thought of January and February as the time to hatch early chicks and the month of May for the late ones. I realize that most folks don't have too good luck with chicks hatched out in hot weather. This is apt to come as early as June, so I would put May 31 as the last hatching date for egg production chicks.

I know Lee Weaver has recommended early hatching for management reasons. But remember that difference of opinion makes a horse race. And also remember that I said some of my good friends are on the other side of the fence. You may hear further from Lee.

You've got to make up your mind soon. I hope what I have said will be of some help to you for the coming year.



"Your high notes haven't been any good since you ate that frog."

With AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST Advertisers

National 4-H Accounting Champion

Donald Mosher, 20-year-old Illinois farm boy, is a triple 4-H champion, having won first place honors in the national competition of three different 4-H Club activities.

Two years ago he won a scholarship for excellence in rural electrification activity. Last year he was adjudged junior champion livestock feeder. His latest achievement is that of winning the National 4-H Farm Accounting Contest. In the accompanying picture, Donald Mosher is shown at left receiving congratulations from Sydney G. McAllister, president of the International Harvester Company, sponsor of the farm accounting contest. In center is shown E. I. Pilchard, of Urbana, Illinois, State 4-H Club Leader. Thousands of 4-H boys and girls, representing nearly all the states, participated in the contest for a total of 805 prize awards.



Donald, a partner with his father on a 160-acre farm in DeKalb County, has kept the farm's accounting records for six years, and for three years has been leader of his local 4-H Club, the membership of which includes, with one exception, every eligible boy and girl in the community. He attended the recent National 4-H Club Encampment in Washington, D. C., and expects to enter the University of Illinois, College of Agriculture.

This interesting accounting contest has been conducted annually since 1934 under the direction of the State Agricultural College Extension Service.

* * *

Henry Ford recently opened a demonstration soybean factory ½ mile west of Saline, Michigan. Seven hundred farmers are raising soybeans on over 22,000 acres, and the total yield is expected to be over 300,000 bushels. These beans can be sold to the Ford Co. or to others. The oil will be used in the manufacture of car finishes and for other purposes, and the meal will be used to manufacture plastic parts for Ford cars at the Rouge Plant.

* * *

The Agricultural Research Division of *National Oil Products* has announced that Dr. R. T. Parkhurst, for six years head of that division, resigned on September 1. He has accepted a position as head of the Poultry Department at the Massachusetts State College of Agriculture.

* * *

Purina Mills have a new edition of the Purina Poultry Book which is available to our readers at any feed store which handles Checkerboard feed. The book is well illustrated and carries a great deal of information helpful to any poultryman. There are several pages of feeding pointers, a section on common diseases and their control, and much valuable information on management of laycrs and raising young stock.

* * *

The B. F. Goodrich Co., Akron, Ohio, will be glad to send you a 70-page booklet "Goodrich tires for tractors and implements." It contains information that will help you to get longer life from your tires.

* * *

The Milk Research Council of 22 East 40th St., New York City, has a very attractive report on the milk drinking habits among young people. This is of particular interest as indicating possible means of increasing consumption of milk. Copy will be sent to any subscriber who requests it.

* * *

Oliver Farm Equipment Sales Co. have announced a reduction in price on Oliver Row Crop Tractors for 1939. The Oliver "70" has been reduced $114. The Oliver Co. will be glad to send you an announcement on request. Send your inquiries to 400 West Madison St., Chicago, Ill.

* * *

International Harvester Co. announce that they have stepped up production of tractors and motor trucks, and the result will return several thousand men to jobs at plants in Chicago, Milwaukee, Ft. Wayne, Indiana, and Rock Island, Illinois. This increase in work is due to a marked improvement in tractor and motor truck sales in recent weeks.

* * *

Clip Cows for Cleanliness

THE New York City Department of Health is emphasizing the importance of several practices in dairies that deliver milk to plants approved for shipment to New York City.

All newly purchased cans and covers used by dairy farms must be of the seamless type. All dairies delivering to New York City approved plants must have stable floors and drops of cement or other impervious material by December 1939. The regulation requiring clipping of cows will be enforced.

The Chicago Flexible Shaft Co. of Chicago points out that while modern regulations for dairy farms may at times seem troublesome, it is important to produce milk of low bacteria count.

Take, for example, the requirement that the flanks and udders of dairy cows must be clipped. Obviously it is better to keep bacteria out of milk than it is to kill them once they get in. Most bacteria get into milk along with dust or dirt that drops into it, and certainly one of the easiest ways for dirt to get into milk is from the flanks and udders of unclipped cows. It is practically impossible to brush or wipe unclipped udders or flanks clean, and many of the dust particles are so tiny that it is difficult to strain them out of the milk.

Fortunately electric clippers are not expensive, nor is clipping a difficult task. The four areas that should be clipped are the udder, the tail from the brush up, the rear of the cow's hind legs, and her hips up to the pin bones.



Clipping the udders and flanks of cows with an electric clipper is a simple matter.

NEARBY MARKETS *for* NEARBY POULTRYMEN

Notes on the NEPPCO Exposition

By L. E. WEAVER

(Continued from last issue.)

THE OLD familiar Philadelphia egg-grader was present with a new model that sells just under a hundred dollars. Its speed is 5 cases an hour. A new style of grader, the Elmore, was on display, and attracted much attention. I was glad to see the interest shown in these modern aids for getting eggs on the market in a uniform and attractive manner. Many poultrymen have installed graders, and many more will be doing so in the near future. I expect to see the cleaners also come into general use.



L. E. Weaver

A Market for Poultry Manure?

Peat moss has been used as a poultry litter for many years. Two concerns supply practically all that is used. Both concerns had booths at the exposition, and both were stressing a new reason why poultrymen should use peat moss. The story is this:

A bale of moss will cost you about three dollars, and will cover 100 square feet. In a correctly ventilated house, this litter will last up to four months, at which time you will have about 25 bushels of a mixture of peat moss and dried poultry manure. Put through a coarse screen to remove feathers and lumps and then into paper bags, it can be sold at 50c per bushel. The bags cost 5c each. While it is said that nurserymen and golf course managers are enthusiastic users, it is also admitted that the purchasers must be rounded up by the seller. They don't come seeking him as yet.

Batteries for All Purposes

Probably a dozen equipment companies had batteries on display. Some were for the production of broilers, some for raising pullets, some for laying hens. Of course batteries for all of these purposes are not new, but each year there is advancement in construction, usually a lowering of price. At least that was the impression I got this year. The batteries are better, that is, more sturdily constructed, the cost per hen, of laying cages less than formerly.

I was particularly struck by the Shenandoah Company's broilerette. This is a single unit to produce broilers at the rate of 100 each month. The chicks are started on the top deck. As they grow older they are moved down and spread out fewer to the section. They are finished off in the lowest deck.

The same company exhibited a new development in electric brooders. The feature that I liked in particular is that the electric heating unit is detachable from the brooder itself. It can be lifted out, and in its place can be put an oil burning unit. This makes one almost independent of weather conditions. I am thinking of the hesitancy which some people have about using electric hovers. That current is apt to be cut off at times of storms or for other reasons. With this outfit one could very easily maintain the temperature under all conditions. The oil unit costs an extra $5.00.

The Smith Incubator Company had a novel idea which they are introducing. Our readers will probably recall that the Smith Company makes one of the largest incubators and it is equipped with a cooling system. In warm weather with enormous numbers of chicks ready to hatch, the temperature sometimes goes so high as to become dangerous. For that reason a cooling system is needed. Now the company has carried the idea still further and are equipping the machine (optional) with a regular refrigerating system so that during the off-season it can be used as a cold-storage plant. One could keep eggs or vegetables or fruits at any temperature needed, even considerably below freezing. It seems like a good outfit. The incubator will hold more than a car load of eggs in cases.

Vitamin D in a New Form

The DuPont Company are invading the feeding field. They were at the Exposition with a new product, DuPont Vitamin D. The new product is in powder form. It is produced by irradiating a substance called colesterol. This is absorbed on dried milk powder. This powdered vitamin D will probably sell at a little less than the same amount of vitamin D in fish oil. The product is new and was being exhibited to let poultrymen know that it will be available later. One drawback to the new product which the demonstrator admitted might be rather serious is the fact that this product carries no vitamin A. Most fish oil contains both vitamin D and vitamin A, and for some poultrymen this is a rather important fact.

Improvements in Other Equipment

One feature in a non-freezing watering fountain caught my eye. The water was in a trough, but only about a half inch deep. There was no wetting of the wattles, although the birds were able to get all of the water needed. This prevents drip into the litter. This particular fountain could be taken apart easily and cleaned, an advantage not always found in non-freezing fountains.

It seems hardly fair to mention only a few items in this way, and yet if I were to attempt to mention all of the dozens of exhibits, I wouldn't have near room enough. Let it suffice to say, that all old line equipment companies had their full lines on display. I believe that each year the lines become more complete, the equipment more substantial. Actually, I can see little reason why any one should take time to build his own feeders or other equipment in these days of such excellent equipment put out by the old-line companies.

Feeds and Feeding Methods

No exposition would be any exposition at all without the exhibits by the feed companies. Their exhibits are probably the most educational of any at the exposition. Not only do they supply literature most generously and liberally to all visitors, but at their booths are from two to a dozen attendants ready and willing to answer questions and give advice to all comers.

One way in which the feed companies do not agree is in their methods of feeding chickens. Some were telling poultrymen to start with all mash, and not introduce grain until the chicks were several weeks old; others would have the chicks fed grain from the beginning. I believe all agreed that mash was necessary from the beginning. Some said to keep mash before the chicks all the time, and others were strong for intermittent feeding. There were differences in recommendations for finishing the pullets on range. The difference was largely in the way the grain was recommended to be fed. Lest any of our readers may have become confused by the different recommendations, may I state here that so far as I am able to judge, one need not be confused nor worry too much about this apparent divergency of views.

In the first place, none of the companies have identical rations, therefore, it is logical that one company's feed should be fed differently than others. I would say in this connection that one should follow the recommendation of the concern whose feed he is using. If he does that he will probably get excellent results and get into no difficulty.

As a place where the consuming public and the poultry producers could get together to the mutual advantage of both, and where industrial concerns interested in selling their wares to poultrymen could place them on display I know of nothing that has ever equalled the NEPPCO Exposition. I expect that it will be overshadowed next summer by the Worlds Poultry Congress in Cleveland.



George Shultes of West Berne, Albany County, N. Y., finds this inexpensive egg grader very satisfactory. Eggs are put on a little inclined track and are released by their own weight when they arrive at the proper compartment. The weight of various grades can be changed by changing the little counterbalances seen at the left of the grader.

U. S. Patent 2,033,405

"Black Leaf" WORM POWDER

CONTAINS NICOTINE

IN "SHOCKLESS" FORM

SOLVES THE WORM PROBLEM

"Black Leaf" Worm Powder, fed once in a little mash, kills roundworm. Released only in the birds' intestines.

DOES NOT INTERRUPT PRODUCTION

Tasteless—odorless—non-toxic to birds. Easy to use. Saves time and costs less than 1c per bird. Also "Black Leaf" Worm Pellets for individual dosing.

At Dealers Everywhere.

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Makers of "Black Leaf 40" 2710

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WANTED EGGS AND LIVE POULTRY

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If you have been notified that your policy is to run out soon, renew it right away with an American Agriculturist agent or direct to N. A. ASSOCIATES, Inc. 10 NORTH CHERRY ST., POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.

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DISAPPOINTED? Try our guaranteed age-sweetened chewing or smoking, 12-lbs. $1.00. Broken-leaf from best grades, 15 lbs. $1.00. Morris Farms, Mayfield, Ky.

BABY CHICKS

Hall's Chicks

Leghorns-Reds-Rocks-Wyandottes

New Hampshires-Hallcross (Crossbred) Chicks

All chicks produced from flocks tested for Pullorum Disease (B.W.D.) by the Official State testing agency of one of the six New England States, with NO REACTORS FOUND Tube Agglutination tested within the preceding calendar year.

"WELL BRED *from* WELL BREEDERS"

"Never a week without a hatch" since 1927. Pullorum Free by State Test since 1928. Quality chicks since 1911. Catalogue free. We ship prepaid, and guarantee 100% live delivery.

Hall Bros. Hatchery, Inc. Bx. 59, Wallingford, Conn.

Leister's LIVE-PAY CHICKS

Hatched in Electric Incubators. "Specializing in Broiler Chicks". Write for latest catalog or order direct from this ad. Hatches weekly. Cash or C.O.D.

(Leghorn Ckls. $4.) LARGE TYPE ENGLISH S. C. W. LEGHORNS	100 $ 7.00	500 $35.00	1000 $70.
Large type Eng. S. C. W. Leg. Sex PUL.	11.00	55.00	110.
Bar. and Wh. Rocks, R. I. Reds	8.00	40.00	80.
New Hampshire Reds	8.50	42.50	85.
Heavy Mixed	7.00	35.00	70.

EXTRA: 1-2-3-4 week old Started Chicks. Give us your needs and write for attractive prices on them. All breeders Bloodtested for B.W.D. by stained antigen method. 100% live delivery guar. WE PAY ALL POSTAGE. HEAVY BREEDS SEXED ON REQUEST. WRITE FOR PRICES.

C. P. LEISTER HATCHERY, Box A, McALISTERVILLE, PA.

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCK

BABY CHICKS $12. PER 100

EGGS FOR HATCHING $7. PER 100



All eggs used are from My Own Breeders. 100% State Tested (B.W.D. free). Tube Agglut. TOLMAN'S ROCKS famous for generations for EARLY MATURITY and RAPID GROWTH. Exactly suited for Broilers and Roasters. SEND FOR FREE CIRCULAR.

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JOSEPH TOLMAN Dept. B, ROCKLAND MASS.

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Maple Lawn Chicks

100% live del. Postpaid.	100	500	1000
White Eng. Sexed Leghorn Pullets	$12.50	$60.00	$120.
New Hampshire Red Pullets	9.50	47.50	95.
Bar. Rock & S. C. R. I. Red Pullets	8.50	42.50	85.
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Day Old Legborn Cockerels $3.50-100; Heavy Cockerels, $6.50-100; H. Mix $6.-100; L. Mix $5.50. Breeders Blood Tested.

Maple Lawn Poultry Farm, Box D, McAlisterville, Pa.

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Reserve summer and fall chicks NOW.

Sturdy New Hampshires, Leghorns, Barred Rocks—from Certified Bloodtested breeders. Also Rock-Red Crossbred chicks for profitable broilers. Get folder and prices NOW.

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Chicks That Live

Our 30 years of fair dealing insure satisfaction. Hatches every week. Write for prices.

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The A-A Cooking School

CONDUCTED BY
Mrs. Grace Watkins Huckett

Lesson V. POULTRY and Thanksgiving Dinner

SINCE Thanksgiving is our outstanding American feast, it is allowable to plan more of a meal than for an ordinary occasion, but fundamental rules of meal planning should be followed so that health is served as well as appetite.

Menu planning, whether for Thanksgiving Day or for any other day in the year, calls for foods that are body-building, fuel-furnishing, or regulating in their effects; foods that have appetite and eye appeal; foods that have variety in flavor, texture, temperature, and appearance; and, finally, foods that are suited to the ages and dietary requirements of the persons who are to eat them.

Good management in preparing a big dinner is also important. Choose dishes that can be prepared a day or two in advance. Turkey or chicken is actually improved by being stuffed and even roasted two-thirds done on the day before. Piecrust can be mixed, all except adding the liquid. Pumpkin can be sieved. White sauce for vegetables can be made beforehand by the quart. Salads can be molded; lettuce and celery washed and put in a damp cloth; linen, dishes and silver made ready; sugar and salt dishes filled, decorations arranged and so on. And let every one help. Holidays mean more to the family if everybody has some part in preparing for them.

Although the Thanksgiving meal follows more or less a set pattern, the stuffing may introduce a novel touch. First, here is a standard stuffing:

Stuffing for Turkey or Chicken

4 cups of bread crumbs toasted
1 cup of diced celery
⅓ cup minced celery leaves
¾ teaspoon of poultry seasoning
3 tablespoons melted butter or turkey fat
1⅓ tablespoons salt
2 eggs, slightly beaten
½ tsp. onion (minced)
½ cup boiling water

Mix the ingredients in order given, blending thoroughly, then stuff them into the bird. A different flavor is obtained by substituting ½ teaspoon sweet marjoran and ½ teaspoon thyme instead of celery and poultry seasoning. Sage and chopped parsley are other possible substitutes.

Another different stuffing is made of bread cubes with nutmeats to add variety:

4 cups stale bread cubes
½ cup butter
½ cup broken nutmeats
1 teaspoon salt
Pepper if desired.

Cook broken nut meats in fat until slightly browned. Add seasoning and bread, cut in one-half inch or less cubes. Cook, tossing and stirring constantly with a fork, until the bread is slightly browned. More fat may be used if a richer dressing is desired. This quantity of dressing will stuff a medium sized roaster.

Another variation is to add ¼ to ½ lb. mushrooms to the whole amount of stuffing. Chop and cook mushrooms slowly in ½ tablespoon of the butter for about five minutes. If oysters are used, one pint may be drained, chopped and added raw or slightly heated in two tablespoons of the butter.

A guide as to how much stuffing will be needed is one cupful for each pound of fowl. Any extra stuffing may be put into the pan for the last hour of baking and basted with the fat from the fowl.

A turkey of the highest grade has a flexible breastbone, broad full breasts, thin layers of fat discernible underneath the skin of the back, hips and breasts and a clean, unbroken skin. The skin and flesh should be a creamy rather than a bluish white. An older turkey has a less pliable breastbone and the muscle fibers naturally would be tougher. Therefore the instructions for cooking the turkey depend upon its age.

Hen turkeys usually have wider, deeper breasts than tom turkeys but there is very little difference at all in the meat quality of the two. The term, a young hen or a young tom, would indicate a lightweight, young turkey, less than a year old. If a market man is preparing the bird for roasting, he should be asked to remove the leg tendons, to cut off the feet rather than chop them off, to leave the wing tips on, to remove the crop from the back so as to leave the breast skin unbroken and to take out the wishbone, so that the bird carves more easily. If he draws the bird, he can also make a slit in the skin under the tail to hold the legs in position while roasting.

If cleaning the bird at home, all outside cleaning should be done before the bird is drawn. Pinfeathers should be removed and the bird singed, then washed thoroughly; a soft brush is a great help. After turkey is drawn, the inside of the bird needs only to be wiped out with a damp cloth. The oil sac in the back must be cut away.

After wiping out the inside cavity, it may be salted inside and filled with dressing. Allow ⅛ to ¼ teaspoon salt per pound of bird and rub it in thoroughly from the inside. Salt does not penetrate well through the skin and only makes it blister in baking. In some families one type of dressing is put inside the body and another fills the breast cavity. If someone particularly objects to onions, thyme or sage, his preference can be met in this way.

Trussing the bird brings all parts more closely together and prevents drying out, besides making it look more attractive on the platter. If the dressing is very moist, a crust of bread may be inserted in the opening to hold in the stuffing.

As for roasting turkey, no searing, no cover, no water and a constant low temperature are the rules for a young fat turkey. An older or not-so-fat bird needs a cover for part, if not all, of the roasting time. It needs the help of

(*Continued on opposite page*)

STILL TIME TO ENROLL

WE ARE getting so many requests from late-comers to be allowed to enroll in the A. A. Cooking School that we have decidcd to extend the time indefinitely. If you have not yet enrolled, all that you need to do is to study the back lessons (lessons 1 to 4 printed in our Sept. 24, Oct. 8, Oct. 22, and Nov. 5 issues) and send us your answers to the questions that were printed with them. If you cannot get hold of those lessons, write us for copies of them. Address *American Agriculturist* Cooking School, Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y., and *be sure to sign your name and address plainly.*

We want to stress again that you will profit most from this course if you will collect a cook's library which will be permanently valuable to you, and which will also be useful to you in connection with this course. Write to your State College of Home Economics and the U. S. Dep't. of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., for bulletins dealing with preparation of food. Also, write to the following companies for recipes and other printed matter, and state that you are taking part in the *American Agriculturist* Cooking School:

PILLSBURY FLOUR MILLS CO., Minneapolis, Minn.
WASHBURN-CROSBY MILLS, Minneapolis, Minn.
COOPERATIVE G.L.F. PRODUCTS, INC., Ithaca, N. Y.
R. B. DAVIS BAKING POWDER CO., Hoboken, N. J.
CALUMET BAKING POWDER, c/o General Foods, 250 Park Avenue, New York City.
SWAN'S DOWN FLOUR, c/o General Foods, 250 Park Ave., New York City.
AMERICAN SUGAR REFINING CO., 120 Wall St., New York City.
NATIONAL SUGAR REFINING CO., 129 Front St., New York City.
PROCTOR & GAMBLE, Cincinnati, Ohio.
LEVER BROS., 164 Broadway, Cambridge, Mass.



—Photo courtesy of Institute of American Poultry Industries.

A dish to delight the eye and set the juices flowing. Exact directions for stuffing and cooking the Thanksgiving bird are given with this lesson.

OPTIONAL THANKSGIVING MENU

●

Tomato or Grape Juice
Turkey or Roast Fowl
Stuffing — Giblet Gravy
Cranberry Sauce or
Cucumber Pickles and Olives
Warmed Rolls Butter
Scalloped Onions, Creamed Cauliflower or Buttered Broccoli
Mashed or Baked Potatoes,
or Glazed Sweet Potatoes
Steamed or Baked Squash
Apple and Celery Salad or
a Molded Carrot Salad
or Cabbage and Chopped Raw
Cranberry Salad
Pie for Adults —
Pumpkin, Mince or Apple
Pumpkin custard or tinted applesauce for children
(Use cinnamon candies or cake coloring for tinting)
Coffee for Adults—Milk for Children
Shelled Toasted Nuts Served Hot
(Toast in slow oven)



Meet WINTER with a *Smile*

A JACKET suit is as useful a costume as one could possibly have, for the reason that each part of it can do double duty, thus lending variety to the wardrobe. Plaids, tweeds and velveteens suggest sportswear, while smoother materials are better for dressy wear.

Topcoat materials for little people should be sturdy but not so rough as that used for the grownups.

TWO-PIECE JACKET SUIT PATTERN No. 2652 has a matching hat pattern to go with it. The jacket has the smart new bloused back and a neck which may button up to a snug shirt collar. The whole outfit is exceedingly easy to make, yet decidedly smart. Pattern sizes are 12, 14, 16, 18 and 20 years, 30, 32, 34, 36 and 38 inch bust. Size 16 requires 1⅝ yards of 54-inch material for skirt and hat; 1½ yards of 54-inch material for jacket.

REEFER COAT PATTERN No. 3369 includes hat and leggings and may be made single or double breasted for either boy or girl. It would make a charming little costume, at less than half the cost of a readymade outfit. The hat pulls down well on the head and the leggings zip together at the sides; elastic holds them snug at the waistline. Pattern sizes are 2, 4, 6 and 8 years. Size 4 requires 2¼ yards of 54-inch material for coat, hat and leggings; 1¼ yards of 39-inch lining.

TO ORDER: Write name, address and pattern size and number clearly and enclose 15c in stamps. Address Pattern Department, *American Agriculturist*, 10 North Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Add 12c for a copy of our new fall and winter fashion catalog.

CORRECTION ON LESSON 2

(Frostings)

We regret to say that the temperature for testing syrup for boiled frosting was incorrectly given in Lesson 2, due to an error in printing. This should have read 244 degrees, instead of 224 degrees. However, all examination papers which used the figure 224 in answering question 3 will be given full credit.

The A. A. Cooking School

(*Continued from opposite page*)

steam to soften the tough muscles of legs and thighs.

Lay trussed and stuffed bird breast down on a rack in an open pan and brush skin thoroughly with a softened fat. Cook uncovered in a low or moderate oven 300°-350°, the lower temperature for the larger bird. Brush skin with fat at half hour intervals. During the roasting, tip it to rest on the other side; turn breast side up toward the last to brown the breast. A clean white cloth dipped in fat may be used as a blanket over the bird. Fat for basting is poured over the cloth which may be removed the last half hour if the bird is not brown.

Roasting time is based upon weight of bird undrawn. A small, 6 lb. to 10 lb. bird requires 20-25 minutes per pound, a total of 3 to 3½ hours; a medium size, 10 lb. to 16 lb. bird requires 18 to 20 minutes per lb., a total of 4 to 4½ hours. A large, 18 lb. to 25 lb. bird, requires 15 to 18 minutes per lb., totaling 4½ to 6 hours. The bird is done when a fork inserted into the upper part of the thigh next to the breast brings out juice which has no reddish tint, and if the leg joint moves easily when the leg is moved by grasping the end of the leg bone. Test the wing joint in the same way.

The same method of cooking may be applied to a chicken as to a turkey. The cooking period will be longer per pound, however. A 3 or 4 lb. chicken will require 28-30 minutes per pound.

QUESTIONS

(Send your answers to the following questions to American Agriculturist Cooking School, Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y., not later than December 3.)

1—From what you have learned about food values of vegetables and from the menu-making hints given here, which of the alternate dishes on the optional menu printed with this lesson would you select for a Thanksgiving dinner consisting of (a) fruit juice, (b) roast poultry, stuffing, gravy and a relish, (c) rolls and butter, (d) potatoes and 2 other vegetables, (e) salad, (f) dessert, (g) beverage, (h) nuts?

2—Give reasons briefly for your selection.

3—If this suggested menu is too elaborate, what could you omit and still have a satisfying, balanced meal?

4—How long would you roast a two-year-old tom turkey that weighed 15 pounds before it was drawn?

5—Would you cook it covered or uncovered?

6—How would you know when it is done?

7—Does the method of roasting given here differ from the method you have followed? In what respects?

8—What is the objection to putting water in the roasting pan or searing the bird before roasting?

9—If you went to market to buy a turkey how would you know whether you were getting a good one?

10—If you are roasting a fowl, how would your method differ from that of roasting turkey?



Thanksgiving

By ROBERTA SYMMES.

For oh! so many gracious things,
Dear Lord, our thanks!
Young April's virgin offerings,
The trustful way a wee nest swings,
The quiet peace that twilight brings—
Dear Lord, our grateful thanks!

For the lovely way that summers die,
Dear Lord, our thanks!
For a drift of leaves, a breeze's sigh,
For harvest fields that laden lie,
And Autumn's radiant lullaby—
Dear Lord, our grateful thanks!

For little homes so snug and tight,
Dear Lord, our thanks!
For promise of the warm delight
Of many a snowbound winter night,
With friend and book and firelight—
Dear Lord, our grateful thanks!

Today in Aunt Janet's Garden

Dead Stalks Ought to Go

AFTER the hurricane had knocked most of my garden flat, much of the fall has had to be spent untangling the mess. Anyway, overgrown clumps of perennials needed separating and those which grew too rampantly for my small garden were given away altogether. Due to my eagerness to try some new varieties each year, I always have to dig out old favorites in order to make room for the new.

The new Russell lupins are going into the winter in a healthy condition and so are the new hybrid red day lilies, which I started from seed last year. These and some new bulbs of the orchid daffodil Thalia, and a number of new lilies will give me plenty to look forward to next blooming season.

I must not let any bulbs stay out of the ground longer. Some of the new lilies if they come from Japan, may be delayed until after the ground freezes, but I can prepare the places for them and protect with mulch to prevent deep freezing.

The hurricane did some of my fall cleaning up for me but I shall go over peonies and delphiniums to be sure that no dead foliage is left because it harbors disease. The extreme moisture of the past July worked havoc with my delphiniums causing a lot of rot. I am taking out the soil where plants died and replacing it with rich soil mixed lightly with wood ashes and a little bone meal. Delphiniums like sweet soil, you know.

Each peony has had this fall its cupful of bonemeal worked into a circle several inches from its crown. This, with a strawy manure mulch for the winter, and a top dressing of rich soil, peatmoss and commercial fertilizer in the spring will be its treatment for the year. I had no trouble this past season with disease on the peonies; if there had been any, a mound of coal ashes or sand over each one would be helpful.

I am still working on potplants to get them properly accustomed to indoors before hard winter weather sets in. I began by bringing them into a closed sunporch, then shall remove them to warmer quarters when absolutely necessary. I do not have a tender hydrangea but I am told that a pink one may be changed to blue by putting into each 6″ pot three small pieces of alum the size of a small fingernail. The alum is put into little holes made with a stick.

Make Your Own Moccasins



Now here's a pattern with all sorts of possibilities, see if it isn't! By using it you can have a pair of moccasins to match beach or house coat, the children can have as many changes as they like and at no great expense. Use felt, good parts of old bathrobes, flannel skirts, tweedy jackets, mackinaws, and whatever else you happen to have. If you want to, you could get real hide, of course, and make the beading as elaborate as you like. Church or grange fair could no doubt sell as many pairs as you could make. Pattern is No. 2639 and comes in sizes 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8 shoe size.

TO ORDER: Send 15 cents in coin or stamps to Pattern Dept., *American Agriculturist*, 10 N. Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.



*"Don't be so derned nosey, **Agnes!** Wait till Christmas morning!"*

A Chance Visitor in Camp

By C. A. STEPHENS

THE WINTER of 1906-07 proved unusually severe in the Peace River country and throughout the Mackenzie Valley. At the new farms south of the Peace River, the horses and cattle, which generally pick up a living in the bush all winter, had to be fed on hay for two months. Dangerous packs of wolves from the north caused great losses of stock and decimated the elk, the moose and the wood buffalo.

For fear of the wolves, it was thought, a small herd of buffaloes came south from the valley of the Hay River and, crossing the Peace River on the ice, took refuge in the broken country beyond the South Pine River. There during the following season several young kinsmen of mine — the Mastermans, at whose new wheat farm I was then visiting—discovered the little herd.

We had no thought of shooting the wood buffaloes, of course; but we had learned that the government wished to procure a number of living animals for its preserve in the national park at Banff. In fact an agent had offered Quinby Masterman liberal pay to capture the little stray bunch of buffaloes; and with that object in mind we tried in November to "salt trail" them to a pound we had built at a bend of the South Pine River.

But to salt trail a wild herd of any kind is a work of skill and especially of patience. Craftily placed trails of salt leading to the pound have to be strewn from the known resorts or feeding grounds of the animals. Where the patience enters is in watching the locality from a distance to see when the ruse has worked.

For that purpose some of us at the Mastermans lived constantly at an observation camp for twelve days. The camp was on the bank of the South Pine River across from the pound, which was in a bend of the stream two miles below, but which was in plain sight through a field glass. Sandstone bluffs from two to three hundred feet high front the river valley, and the site we chose for the camp was a little bushy bench of crags about halfway up from the bed of the river.

Though steep the sandstone crags are not wholly precipitous. You can climb up at almost any point, for cherry and saskatoon bushes grow on all the little outstanding ledges. Just below the level bench that we had chosen for our camp a lip of sandstone jutted out for a considerable distance; yet even there it was possible to ascend, for there was a narrow rift through the overhang of the crumbling rocks.

From the little level bench we had a fine view down the river. There was plenty of room for a tent; and as for firewood, that could be conveniently tossed down from the dry jack-pine growth along the top of the bluff, which rose abruptly to a height of sixty or seventy feet behind the camp and completely sheltered it from the north and northwest winds.

There Welcome, aged sixteen, the youngest of the Masterman boys, and I spent five days watching for the buffaloes; and it was while we were returning to camp one night that we met with an unusual adventure.

We had sighted two buffaloes near the pound that morning, and we hoped that one of them had actually followed the trail into the trap. After a jaunt of four or five miles round and about, however, we failed to see the buffaloes; and at night as we were on our way back up the river Welcome espied a glutton—an old enemy of ours—at a drift rick three or four hundred yards across the stream. He fired at it with the light 30-30 carbine that he carried.

The glutton was probably bobbing in and out in pursuit of a mink among the old pieces of driftwood and did not seem to notice Welcome's shots. The boy fired six or seven times; then, finding that he had only a single cartridge left in his belt, he came hastening on after me, iterating the belief common in the country that the glutton bears a charmed life.

When at last we reached the place where we usually climbed up the bluff to our camp the lad was leading the way, grasping the bushes and the projecting points of rock. But on reaching the cleft in the overhanging lip of the cliff he suddenly stopped short and signed with his hand for me to stop too.

"Sh!" he whispered. "There's something up there."

Listening, we could plainly hear an odd little clattering noise; evidently some one or something was turning over and rattling the empty tin cans lying about the camp.

"It's another glutton!" muttered the boy vindictively. Cocking the carbine, he raised himself slowly into the rift in the rocks and peeped through the overhanging fringe of saskatoon bushes.

Suddenly I saw his eyes dilate. He ducked down; then for several moments he stood quite still, as if fascinated.

"Well, what is it?" I whispered.

"Sh!" he breathed and, drawing slowly down out of the cleft, motioned for me to take his place.

I peeped up cautiously and shall not soon forget the sight. The last rays of the sun were lighting the tent and the bushes up there, and close by the rude table of split pine slabs, which we had set up to eat from, stood the biggest silvertip bear I have ever seen. He was a monster, but lean and gaunt, and had a villainous, surly expression.

Wherever anyone camps for several days cans accumulate. That bear was cuffing our old cans round with his paw. Clearly he did not like the looks or the smell of the tin. Presently he turned, struck the table a blow with his paw and sent it flying in pieces; then, turning again, he batted the tent down, seized a sack of flour and shook it, raising a cloud of dust which made him sneeze.

But I had seen quite enough and drew down with even greater caution than I had used in getting up. Welcome was looking hard at me, and his eyes were round with excitement; he pointed to the carbine—at which I shook my head vigorously. To fire our last shot from so small a gun at a bear of such size was too rash an action to be thought of. He would be down on us in no time! The vindictiveness and the ferocity of an angry silvertip know no bounds.

Motioning Welcome to follow me, I began to beat a retreat down the bluff as quietly as I could. Just then we heard our sheet-iron water bucket go end over end and our frying pan follow it.

Welcome could not resist the temptation to peep up again. I was now twenty or thirty feet below him and stopped, angry at him for taking such a risk; but I dared not call out to him. He remained there peeping for several moments, then drew down, and I thought he was about to follow me to a safer distance. Instead of that, some imp of mischief prompted him to give a loud yell! He said afterwards that he wanted to see what the bear would think of it!

My first impulse was to dash down the bluff and cross the river; my next was to crouch behind a near-by rock—which I did.

For an instant following the shout all was quiet; then I heard a shuffling noise and saw the bear's ugly countenance appear over the lip of the rock above us—not six feet from Welcome's head!

I did not stir; I do not think I breathed for several long seconds. The fearful silence was broken by the crack of the carbine, a horrible growl and a scrunch of loose rocks!

Welcome had fired directly upward under the chin of the bear, and the huge brute appeared to keel heels over head down toward us. To jump aside was the merest act of instinct—as that mass of flesh, bone and shaggy hair came down upon me.

The animal struck on his feet close to the rock I had just left, attempted to stop, but keeled over again in another somersault down the bluff. And about that time, seeing that he was on his way down, we both started to race upward. To a bystander it would indeed have been a ludicrous spectacle—the bear going down the bluff heels over head, and we two going up as if he were in pursuit of us!

We did not stop till we were up among the jack pines, sixty feet above our camp.

"Oh, you boy!" I exclaimed when I could get my breath. "What sort of fool performance do you call that!"

But Welcome was staring down the bluff. "The bear's gone clear into the river!" he shouted; and then he began to laugh and finally lay down and rolled with mirth.

I looked and listened a long while, but could not hear a sound from below or see a movement anywhere. We did not go down the bluff that night, however, for we feared that the bear might be lying in wait for us; and even after descending to the camp I kept a sharp eye out until late in the evening.

On the following morning we found that the bear had fallen into some brush close to the water and now lay there, quite dead. The bullet from the carbine had entered his lower jaw, passing through his mouth and through his brain and emerging from the skull between the ears. It was a fatal shot, but wholly a chance one. Another time perhaps twenty bullets from so small a carbine might not prevent a bear like that one from killing its hunters.

The Amateur Poet's Corner

Because of the number of contributions, we do not return poems not published. Keep a copy of your poem.

The limit in length is sixteen (16) lines and poem must be original and written by an amateur. $2.00 will be paid to the author of each one printed. Check will be mailed on or about first day of month following publication.

Send poems to Poetry Editor, *American Agriculturist,* P. O. Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y.

Sunday

Dear Lord, I didn't want to bake today,
But times are hard and Jim can't go
Away to school unless he boards himself;
The pie and cake are stale by Friday anyway.

He is a good boy, Lord, and smart;
It seems he does deserve a chance.
Youth finds it hard enough to get ahead!
Perhaps you will regard this case, O Lord,
Like that of years ago — the ox who fell
Into the well on Sunday and they pulled him out.
It seems a grim necessity—this work.

It isn't, Lord, as if I'd idled all the week.
Truly I should have liked to go to church.
I know I needed to in order to find strength
And grace and quiet peace to bear the trials
And tribulations this new week will bring.
Forgive me, Lord, if I have greatly sinned.

—*Betty Wooster, Vermont.*

The Song of the Lazy Farmer



MY NEIGHBOR says that young folks now ain't interested in the plow, they don't work like their fathers done, but chase around a-seekin' fun. When chores are done at night, instead of hurryin' away to bed so's to git up at half-past four and start a-milkin' cows once more, they step upon the gas and go to see a moving picture show. Instead of restin' up at night they shave and powder up and light right out for some forbidden spot where lights are low and music's hot, to dance Big Apple or the shag, and then we wonder why they lag at gittin' thru their work next day, they're half asleep and in the way.

I tell my neighbor that the truth is that he's thinkin' of his youth, rememberin' the things he did, and so he thinks that ev'ry kid is just as bad as he was then, instead of twice as good again. 'Bout once or twice in ev'ry year Mirandy asks the young folks here; they allus come, the reason why they like her doughnuts and her pie, they visit for a while and laugh, and then turn on the phonograph, and dance a while upon the floor; I feel like I was twenty-four, or mebbe only twenty-one, because I join them in their fun. I like to know the girls and boys and share their troubles and their joys, I ain't a bit surprised, by gee, to find they're just as good as me!

ACCIDENTS DO HAPPEN



WE CAN'T STOP ACCIDENTS BUT WE CAN PROTECT YOU AGAINST THEM

LOST CONTROL of his car, crashed over the sidewalk, injuring a pedestrian. Yes, this was an unexpected accident. That is the way most automobile accidents do happen. They are unexpected. They strike without warning.

Many people go unprepared. They and their families are unprotected. They have no insurance money coming in to meet the extra expenses when misfortune overtakes them.

You can't stop taking chances, but you can protect yourself and your family with a travel accident insurance policy. The policy is low in cost.

The policy pays $1000.00 for loss of life, caused by the wrecking of an automobile in which you are riding and $500.00 for loss of life if you are run into while walking on street or highway. Policy also pays weekly benefits while you are laid up totally disabled.

Be Sure You Have This Protection

North American Accident Insurance Co.

N. A. Associates, Inc., Agents,
10 North Cherry Street, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Kernels, Screenings *and* Chaff

By H. E. BABCOCK.





Above: Although we have never been entirely out of the business of breeding purebred Guernseys, we have in recent years permitted our herd to decline in numbers almost to the vanishing point. As a step in getting back into the business, we recently purchased 23 purebred yearling heifers and calves from a herd of cows which averaged in September 862 lbs. of milk and 40.6 lbs. of fat under ordinary farm conditions. We now have something over 50 head of Guernsey heifers at Sunnygables but we have not decided yet whether to milk them or merely to raise them up and sell them.

◆ ◆ ◆

Left: Despite unseasonably dry weather this summer, our Angus cows raised the best calves they have yet produced for us. I have an idea that the careful pasture management we have practiced during the last few years saved us from the worst effects of the drouth.

ON MY DESK is a letter from a Republican assemblyman in the State of New York who asks me a fair and pertinent question. He wants to know why I appear to get so excited over possible alliances by the Republican party in New York State with labor groups while I accept with complacency such deals when made by the Democratic party.

My Answer

From my point of view, the answer is obvious. The Republican party should be a party in opposition to the Democratic party. *When it merely copies the policies and methods by which the Democratic party has come into power in recent years, it fails to afford voters any really effective means of registering their disapproval of what is going on.*

I had rather vote the Republican ticket and see the party go down to defeat than to see it come into power dominated by deals with such pressure groups as the C.I.O., the American Labor party, or even the American Farm Bureau Federation.

It seems to me that Mr. Dewey, in his letter to me printed on this page two weeks ago, stated the proper attitude for both government officials and candidates for public office with reference to pressure groups when he said: "In considering legislation and the administration of state assistance . . . . I shall look for advice and assistance to the recognized heads of the state-wide farm organizations."

It is my settled conviction that while pressure groups may safely "advise and assist" government officials and candidates for public office, they should never dominate them. It is obvious on the record that the only party which I can look to, to protect this principle, is the Republican party.

Furthermore, I am convinced that a great many independent Democrats and Republicans feel just as I do in regard to this pressure group business. At least, the election returns just in give such an indication.

* * *

Chopped Straw

All of the straw we are using at Sunnygables this year has been chopped. We originally decided to chop our straw because it seemed to be the most practical way of getting it into the barn after we had picked it up with a hay loader from the windrows in which the combine left it.

Now that we have had some experience using chopped straw, not only for hen litter but for bedding all kinds of livestock, we are sure that we never want to go back to the use of long straw for bedding.

Down on Long Island I have seen millions of ducks bedded with long straw. Men would take segments of bales of straw under their arms and laboriously pull the layers apart by hand and shake them out. I have also seen lots of long straw used to very poor advantage in poultry houses in those areas in which all the bedding has to be purchased.

From my own experience with the use of chopped straw and from what I have observed of its use in areas, like Long Island, which buy all the bedding used, ***it seems to me that what is needed is a practical baler for chopped straw.*** I am sure that if it could be baled successfully, chopped straw would sell on a parity with many other bedding materials, some of which are imported into this country, and that farmers who raise a surplus of straw would immediately have a better market for it, particularly those farmers who are within trucking distance of areas in which all of the bedding is purchased.

Why doesn't someone get busy this winter and work out a practical baler for chopped straw?

* * *

Rubber Mounted Equipment

About a year ago, I succeeded in raising quite a storm of protest by suggesting that farmers should take account of the fact that more and more farm machinery is sure to be mounted on inflated rubber tires. Well, there is ample proof in every neighborhood that this trend has definitely set in.

Now it is our experience with rubber mounted equipment at Sunnygables that when machinery is so mounted it is the beginning of several other changes in farm equipment and methods of using it which are bound to follow in due course.

The first thing which happens, particularly when a boy or young man is given a piece of rubber mounted equipment to handle, is that he immediately begins to work it at a higher rate of speed than that at which it was designed to operate. The result is that bearings do not stand up. There is a failure of lubrication systems and the machine itself fails at some point or other to handle the increased work which is put through it.

The obvious answer to this condition is not only rubber mounted farm equipment but farm equipment designed and equipped with bearings to handle several times as much work per hour as the old iron-wheeled equipment handled.

* * *

Scattered Farms

Better than two years first-hand experience with farming scattered areas of farm land convinces me that with modern good roads, trucks, and the rubber mounted tractors and farm equipment which are rapidly becoming standard, the easiest way for an established farmer to enlarge his business is to take on the operation of the ***cheapest*** good land in his neighborhood whether it is contiguous to his farm or not.

When the present demand upon the part of town and city people for good farm houses is taken into consideration, along with the means of fencing farms very cheaply by the use of electric fences, it seems perfectly obvious to me that many acres of semi-abandoned farm land in the Northeast will again be operated by experienced farmers who possess "the means for farming" and know how to use them.

What is needed to furnish revenue from the livestock which will inevitably be raised by good farmers on outlying farms on which the buildings are not given much consideration, and which are fenced by electric fences, is a fabric of community cooperative refrigerated locker plants.

I expect to see these plants come very rapidly during the next five years and I don't know of anything that gives so much hope of raising the standard of living on the farm as a service which will guarantee a supply of fresh, farm-raised fruits and vegetables to the farm table throughout the year and enable farmers to make better table use of their own farm raised meats.

I saw Secretary Wallace in Washington last week and suggested that he add to his conception of an ever-normal granary (at Sunnygables we have an ever-normal haymow) the idea of an ever-normal refrigerator for farm families.

* * *

Texas Calves

One of the most difficult problems we've had to work out at Sunnygables this fall has been a decision as to what livestock we should buy to consume at least most of the roughage we harvested this summer. After studying the cost of dairy heifers and of steer calves of the beef breeds, we finally decided to buy a carload of Hereford heifers in Texas. These have just come in. There are 50 of them as alike as peas in a pod. While we've only had them for a couple of days, they seem to have stood the eight-day trip well and to be in excellent condition.

From time to time I shall report to readers of this page on how we come out with these calves. We are keeping 35 of them and letting a neighbor have 15. They weighed an average of 444 lbs. when loaded in Texas and do not appear to have shrunk much. They don't know anything about eating grain and probably won't do very well here until we can get them to eating at least a little concentrate each day.



Protective SERVICE BUREAU

MEMBER AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST PROTECTIVE SERVICE

Conducted by H. L. COSLINE

Claims Short Weight on Chickens

A couple of poultry buyers from Albany recently came to my place. They dickered with me for some time, and finally bought some hens and some roosters. They took hens in eight bags and 70 roosters in seven bags. I am sure there were fifteen bags in all, but I do not know how many there were in any one bag.

Then they started weighing them. They gave me a pad and pencil, and the two men weighed the fowls and I put down the weights. I was not used to that kind of scales, and it was difficult for me to read them, so they helped read them and I put down the weights. After they had weighed a bag, they would empty the birds into a crate. When we got through, there were 373 lbs. in all. They paid me cash.

After they were gone, I looked around to see how many hens were left, and I was very much surprised to find only a few. There were only 25 left out of 78. I complained to the police, and a few days later I was called by 'phone to come to court where these poultry buyers had been arrested for exceeding the speed limit. They were fined $5 and paid it. Then I stated my complaint, but didn't get anywhere. The scales were finally checked and proved to be O.K., although I am not certain that they were the same scales the buyers used at my place.

We are printing this story sent in by a Washington County, N. Y., subscriber so that other poultry raisers will be on guard. The evidence indicates that our subscriber was short-weighed, but it seems impossible to furnish legal proof to that effect. These were general purpose birds and 123 of them should average around 6 lbs., which at 17c a pound, would come to $125.46. He actually received $63.41 for 373 lbs.

There were two buyers, which put our subscriber at a disadvantage. It seems clear to us, first, that it is wise to sell only to buyers you know; second, that you should know how many birds you are selling; and third, that you should insist on keeping them separate until you are satisfied with the weights.

We favor the idea of tattooing poultry so that they can be identified when stolen. Had these birds been tattooed and had the subscriber complained to the local police or State Troopers immediately, it would have been possible to sort out the birds sold and weigh them; and if, as appears to be the case, weights were short, the positive identification of the birds by tattoo marks would have furnished evidence that would have undoubtedly resulted in arrest and conviction. Had there been a Service Bureau sign on the property and had one or both of the buyers served at least 30 days in jail, our subscriber would have been eligible for the $25 Service Bureau award.

* * *

Policy Lapsed

"In February my husband was killed in an automobile accident. We had let our travel accident insurance policy lapse."

What a tragedy this note reveals. We have subscribers who are involved in an accident the day after the policy went into effect. This situation pleases us much more than to have subscribers write that they allowed the policy to lapse just before they had an accident.

* * *

Back Up Your Complaints!

"As you realize, it is hard to stop a 'racket' unless an information is made, or some cooperation is given whereby we have the authority to pick up these alleged 'racketeers.'"

The above comment is from C. M. Wilhelm, Deputy Commissioner of the Pennsylvania Motor Police. Commissioner Wilhelm is absolutely right. We mention this to emphasize the importance of your willingness to complain to the authorities and to back up their actions with appearance in court if necessary. This may be troublesome and you may feel that it is not worth it, but we realize that there is no other way. Authorities must have complaints and people must be willing to back them up if they are going to made prosecution effective.

* * *

Romano Letter Returned

"I sent 25c to Don Romano, Nantasket Beach, Massachusetts, last February for a coin catalogue. According to this catalogue, the Lincoln head cents of mine were worth $17.50, so I sent them in with a dollar for appraisal. However, Mr. Romano told me that the coins were worth less than ten cents over their face value, and was returning them to me by insured parcel post. As yet I haven't received them."

Our letter to Romano was returned marked "Fraudulent, returned by order of the Postmaster General." There are reliable coin companies but recently, indications are that there are also a number that are open to serious question. It appears that many of them make their chief income from sale of catalogs and the appraisal fees that they charge for looking over the coins.

* * *

Farm Bureau Reward

"Do you give a reward to those who catch thieves who steal farm property? I gave information which resulted in the arrest and conviction of a man who stole potatoes from a neighbor in New Jersey."

The Service Bureau *does not* offer a reward for information leading to the arrest and conviction of men who steal farm property. Our reward is for swindling or fraud. We referred this to Mr. H. E. Taylor, secretary of the New Jersey Farm Bureau, who states that the man from whom the potatoes were stolen was a Farm Bureau Member and if the County Board of Agriculture approves, they will be glad to send a $10 reward check. The New York State Farm Bureau offers a similar reward, if the Farm Bureau Reward sign is posted on the member's property.

* * *

License Revoked

The license of the firm of Harry Steinmetz, 30 School Street, Yonkers, commission man, dealing in fruits and vegetables, has been revoked by the Commissioner of Agriculture and Markets, Albany. Verified claims may be filed against the bond deposited with the Department in accordance with the commission merchants law up to November 28, 1938. Forms are available from the Bureau of Food Control, Department of Agriculture and Markets, at Albany.

* * *

One of our New Jersey subscribers, living in Yardville, writes me that his wood saw frame has been stolen from the rear of their property. Hamilton Township police have been investigating the matter, and any information which would assist them would be appreciated. Call Trenton 2-2657.

* * *

If any subscriber knows the present location of Mr. Adolf Andresen, formerly of R.D. 2, Afton, New York, we would appreciate the information. Mr. Andresen is 46 years old, speaks fair English, is 5 ft. 8 inches tall, weighs about 163 pounds, has blue eyes and dark blond hair.

* * *

"Your paper is worth the subscription price just for the Service Bureau work alone, not to mention all of the other good things in it. I never fail to read the Service Bureau page."

THE LAND OF THE *Free* AND THE HOME OF THE *Brave*



You are FREE to use one-half of a two track road when you drive your car -- and you have to be BRAVE to travel the roads when the weather makes driving dangerous.

Driving is sharing the road with the other fellow. What his car may do to you is the question.

Alert Today
Alive Tomorrow

When you drive, "pay strict attention to your knitting" -- because the records show that most accidents are due to *carelessness*.

Also take care and be sure you have a good travel accident insurance policy. You may be a careful driver -- but you never can tell what the other fellow will do.

If you already carry our travel policy and you want to receive payments in time of need, be sure to

Keep Your Policy Renewed

NORTH AMERICAN ACCIDENT INSURANCE CO.
Oldest and Largest Exclusive Health and Accident Company in America
N.A. ASSOCIATES INC. — AGENTS — POUGHKEEPSIE, N.Y.



COLD SNAP AHEAD!

Keep Egg Production *UP* When the Temperature Goes *DOWN*

As Thanksgiving time draws near, everybody is thinking of "winter-proofing"—getting the storm sash up, seeing that there's plenty of wood in the shed, putting anti-freeze in the car, and so on. Here are some suggestions for "winter-proofing" the laying flock.

Housing—Dry, comfortable laying quarters with plenty of fresh air, free from drafts, will help keep egg production up. Windows and ventilators should be regulated at night so there is enough air to keep the house from becoming hot and stuffy, *but so there are no drafts on the roosts.* This is easier if all wall openings are in the front of the house. It is not necessary to heat the laying house to room temperature, but it should be warm enough so the drinking water won't freeze.

Feeding—In winter, layers use their feed not only for egg production and to maintain body weight, but also to keep them warm.



Electricity has not reached the home of Clarence Lewis at New Egypt, N. J., so he uses oil lanterns in the laying house.

On summer range, they get Vitamin D—needed for health and production—from the sunlight; Vitamin A is supplied by green feed. In the winter both these vitamins must be supplied by the mash. The reinforced cod liver oil in G.L.F. laying mashes supplies plenty of Vitamin D, and helps meet the need for Vitamin A. The rest of the A is furnished by yellow corn and high quality alfalfa meal. The other necessary vitamins and minerals are present in abundance.

During heavy production, layers use up large quantities of protein in making eggs. To keep up body weight, they need a mash rich in readily digestible protein. G.L.F. laying mashes supply not only the correct *quantity* of protein but the *quality* best suited to the hen's needs. Fed with scratch grains and oyster shells or limestone grit, these mashes give laying birds the palatable, balanced ration they need for winter production.

During cold snaps, a warm wet mash fed in the morning, when the birds come off the roosts, again at noon, and once later in the day will help increase feed consumption. A constant supply of fresh warm water will help layers eat more and lay more.

Lighting—Artificial lighting does not materially increase total annual production, but it does help to get more eggs during the season when prices are high. Layers should have a thirteen- to fourteen-hour working day to keep in high production. As soon as the days begin to shorten, lights should be turned on in the laying house in the early morning, in the evening, or both. Mash, grain, and water should be ready for the birds when the lights come on.

Prevention of Colds—Chickens catch cold for about the same reason humans do—poor physical condition. Good care is the best preventive. Adequate ventilation, plenty of room, and clean, dry quarters will help keep your birds free from colds and roup. Drinking utensils should be cleaned daily. Flocks should be kept free of worms and lice. Because birds that have recovered from colds are often carriers of the disease, keep young pullets from contact with the old stock. New stock brought onto the farm should be kept from the main flock for a week or ten days, then examined for colds before exposing the flock to them.



Heavy paper liners help to protect eggs from cold.

Caring For Eggs—Temperature is important in caring for eggs, winter or summer. Long exposure to extreme cold softens the tiny fibers that keep the egg white firm, and seriously impairs egg quality. On days when the temperature in the hen house goes below 32°, eggs should be gathered three or four times. Eggs will freeze at about 26° to 28°, but chilling may take place several degrees above this if the eggs are directly exposed to cold for more than two hours. The eggs should be held for shipping in a room not colder than 35° to 40°. Check up on your transportation system to see that eggs are not exposed to chilling weather on their way to market. Asphalt paper bags which fit snugly inside of each half of the egg case and fold over the top of the eggs under the cover provide good insulation for your eggs. These liners can be obtained through G.L.F. Service Agencies.

★

Seed For Next Year's Hay

For the past ten weeks G.L.F. seed men have been on the road, selecting the seed that G.L.F. patrons will sow next spring. A. L. Bibbins, President of Cooperative G.L.F. Mills and head of the seed service, reports a bountiful supply of timothy and clover, of the type best suited to produce a crop in this territory. Prices are way below last year's. The supply of alfalfa seed is short, and Bib and his men have had to work overtime to select enough high quality, hardy alfalfa to meet the needs of G.L.F. patrons.

Before your seed hired men can finish their job, they must have some idea of how much seed you and your neighbors plan to use. So Service Agencies are being asked to talk with patrons about their requirements for next spring. Many foresighted patrons have already figured out their seeding plans, and have had their orders entered on the seed chart which hangs in each G.L.F. Service Agency.

★

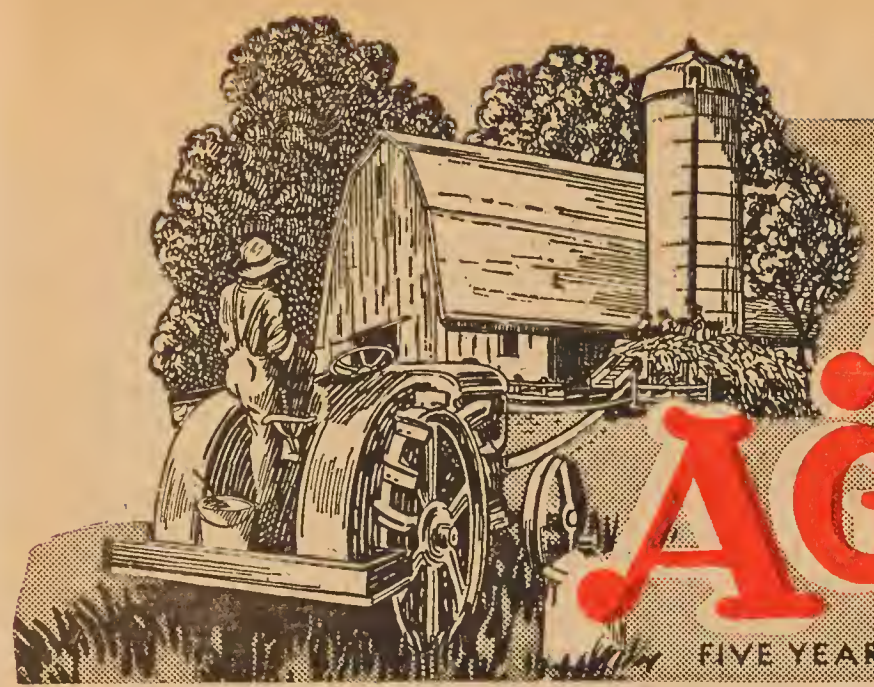
The Tag Tells The Story

The soil feeds the cow and the cow feeds the soil—but on most Northeastern farms neither one does a complete job. Most farmers have to buy some of the feed for their cows. And the manure which the cow returns to the soil does not give the land everything it needs in order to keep on producing. It has to be supplemented with superphosphate.

So the tie-up between dairy feed and superphosphate is a very natural one. Recognizing this, the G.L.F. mills are putting a special tag on some of the dairy feed bags being shipped this month, explaining the use of superphosphate in the stable. The tag tells what superphosphate does and how to use it. One thing the tag does not tell: that the more superphosphate you use, the less feed you have to buy.

G.L.F. Quality
COOPERATIVE G.L.F. EXCHANGE, INC.
Ithaca, New York

DECEMBER 3, 1938



AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

FIVE YEARS FOR $3.00 — THREE YEARS FOR $2.00 — PUBLISHED EVERY OTHER WEEK

California, HERE WE COME!

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST *announces* WINTER TOUR *to* SUNSHINE LAND

HOW WOULD you like to see sunny California in the winter time? How would you like to travel at the lowest possible expense and yet be relieved of all bother and responsibility? If so, plan to go on the next one of *American Agriculturist's* famous tours. This will be the most interesting and the best yet.

On February 25, right at the height of our northern winter, after you haven't seen the warm sun for months and months, we will transport you to the country where it is always June, where the sun shines, the birds sing, and the flowers bloom all the time. We will show you this nation of ours in its greatest contrasts, the bleak and wintry East, the Rockies with their snowwhite blanket, the Northwest in early spring, then on to California and summer.

We will take you across the northern part of this country over the Northern Pacific Railroad, whose route is one of the most scenic and interesting in the world. On the way we will stop off at Grand Coulee Dam (near Spokane), Seattle, and Portland, and we will reach the Golden Gate about March 4. In California we will visit the Golden Gate Exposition on Treasure Island in San Francisco Bay; also, (*Turn to Page* 3)



(Left): Oranges and snow! Stand with our party in the orange groves of sunny California in February, and look at winter on the distant mountains — a Land of Contrasts!

We chose this trip with the Northern Pacific to show you America in its greatest contrasts. Imagine traveling through these mountains (below) when they are blanketed with snow, and then dropping down a couple of days later to a land where the sun always shines.

How would you like to view the gorgeous palms pictured below after months of dreary skies and wintry landscapes here in this northland of ours? Come with us to see them on the tour starting February 25.



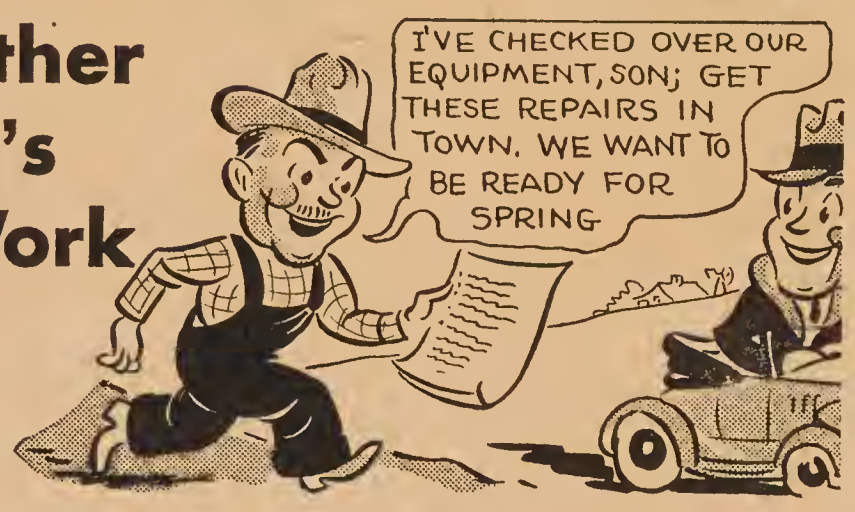


Here is the magic city of Treasure Island in San Francisco Bay, site of the 1939 Golden Gate International Exposition and World's Fair. American Agriculturist tourists will visit this exposition on our trip in February.

The Lengthening Shadow of Government — See Pages 4 and 5.

It's Time to Look Forward

to Another Season's Rush Work



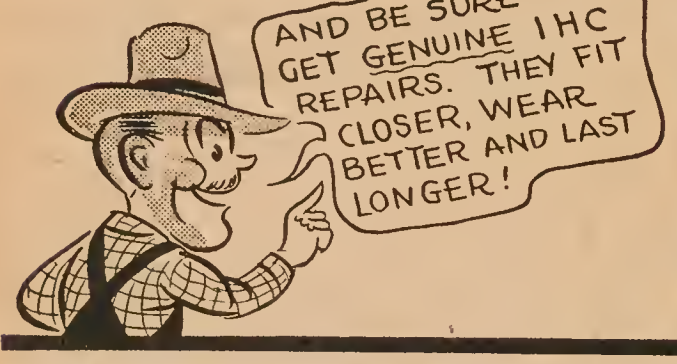
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During the weeks ahead, take advantage of the protection offered you by McCORMICK-DEERING SERVICE. Check your machines while they are idle, and order the *Genuine* IHC Repairs needed to make them as good as new. Or ask the McCormick-Deering dealer to go over each machine for you. He will quickly find the worn or broken parts, and list them—together with any needed mechanical adjustments—for your consideration.

Either way, *now is the time to act to save valuable time next spring.* Protect your investment in McCormick-Deering equipment—buy only *Genuine* IHC Repairs. Your McCormick-Deering dealer is ready to serve you.

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Portland *Greets* *Enthusiastic* GRANGERS

By L. B. SKEFFINGTON

ATTENDANCE and enthusiasm far beyond the expectations of those who planned it marked the National Grange's 72nd annual meeting at Portland, Oregon.

National Master Louis J. Taber characterized the opening of the convention as the most eventful in Grange history, because for the first time 36 states were represented. Only a week previously Grange leaders on the way to Portland had participated in organizing the Montana State Grange. For the first time in 25 years there was a full complement of voting delegates, every state being represented by two votes, husband and wife. Illustrative of the democracy of the Grange, Mrs. I. S. Haase of Trout Creek took her seat as Montana master, accompanied by her husband.

Grangers came here with the remarks of M. L. Wilson, under-secretary of agriculture, ringing in their ears. He accompanied eastern delegates to Elk River, Minn., for dedication of the old farm home of Oliver Hudson Kelley, "Father of the Grange." "What Mount Vernon is to the nation, so the Kelley homestead is to Agriculture, because the Grange had its first office here and it was the first national farm organization."

Albert S. Goss, federal land bank commissioner, in reviewing the growth of the cooperative movement said that a resolution adopted by the National Grange might be credited with starting one of the greatest advances in modern cooperation. "It resulted," he said, "in establishment of such great cooperative enterprises as the Farm Credit Administration and the Rural Electrification Administration."

A Long-Time Job

Goss told the Grange that 25 years ago when he began preaching cooperation he sometimes was called a radical. "Twenty-five years have tempered my thinking, but they have not changed my ideals," he said.

"Twenty-five years ago I thought we could stop the great cataclysm in America by cooperation. Now I know the job is so big that we will have to live with it for several generations to achieve our goal. I am not pessimistic, but realistic. We have made progress, and are making progress."

Goss said that the Scandinavian countries are a demonstration of what cooperation can do. He said they are prosperous and have enjoyed steady prosperity during the past 20 years, while those countries which have scrapped cooperation are in distress.

Code for Coops

"The main elements of cooperation" were defined effectively by J. C. Adams, president of the Spokane Bank for Cooperatives. He said that while various reasons may be attributed for the failure of cooperatives, "if we trace the causes back to their roots we will find neglect of the first fundamental, the planning of a well thought-out program.

"We may not always be able to prevent failures, but we can set up guide posts so that we may not become so interested in the by-paths that we lose sight of the main roads. It is policy that determines control of the cooperative," Adams declared.

Grange and the REA

J. M. Carmody, REA administrator, gave the Grange credit for expediting the work of REA in bringing electricity to the farmer. He said the regular annual appropriation for REA was $40,000,000. Because it is a 10-year program, he explained, the director of the budget was not willing to approve a larger amount. Carmody said that as a result of Grange action at its convention in Harrisburg last year Congress authorized the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to make an additional 100 million dollars available to REA for the current fiscal year.

"Up to Nov. 1 more than 70 million dollars had been allocated," he said, "and only five per cent of our loans have been to private companies, and these where it appeared to be the only way to give service to farmers."

Taber Scores "Isms"

Speaking at the memorial service in connection with the 72nd annual convention of the Grange, National Master Taber called upon the million members of the order "to lead a new crusade to make Democracy function and to erect barriers against the triple evils of Communism, Fascism and Naziism."

The text of Mr. Taber's remarks follow:

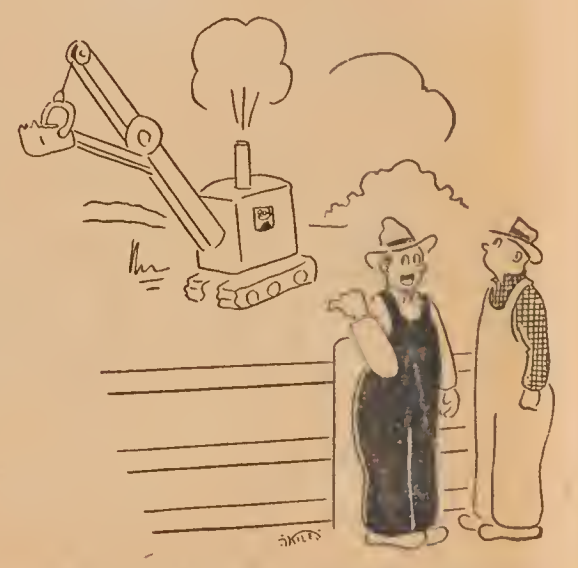
"One of the oldest customs of the Grange is to pause at every annual session, in our Memorial Service, and pay tribute to those who have passed on during the year. Tonight, I want to give heed to our debt of gratitude, not only to Grange workers, but to patriots and pioneers who have built our organization, our agriculture, and our Nation.

"The most priceless blessing of mankind is political and religious freedom, and the right of human personality to develop and grow. We in America are free because other men and other women have had the moral, physical and spiritual courage to defend and create the bulwark of opportunity that we enjoy.

"It is fitting to emphasize freedom in the Northwest. This land and all that there is in it has been hewn from the wilderness by seekers after liberty and opportunity. We should give tribute to those that have gone, but acknowledge the stern challenge of living in an hour like this.

"We of the Grange are proud of the fact that 70 years ago our Order forever banned Communists from membership in our fraternity. At this moment, a double headed monster as repulsive as Communism is abroad in the world and threatens our own land. Just as the Grange had the courage to ban Communists from membership in the beginning, may we today have the courage to be worthy of their sacrifice

(*Continued on Page* 8)



"I think that city fellow's a little too optimistic about his potato crop."

PRICES and News ... *about* Milk Agreement

MILK Marketing Administrator in New York milk shed, Mr. E. M. Harmon, announces October milk price of $1.91 per hundred at the 201-210 mile zone for milk testing 3.5 per cent butterfat. This was 4 cents above September price and less than producers hoped for, but much above price level for nearly everything else which the farmer has for sale this fall.

Under Administrator's office was total for October of 350,326,500 pounds of milk, valued at $7,075,507.

Editorial Slant: The difference between milk prices and feed prices is the most in favor of the dairy farmer that it has been in a long time except for a few months last fall. Milk prices, of course, are not yet high enough, but with general price level so low, and with the attacks on the milk marketing agreement, the big fight is going to be to keep milk prices even as high above the general price level as they were for September and October. The increase in price in September and October milk, due chiefly to the marketing agreement, puts a total of from two to three million dollars into New York producers' pockets that they otherwise would not have.

It seems difficult to understand, therefore, why every producer in the territory is not backing and fighting for this agreement with his every resource. If your enemies prevail, coming milk prices will be right back where they were during the spring and summer of this year.

One important fight has been temporarily won by the dairymen. Jetter Dairy Company, of New York City, brought a legal attack on Administrator Harmon and the milk marketing agreement, charging unfair practices, threats, and interference with the supply of milk of the Jetter Company and others. Federal Judge Frank Cooper of Utica was asked for an injunction against Harmon forbidding him to collect the Jetter Company's share of the milk marketing pool fund for October, and also forbidding the Metropolitan Bargaining Agency and the Dairymen's League from taking any action toward cutting off supply of milk of the Jetter Company. However, when the injunction was finally argued before Judge Cooper on Saturday, November 19, the Judge refused to issue an order restraining the market administrator from collecting the monthly payments. The issue will be tried later, but the Metropolitan Agency issued a statement saying that Judge Cooper's refusal to grant an injunction was "a new milestone in the progress of New York milkshed dairy farmers.

"Judge Cooper made it plain that he was not going to rule on the constitutional question raised by Jetter without trial.

"An important point raised by Jetter was that the Bargaining Agency had been keeping producers informed as to which dealers failed to comply with the regulations, particularly in regard to payments to the market administrator. Judge Cooper said that the Bargaining Agency, the Dairymen's League, the Administrator, or anyone else, has a right to state whether or not a dealer has made proper payments."

You dairymen may rest assured that there will be continued attacks on this marketing agreement until your enemies from both outside and inside—enemies of all dairy progress such as certain milk dealers like Jetter, some politicians and one farm paper,—find out that they cannot break the agreement because you dairymen yourselves are determined to stick to the only chance you have had in years to get a living price for your milk.

California, HERE WE COME!

(*Continued from Page* 1)

Los Angeles, Pasadena, beautiful Riverside, and the world famous Mission Inn.

Ever hear of a place called Hollywood? Want to see where movies are made? Join our tour and we will show you.

Whether you are interested in agriculture or not, if you come with us you will be thrilled by visits to some of California's biggest orange and grapefruit orchards, where you will also see some of the oldest and most successful farmers' cooperative organizations in the country at work.

Coming back by a southern and entirely different route, a visit will be made to the Grand Canyon of Arizona. Here again you will see something to remember all the rest of your days. Other stops and visits will be described in our next issue.

We will get you home again March 18 in time to enjoy our own spring. It sometimes took the California pioneers more than a year to make this journey one way. We will go and return in three weeks, and do it comfortably.

Those who have been on one or more of our *American Agriculturist* tours know what we mean when we say that our folks get the best of everything. We have cooperated with the Northern Pacific Railroad in many other trips, so we know from the testimony of practically every one of our folks who have ever taken one of these trips that the services of the Northern Pacific just cannot be excelled. Like all our other trips, this will be personally conducted. Unless you want to buy some souvenirs on the trip, you can even leave your pocketbook at home. You are relieved of all worry about baggage and other details of traveling. All you have to do is just enjoy yourself.

Write us today for further details and you will be sent, without any obligation on your part, full information regarding cost, with a copy of the complete itinerary. Use either a postcard or the blank which follows. Address your inquiry to E. R. Eastman, Editor of *American Agriculturist,* Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Eastman:

I am interested in your California Winter Tour. Please send me, without any obligation on my part, full information regarding cost of trip, with complete itinerary. *(Write plainly).*

Name .....

Address .....

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, Constructive and Progressive Since 1842. Volume 135, No. 25. Published every other Saturday at 10 North Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—Editorial and Advertising offices at Savings Bank Bldg., Ithaca, N. Y. Advertising Representatives, E. Katz, Special Advertising Agency.—Entered as Second Class Matter, December 3, 1927, at the Post Office at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., under act of March 6, 1879 — Frank E. Gannett, chairman of the Board of Directors; E. R. Eastman, president and editor; Hugh L. Cosline, associate editor; Fred W Ohm, production manager; I. W. Ingalls, advertising manager E. C. Weatherby, secretary and circulation manager; V. E. Grover, subscription manager. Subscription price payable in advance. $1 a year, 3 years for $2, five years for $3. Canadian and Foreign, $2 a year.



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Credit for this belongs mainly to our governmental agencies. But for years, trained Sheffield men have helped to solve the problem of cattle-diseases by aiding thousands of producers to keep their herds healthy.

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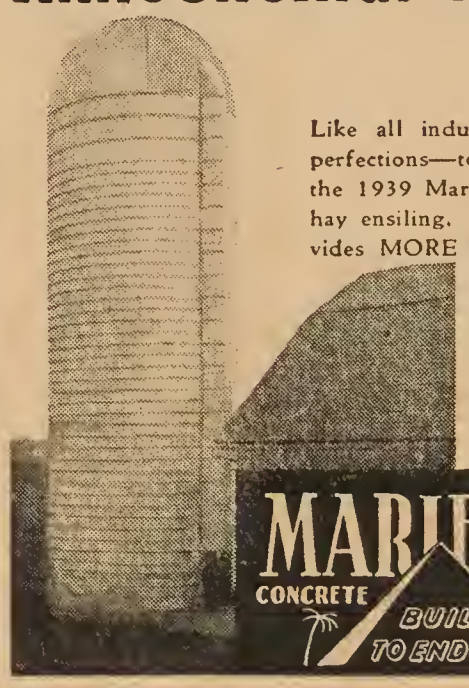
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The Lengthening SHADOW *of* GOVERNMENT



Local, State and Federal Government Expenditures Equal the Total Accountable Income of the Western Half of the United States. How Long Before It Will Engulf All the Rest?

We Must Stop The Great Shadow

AN EDITORIAL

By E. R. EASTMAN

LOOK at "the lengthening shadow of government" so graphically shown here. Then ponder on your future and that of your children to the tenth generation! Unless that shadow can be stopped there is nothing but ruin ahead for all of us. National bankruptcy lies in the path of that advancing shadow. What then?

The statements on these pages come from reliable sources, but if you don't believe them, compare your own old tax bills with what you pay now. Your direct taxes have multiplied many times in a few years. But they tell only a small part of the sad story, for indirect taxes are even worse and are in the costs of everything you buy!

Taxes have slowed down business, thrown millions out of work and brought lack of confidence and fear to all business and industry.

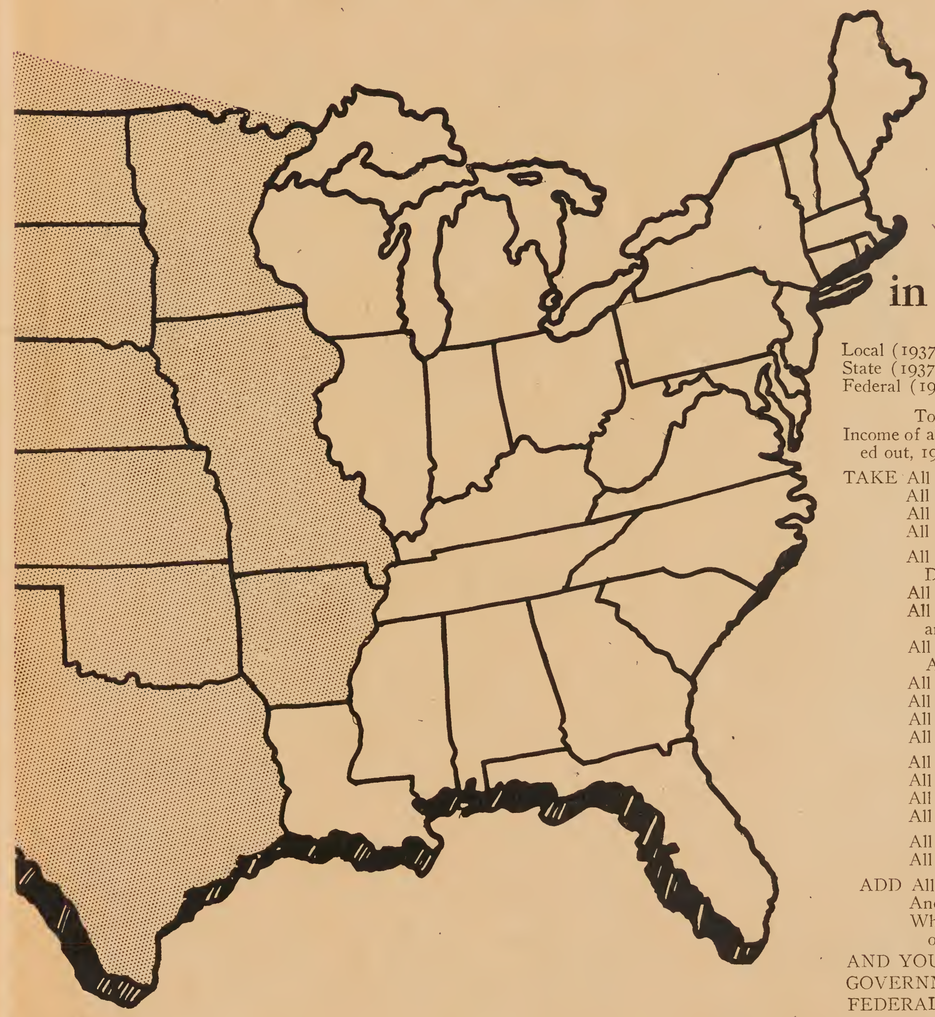
The growing costs of over government are alarming proof that government cannot spend its way out of a depression. They prove perhaps too late that Uncle Sam is no Santa Claus. You are the real Santa Claus and you are also the goat. Every cent the politicians waste, you, Mr. Common Citizen and your children will pay for. "Taxes are always paid in the sweat of every man who labors." What can we do to stop the great shadow?

FIRST—We can stop running to the politicians for help everytime we have the bellyache. We can depend more on ourselves as our fathers did. More than a million men have been added to the government payrolls since 1930 in addition to those on relief. That great army is working hard and sincerely but it is all overhead expense and not income producing. Not even the richest country in the world can long stand so much expense.

SECOND—We can demand of Congress that government stop the great schemes and experiments that cost billions — Remember NRA? It failed, but business and taxpayers are still paying. Remember the first AAA? It failed. Millions of farmers are in revolt against the present AAA. The Wages and Hours Law and other radical labor and social experiments have slowed up all business and are costing more billions.

THIRD—You can reduce taxes by putting relief under local control where it belongs. Everyone wants to help people who honestly need relief. But what of those who get government help who don't deserve it? Relief and subsidy have become the great American Racket. Caring for the poor used to be a local responsibility. Were it so now the relief grafters would soon be cleaned up.

Congress will listen to the people this winter. Will you work with *American Agriculturist* to let Congress know your demands?



Cost of Government in United States

Local (1937)	$6,310,000,000
State (1937)	3,152,000,000
Federal (1937)	8,281,000,000
Total (1937)	$17,743,000,000
Income of all the States blacked out, 1937	$17,607,000,000

TAKE All the Oil of Oklahoma and Texas
All the Gold of California
All the Silver of Nevada
All the Copper of Montana

All the Wheat of Kansas and the Dakotas
All the Corn of Iowa
All the Manufacturing of St. Louis and Kansas City
All the Aluminum Bauxite of Arkansas
All the Dairying of Minnesota
All the Hard Toil of the Nebraskans
All the Coal of Colorado
All the Potatoes of Idaho

All the Ranches of Wyoming
All the Apples of Washington
All the Lumber of Oregon
All the Sugar Beets of Utah

All the Mines of New Mexico
All the Desert Produce of Arizona

ADD All of the Income from these
And to these add the many millions
Which make up the rest of the income of these states —

AND YOU WILL HAVE THE COST OF GOVERNMENT, LOCAL, STATE AND FEDERAL, IN THE UNITED STATES!

Sources:

Citizens Public Expenditure Survey, 49 West 49th Street, New York City.
United States Treasury.
National Industrial Conference Board.
Twentieth Century Fund.
First National Bank of Boston—Dramatization of Federal Expenditures in New England Letter of August 29, 1938.



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Just follow directions. Every needed ingredient is contained in the Sterling Meat Salt Can. The best International Salt is blended with saltpeter, choice spices, flavory brown sugar and distilled liquid smoke from selected hard wood is added in the exactly right proportion.

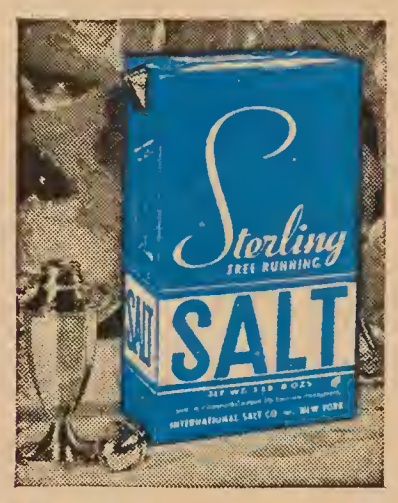
The International Salt Research Laboratory developed this formula to save work for farmers. It has been used successfully for years. Take no chances with your winter's supply of meat—ask your dealer for Sterling Sugar Curing Meat Salt by name. Packed in convenient cans of 2 lbs. 2 oz., or in 10 lb. cans—enough to cure about 100 lbs. of meat.



PREMIUMS INCLUDED. Each 10 lb. can has a coupon entitling you to secure at about half the retail cost two valuable farm tools which you will use constantly during meat curing—a quality butcher knife with carbon steel blade and a bell scraper for removing bristles.

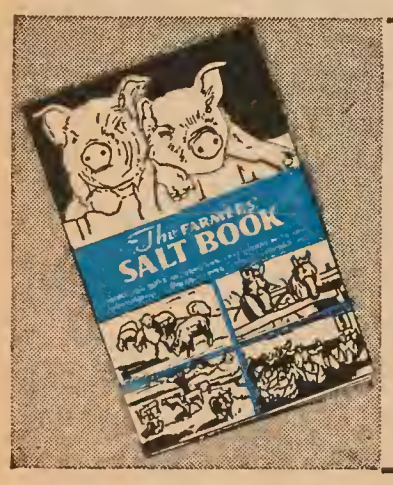


STERLING SEASONING SAVES MONEY. It adds delicious flavor to dishes made from left-overs. Use it for meat stews, meat loaves, sandwich fillings, gravies. It makes delicious sausage. Use it also for roasts, poultry dressings, baked beans, sea foods.



IODIZED AND PLAIN STERLING TABLE SALT. For only 5c you get 1 lb., 8 oz. of Sterling Salt in a package with a handy metal pouring spout. Sterling Salt is highest quality salt, free running, steam-sterilized, packed iodized or plain in a moisture-proofed carton.

FREE 32 PAGE BOOK. Farmers say that this book is invaluable. Has detailed directions for butchering and curing, data on how to increase farm profits by proper use of salt, tells how to feed salt to stock. Write for your free copy of The Farmers' Salt Book.



INTERNATIONAL SALT CO., Inc.
Dept. AA 1238 Scranton, Pa.

Please send a free sample of Sterling Seasoning for Sausage and a copy of "The Farmers' Salt Book" to:

*Name*_____
Print Plainly

Street or R. F. D. No. _____

*City or Town*_____ *State*_____

My dealer is _____

Room at the Top

By ED. W. MITCHELL

THE PRESENT price difference between extra fancy McIntosh and just ordinary apples reminds me of what a wise old man told me when I was a very small boy. That was a good many years ago, but it has never left my mind.

I had asked him what business or profession he would advise me to pursue. I doubtless had in mind being a pirate or a policeman; but his reply was broad enough, and fundamental enough, to serve through the years as my ambitions grew and changed.



Ed. W. Mitchell

He said, "There is always room at the top." That is true. The supply of ordinary men and ordinary products always seems to be greater than the need. "The tops" are always in demand.

To us fruit growers, that means we must grow better apples of the better varieties, and put up a good pack and package. The hope of making a profit from fruit lies there.

For many years I have looked for frosts, storms, bad winters and various other factors to reduce the supply and bring up the price of apples. The supply has been reduced, both of trees and fruit. The price of good apples has gone up. The price of poor ones has always remained low. This year of scarcity is no exception.

Fruit growers face a set of conditions that will test our mettle to the limit. Increasing costs of distribution, static, or decreased purchasing power, tremendous crops of citrus and other competing fruits and vegetables will definitely limit the upward price of apples. Men seeking profitable employment, and the security of farm life, will crowd into our ranks, already full, and maintain producer competition. Only those men who have ability to reach the top will find the success we all strive to achieve.

Winter will soon bring us a bit of leisure in which to figure out what has happened to us this season. It is a profitable way to spend some time. Check the per bushel costs of successful spraying as compared to a job that partly fails. Check the costs of sorting, packing, and the loss on off-grade fruit. See whether spraying well is the cheapest way to grow fruit or not. I think you will find it is.

It costs about 5c to pick, 5c to pack, 5c to haul and handle, 15c for a package; a total of at least 30c to get a bushel of apples from the tree to the truck for storage or market. What margin is there for a profit on cider apples at 7c a bushel, or off-grade stuff at 35c? None. Add to that F.O.B. cost, the trucking, storage, freight and a commission, or a total of 50c or more, and you find no chance of profit in any package that sells for 80c or less.

If there is no possible chance for gain in selling fruit for less than 80c a bushel, why drag down the price for good apples by dumping that stuff on your own market—why grow it at all?

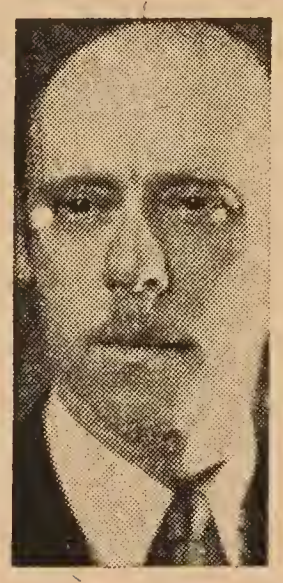
We have from now 'till the first of the year to study and digest the experience of this season. We have all of New Year's Day to make new resolutions. We have from then 'till spring to get set for the next battle. Let's profit more from our experience and go into it fully armed and resolute. We can lick this game if we will.

It is not really necessary to put the whole thing off 'till some future date. It is perfectly possible to go out now and cut down trees of poor and unprofitable varieties, and prune the others to thin the crop. It may even be possible for some of the strong minded members of the business to throw away some poor apples before they cost them further loss. That is a good deal to expect, but some day we may learn to believe our own figures and profit by our own mistakes. We farmers live on hope and a gambling chance, and it is pretty hard to change us.

Garden Works Overtime

By PAUL WORK

THE FIFTH of November and the garden is still at it — better than I thought. When I dug my gladiolus bulbs, I found my dozen sprouting broccoli plants all branched out and a dozen tender shoots on each just ready for Sunday dinner. A couple of anxious twigs had broken out with gleaming yellow flowers. Then, a couple of laggard plants yielded compact heads of Spencerian lettuce, tender and delicate within the spearpointed outer leaves. The real name of it is MATCHLESS and it was offered by Sutton of England years ago.

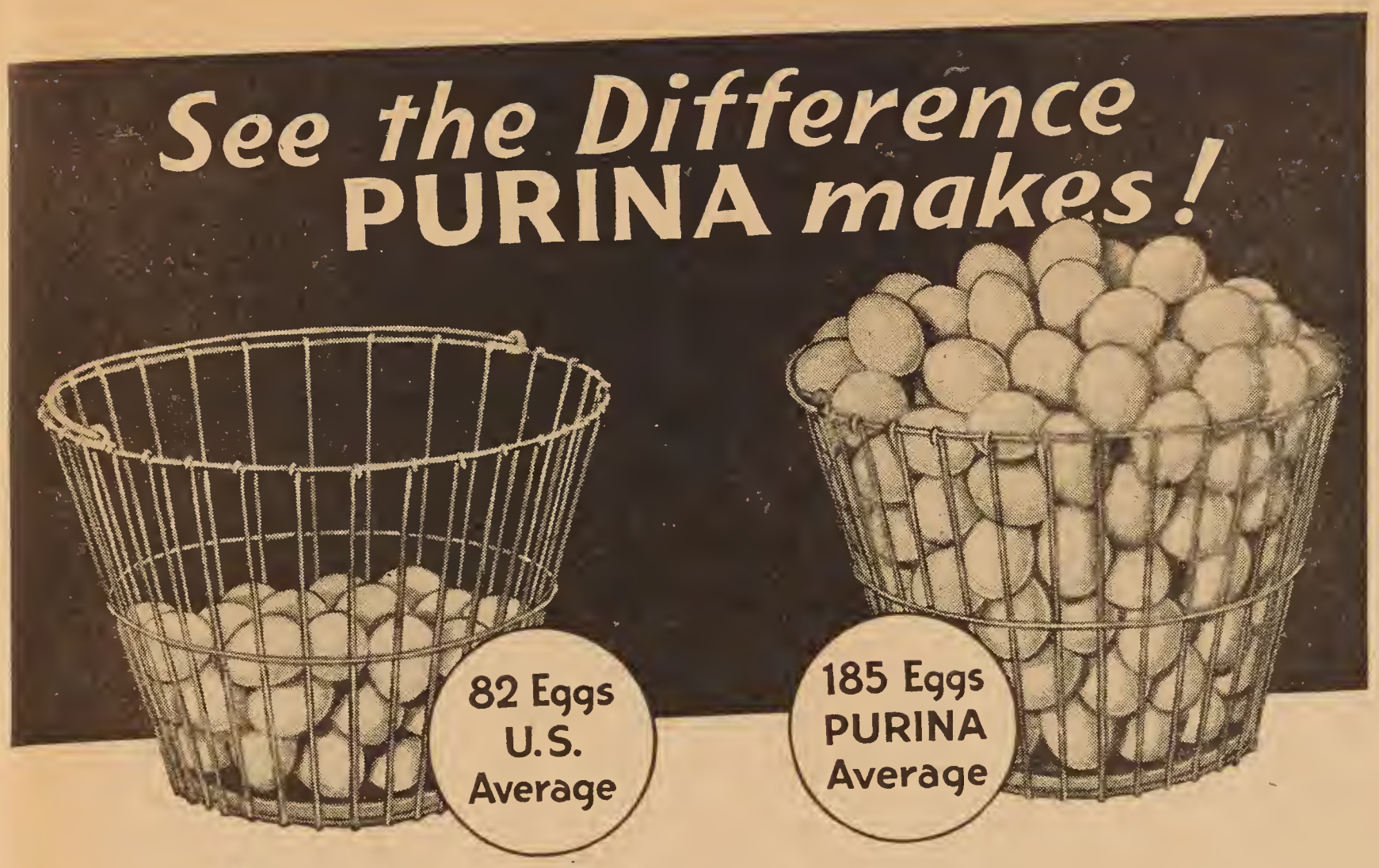


Paul Work

The ten-foot row of chard gave us late summer and early autumn supply, and now it has grown up to furnish another "mess o' greens" for late fall. There are beets and carrots, too and I still found some tasty ground cherries or husk tomatoes to nibble as I filled the basket to take to the house. They seldom survive long enough to get past the garden's edge.

Now that the "glads" are dug, I must take down the pipe posts that supported the wires for tomatoes and pole beans. The corn stalks will be hacked up to plow under, though that may not really be necessary if I follow the plow and lay them in the furrow. The leftovers of the garden furnish quite a mass of humus making material. Then, a big load of manure and a bag of superphosphate for the 50x50 plot—that's about a sixteenth of an acre. The soil has certainly come up under seven or eight years of this treatment which is really not lavish for a garden spot. After all, no part of the farm yields more living per acre than the garden—and that goes for fairly intensive farming, too.

The fall care for the garden is a good bet. No plea that the master of the team or tractor is too busy. And, then a harrow or rake will make a patch of it ready for earliest planting on very short order next Spring.



Half a Million Hens tell the Story!

THE AVERAGE egg production per hen, according to the U. S. Department of Agriculture, is 82 eggs per year. That's for all hens, the country over. Last year Purina Mills added up the records on more than half a million Purina-fed hens and found that the average egg production was 185 eggs per hen.

Now that's a big difference — 185 eggs against 82 eggs. Most poultry raisers are getting far more than 82 eggs per hen, but the thing to be sure of, is that you're getting *all* the eggs your hens are capable of producing. Purina Laying Chows are built to bring out of your birds all the eggs that breeding put into them. If you have your own grain, Purina Lay Chow is the feed to use with your grain. If you follow the complete plan of feeding, then you'll want Purina Layena, the complete all-in-one laying feed.

See your Purina dealer today about these money-making feeds. Also ask him about the special free Layena egg carton offer.

PURINA MILLS
Buffalo • St. Johnsbury





DO YOU ever go fishing? I do. I work like sixty at our mills making the best Chows and cereals that laboratory and machinery can produce. Then, too, I have some farms. I know something about raising wheat, corn, oats, hogs, and livestock. As an avocation, I'm interested in training our boys and girls for tomorrow's responsibilities. But sporting blood runs in my veins. I love to fish! So this is a column about fish.

Do you have a fish pond or lake on your place? If so, you'll be interested in some experiments at the Alabama Polytechnic Institute, Auburn, Alabama, carried on by Mr. H. S. Swingle, who decided that there was something wrong with fishing in Alabama. The fishing in the rivers and streams and the big lakes was good but the fishing in the small lakes and ponds was poor. "What was wrong?" he asked. "Why shouldn't these lakes, ranging from one acre up to ten acres, yield more fish?"

Mr. Swingle wanted the answer. He discovered some startling facts which should be the most obvious: Fish absolutely must eat! Many persons seem to think that the way to grow fish is to put them in the water, and with plenty of water they will thrive! This is no more true than to suppose that so long as pigs have plenty of air, they will grow fat.

"Some people think," said Mr. Swingle, "that the way to increase the number of fish is to restock the pond. Just keep on putting in more and more fish. That's no more sensible than leading more and more pigs to an empty trough."

Mr. Swingle's experiments proved that an acre of water will support a certain number of *pounds* of fish. "People should forget the number of fish, and think of the number of pounds," Mr. Swingle said. "An acre of water that can support 100 pounds of fish can contain 100 fish, 200 fish, 400 fish. But the 100 fish will weigh one pound each; the 200 fish will weigh one-half pound each; the 400 fish will weigh one-quarter pound each. In other words, when you increase the number of fish, you decrease the weight of each fish; because there is only enough food in the water to support a given number of POUNDS of fish."

Mr. Swingle, with his "fish sense" which must be akin to "horse sense," added, "We went back to the farmer and his pigs. What does the farmer do when he wants to fatten a pig? He feeds him. All right, we said; we'll feed the fish and thus fatten them, get them big enough to be caught.

"First we found that the best food for fish in fresh water ponds is a plant so small that it can be seen only under the microscope; the fish themselves eat it, and tadpoles and minnows live on it and in turn are eaten by the fish. Unfortunately we couldn't grow this plant in the laboratory. It looked like all our work had been wasted; then once more we went back to the farmer. He had to fertilize his land when he wanted to increase his crops. So we decided to fertilize our ponds, thus increasing the growth of the microscopic plant, giving the fish more food and fattening them.

"We have found that unfertilized ponds will produce 100 to 150 pounds of fish per acre, while properly fertilized ponds have produced as high as 580 pounds of fish per acre of water."

Write me or Mr. H. S. Swingle if you want more details on the formula for the fertilizer. Go fishing occasionally—feed 'em, and get the thrill of pulling in a big one.

Daringly yours,
WM. H. DANFORTH
Chairman of the Board
RALSTON PURINA COMPANY
Executive Offices
898 Checkerboard Square, St. Louis, Mo.

Farm Bureau Federation Highlights

BY H. L. COSLINE

IN HIS closing remarks at the 23rd Annual Meeting of the New York Farm Bureau Federation, President Herbert King observed that this year's meeting was one of the most successful which he had ever attended. That seemed to be the general impression of those who gathered at the Hotel Statler in Buffalo.

There were no changes in officers. Elected to succeed themselves were: Herbert King of Trumansburg, president; Warren Hawley, Jr., of Batavia, first vice-president; Earl B. Clark of North Norwich, second vice-president; B. L. Johnson of Evans Mills, treasurer; Harold Simonson of Glen Head, Long Island, director for four years.

As voting delegates for the annual convention of the American Farm Bureau Federation were: Herbert King, L. Husted Myers, Jr., Selkirk; Harold Simonson, and Clayton White, Stow; with Chester DuMond, Ulster Park, alternate.

Resolutions

Clayton White, chairman of the Resolutions Committee, presented a lengthy report which, with one exception, received favorable action. Among the resolutions were those favoring:

A special congressional committee to study price levels and to propose effective methods of making the general price level more stable.

Research in extension.

A speeding up of the building of secondary roads for farms, snow removal by the state, and purchases of highway rights-of-way by the state; and the restoring of state aid to towns for highways as it was in 1930.

Urging establishment of a regional laboratory at Cornell for the study of the use of farm products in industry.

Legislation to require fertilizer manufacturers to state the percentages of minor elements where advertised, the sources and amounts of nitrogen carriers, and whether the residue of the fertilizer is acid, basic or neutral.

Continuing the Rogers-Allen law in its present form.

The branding and slaughter by the state of cows rejected for mastitis, and payment of state indemnities for them.

An increase in the state appropriation for re-testing accredited herds from $450,000 to $575,000 in order to allow for annual re-tests.

A $2,000,000 state appropriation for 1939 and 1940 to pay indemnities for Bang reactors.

Changes in the law to enable the state to give better checks on butterfat testing of milk.

More flexibility both at Cornell and Geneva as to the use of funds to enable them quickly to study emergency problems.

Continuing railroads under private operation. A conference between farm organization heads and railroad officials in New York State to study mutual problems.

Licensing of trucks and trailers used only on farms, but which use roads to get from one part of the farm to another, without cost or nominal fee. A reduction of one-half the fee for licenses on farm trucks of less than 3,000 lbs., and legislation to permit purchase on April 1 for ¾ of the annual fee.

Adequate excise taxes on imports of fats, eggs and starches.

The only resolution that failed to pass was the one favoring the St. Lawrence waterway. While not recommended by the committee, this was reported by them for discussion and action. The vote was small, many feeling that they knew too little about it to vote. Action is being taken to furnish information to counties so that they can study this problem before the next annual meeting.

Master Farmers Present

It is always interesting at any statewide meeting to note the large attendance of Master Farmers. Present were the following: Thomas McKeary, Erie County; Daniel Dean, Tioga; W. A. Dean, Columbia; John Silsby, Niagara; George LaMont, Orleans; J. D. Ameele, Wayne; George Morse, Wayne; Harold Simonson, Nassau; Earl Clark, Chenango; George Torrey, Genesee; Herbert Hodnett, Allegany; Carl Mott, Tompkins; Thomas Marks, Niagara; Robert Call, Genesee; Gilbert Prole, Genesee; Harley Stafford, Clinton; J. L. Salisbury, Ontario, and Henry Marquart, Erie.

One of the most interesting sessions was the Thursday luncheon. Dr. Frank Pearson summed up the business outlook as follows: Forty per cent of the nation's physical effort goes to produce food, fifteen per cent to produce clothing, fifteen per cent to produce automobiles, and thirty per cent to construct buildings. Our total food supply from year to year is relatively stable. The clothing business has its ups and downs, in about two-year cycles. The auto industry has a cycle of about forty months, and the building industry a cycle of about eighteen years. Putting all of these together, Dr. Pearson anticipates an improvement in business which will probably reach its peak in the fall of 1939. The height of this peak depends on many circumstances, but as we interpreted his remarks, it appears that the peak may not reach the high point in 1939.

Stable Price Level Desirable

Fred Sexauer, president of Dairymen's League, stated that prices of farm products are about 40 per cent higher than they were at the low point of the depression. 75 per cent of this increase he attributed to government action which decreased the gold content of the dollar. 25 per cent of the increase he attributed to all other government activities, including soil conservation, crop control, government purchase for relief, and marketing agreements. Said Mr. Sexauer: "We must choose between a managed currency and a managed economy. We can't have good business with a low price level. While farmers have had a 40 per cent increase from the low level, they need a 100 per cent increase from that level."

Dr. W. I. Myers of Cornell spoke extemporaneously, and presented as fine a philosophy and program for agriculture as we ever heard. He pointed out that certain problems can best be solved by individual farmers; others by groups of farmers cooperating together; still others by government action; and some by cooperation between two or more of these agencies. Said he:

"Government action to meet a problem should not limit the opportunity of the family to adapt itself to local situations. Neither should government action handicap efficient cooperatives in rendering necessary service. Government action will be most effective in helping farmers who help themselves as individuals and through cooperatives. Government agencies can help to further research and education to provide a fair and reasonably stable price level, can foster agricultural conservation and land use, can assist in giving credit to farmers on as favorable terms as enjoyed by other groups, and can help in providing marketing agreements. Through ability and some luck we have had leadership in this area to meet the emergencies as they arose without losing sight of long-term programs."

A Good Place to Live

H. E. Babcock, author of Kernels, Screenings and Chaff, put in a plea for appreciating and enjoying the advantages which we have. Said he:

"We have the radio, bringing right into our own homes the best programs in the world, television is just around the corner, locker plant refrigeration will be here shortly, and putting farm machinery on tires has taken a good deal of the backaches out of farm work. Added to all of this, we have a degree of isolation which city folks envy. Let's not set our sights so high toward a government-sponsored Utopia that we are unable to enjoy the blessings we have."

Milk Marketing

Milk Administrator Harmon stated that 99 per cent of the job of administrating the milk order is an educational task. Said he: "The marketing plan will fail unless it is understood. Neither State or Federal governments were anxious to become involved in the situation, and will get out of it at any time the producers demonstrate that they can handle it." Mr. Harmon reiterated that he is not a Czar — that he is merely an administrator who enforces the order, and said he: "The rules *must* be followed until they are changed."

President's Annual Report

In his annual report, President King stressed: Research and education; the burden of taxation; roads; distribution of farm products; unionization of farm labor; rural health, and managed currency. Mr. King pointed out that this last subject is most important of all. It is not a cure-all, but it is a duty of Congress to study the problem of a stable price level. It can be done.

WGY Farm PROGRAMS

MONDAY, DECEMBER 5
12:35—"More Light on Growing the Christmas Tree," Prof. F. E. Carlson.
12:45—(Parents' Court), "Shall We Adopt a Child?" Dr. R. W. Frederick.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 6
12:35—"Making Dark Days Bright in the Poultry House," H. T. Huekle.
12:45—"Preparing to Catch the Christmas Spirit," Laura Wing.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 7
12:35—(Farm Electrification Mailbag), "Keeping the Chicks Warm," Ed W. Mitchell.
12:45—(Countryside Talk), Jared Van Wagenen, Jr.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 8
12:35—"Some Milk Superstitions," J. H. Frandsen.
12:45—"Soil, Water and Flood," A. C. Watson.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 9
12:35—"This Year's Harvest," Ray Huey.
12:45—(Women's Corner), Mrs. Marjorie Planty.
8:30—WGY Farm Forum.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 10
12:35—(WGY 4-H Fellowship), "4-H Clubs and Community Service," Mrs. Walter McKee.
12:45—"A Stop-over Point for Milk," I. N. Bartlett.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 12
12:35—"Care of Mechanical Household Equipment," H. S. Pringle.
12:45—"The Great Fire of 1911," Dr. A. C. Flick.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 13
12:35—"Protecting Your Hens from Drafts," H. B. Little.
12:45—"Homemade Christmas Candies," Frances Akin.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 14
12:35—(Farm Electrification Mailbag), "Keeping Things in Running Order," Ed W. Mitchell.
12:45—(Countryside Talk), Prof. H. W. Thompson.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 15
12:35—"The Country Store," Ray F. Pollard.
12:45—"Farm Credit," Pete Ham.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 16
12:35—"Introducing N. Y. State Produce to Consumers," Foster Potter.
12:45—(Women's Corner).
8:30—WGY Farm Forum.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 17
12:35—(WGY 4-H Fellowship), "4-H Club Work," Peter Van Alstyne and J. B. Draffin, Jr., Columbia County 4-H Club Members.
12:45—"Our International Neighbors," (Otsego Pomona Grange).
12:55—Grange News, Mrs. Florence C. Pickett.

Home Bureau Federation Holds 19th Annual Meeting

By MABEL HEBEL.

FROM every corner of New York State to Buffalo came Home Bureau members and friends for the 19th annual meeting of New York State Federation of Home Bureaus, Nov. 16-19. Their program for the three-day meeting was alive with interesting talks related to the main theme of the convention, "Our Changing World," and demonstrated again the progressive spirit of this organization.

Modern trends in education were discussed by Chancellor Capen of the University of Buffalo and by Professor H. R. Anderson of the Department of Education of Cornell University. Dr. Marvin Israel of Buffalo talked on health in the light of modern medical knowledge. Dr. Israel cautioned his audience against being influenced by patent medicine advertisements, and said that unfortunately thousands of people today get all their medical ideas from the radio, and that very often these ideas are absolutely contrary to medical truth.

Vermont Woman Wins Speaking Contest

"Better Schools for Rural America" was the topic of this year's Northeastern Regional Speaking Contest of the Associated Women of A.F.B.F., won by Mrs. Frank J. Whitcomb, of Springfield, Vermont. Taking part in the contest were women from six different States — Connecticut, Maryland, New York, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and Vermont.

Home Bureau Exhibits

Several interesting exhibits called attention at the meeting to important Home Bureau projects. There was a "home bureau library", a handicrafts exhibit, while another exhibit which attracted attention was a display of scrap books of 12 counties which entered the Home Bureau publicity contest. Prizes for the most effective Home Bureau publicity were awarded by three judges to the following counties: Chemung County, for best publicity for any county home bureau; Saratoga County, for best publicity for a county and its local units as a group; Ulster County, for best publicity for any one home bureau project; and the Pittsford unit, Monroe County, for the best publicity for any home bureau unit.

Mrs. Wagenblass New President

New officers elected for the coming year were: State President, Mrs. H. M. Wagenblass of Warsaw, to succeed Mrs. Evalyn B. Gatchell of North Rose; 2nd Vice-President, Mrs. Wentworth Fay of Malone; Western District Chairman, Mrs. Mott Whittleton of East Rochester; and Northern District Chairman, Mrs. W. I. Thomson of Holland Patent.

Portland Greets Enthusiastic Grangers

(*Continued from Page 2*)

by dedicating our lives not only against Communism, but against Naziisms and Fascisms that are threats to freedom and liberty.

"Hitler, by his recent acts, is placing himself and his philosophy without the pale of civilization. Not since the Neros of Rome has the world witnessed such Pagan disregard for the spiritual ideals of Christianity than we are recently witnessing across the Seas. No Christian should hate any human being in whom there is a spark of the Divine. We must arouse the American people to a new sense of the dangers that threaten our liberty and progress because of importation of Nazi ideals in America.

"May the Grange lead a new crusade to make Democracy function on the one hand and to erect barriers on the other, against the triple evils of Communism, Fascism, Naziism from across the Sea.

"May we reproclaim our firm belief that freedom and opportunity and the right to enjoy a fuller life are absolutely dependent upon the preservation of our American ideals of religious and political freedom, the right of minorities, and the priceless right to develop human personality."

Unfair Milk Indictments

EVERYONE interested in the milk industry was startled middle of November when announcement was made that Federal government had indicted 97 officials and organizations in Chicago Milk shed for violating anti-trust laws in the milk and ice cream industry.

Included in indictments were Chicago city officials, business executives, labor leaders, and 14 firms and associations. Twenty men and twenty groups were accused in the ice cream complaint.

Charges are that these individuals and firms conspired to fix prices, suppress independent competition, and control supply of milk delivered in Chicago.

Indicted also were Dr. Herman N. Bundeson, nationally known president of Chicago Board of Health, with two of his assistants; Captain Daniel Gilbert, official in Illinois State Attorney's office; Dr. Leland Spencer of Cornell University, who served as a milk arbitrator in a milk marketing dispute; W. A. Wentworth of New York City, another arbitrator; and officials of the Pure Milk Association, a farmers' cooperative bargaining agency representing 12,000 dairy farmers in Chicago milk shed. Also under indictment are milk wagon drivers and labor union officials.

Editorial Slant: No one expects that the indictments will amount to much so far as actual convictions are concerned, but the investigation and indictments will have the same disastrous effect upon the consumption of milk and ice cream as such investigations always have had in the past. Moreover, such prosecutions often become persecutions, because they reflect upon the characters of honest men trying to do an honest job. Take Dr. Bundeson, for instance, a man with an international reputation as a health officer, famous for improving the quality of milk sold in his city. Take the Pure Milk Association, an organization of farmers trying to maintain milk prices that would keep all producers in the district from starving to death. Officials are indicted for just that—a conspiracy to maintain living prices. The unfairness of this situation may be measured when we know the lengths to which another department of Federal government goes in defending and protecting radical labor union activities. Apparently it makes a difference to our present government whether it is farmers or labor union men who are involved.

Take the case of Dr. Leland Spencer, who thousands of our dairy farmers here in the Northeast know and love, a man with character absolutely above reproach. We asked for and received a statement from Dr. Spencer, which is printed in a box on this page. It explains itself. Here is a man who, because he was known to be fair and impartial, was called upon by both sides of the milk industry to help arbitrate a dispute. He did, and for his pains he is now indicted. It is easy to be seen what will happen next time when business calls upon professional, impartial experts to settle disputes. They will not care nor dare to accept.

Dr. Spencer's Statement

To Whom It May Concern:

News has just reached me, through the Associated Press, that I am one of a large number of persons indicted by a Federal Grand Jury that has been investigating the dairy industry in the Chicago area. I was aware that such an investigation was in progress, but had not the slightest idea until now that I was concerned with it in any respect.

My only contact with the milk industry of Chicago has been in the capacity of arbitrator. A year or two ago I was called in to act on an arbitration board to determine a fair price for milk. One arbitrator was selected by the dealers, and one by the producers. I was chosen by those two persons as the third member of the arbitration board. Evidently a copy of the arbitration award fell into the hands of the federal investigators, and we have been drawn into the court proceedings for that reason. I assumed at the time, and am still of the opinion, that I was performing a public service as a technical expert and a disinterested party.

Previous announcements have explained that the United States Department of Justice is seeking to determine whether there is any restraint of trade or other violation of the federal anti-trust laws in the sale and distribution of milk in the Chicago area. It would seem that my part in this investigation, if any, should properly have been that of an expert witness rather than as one of the defendants.

(Signed) Leland Spencer.

November Milk Prices

Milk Administrator Harmon has announced a uniform price of $1.91 for 3.5 October milk in the 201-210 mile zone. This is an increase of 4c over the September price.

Class prices on which uniform price is based are: Class 1, $2.45; Class 2-A, $1.75; Class 2-B, $1.35; Class 3-A, $1.25; Class 3-B, $1.136; Class 3-C, $1.036; Class 3-D, $1.011; Class 4-A, $.936; Class 4-B, $.922.

Dairymen's League announces an *average net pool* price for October of $1.87. This includes an average plus differential of 6c, which varies according to locality and differentials earned by individual producer. The price does not include Grade A premiums. Grade A producers delivering to essential Grade A plants will receive 55 per cent of the Grade A premium earned.

Sheffield Farms have announced that the October price for 3.5 milk in the 201-210 mile zone is $1.87.

State Trademark

A STATE law, passed in 1938, authorizes the use of the official New York State trade mark on farm products that meet the requirements. This label is being placed on several million containers of apples and potatoes. Consumers may buy with confidence products in containers bearing these labels.

The labels bear the words "Empire State", are red and blue in color, and carry the words "Top U. S. No. 1 Quality". Products must be officially inspected by the N. Y. S. Department of Agriculture & Markets before they can carry this label.

This should go a long way toward building up consumer confidence in New York State products.

Train Country Ministers in the Country

IT IS ANNOUNCED officially that Auburn Theological Seminary, located at Auburn, New York, which educates ministers for rural churches, is moving the institution soon from Auburn, because it does not have enough students. It is reported that its directors are considering moving to New York City.

American Agriculturist respectfully but emphatically adds its protest to that of the New York State Farm Bureau Federation and other agencies to this absurd move. We can think of no place less suited to the training of rural ministers than one of our great cities. Those rural churches that have served and are continuing to serve their people are doing so because their ministers know, understand and love rural life and country folks, and are able to bring their church close to the everyday affairs of their people.

We suggest that the Auburn Theological Seminary, instead of being moved to New York City, should move a short distance only down Lake Cayuga to Cornell University, where for many years the New York State College of Agriculture has cooperated with rural churches by giving general and specialized courses designed to train ministers for rural work. With the million dollars assets which Auburn Theological Seminary is reported to have at its command, it could establish on the Cornell campus educational opportunities for ministers preparing for rural service, unexcelled by any other institution in the world. Such a move would enable the Auburn Seminary to continue its splendid record of many years in the education of religious leaders for service to rural people. New York City presents no such opportunity.

If you agree with this thought, we suggest that churches, granges, and individuals write their views to President Paul Heath, at Auburn, New York.

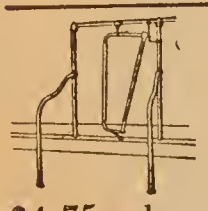
MAPLE CITY BARN EQUIPMENT

FOR POULTRYMAN AND FARMER



Fresh Air Is Free

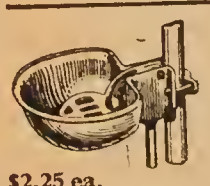
Use it and have healthy farm animals. Maple City Ventilators are easy to install. They remove foul air—and the cost of Maple City Ventilators is low. Ask us for prices.



MAPLE CITY STALLS

are built for cow safety and comfort. They will make your herd produce more milk. Stalls can be furnished with any type stanchion desired. We also furnish arch and lever type stalls. Other stalls to suit every purpose. Send for circular showing our complete line of barn furniture.

$4.75 and up Less Stanchion



WATER BOWLS

Maple City Automatic Water Bowls pay the cost of installation each year they are used. The No. 010 Maple City Water Bowl shown is an economy value at $2.25 each.

$2.25 ea.

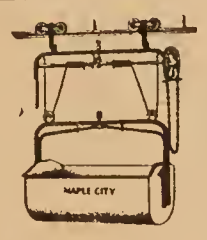
NO. 10W IS THE STANCHION FOR PRICE AND WEAR



Our 10W Maple City Stanchion is the buy for the dairyman who wants a good stanchion at a low price. The 10W has a smooth hardwood lining and all parts are malleable iron or steel. This stanchion will give years of service as there is no complicated or delicate mechanism to get out of order. Weight 18½ lbs Price 2.50 each, wood lined.

Litter Carriers Will Lighten Your Labor

Cleaning stables is a disagreeable job at best. But with Maple City Litter Carriers the work is easy and you save a lot of time. You'll be surprised at the low cost of this equipment.



Send for Illustrated Circular and Price

MURRAY CO. HONESDALE, PENNA.



The ANTISEPTIC Ointment for healing TENDER TISSUES

SORE TEATS, inflamed or caked udders call for the very best of healing, soothing aids. Choose Bag Balm because it now includes a sure-fire stopper of infectious germs. Modern science has won its battle to make this dependable ointment completely ANTISEPTIC. Bag Balm costs no more, often less. Use it for all the injuries and congested conditions of tender udder tissues where an ointment is indicated. It is an unbeatable ointment, too, for all farm healing. CAUTION—be sure you get genuine BAG BALM. Many imitations have similar name and package, but only Bag Balm can deliver the quick, dependable, soothing, softening results you need. Clean to use; will not taint the milk. Big 10-ounce package only 60¢, at all dealers.

DAIRY ASSOCIATION CO., INC.
Dept. 12-A, Lyndonville, Vt.

BAG BALM



FREE SAMPLE

A generous one-oz. facsimile package sample is yours on request. Simply send 4c stamps to cover packing and postage.

Scientifically Correct BAG BALM DILATORS



For the safe correction of internal teat injuries, scabs, hard milkers, etc., use only scientific, correctly-shaped Bag Balm Dilators. When loss of the quarter is threatened it is poor economy to use cheap, inferior dilators. Designed to hold milk duct in natural shape while healing; molded of non-breakable ivory-like plastic, cannot absorb or carry pus infection. Fluted shaft carries in healing, antiseptic Bag Balm. Will not over-stretch or slip out. 25 in ointment, 60¢ at dealers or postpaid.

CATTLE

A PUREBRED JERSEY—O, THANKS, DADDY!



WHAT? Give a calf for Christmas? Mighty good idea, when you think it over. Hundreds of money-making dairy herds were founded that way—a capable youngster and a purebred Jersey.

Your Neighborhood Jersey breeder can help you find the right calf to give. Write to The Club for the names of Jersey breeders in your state who have registered stock to sell. Also, ask for JERSEY FACTS—it's a condensed history, full of pictures, of the little cow with big records: 30,351 officially tested Jerseys averaged 9,904 pounds of 5.37% milk, 486 pounds butterfat.

"For Love or Money—Breed Jerseys."

American Jersey Cattle Club
A NATIONAL ORGANIZATION OF JERSEY BREEDERS
324-G W. 23rd ST., NEW YORK, N. Y.

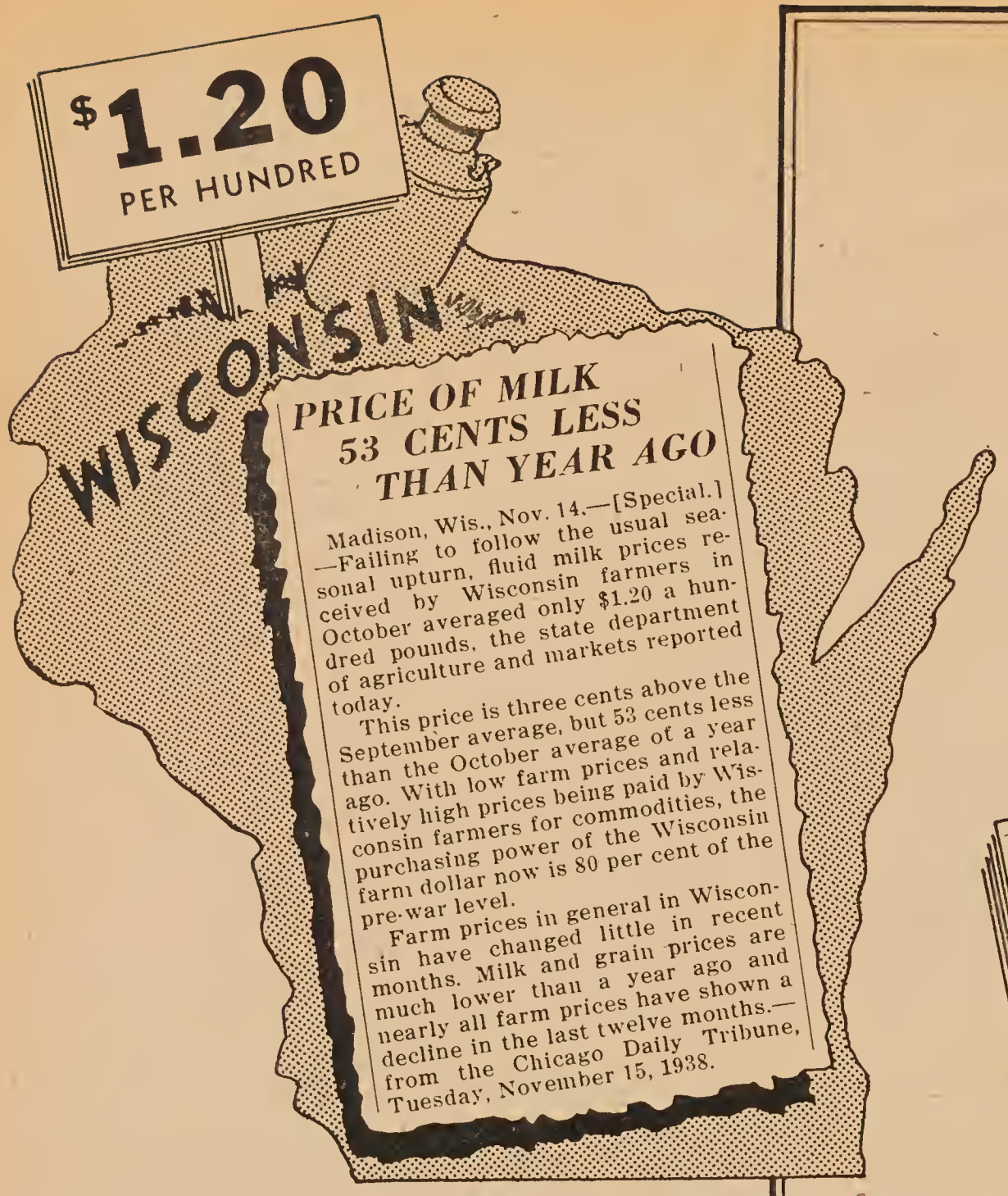
100th Earlville Sale

Heated pavilion, Earlville, Madison County, N. Y. More than one-half are from Bang Approved herds, and can go into any state, including Pennsylvania; all are negative to blood test; mastitis charts with all milking animals, and all are vaccinated for shipping fever.

December 7 Starting at Noon 50 All-Star Animals
Grand Champion show animals, 4% fat testers, cows with 116-lbs. milk in a day; several sons of high record cows.

December 8 starting at 10 a. m. 115 HEAD
many just fresh or right ready; featuring first, second and third calf heifers, from leading herds — lots of breeding and production records.
10 BULLS ALL HIGHLY BRED, READY FOR SERVICE.
Write for more details; don't miss this event — the only 100th sale ever held in any sale series of breed cattle in the world.

R. AUSTIN BACKUS,
Sales Manager, MEXICO, N. Y.





What

UNITED ACTION

has done for New York Dairy Farmers

United Action *will hold these gains for New York State farmers*

Wisconsin, one of the leading dairy states in the Union, paid its farmers $1.20 for October milk—71c less per hundred pounds than the $1.91 received by New York State dairy farmers who ship to the Metropolitan market. And the Wisconsin price was 3c higher for October than for September.

Behind these revealing figures stands a story of **united** and successful effort on the part of New York State farmers. For the first time the farmers of this State have had control of their own milk. Today New York State farmers are battling to hold their ranks together—battling to keep the prices up.

We farmers of the Metropolitan Co-operative Milk Producers Bargaining Agency print the above facts—not with any thought of boasting—but with deep feeling for farmers everywhere who have not yet learned what **united** action can gain for them. We print them, too, as a warning to our fellow farmers in the New York milk-shed. For to hold what we have gained we must refuse to be divided—we must refuse to listen to any propaganda our enemies put out.

The facts speak for themselves. By **united** effort we are on our way toward **a living price for milk.** By **united** effort we are gaining control of our own milk check. Let's not give it up. **Hold fast to your co-operative and support united action.** For at last you are beginning to get results.

Published by the Thousands of Farmers Whose Co-operatives Constitute the Metropolitan Co-operative Milk Producers Bargaining Agency

The 50 Year Fight for a Living Price for Milk!

Here's why distressed farmers formed the Dairymen's League

The 50-year fight waged by farmers in the New York Milk Shed to secure A LIVING PRICE FOR MILK covers what might be called the "dark age" in the dairy farming history of America. It is filled with examples of autocratic oppression—the story of high-handed tactics of milk dealers and milk brokers and their allies . . It is a story of helpless farmers ground and crushed into near-poverty by a self-interested Anti-Farm Gang.

These Men Refused To Be Licked

But it is, also, a story with a brighter side. A story of dauntless heroism on the part of dairy farmers . . . a story of men who refused to be licked . . . who came out of every battle a little wiser and a little stronger and a little readier for the next one. It is a story of farmers learning how to organize. A story of how farmers at last learned the lesson that in order to gain their rights against a united dealer opposition, they themselves must unite.

56 Years Ago— First Organization Tried

Fifty-six years ago dairy farmers first tried to organize and to negotiate prices. Dealers enlarged the milk shed always forcing prices still lower. From that day on, it has been a bitter feud every step of the way, with dealers in control of the farmer's milk and milk check most of the time. Dealers had their machinery of opposition well-oiled and running smoothly. Over and over they used the same old trick of "divide and rule."

But the movement for organization grew strong in the hearts of the farmers. By 1900 it reached the proportions of a Five-State organization—a group that did dare to lock horns with the dealers. That haste was both useless and fatal. The Five-State organization was crushed. But it did last—under two different names—until 1907.

1907— Dairymen's League, Inc., Started

By then, farmers realized that a territory-wide organization was their only hope of winning a living price for milk. The groundwork for such an organization was started by the Wallkill River Grange. It was called the DAIRYMEN'S LEAGUE INC., and it was entirely a producers' bargaining organization.

1916— League Farmers Strike For A Living Price For Milk

This new organization, with the experience of the Five-State group fresh in its mind, felt its way along more slowly. Not until 1916—when it had 10,000 members—did it feel strong enough to offer serious opposition to dealers. Then, in a crushing 11-day strike, it brought the dealers to their knees, wrested from them the first price concession they had granted to farmers in 44 years.

That strike was a turning point in the long battle for a living price for milk. Above all, it proved to everybody that the DAIRYMEN'S LEAGUE was every dairy farmer's friend . . a force to be reckoned with. New members rushed to join up. By 1917, more than 42,000 were on the rolls.

1917 War, Prices Up Then Down. League Blamed

Then came the war. Prices shot up. For a short period, farmers actually got A LIVING PRICE for milk. But it was an artificial price, based on the war-time need for canned milk in the military camps and overseas.

When the war ended, the LIVING PRICE FOR MILK ended. The Anti-Farm Gang seized upon the period of unemployment and low prices which came when the soldiers returned, using it to delude and divide the farmers. They told farmers—and made some of them believe it—that it was farmer organization and not war, that caused the price to go down. They centered their attacks on the DAIRYMEN'S LEAGUE, because the LEAGUE was the one organization they really feared. It had whipped them once, they were afraid it might whip them again.

The ANTI-FARM GANG

is composed af that graup of men who believe that their financial and business interests are always appased ta those af the farmer. Men wha stand an the oppasite side af the fence fram the farmer . . and wha always have and always will stand on the apposite side af the fence fram him . . . because they make their living either by buying from him as cheaply as they can, or by trading upan his distress. They have na direct respansibility either ta the farmer, ar ta his welfore.

In speaking af these men, we da not include thase persans wha are fair and just in their dealings with their fellaw men. We indict merely those who apparently stap at nothing in their dealings with farmers to gain a dallar. These are the men who make up the ANTI-FARM GANG, and no farmer can ever expect any sympathy, understanding ar fair dealing from them. Naturally, this GANG has pulled inta its camp certain saured individuals with personal grievonces, wha should be on the farmer's side, yet wha use the activities of the ANTI-FARM GANG ta vent their personal spleen.

1918— Dealers Panicky, Launch United Fight

They were afraid, also, that the League might extend its scope — that it might become a full-fledged cooperative marketing association instead of just a producers' bargaining association. Thus, the dealers flung money, political influence, and other forces in their control into the fray—a united attack by united dealers against farmer organization.

The cooperative idea was new. People did not understand its aims. Many of these people were deceived by the Anti-Farm Gang's propaganda. Some newspapers honestly opposed it. One farm-paper publisher suddenly became hostile to this organized movement because he saw a threat to his own power or influence.

1919— League Farmers Strike Again

Emboldened by all this sound and fury, the dealers became more high-handed than ever. Another milk strike was called in 1919. It lasted 18 days. And the farmers won again. But it was only a partial victory. The farmers saw they were in a tough spot. They had an organization. They could strike and win. But they couldn't hold onto what they won. They lacked the tools to carry through,—to keep the dealers in line after they had licked them in a strike.

1920— Birth of Real Cooperation

For the first time they saw that they must carry the fight into the dealers' own territory. They must change from a bargaining organization into a full-fledged cooperative organization. They must have their own city distributing branch not only to sell milk but to protect helpless city consumers from a dealer boycott if a strike becomes necessary—to really know what it costs to handle milk.

New Cooperative Foundations Laid

But before any of this could be done, new laws had to be passed. Already they had been challenged as a trust. Dairymen's League officers had been indicted after the 1916 milk strike under New York Anti-Trust Laws, and they had been cleared only after long and costly legal maneuvering. Existing laws said that the dealers could organize, but the farmers could not. That condition was clearly unjust.

Members of the DAIRYMEN'S LEAGUE set out to change it. They set out to build the tools which would enable them to get a LIVING PRICE FOR MILK and a decent living for their families without resorting to strike methods. The statements that follow in this series will tell how they organized and carried on the fight.

THIS STATEMENT IS PUBLISHED BY THE 30,000 DAIRY FARMERS WHO OWN, OPERATE AND CONTROL THE DAIRYMEN'S LEAGUE CO-OPERATIVE ASS'N, INC.

Northeastern Slants ON THE NATIONAL NEWS

■ AAA Announces Corn Loan

ANNOUNCED by AAA is corn crop loan of 57 cents a bushel on this year's crop. To pay this loan will cost government $170,000,000. Loan is about 20 cents above current market price. A 50 cent loan was made on last year's crop.

Whether or not government will finally lose money will depend on price of corn when loans expire in one year. If market prices are below loan, grower-borrowers can surrender grain to government for full payment of principal and interest. If prices are above loan, farmers can pay off loan and interest and sell at profit.

At present, government has outstanding more than $400,000,000 on farm commodities, chiefly cotton. Important provision of loan is that farmers who secure its benefits must comply with AAA crop control regimentation. Growers who refuse to comply receive no help. Those outside of commercial corn area will receive loans of only 43 cents a bushel if they have complied with 1938 soil depleting crop requirements.

SLANT: We emphasize again unfairness of punishing farmers who insist on running their farms without government meddling. We mention again, also, huge increase in dairying which must eventually result from government forcing corn, wheat and other acres out of crops into grass. And again we call attention to bad effect on future markets of government holding all of these products in storage.

■ New Trade Pact With Britain and Canada

SIGNED and sealed on November 17th in historic East Room of White House was what is called "greatest trade treaty in recent times." New agreement lets down trade bars between United States and British Empire, and covers an area responsible for one-third of foreign trade of whole world. Ten per cent increase in our foreign trade as a whole is looked for when it goes into effect January 1st.

In the main, pact is described as trade of American farm products against British manufactured goods, with producers of corn, hogs, rice, apples and citrus fruits expected to get most of benefit. Separate agreement with Canada revises treaty of 1936 and grants her concessions especially on cattle and dairy products, in return for Canadian concessions on American manufactured goods.

Commenting on new trade pact, and on Secretary of State Hull's reciprocal trade program as a whole, National Grange Master Louis J. Taber said:

"We (Grangers) are glad to see sound commercial treaties between the great English speaking peoples. From the standpoint of agriculture, we are concerned with studying the thousand provisions of the treaties as they affect the American farmer. On the whole, the reciprocal tariff program has not benefited agriculture."

U. S. Department of Agriculture officials say that Canadian treaty, though encouraging importation of more Canadian farm products into this country, will indirectly benefit American farmers by putting more money in American laboring man's pocket to enable him to buy more of what American farmer has to sell. Canadian purchases of American industrial goods are expected to increase.

Principal terms of new agreement, effective for three years after Jan. 1st, are:

Britain abolishes duties on American wheat, lard, canned grapefruit and fruit juices; lowers duties on rice, apples, pears, some canned fruits; permits larger imports of American hams; puts on free list pork products, corn, and cotton; reduces duties on some machinery, dental appliances, tractors and tools.

Canadian concessions are in addition to those contained in 1936 treaty. In revised agreement, she lowers duties on fruits and vegetables, pork and hogs, fish products, paper products; also on some chemical, wood, iron and steel products, machinery, aircraft engines, textiles; removes a special 3 per cent import tax from all American goods on which concessions are granted; and agrees not to raise duties on autos and coal.

In return for these concessions from Britain and Canada, United States lowers duties on Canadian live cattle, hogs, pork products, cheese, cream, eggs, grain other than wheat, seed potatoes, certain metals, fox furs. It removes quota on certain types of lumber, and reduces duties on British textiles, metals, and metal manufactures.

This agreement is Number Twenty in series of reciprocal trade pacts made by Secretary Cordell Hull since 1934. After it goes into effect Jan. 1st, countries with which United States does 60 per cent of its trading will be included in the Hull program. Besides its effect upon trade, British-American pact is considered extremely important from diplomatic standpoint, for it makes closer ties between great democratic nations.

■ 1939 Crop Control Plans

ANNOUNCED by Secretary Wallace are crop control and restriction programs for 1939. To comply and to get benefits, farmers must plant no more than 275,000,000 of the 365,000,000 cultivated acres which are usually devoted to cotton, corn, wheat, tobacco, rice and other "soil depleting crops."

Those who comply will receive total of $712,000,000 in subsidies authorized by Congress.

Wheat and cotton acreages are materially reduced. Those for other crops remain about same as for this year. Those who divert acres and receive subsidies must plant such acres to clover, alfalfa, other legumes and pasture crops. (Dairymen, please note!)

■ It Can Happen Here!

WORRIED are livestock producers who ship to Chicago stockyards at this writing because of C.I.O. strike halting all shipping and handling of livestock of Chicago's great meat packing industry. Corralled in pens waiting till strike ends are more than 40,000 head of cattle, sheep and hogs, while farmers are holding more thousands back on farms at great loss.

More than 585 C.I.O. strikers walked out, leaving commission men or anyone else who could be secured to feed and water stock.

SLANT: Farmers are reminded anew by this incident that agriculture with its perishable products is out on a limb because of radical labor activity. Again we point out that many labor unionists now go to extremes because they feel that United States government, through its Labor Relations Board, and unfair Wagner Labor Act, will support labor strikes, right or wrong.

Fred Brenckman, Washington Representative of National Grange, in his national report to annual meeting of Grange, now in session in Oregon, said:

"Wagner wages-and-hours law cannot fail to increase cost of industrial production. It contains no real provisions for placing farm prices on a parity with those of industry, thereby destroying any possibility of achieving price parity as between agriculture and industry."

■ Mexico Will Pay for Seized Farm Lands

MEXICO has finally yielded to demands of United States government that it pay for farm properties in Mexico formerly owned by Americans and seized by Mexican government as far back as 1927 as part of its general land reform program. Involved are 200 Americans who claim that they got no pay for lands valued at more than 10 millions.

Settlement agreed upon is that by May 31, 1939, $1,000,000 will be placed on deposit by Mexican government for distribution among creditors, and each year after that at least another million will be provided until all claims are paid.

Not hopeful of similar payment are American and British oil companies whose properties were confiscated this spring by Mexican government. In fact, in agreeing to pay for farm lands, it stated that it was setting no precedent, which is taken to mean that it has no intention of settling oil companies' claims.

■ Democracies Search for Jewish Haven

THROUGHOUT British Empire, United States, France, and South America, recent outrages against innocent Jews in Germany have caused storm of protest. Denouncing Nazi terror in strong statement to press, President Roosevelt said: "I myself could scarcely believe that such things could occur in a twentieth-century civilization."

Mass meetings have been held here and abroad, and statements issued by leading citizens and government officials. In London, American Ambassador Kennedy has been working with British officials and the Evian conference (international committee called last summer by President Roosevelt to work out some scheme for aiding German refugees) to find a place for Germany's 700,000 persecuted Jews to go to, and money to pay their way. Foreign nations and colonies have been sounded out, idea being to settle refugees in sparsely populated areas which have natural resources and need development.

Announced by Prime Minister Chamberlain, as we go to press, is plan to settle refugees in British possessions: Guiana, on northeast coast of South America, and in certain parts of East Africa, including Tanganyika, Northern Rhodesia, Kenya, and Nyasaland. Australia, Canada, South Africa, New Zealand are expected to take a limited number; also, United States. With British Empire providing most of the land, other countries — particularly United States — will be expected to raise the millions of dollars needed to finance the move, called "greatest emigration of Jews since time of Moses."

Furious is German government at idea of placing Jews in Tanganyika, which Germany owned before World War and hopes to get back eventually. Belief is that she will not allow any Jews to leave Germany to go there, nor permit Jews leaving the country to take their money or other possessions with them. Jewish wealth in Germany, prior to latest persecution and half-billion dollar fines imposed on them, was estimated at two billions.

In face of expressed horror of Nazi terror by other nations, German government spokesman Goebbels has declared that Nazis will "stick to their guns" on Jewish question. Some 1500 anti-Jew demonstrations have been scheduled to be held in Germany during next few months and Jews fear new violence. Also fearful are German catholics, protestants and liberals, who expect to be next victims of Nazi hatred.

Meanwhile, greatest arms race world has ever seen is in progress, not only in Germany and Italy, but in Great Britain, France, and United States. Adequate defense, in face of Fascist aggression and treatment of minorities, is burning question of the day, and "Peace of Munich" looks more and more like a postponement of war, rather than a real peace program.

■ Sharing Profits With Employees

STUDYING ways by which corporations can share profits with employees is Committee of United States Senate. Before this committee came Robert E. Wood, President of Sears, Roebuck & Company; M. D. Folsom, Treasurer of Eastman Kodak Company; and Richard R. Dupree, President of Proctor & Gamble, to explain how their companies divided profits with employees.

Eastman Kodak makes an annual cash payment, size of which is determined by amount of regularly declared dividend on company's stock and earnings of employee over period of preceding five years.

Sears, Roebuck employees contribute 5 per cent of their wages, and company from 5½ to 7 per cent of its profits, to fund from which employee can make withdrawals after ten years.

Employees of Proctor & Gamble purchase stock in company by payment of 5 per cent of their salary, while company pays in from 2 to 3 times that amount. After preliminary period, employees receive annual cash dividend.

SLANT: Many other companies have various kinds of dividend or profit-sharing plans for employees. Such plans are logical and natural ways by which workers can provide their own security without public taxation. Harder the employee works to make a success of his job, more profits there will be in which he can share. Such plans also keep corporations or capitalists from growing too rich.

Good Books to Read

PERRI, by *Felix Salten.* The author of Bambi has created two more unforgettable personalities in the little squirrels, Perri and Porro, who live out their appointed days within the narrow boundaries of their forest. The reader follows the daily incidents that make up the life of a busy woodland community, the birds who cry their warnings from the treetops, the panic of the hunted, the storms and the quiet that follows them. Part of the charm and pathos lies in the portrait of the little girl Annerle who, while small, was in close understanding with the wild creatures. But as she grows older, the bond is broken, understanding disappears, and the barrier between humankind and animal goes up.—*Bobbs, Merrill Company, New York.* $2.50.

GET READY FOR WINTER

THE COOPERATIVE WAY

A farm cooperative is simply a group of farmers working together to do things for themselves that no individual farmer can do alone. But there are some jobs that are too big even for a single cooperative to tackle—jobs like purchasing automotive supplies, steel products, roofing, and so on.

That is the reason for United Cooperatives. A group of farm cooperatives, successful in supplying their members with such staples as feed, fertilizer, and seed at a saving, formed this organization in order to make similar savings on other important farm supplies. Steel products, gasoline, oil, and tires are manufactured by some of the nation's largest industries. To deal with them successfully takes a big purchasing organization.

By bulking the purchases of hundreds of thousands of farmers in a dozen states, United Cooperatives is able to control quality and reduce costs on these products, just as its member organizations have already done on many other farm supplies.

UNITED COOPERATIVES, INC.

INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA

Members: Indiana Farm Bureau Coop. Ass'n., Farm Bureau Services, Inc. (Michigan), Farm Bureau Coop. Ass'n. (Ohio), Pennsylvania Farm Bureau Coop. Assn'., Consumers Cooperative Oil Company (Wisconsin), Coop. G.L.F. Farm Supplies, Inc. (New York), Farmers Coop. Exchange (North Carolina), Southern States Coop. (Virginia), Maryland Farm Bureau, Inc.



UNICO EXTRA TRACTION TIRES

The heavy tread studs on these Unico tires grip into mud and snow, giving greater traction and safer driving than is possible with regular treads. Unico tires and tubes are built by one of the oustanding tire makers of the country. By combining the purchasing power of farmers in eleven states and by eliminating such costly services as mounting and trade-in allowances, these tires are brought to farmers at a saving of about 25%. Available in both passenger car and truck sizes.

UNITED UNICO CO-OPERATIVES INC.

BUREAU-PENN *winter* OIL





100% Pennsylvania oil, free flowing even in cold weather. Recent improvements give quicker starting, and lower oil consumption. Bureau-Penn oil is blended in United Cooperatives' two modern oil-blending plants. Cooperative distribution makes the cost very low for oil of this quality. Choose the correct grade for your car or truck this winter and use it straight through the cold weather for top performance and economy.



200-PROOF ANTI-FREEZE

A 200-proof ethyl alcohol, with a rust inhibitor which protects against the corrosion of all five metals in the cooling system. Evaporates more slowly than ordinary alcohol. Gives extra protection to the cooling system by preventing it from freezing solid, even though most of the anti-freeze may have boiled away. This super Anti-Freeze will provide efficient, economical protection for your car in cold winter weather.



In this area, Unico products are available through all G.L.F. Service Agencies.

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Chicks OF SELECTIVE BREEDING AT POPULAR PRICES

State Selected---State Blood Tested

For 10 years, our breeders have been selected, blood-tested and mated by representatives of the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

Save NOW--Early Order Discount

On orders mailed before Jan. 1st, we will allow $5.00 per 1,000 chicks Discount from our already low prices. Always an outstanding value, Pennsylvania Farms Hatchery chicks are now a special bargain.

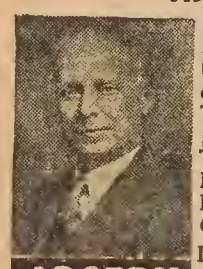
Send For FREE Catalog, Just Issued

Describes our 6 Breeds and two crosses, our SEXING SERVICE and Poultry Improvement Program, the largest in Pennsylvania. Investigate Pennsylvania Farms Hatchery Chicks and prices before ordering your chick supply.

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Box A, LEWISTOWN, PENNA.

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WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCK
BABY CHICKS.. $12. PER 100
EGGS FOR HATCHING.... $7. PER 100



All eggs used are from My Own Breeders. 100% State Tested (B.W.D. free). Tube Agglut. TOLMAN'S ROCKS famous for generations for EARLY MATURITY and RAPID GROWTH. Exactly suited for Broilers and Roasters. SEND FOR FREE CIRCULAR.

I SPECIALIZE: ONE BREED, ONE GRADE at ONE PRICE.

JOSEPH TOLMAN Dept. B, ROCKLAND MASS.



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SAVE 10%—ORDER YOUR 1939 CHICKS, NOW. WE OFFER YOU..
Schwegler's "Thor-O-Bred" Chicks sired by Pedigreed Males from our World Record 3-year old Barred Rocks. New World Record, 2-year old White Rocks. Our Red Hen, highest 2-year old all Breeds, 513 Eggs; 559.40 Points at Vineland.

World Record Wyandotte — 305 Points

Winning Wyandotte Pen, Storrs, 92.3% Livability. Leghorns, 2898 Points, 100% Livability. New Hampshires, 3079 Points, 100% Livability. Partial Payment Plan. New Bulletin, "Feeding Layers." Catalog, Free.

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Leister's LIVE-PAY CHICKS

Hatched in Electric Incubators. "Specializing in Broiler Chicks". Write for latest catalog or order direct from this ad. Hatches weekly. Cash or C.O.D.

(Leghorn Ckls. $4.) LARGE	100	500	1000
TYPE ENGLISH S. C. W. LEGHORNS	$ 7.00	$35.00	$70.
Large type Eng. S. C. W. Leg. Sex PUL.	11.00	55.00	110.
Bar. and Wh. Rocks, R. I. Reds	8.00	40.00	80.
New Hampshire Reds	8.50	42.50	85.
Heavy Mixed	7.00	35.00	70.

EXTRA: 1-2-3-4 week old Started Chicks. Give us your needs and write for attractive prices on them. All breeders Bloodtested for B.W.D. by stained antigen method. 100% live delivery guar. WE PAY ALL POSTAGE. HEAVY BREEDS SEXED ON REQUEST. WRITE FOR PRICES.

C. P. LEISTER HATCHERY,
Box A, McALISTERVILLE, PA.

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100% live del. Postpaid.	100	500	1000
White Eng. Sexed Leghorn Pullets	$12.50	$60.00	$120.
New Hampshire Red Pullets	9.50	47.50	95.
Bar. Rock & S. C. R. I. Red Pullets	8.50	42.50	85.
White Leghorns	6.50	32.50	65.
S. C. R I. Reds and Bar. Rocks	7.00	35.00	70.
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Day Old Leghorn Cockerels $3.50-100; Heavy Cockerels, $6.50-100; H. Mix $6.-100; L. Mix $5.50. Breeders Blood Tested.
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NEARBY MARKETS *for* NEARBY POULTRYMEN

If Winter Comes

By J. C. HUTTAR

WHEN I think back at our last two winters and look at the bright sunshine today, it's hard for me to work up any dread or fear of the coming season. When we had a little snow and some cooling blasts of wind last week, I said to myself, says I, "Johnny, that information you were going to write about on winter egg marketing is O.K. You'd better get at it before you're snowed in."



J. C. Huttar

So, here I am. The sun is out bright and warm again, but I got cold enough last week that I haven't lost all of my enthusiasm yet.

On the Farm

This business of producing eggs in the winter is nothing new any more, even to the small hen-man. As I've said in these pages before, I sometimes think we have been too successful in this endeavor. But I don't think we have kept up to our production with the care of these winter eggs.

The simple thing to keep in mind is that chilling hurts egg quality. Eggs will chill at temperatures below 35° F. if exposed long enough. At 35° it would probably take three or four hours direct exposure and six or more after they have been packed in a case. At 25° the eggs should be directly exposed no longer than a couple of hours, and at lower temperatures not more than an hour to be on the safe side. In cases they could probably stand about twice as long exposure without showing the bad effect.

The things which make egg quality so far as the buyer is concerned (he puts up the money for them) are size of air-cell and visibility of yolk in candling. The air-cell increases in size as water evaporates through the shell. This should not be increased by cold weather. In fact, cool weather is apt to slow down evaporation.

But yolk visibility is something else again. You have all noticed when you break out an egg that there is an envelope of thick egg-white which surrounds the yolk of a good fresh egg. When there is a good heavy envelope around the yolk, it hides the yolk pretty well when the egg is held up before a candling light and given a twirl with the fingers.

The thickness and strength of this inner envelope of white depends on a structure of fibers as you see it under the microscope. But even if this structure is good, it will begin to weaken and break down when eggs are chilled. Then as this egg white gets weaker, the yolk swings out of its center position toward the shell when it is twirled before a candling light. Then the buyer says, "That's a dark yolk."

What he means is that he sees a dark shadow. He doesn't really know whether the yolk is dark or not. If eggs are exposed very long to really cold temperatures, the egg white will freeze and the shell split (usually lengthwise of the egg).

What to Do

To prevent chilling, these precautions can be taken:

Keep the henhouse from getting below zero if possible. Don't let the eggs lay in the nests too long. In gathering, take them straight to the egg room, where the temperature should be kept above 40° if possible.

Pack the eggs in cases the day after they are layed. Line the inside of the case with paper in extremely cold temperatures. Don't haul the eggs too far in an open truck on their way to market. If you ship by rail, see that the station agent doesn't let them sit outside too long before train time. If a truckman picks them up at the door, see that he hauls them to market in an insulated truck.

They're your eggs. Don't let someone else spoil them.

Winter Egg Prices

Up to now, egg prices haven't been much different than a year ago. Supply has been lighter and storage holdings have been lighter, but so has demand.

For the first half of November, prices have run about 1c to 1½c a dozen ahead of last year. The thing that cheers the poultryman is the lower price of feed.

It was in about the middle of November last year that prices began to drop rapidly. They've come down some this year, but not so fast nor so far.

Total storage holdings of both shell and broken out eggs are still about 3 million cases below last year and 2½ million below the last five-year average at this time of year. This represents about ⅓ reduction in total holdings.

In addition, Pacific Coast shipments continue to run 15 to 20 per cent below corresponding weeks last year. While mid-west shipments are running heavier the past few weeks than the same weeks last year, the total shipments from this section are very low and still going down.

Nearby egg production, on the other hand, has been increasing all through November. If business conditions would only pick up a little faster, there would be some good money in market eggs this winter for a change.



"Mama, tell Willie to stop calling me a pig."

MAPES POULTRY FARM

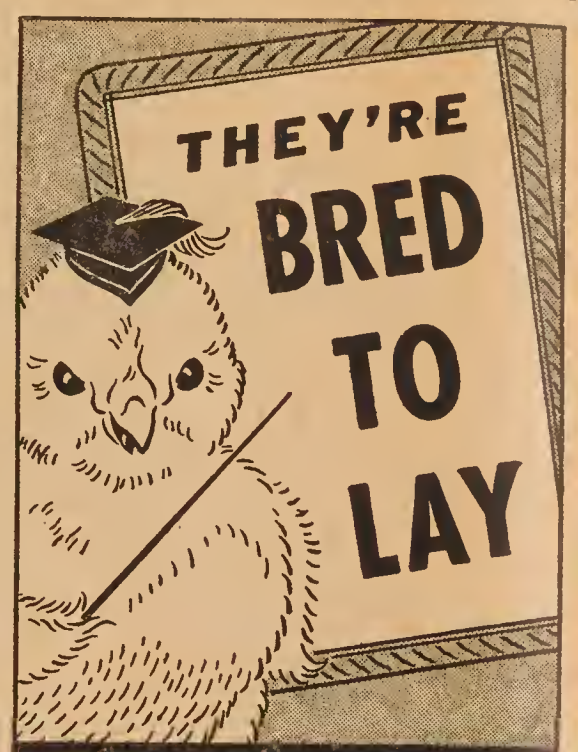
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Melvin Moul, Brentwood Poultry Farm
Box A, EXETER, NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Say you saw it in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

with AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST Advertisers

New Dodge Features



Resplendantly stylish as are the new 1939 Dodge Luxury Liners, they also feature a full measure of utility of the sort enabling owners to carry not only a full load of passengers but plenty of farm produce, in exceptionally spacious concealed luggage compartments.

In addition to the roomy luggage compartment shown in the illustration, the Dodge Division of the *Chrysler Corp.* announces a number of other new features of the 1939 Dodge. Here are a few: SLAMLESS DOORS — A result of new style rotary, self-tightening lock. TWO-WAY FRONT SEAT ADJUSTMENT — The front seat can be moved forward or back 5", and as it is moved forward, the entire front seat rises. IMPROVED HEADLIGHTS — Headlights are set in the front fenders, 13" farther apart and considerably closer to the road than formerly. When meeting other cars, lights can be deflected downward and to the right.

EASIER CLUTCH OPERATION — A spiral spring adds an over-center pull to the pressure of the driver's foot on the last half of the pedal's downward travel.

SAFETY LIGHT SPEEDOMETER — The light on the speed indicator shows green up to 30 miles an hour, amber between 30 and 50, and red over 50.

* * *

The 4-Square Farm Building Service of the *Weyerhaeuser Sales Co.* of St. Paul, Minn., takes the guesswork out of building. It will be particularly helpful to our many New England readers whose buildings were damaged during the recent storm. Complete plans for farm buildings are available, and the exact lengths and smooth ends of modern 4-Square lumber fit these planned dimensions accurately. Ask your local dealer who handles 4-Square lumber for information about the new way to build on the farm, or write to the Weyerhaeuser Sales Co., 2006 First National Bank Building, St. Paul, Minn.

* * *

The Morton Salt Co., 208 West Washington St., Chicago, Illinois, will be glad to send you free of charge a folder explaining their special offer and showing how to get knives, sausage grinders and butchering tools without cost. The same concern has a very complete, thoroughly illustrated book entitled "Home Meat Curing Made Easy", which they will send at a nominal cost of 25c. This is a complete textbook on butchering and curing all kinds of farm animals.

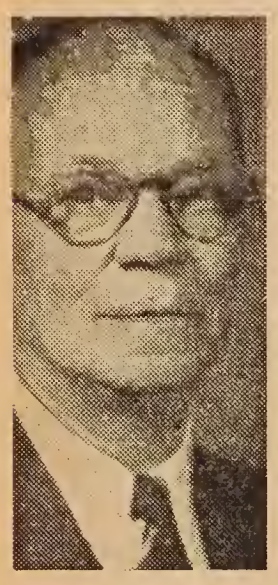
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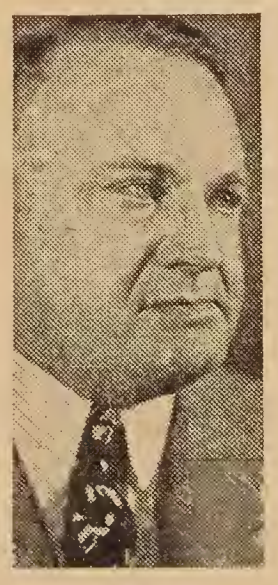
The Beacon Milling Co., Dept. A, Cayuga, N. Y., has for you a copy of "Profitable Dairy Management." Send them a post card request and it will come to you by return mail.



NEW WORLD RECORD WHITE WYANDOTTE.

Bred and owned by Frank A. Schwegler, Schwegler's Hatchery, Buffalo, N. Y. This bird No. 7, from Pen 24, Storr's 27th Laying Contest, established a new world's record for the breed of 285 eggs, 304.45 points. The pen record for the 51 weeks was 2668 eggs, 2757.00 points.





At left is F. W. Heiskell, who, after 45 years of service, retired on October 1 as Advertising Manager of International Harvester Co. At right is A. C. Seyfarth, new Advertising Manager, who first went into the employ of the International Harvester Co. in 1904.

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S. MEYER & SON, Inc.
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BUFFALO INCUBATOR—2080 egg capacity. Practically new. Guaranteed. $150. AGRICULTURAL DEPT., Holland Patent Central School, Holland Patent, N. Y.

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33 Acres $1200; 200 Hens

Equipment included; city markets, 6-room home, basement barn; part down, No. 8, page 40 Free Catalog 2000 Bargains. STROUT REALTY, 255-R 4th Ave., N. Y. City.

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WANTED: Farm up to date with stock and tools to work on shares or will manage for owner. Can furnish first class refcrences. If interested write W. S. KERRIDGE, Mgr., Sweet Farm, WATERLOO, NEW YORK.

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Home of
CARNATION INKA INVINCIBLE
Young son of Sir Inka May from a daughter of Matador Segis Ormsby. Herd average: Milk 13,977 lbs., Butterfat 482.7, 3.5 test.
BULL CALVES FROM SOME OF OUR BEST COWS
Write to
Marcy Klock, R.D. 2, Fort Plain, N. Y.

FOR SALE **Holstein Baby Bulls**
AT "SACRIFICE PRICES"
Sired by "Admiral Fobes." The famous Son of "Lashbrook Pearl Ormsby". Record 971.40 fat 1 year, ave. per cent fat 3.9. Herd T.B. Accredited. State and Federal Tested for Bang.
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Tarbell Farms **Guernseys**

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FROM 100 HEAD in 1910
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28 years of continuous advanced register testing. Proved sires, high producing A.R. dams.
We have a fine selection of Young Bulls from one month to serviceable age, which we are offering at bargain prices. If you need a herd sire, write us for pedigrees and prices, or come and see them.
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REGISTERED GUERNSEY BULL CALVES

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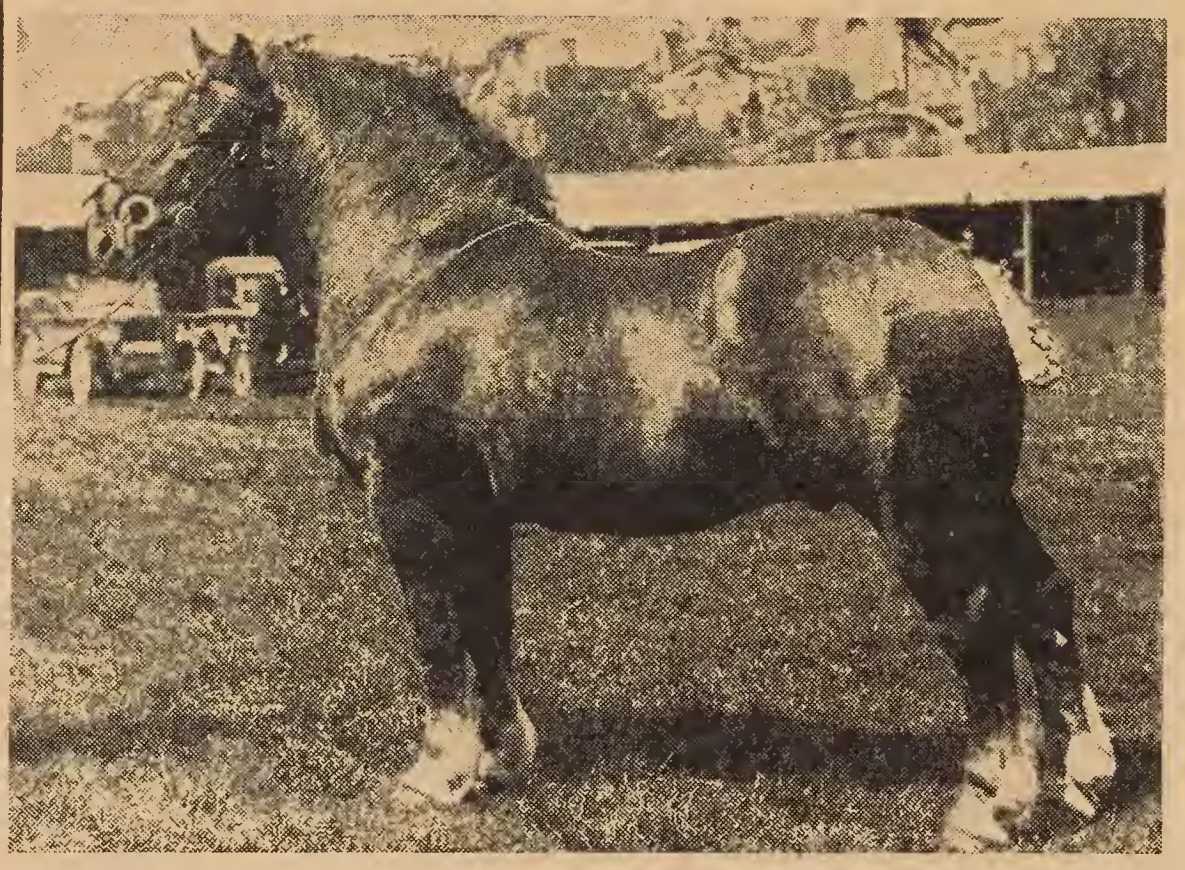
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Winter housing forces four yearlings on market at $100.00 each.
Dams records 500 lbs. to 650 lbs. fat.
First check first choice.
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Jerseys
FOR SALE:
18 Pure Bred Jersey heifers. Age 16 months to 2 years. Blood Tested. Price $125 each.
Jas. A. Boggs, Bovina, N. Y.



Prize-winning Suffolk stallion, Tattingstone Beau-Esprit. While not as common in this country as some other breeds, Suffolks are among the oldest, having been registered in England as far back as 1768. The American Suffolk Horse Association of Bushnell, Ill., has just issued a new booklet containing a history of the breed, which they will mail to any reader on request. Just drop a post card for this booklet.



By J. F. "Doc" ROBERTS

SURPLUS and cheap feed bring about surplus and cheap livestock, because the tendency is always to hold back, raise or purchase livestock enough to consume available feed. Right now the only satisfactory answer to too much livestock in a year or two is a willingness on the part of producers to carry over some of this cheap feed, both roughage and grain, which is selling below the cost anyone can expect to produce it for next year.

It has long been a mystery to me why different farmers in the same community, even neighbors, show such a difference in income from livestock operation. When I ask one of the more successful men to what he attributes his success, he never seems to know. There probably is no set formula, but I can set down these few observations which invariably exist with high-income livestock men. They always have better animals, and animals in better market condition when sold. They suffer less death loss and sickness (keep their livestock healthy). They always have a surplus of legume pasture and hay. They raise crops which produce a complete livestock ration (do not have to buy too much of any one necessary feed). They not only have horses, but they use them efficiently. They spend hours and hours with their livestock. These are the seeming requisites for successful livestock farming.

Horses are some higher, good young horses selling between $150 and $175; older, but good sound usable horses, $120 to $150. Anything below these prices should be left alone, and it takes a really fancy animal to bring over $200. They will probably work higher by spring or before, but an excited, high horse market is not in sight. We are on the wrong end of the horse cycle. Just as truly, we are not facing a horse surplus with really low prices, for in spite of the fact that in the last three years licensed stallions have increased 18%, and more colts have been raised, the total horse population shows a decrease over this period, due to high death losses from age and disease.

Lambs have advanced sharply, with a 10c market probably by the time this has reached you. Since May this year, 750,000 more lambs have been killed than were killed a year ago. Feeding lambs are harder to buy than I ever saw them this early in the season. Wool is in a strong position, and with the British trade treaty settled is now in a position to advance because of the low import of wool this year. It looks as if the northeastern sheep men and lamb feeders were "in clover" again, following the disaster of a year ago.

Cows and cattle continue to sell well; cows generally from 3½c to 6c; bulk of the steer cattle from 7½c to 10c, with a 12c top. Not much change is expected in any class of cattle, except that the top may work lower without affecting other classes.

Hogs have apparently leveled off at around 8c, and probably will not work much lower or higher for some months, which assures another very satisfactory season for our hog men when we consider feed prices.

Our Buffalo Lamb Show is going to be held December 13th and 14th, and it is interesting to learn that the 4-H Club boys and girls who have shown in Buffalo over a period of time have all learned that a pure-bred ram is a necessity, and in most cases these young people have gone out and purchased such a ram so they could raise their own lambs to put on feed and then show. This is just another unexpected result of educational work with our young farm people.

The One Hundredth Earlville Sale

A noteworthy event in dairy cattle circles will occur December 7 and 8 in the form of the 100th Anniversary Holstein Sale at Earlville. These sales, under the management of R. Austin Backus, started in May 1924, and since that time 10,000 head of registered Holsteins have been sold at Earlville at an average price of $142 each. Animals sold have been consigned by over 400 different breeders in the eastern United States and Canada, and purchases have been made by 3,000 different breeders and dairymen.

Vere Culver of New Hampshire, well-known Holstein breeder, has traveled 15,000 miles to select the finest animals of the breed for the 100th Anniversary Sale. Sixty-five different farms are consigning animals to the sale, and more than half of them come from Bang approved herds.

Says Mr. Backus: "I say, without fear of contradiction, that it will afford the buying public the greatest opportunity to buy top animals that has ever occurred in any one Holstein sale during the past ten years."

On December 7, beginning at noon, 50 animals will be sold; and on December 8, beginning at 10 A. M., 115 registered Holsteins will be offered.

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Signed ..... Address .....

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One inch space — 3 month period (6 issues) — $12.00
Two inch space — 3 month period (6 issues) — $24.00

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100 HEAD OF ALL AGES.
50 MILKING COWS; 4 CHOICE HEIFERS DUE IN DECEMBER — $125 EACH.
2 YOUNG BULLS NOW READY FOR SERVICE.
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REGISTERED BULL CALVES. 7 MOS. OLD.
FARMERS' PRICES. BEST BREEDING LINES.
Phone Dundee 2212.
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Heifers and Bull Calves at Farmers' Prices.
The New Hybrid 29-3 seed corn.
Big discount for fall orders. Free, simplified chart showing entire process of producing 29-3.
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T.B. TESTED HOLSTEIN AND GUERNSEYS IN CARLOAD LOTS.
NINETY DAY RETEST GUARANTEED.
E. C. TALBOT
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Northeast Markets for Northeast Producers

BROWN SWISS CATTLE
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Offer wide selection cattle with exceptional values in bulls, including our senior sire, Brownies Beaut of Echo Hill 25214, direct descendent from Swiss Valley Girl 10th.
FINE O.I.C. PIGS READY.
CLERMONT STOCK FARM
Alfred Howell - Dundee, N. Y.

FOR SALE—
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LIVESTOCK Sales Events

Cattle Sales

Dec. 7-8	100th Earlville Holstein Sale, Earlville, New York.
April 25	Annual Connecticut State Guernsey Sale.
May 11	Coventry-Florham Guernsey Sale, Trenton, New Jersey.
May 11	Foremost Guernsey Association, Inc., Annual Auction Sale, Hopewell Junction, N.Y.
May 12	Eastern Pennsylvania Guernsey Breeders Sale.
May 13	Brookmead Farm Guernsey Dispersal, Devon, Pennsylvania.
May 20	Jersey Auction, Canfield, Ohio.
June 6	Jersey Auction, Quechee Falls Farm, Quechee, Vermont.
June 9	American Jersey Cattle Club Sale, Far Hills, New Jersey.

Coming Events

Dec. 7-8	Connecticut Vegetable Growers' Association Annual Meeting, Elks' Hall, Willimantic.
Dec. 8-10	Springfield Poultry Show, Springfield, Mass.
Dec. 12-15	American Farm Bureau Federation Convention, New Orleans, La.
Dec. 13	Connecticut Pomological Society 43th Annual Meeting (probably Hartford).
Dec. 13-16	New York State Grange, Jamestown, N. Y.
Dec. 14	Annual Meeting New England Ayrshire Club, Hotel Kimball, Springfield, Mass.
Dec. 14-16	36th Annual Maine State Poultry Show, Portland, Maine.
Jan. 3- 8	The New York Poultry Show, 14th St. Armory, New York City.
Jan. 4- 6	21st Annual Union Agricultural Meeting, Memorial Auditorium, Worcester, Mass.
Jan. 5	Connecticut Farm Bureau Federation. Hartford.
Jan. 5- 6	Joint Meeting of Empire State Potato Club and New York State Vegetable Growers Association, Hotel Seneca, Rochester, N. Y.
Jan. 10-13	84th Annual Meeting State Horticultural Society, Rochester, N. Y.
Jan. 11-15	90th Boston Poultry Show at Boston Garden.
Jan. 16-20	Pennsylvania Farm Show, Harrisburg, Pa.
Jan. 17-18	Connecticut Dairymen's Association Annual Convention, Hartford. Conn.
Feb. 13-18	Farm and Home Week at Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.
May 10	Annual Meeting of The American Guernsey Cattle Club, Pennsylvania Hotel, New York City.

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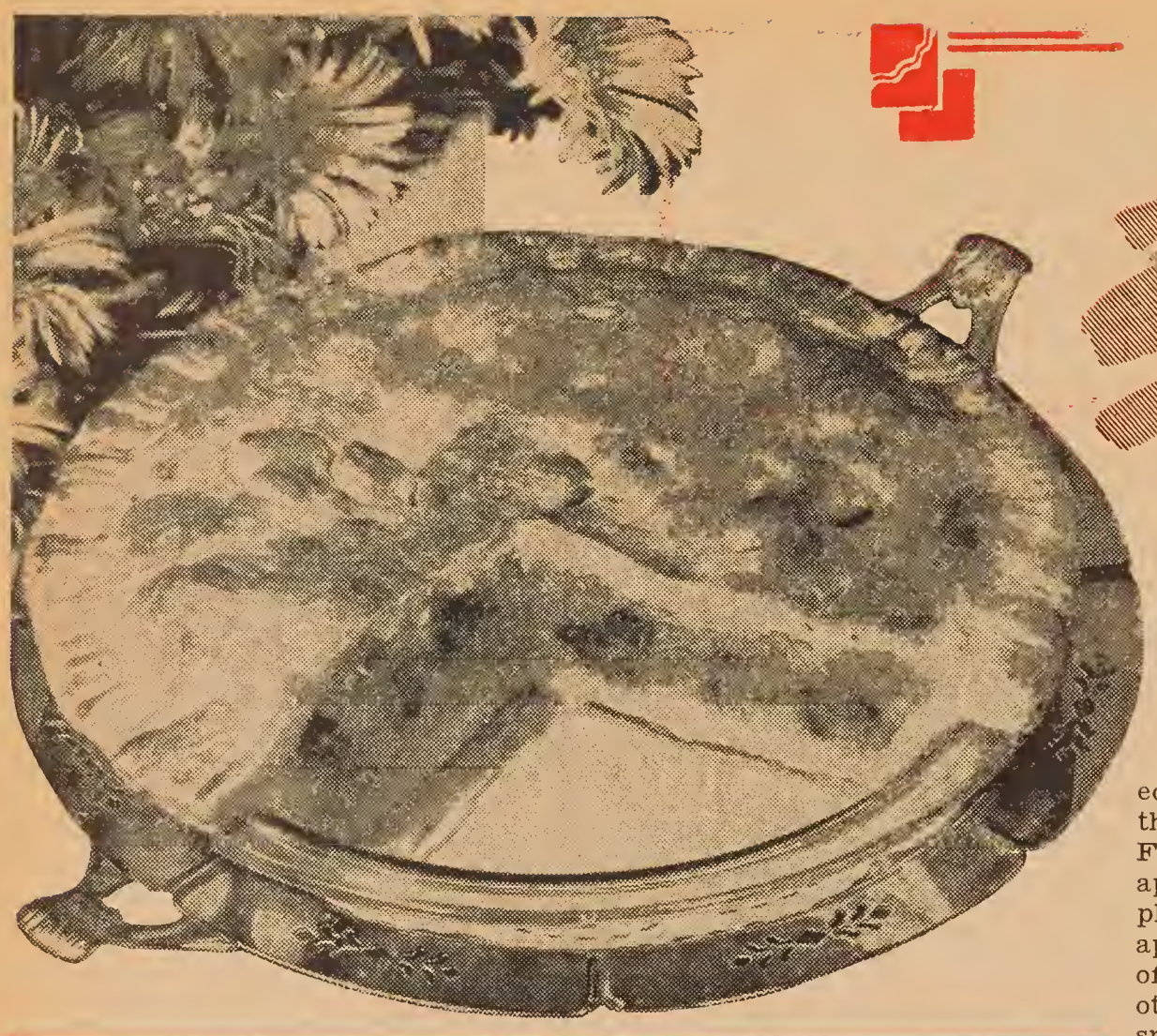
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Apples and dates make the filling of this delicious pie.

The A-A Cooking SCHOOL

CONDUCTED BY

Mrs. Grace Watkins Huckett

LESSON VI. PIES

PIE CRUST should be crisp, tender and light, flaky or crumbly, have no pronounced flavor from the fat, and should be delicately browned and not soggy underneath. The kind of filling depends upon the pie — smooth and velvety if one of the custard or cream family, and a fine natural flavor if a fruit or berry pie. The secret of flaky pastry lies partly in quick handling, partly in using little water, partly in chilling, partly in a hot oven for baking.

The flour used in a pie crust may be either an all-purpose (family), soft wheat or pastry flour. The latter gives a better texture because it lacks the gluten which tends to make crust more bread-like. If you happen to have only bread flour, remove 2 tablespoons of it from each cupful and substitute 1 tablespoon cornstarch. Needless to say, the bought flours are much more thoroughly and accurately mixed than one done by hand.

The kind and amount of fat used in pastry have much to do with its flavor and flakiness. Half butter and half fat give the best flavor, though perhaps not so "short" a crust as if all fat is used. The solid vegetable fats are said to contain a higher percentage of fat than the animal fats (butter and lard) which have some water in them. The liquid fats (oils) give a crumbly rather than a flaky crust. Chill any fat before using, handle lightly and quickly.

A wire pastry blender, two sharp knives, a fork, or even a biscuit cutter will answer for cutting the fat into the sifted flour and salt until the fat is no larger than peas: Then add *cold* water, a little at a time to moisten all that will stick together; then in another spot add more water and repeat until the whole is moist but not pasty. Gather up the whole mixture and pat together lightly. Put on the board enough for one crust, roll from the center out until large enough to cover the bottom of pan without stretching.

Fit loosely into a pan, prick several times with a fork so that air bubbles will not form underneath. If it is to be a one-crust pie, crimp the edges with fingers or fork. If it is a two-crust pie, gash or decorate the top to let out steam and fold the edges under the bottom crust to help seal the edge; to prevent sogginess some cooks recommend brushing the bottom crust lightly with unbeaten egg white before putting in the filling.

The old method of baking pies and probably the one most commonly used is to put the pie into a hot oven, about 450° F. and cook it at that temperature for 10 to 15 minutes, then reduce the temperature to about 350° and continue to cook until the filling is completely done and the crust is brown, around 25 to 30 minutes.

The other method which may be a little more fussy but is more certain of its results is to bake undercrust lightly and cook filling slightly before putting the two together. In this way, a less hot oven is required and there is no danger of an undercooked crust. Uncooked crust may be rolled in wax paper and kept in the refrigerator a week if necessary. Or the mixed fat, flour and salt may be kept for weeks in a container in a cool place ready for instant use.

The standard recipe for plain pastry for a two-crust pie is:

1½ cups pastry flour
⅓ to ½ cup shortening
⅔ teaspoon salt
2⅔ tablespoons water

Cut the fat lightly into sifted salt and flour until fat is the size of peas. Add ice cold water. Let pastry stand a few minutes so that it will handle more easily. Roll out with a light motion to ⅛" in thickness. A one-crust pie needs only one cup flour and other ingredients in proportion. A rich pastry uses as much as 1 of fat to 2 of flour, whereas the plain pastry is usually 1 of fat to 3 or 4 of flour.

Use no more flour in the rolling than absolutely necessary, just a dusting over the rolling pin and board; never use pressure and never use force, as these are the main causes of a tough dough.

Fillings

Sugar and heat cause juice to start to flow from fruit. To prevent loss of juice from a fruit pie (not apple), a good trick is to heat the fruit on top of the stove, only until the juice flows, then strain off the juice, add to it just a little cornstarch, or flour, mixed with sugar to sweeten and cook this mixture until it thickens. Then stir the fruit itself through the thickened juice, put this filling into the lightly baked pastry shell, cover with pastry dough and bake the pie in a moderately hot oven 375° F. to 400° F.

The amount of fruit and sugar needed for a pie depend upon the size of the pan and the acidity of the fruit. For instance, a 9" or 10" tin requires approximately ¾ cup of sugar for apples of average acidity; very sour apples would require one to 1¼ cups of sugar for the same sized pie. Another juice-saving idea is to insert a small funnel made of white paper in the upper crust; the juice boils up into this funnel and settles back when the pie is removed from the oven. A strip of wet cloth or a metal rim is used by some to hold in juice.

Custard pies or those having a custard nature need to be baked at a moderate temperature because a high temperature hardens the protein in eggs and milk and causes custard to curdle. By scalding the milk before adding to the egg and sugar mixture, the custard starts "setting" promptly before it has an opportunity to soak into the pastry. The pastry should be very cold. A good way is to roll it out and chill it for an hour.

Custard Pie Filling

4 eggs
½ cup sugar
¼ teaspoon salt
3 cups milk (scalded)
½ teaspoon vanilla

Beat eggs, sugar and salt slightly; add hot milk gradually, stirring until sugar is dissolved. Add flavoring. Set pie pan containing crust on shelf in oven. Pour in the custard. Bake 15 minutes in a hot oven 450° F., then finish in a slow oven 325° F. for 25 minutes. The point of a knife should come out clean when slipped into the center. A very pleasing variation of custard pie is to cover the cooled custard with sweetened, well drained fruit or a tart jelly and top it with whipped cream. Another variation of custard filling is:

Fruit Custard Pie

2 cups strained fruit pulp
2 eggs, beaten
⅔ cup sugar
⅓ to ½ cup butter, softened
¼ teaspoon salt
2 tablespoons lemon juice

Mix all ingredients. Pour into unbaked pie shell and place in a hot oven

(*Continued on Page 21*)

QUESTIONS

(Send your answers to the following questions to American Agriculturist Cooking School, Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y., not later than December 17.)

1—What proportion of fat to flour is used for plain pastry? For rich pastry?

2—(a) What kind of flour makes the best pastry and why? (b) Name two substitutes for this "best flour".

3—If you were judging pies, what would you look for?

4—What points do you consider of greatest importance in making good pastry?

5—Name 6 pies using a custard or cream base.

6—What may be used to thicken a filling besides eggs?

7—Name two ways of preventing loss of juice from fruit or berry pies.

8—If you have trouble with soggy undercrust, give three ways of avoiding it.

9—If you want to save time on pie-making, how would you go about it? (2 ways).

10—Remembering the menu-making instructions from Lesson V, and what you learned about vegetables in Lesson IV, make a 3-course menu consisting of a main course of meat and vegetables, a salad course, and a cream pie as dessert course.

Attention! Contestants

MANY OF YOU who are taking part in our *American Agriculturist* Cooking School have written us to ask whether we intend to print the correct answers to the questions asked in connection with each lesson. Yes! But not until the end of the school (some time in March). We cannot print answers before then because latecomers are still enrolling and sending in answers to back lessons.

We repeat that any one who did not enroll when the school started may do so now or at any time up to the end of the school, provided they send in their answers to questions published with each lesson. Reprints of back lessons will be sent on request. These include: Lesson I, Cakes; Lesson II, Frostings; Lesson III, Beverages; Lesson IV, Vegetables; and Lesson V, Poultry. Address *American Agriculturist* Cooking School, Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y.

If there is anything which puzzles you in connection with the lessons — anything which is not clear to you — you are invited to write to Mrs. Huckett, care of the Cooking School, and she will give your letter her personal attention.

For the benefit of newcomers in the course, we are printing again the following names of large food manufacturers, who will send you their booklets with recipes, on request. When writing them, state that you are taking part in the *American Agriculturist* Cooking School:

Pillsbury Flour Mills Co., Minneapolis, Minn.
Washburn-Crosby Mills, Minneapolis, Minn.
Cooperative G.L.F. Products, Ithaca, N. Y.
R. B. Davis Baking Powder Co., Hoboken, N. J.
Calumet Baking Powder, c/o General Foods, 250 Park Ave., New York City.
American Sugar Refining Co., 120 Wall St., New York City.
National Sugar Refining Co., 129 Front St., New York City.
Lever Bros., 164 Broadway, Cambridge, Mass.
Swan's Down Flour, c/o General Foods, 250 Park Ave., New York City.
Proctor and Gamble, Cincinnati, Ohio.

State Colleges of Home Economics and U. S. Dep't. of Agriculture will also furnish bulletins dealing with preparation of food.

And don't forget that this is a contest with cash prizes, as well as a cooking school. For full details, see our Sept. 24 issue, or write us.

Easy to Make



TO HELP you solve your Christmas problem, here are further ideas for attractive gifts in addition to the page of "hand-mades" printed in our November 5 issue.

Children will like Maud the Mule, M-703, and the oilcloth elephant, M-704. Maud is stamped on best quality wool felt and makes up 10" x 6" in size.



Felt Mule



Oilcloth Elephant

The elephant is made of oilcloth which carries the print of still other elephants. He is 10" x 12½" in size.

Baby Sac B-2935 is of pure wool cream crepe cashmire with edges hem-



stitched for crochet, and pink patches and embroidery floss included.

Colored pillowcases are smart and give a room a distinct personality. B-2778 to B-2781 are colonial style, fast color, fine quality print percale cases with a novelty binding already attached above the hem. They are stamped for simple applique with patches of delicate harmonizing shades. Colors are: B-2778, rose print with blue binding, blue and rose percale patches; B-2779, gold print with orchid binding, green and orchid patches; B-2780, green print with green binding, green percale patches; B-2781, blue print with blue binding, blue percale patches.

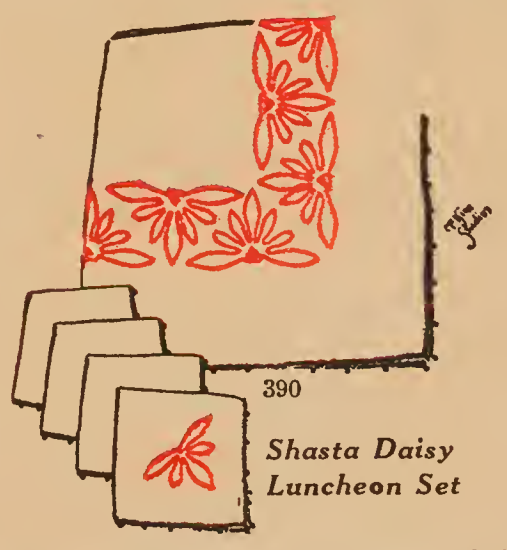
A distinctly festive air is provided by sheer white grass linen (ramie fiber) towels, with fast colored satin woven stripes (B-2678 to B-2683).



These towels, 14" x 20", have percale patches to match and come in a variety of colors to suit almost any taste. The selvage sides and ends are already hemmed.

For brightening up the teatable or the kitchen, a butterfly potholder is one answer. M-946 is a ready-cut pair of them with all materials and instructions for making included.

Shasta Daisy Luncheon Set, M-390M, is stamped on a crash-like oyster white linen, 36" square with napkins 12" square, daisy design to be outlined in



Shasta Daisy Luncheon Set

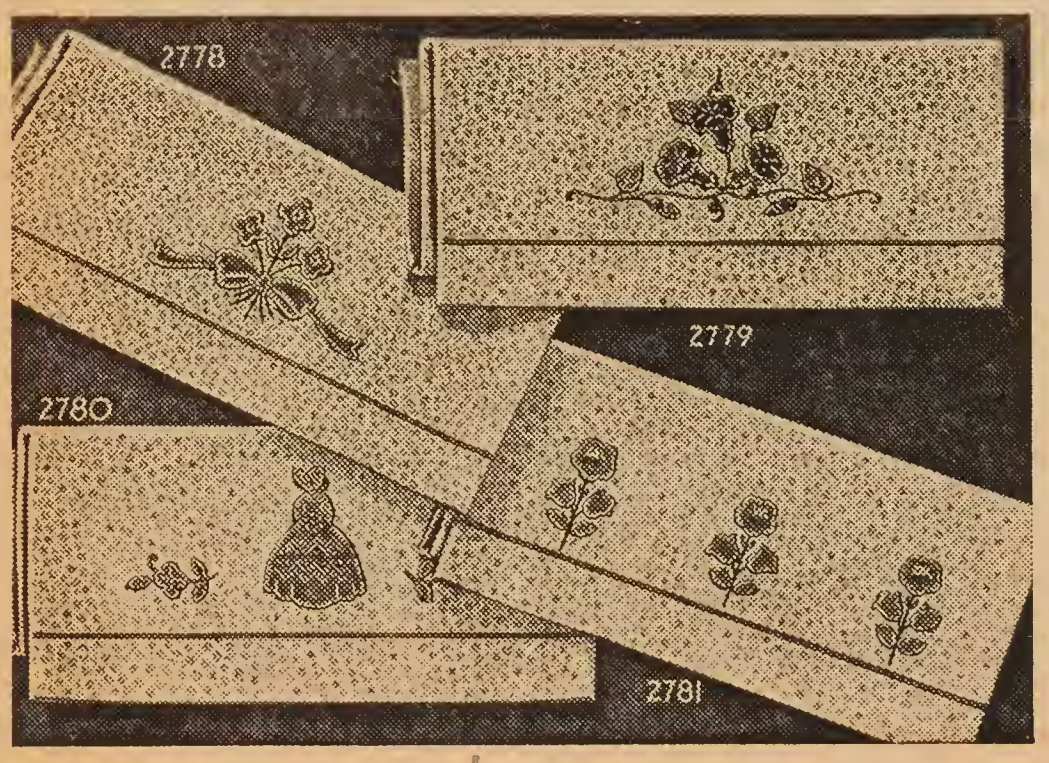
heavy chain stitch and a picot finish crocheted around the edges. The flower itself may be wax crayoned in, matching the colors in your teaset or filled in with a Russian weaving. The perforated pattern for daisies in two sizes, M-390P, is available for stamping and may be used for squares, placed two or four together, for borders or strips.

Just for the fun of being frilly, we include the boutonniere hankies, one of which when picked up by the center pretends to be a gardenia, the other a carnation. M-145C, the carnation, is stamped on pongee; M-145G is on



Boutonniere Hankies

white linen. Both are wax crayoned, cut on the dotted line without a single stitch to complete.



Price List

Any of these items may be ordered from Embroidery ept., *American Agriculturist,* 10 N. Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

B-2778 to B-2781—PILLOW CASES, 42" wide see description for colors) per pair	$1.00
M-390M—FIVE-PIECE PURE LINEN STAMPED LUNCHEON SET	1.00
M-390P—PERFORATED PATTERNS—Shasta daisy—2 sizes	.30
M-206—BOX OF STAMPING WAX, black or yellow	.25
M-946—BUTTERFLY HOLDERS—all materials and instructions for making the pair (not illustrated)	.25
GRASS LINEN GUEST TOWELS, percale patches included:	
B-2678—red stripes and patches	
B-2679—blue " " "	
B-2680—gold " " "	
B-2681—wine " " "	
B-2682—brown " " "	
B-2683—green " " " ea.	.25
B-2935—BABY SAC, 1 size only	.85
M-145K—PATTERNS FOR GARDENIA AND CARNATION	.10
M-145C—CARNATION HANKY STAMPED ON PONGEE	.15
M-145G—GARDENIA HANKY STAMPED ON WHITE LINEN	.15
M-703—STAMPED FELT MULE	.50
M-704—STAMPED OILCLOTH TOY ELEPHANT	.25

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Then get from your druggist 2½ ounces of Pinex, pour it into a pint bottle, and add your syrup. This gives you a full pint of truly wonderful medicine for coughs due to colds. It makes a real savings for you, because it gives you about four times as much for your money. It lasts a long time, never spoils, and children love it.

This is actually a surprisingly effective, quick-acting cough remedy. Instantly, you feel it taking hold. It loosens the phlegm, soothes the irritated membranes and makes breathing easy. You've never seen anything better for prompt and pleasing results.

Pinex is a compound containing Norway Pine and palatable guaiacol, in concentrated form, a most reliable soothing agent for throat and bronchial membranes. Money refunded if it doesn't please you in every way.

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Say you saw it in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

The Night Before the Holiday

By C. A. STEPHENS

IN MY chronicles of our first year at the farm I have hitherto said nothing of grandfather's flock of sheep, although it gave us plenty of care, trouble, and the most active exercise.

There were a hundred and sixty-one sheep and lambs, and until September the flock was kept in the sheep pasture, a mile to the northeast of the farm-buildings. It was the custom for some of us to go to the pasture with salt and count them twice a week.

The pasture became dried up in September, and by October the whole flock broke out, and joining themselves with the flock of our neighbor, Mr. Edwards, began ranging and foraging for themselves.

By November 10th the fall work was mostly done, but the weather continued unusually bright and pleasant, although cold, until the day before Thanksgiving. On that morning we were busy getting ready for the holiday, and for the grand dinner that grandmother and the girls were preparing. Shortly after noon, however, there came a change; the temperature fell; the sky was overcast. Along the southeastern horizon a leaden-gray cloud was slowly mounting to the zenith. Grandfather at last came out where we were wheeling in the last of the stove wood. "Have you seen the sheep today?" he asked Addison. "There is a heavy snow-storm coming on. They must be brought down to the barn."

None of us had seen the sheep for several days, and Halstead ran over to Mr. Edwards's to learn if they were at his barn with his flock; he returned soon with Thomas Edwards, who told us that he had seen them in the pasture early that morning.

We four boys immediately put on our thickest old coats and mittens, and set off — with salt-dish — to get the sheep home. When we started the storm had already obscured the distant mountains.

The pasture was large, containing nearly a hundred acres, and was partially covered by low copses of fir. Seeing nothing of the sheep there, we followed the fences, then looked in several openings which extended up into the southerly border of the "great woods." And all the while Thomas, who was bred on a farm, was calling, "Co'day, co'day, co'nanny, co'nan!" But no answering "ba-a-a" was heard.

"They are not here!" Addison exclaimed, at last. "The whole flock has ranged off somewhere."

"Most likely to Dunham's Open," said Thomas, "and that's two miles, but I know the way. Come on, we've got to get them!"

We set off at a run, following Thomas along a trail through the forest across the upper valley of the Robbins Brook, but we had not gone more than a mile when the storm came on; not large snowflakes, but thick and fine, driven by wind. It came with a sudden darkening of the woods and a strange, deep sound like a vast sigh from all the surrounding hills and mountains. The wind rumbled in the high tree-tops, and the icy pellets sifted down among the bare branches and rattled on the dry leaves.

"Shall we go back?" asked Halstead.

"No, no; come on!" Thomas shouted. "We've got to get those sheep in tonight."

We ran on, but the forest grew dim and obscure, and after a while Thomas stopped. "I think you have gone wrong," Addison said.

"I almost think I have," Thomas admitted. "I ought to have taken that other path back there." He turned and ran back, and we followed to where another forest path branched easterly; here, making a fresh start, we hastened on again for fifteen or twenty minutes.

"Oughtn't we to be pretty near Dunham's Open?" asked Addison.

"Oh, I guess we shall come to it," replied Thomas. "It is quite a good bit to go."

We ran on again for some time, and crossed two brooks. By this time the storm had grown so blindingly thick that we could see but a few yards in any direction. We came suddenly on the brink of a deep gorge which opened out on a wide, white, frozen pond.

Thomas now pulled up short in bewilderment. Addison laughed. "Do you know where you are?" said he. "Tom, that is Stoss Pond and Stoss Pond Stream. There's the log dam and the old camp where Adger's gang cut spruce last winter. I know it by those three tall pine stubs over yonder."

Thomas looked utterly confused. "Then we are five miles from home," he said.

"We had better start for home, too, as quick as we can!" Halstead exclaimed, shivering. "It's growing dark. The ground is covered with snow now."

Addison glanced round in the stormy gloom, and shook his head. "Tom," said he, "I don't believe we can find our way back. In fifteen minutes more we couldn't see anything in the woods. We had better get inside that camp, and build a fire in the old cook-stove."

"I don't know but that we had," assented Thomas. "It's an awful night."

We scrambled down the steep side of the gorge to the log camp, found the old door ajar, and pushed in out of the storm. There was a strange smell inside, a kind of animal odor. By good fortune Addison had a few matches in the pocket of his old coat. He struck one, and we found some dry stuff and kindled a fire in the rusted stove. There were several axes in the camp, and Thomas cut up a long log bench for fuel; we then sat round the stove and warmed ourselves.

"I suppose the folks will worry about us," said Thomas, soberly.

"Well, it can't be helped," replied Addison.

"But we haven't a morsel to eat here," said Halstead. "I'm awfully hungry, too."

Thomas began looking in barrels and several boxes. "Not a scrap of meat and no flour!" he exclaimed. "But here are a few quarts of white beans in the bottom of this barrel, and we have got the sheep salt. How about boiling some beans? Here's an old kettle."

"Let's do it!" cried Halstead.

A kettle of beans was put on, and we kept a furious fire under it for two or three hours. Meanwhile the storm was getting worse. Fine snow was sifting into the old camp at all the cracks and crevices. The cold, too, was increasing; the roaring of the forest was at times awe-inspiring. Nothing outside could be discerned; a dense white mist seemed to fill all the air.

We got our beans boiled passably soft after a while, and as we were very hungry, we were able to eat a part of them, well salted.

Toward the end of the "repast" we heard an odd sound above the noise of the gale, as of some animal digging at the door. We listened for some moments.

"Boys, you don't suppose that's Tyro, do you?" cried Thomas. "I believe it is! He has taken my track and followed us away up here!" and jumping up, Thomas ran to the door. Tyro was a small dog owned at the Edwards homestead. When, however, Thomas opened the door a little, there crept in not Tyro, but a small, dark-colored animal, which the faint light given out from the stove hardly enabled us to see. We all got out of the way in haste. The creature ran behind the barrels, and Thomas clapped the door to. After a flurry Addison lighted a splinter, and we tried to discern our visitor. Meanwhile it got under the long bunk where the loggers once slept. We drove it out into sight after some trouble; then Thomas shouted that it was a young bear.

"Yes, siree, that's a bear cub!" he cried. "He's been in this old camp before. That's what made it smell so when we came in."

Addison fancied that the little creature had run out when he heard us coming to the camp, but that the severity of the storm had driven him back to shelter. It was a poor little runt of a bear. Finally we shut it under a barrel and put a weight on the top head.

What with our efforts in cooking beans and capturing the bear, it must have been eleven o'clock or more when we lay down in the bunk. Addison said he would stay awake to keep up a fire. Thomas, Halstead and I lay as snug together as we could in the bunk, with our feet to the stove, and fell asleep.

We were awakened by a loud crash, so harsh, so thrilling, that we all started up in the bunk. Addison had sprung to his feet with an exclamation of alarm. One of the great pine-tree stubs up the bankside, above the camp, had broken short off in the gale. In falling it had swept down a large fir-tree with it. The next instant they had both struck with such tremendous crashes on both sides of the camp that the earth trembled beneath the shock.

It was not till daylight, however, that we fully realized how narrowly we had escaped death. The great tree-trunks had fallen on each side of the camp so near as to brush the eaves of the low roof. Dry stubs of branches were driven deep into the frozen earth. Either trunk would have crushed the old camp like an egg-shell, and there was barely the width of the shanty between the two tree-trunks, as they lay there in the drifted snow.

It blew hard until morning, but slackened shortly after sunrise, and the storm cleared in part, although snow still fell as late as ten o'clock.

"What a Thanksgiving day!" grumbled Halstead.

Soon after sunrise we started for home, leaving the little bear shut up. Our homeward progress was slow; none the less, Thomas and Addison decided to go on to Dunham's Open, which was nearly a mile off our direct course, to look for the sheep. Now that it was light, they knew the way. Halstead refused to go; and as my legs ached badly, he and I remained under a large fir-tree.

Addison and Thomas set off and were gone for more than an hour, but had a large story to tell when they rejoined us. Not only had they found the sheep snow-bound in Dunham's Open, but

The Amateur Poet's Corner

Because of the number of contributions, we do not return poems not published. Keep a copy of your poem.

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Alchemy

A golden sun is born
Above the hill.
Its Midas fingers touch
Wood, field and rill
To alchemize each tiny drop of dew
Into a golden sapphire,
Lovely, new.
A golden thought is born
Within the mind.
Its haunting fingers touch
The heart and find
Each tiny drop of hate or bitter clod
And leave the peace
And love of God.

—*Ethel A. M. Tozier,*
R. 1, Warsaw, N. Y.

The Song of the Lazy Farmer



THE YEAR is drawin' toward an end, another year of all that wend their way across our lives and add another to the year we've had. When I look back, I find I ain't got much of reason for complaint; the year has treated me right well, I've got a lot of stuff to sell, the cribs are full, and haymow, too, and with the old year almost thru, the pigs are puttin' on the fat, my pocketbook ain't wholly flat. So I am happy with my lot, nor jealous if some one has got a little more of cash than me, for mebbe he worked harder; gee, when I think of the fun I've had, this year don't seem so very bad.

Sometimes it rained a lot when I would much preferred to have it dry, and then again I'd liked a shower when it was dry, but if the power to make it rain and make it quit was mine, perhaps I'd handle it a blamed sight worse; I'm satisfied to meet Dame Nature in her stride and make my plans fit in with hers. I find that often it occurs that what we want ain't just the thing, and mebbe what we git, by jing, is better for us in the end, and so I take what fate may send. I love the cattle and the swine and crops upon this place of mine, there ain't a place I'd rather be and no one's job appeals to me. I'm happy here on my own dirt, a-growin' old and feelin' pert.

they had seen two deer that had joined the sheep during the storm. The whole flock was in a copse of firs in the lee of the woods.

We resumed our wallowing way home, but before long heard a distant shout. Addison replied, and immediately we saw two men a long way off in the sheep pasture, advancing to meet us.

"I expect that one of them is my good dad," Thomas remarked. "If I know my mother, she has been worrying about this boy of hers all night."

It proved to be Mr. Edwards, as Thomas had surmised, and with him was grandfather.

"Well, well, well, boys, where have you been all night?" was their salutation.

Addison gave a brief account of our adventure, and we then proceeded homeward together, and were in time for grandmother's Thanksgiving dinner at three o'clock, to which, needless to say, we brought large appetites.

None of the guests whom we had expected to dinner came, on account of the storm; but a rumor of our adventure at the logging-camp had spread through the neighborhood, and in the evening, after the roads had been broken with oxen and sled, Edward Wilbur and his sisters, the Murch boys, and also Thomas and Kate came over to see us.

Perhaps the snow-storm with its bewildering whiteness had turned our heads a little. That or something else started us to making rimes. After great efforts, amidst much laughter and profound knitting of brows, we produced what, in the innocence of youth, we called a poem—an epic on our adventure. I still preserve the old scrawl of it, in several different youthful hands, on crumpled sheets of yellowed paper.

Thomas, who never attempted a line of poetry before this occasion, led off with the following stanzas:

Four boys went off to look for sheep,
  Co'day, co'day, co'nanny, co'nan,
And the trouble they had would make you weep,
  Co'day, co'day, co'nanny, co'nan.
They scarched the pasture high and low,
  Then to Dunham's Open they tried to go,
But the sky was dark and the wind did blow,
  And the woods were dim with whirling snow.

They lost their way and got turned round,
  Co'day, co'day, co'nanny, co'nan,
It's a wonder how they ever were found,
  Co'day, co'day, co'nanny, co'nan.
The storm howled round them wild and drear,
  Stoss Pond did then by chance appear,
They all declared 'twas 'mazing queer;
  "We're lost," said Captain Ad, "I fear."

Then either Kate or Ellen put forth a stanza:

But Halse espied an old log camp,
  Co'day, co'day, co'nanny, co'nan,
And into it they all did tramp,
  Co'day, co'day, co'nanny, co'nan.
"Here's beans," said Tom. "Here's salt," said Ad.
  "Boiled beans don't go so very bad
When nothing else is to be had.
  Let's eat our beans and not be sad."

I cannot say with certainty who was responsible for this next stanza, but the handwriting is a little like what my own was at that time:

They ate their beans and sang a song,
  Co'day, co'day, co'nanny, co'nan,
And wished the night was not so long,
  Co'day, co'day, co'nanny, co'nan.
Said Ad, "What makes that whining noise?"
"By jinks!" cried Tom. That's Tyro, boys!"
But when he looked, without a care,
  In crawled a little beezling bear!

There is a great deal more, not less than twenty stanzas; a few of them will suffice. Besides, I shrink from presenting the more faulty ones. To strangers they will be merely the immature efforts of nameless young people, but for me a halo of memories glorifies each halting versicle. Addison's contribution ran as follows:

But the night grew wild and wilder still,
  Co'day, co'day, co'nanny, co'nan,
The forest roared like an old grist-mill,
  Co'day, co'day, co'nanny, co'nan.
At last there came a fcarful crack!
  A big pine-tree had broken its back.
Down it fell with a frightful smack,
  And missed the camp by just a snack!

Theodora alone made a stanza more in keeping with that finer sentiment which the occasion might have inspired in us:

But safe from storm and falling tree,
  Co'day, co'day, co'nanny, co'nan,
Their faces dear again we see,
  Co'day, co'day, co'nanny, co'nan.
They slept mid perils all unseen,
  Some guardian Hand protecting well;
  E'en though the mighty pine trunks fell,
The little camp stood safe between.

After dinner Mr. Edwards, with Asa Doane, one of grandfather's hired men, went after the sheep, and by tramping a path in advance of the flock soon got them home to the barns. Thomas and Halstead took a bushel basket, with a bran sack to tie over it, and went to Adger's camp to liberate and fetch home the "little beezling bear," but they found that the young animal had upset the barrel and made his escape.

The A. A. Cooking School

(*Continued from Page* 18)

(450° F.) for 10 to 15 minutes or until the crust begins to brown. Reduce temperature to low (325° F.) and bake until just firm in the center.

Pumpkin Pie

Pumpkin pie has custard as a basis:

1½ cups cooked and sifted pumpkin
1 cup milk
½ cup cream
2 eggs, beaten light
¾ cup sugar
2 tablespoons molasses
½ teaspoon salt
½ teaspoon ginger
½ teaspoon allspice
1 teaspoon cinnamon

Mix all ingredients together and turn into a deep plate lined and finished with a fluted edge. Bake 10 to 15 minutes at 420° F., then reduce to 325° F. and cook until center is firm.

The same recipe may be used, substituting sifted squash or sweet potatoes for the pumpkin.

Soft Meringue

(*for 1 pie or its equivalent*)

3 egg whites
¼ tsp. salt
¼ teaspoon lemon extract or 1 teaspoon lemon juice
6 tablespoons sugar

Add salt and flavoring to egg, then beat to a stiff foam. Add sugar a tablespoon at a time, beating after each addition. With the last sugar beat until the mixture piles well and the sugar is dissolved. Spread and bake in moderate oven (350° F.) until delicately brown (10 to 12 minutes). When taken from the oven meringue should stand in a warm dry place until cold.

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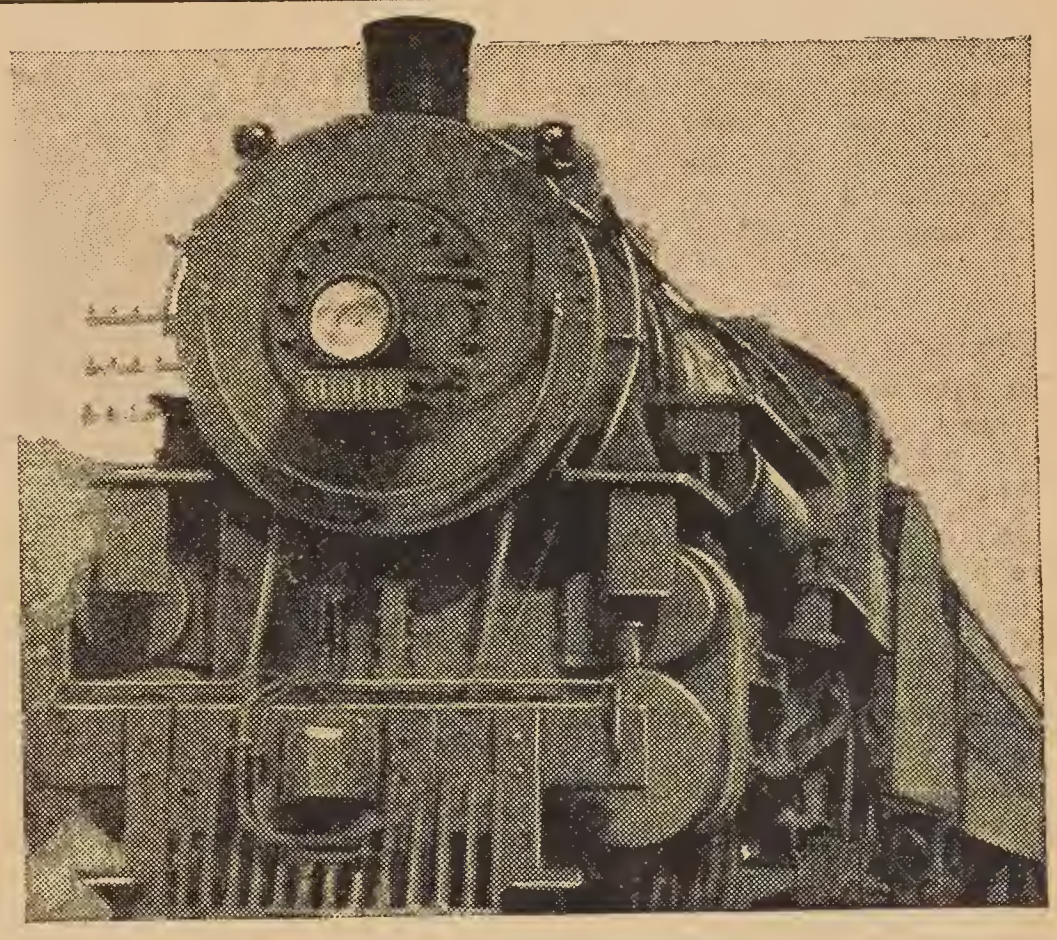


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That's packing it into a single paragraph. But it's part of an 18 point program worked out by railroad men—a basis for a national transportation policy. You'll find this whole program interesting. Send for your copy today.

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WASHINGTON, D. C.

Kernels, Screenings *and* Chaff

By H. E. BABCOCK.

WHEN I built my barns at Sunnygables a few years ago I put an egg cellar in one of them and left space in it for a farm refrigerator and sharp freezer. I have not installed the refrigeration and freezing equipment, however, for two good reasons. It has been priced entirely too high and, what is even more important, such rapid strides are being made in the field of refrigeration that I have been afraid to buy equipment lest it be obsolete as soon as I got it installed.

Low Temperature Storage

In the meantime I have made arrangements to try out what amounts to a zero icebox. The first food product we shall put in this box is a couple of spring lambs. These lambs weighed alive a little over eighty pounds apiece and we are charging them into the icebox at what we sold the rest of the flock for at the farm, plus a processing and freezing charge for which we have not yet been billed.

We are keeping track of the current used to run the box so that by the time the frozen lambs are used up we shall have a pretty accurate idea of what they will cost per pound on our table. In addition to the lambs, we are going to sharp freeze some chickens, some turkeys, a quarter of a prime Angus steer, and possibly half a hog.

Universal Refrigeration

I am now going to go out on a limb much as I did in predicting inflated rubber tires for farm equipment and predict ***that within five years every farmer in the Northeast will be in reach of sharp freezing service for meats, fruits, and vegetables, and that he also will have available, either at his trading center or in his home, below-zero cold storage for these frozen products.***

If my prediction is only halfway true, I know of nothing — Triple A, Farm Bureau program, or cooperative marketing services — which will do as much to raise the standard of living in the Northeast as the development of a universal freezing and refrigeration service for the foods ***which we now raise right on our own farms.***

I furthermore predict that when this service becomes available, by utilizing the lush grass of May, June, and early July and slaughtering animals after they have been fattened on it, Northeastern farmers can put on their tables a quality of meat much superior to what they are now eating, ***without purchasing western grain to fatten it.*** This generality also applies to the possibility of fattening such animals as lambs on fall after-feed.

* * *

Satisfactory Rotation

Some three years ago I began to plan how I might (at least most of the time) maintain Sunnygables all in hay and pasture. In the past three seasons we have worked out a rotation which accomplishes this purpose.

Now, one of the measures of a satisfactory rotation on a livestock farm is how the crops feed out in the barn. It is our experience in feeding our all-grass rotation crops so far this fall which makes me feel that we have hit on a satisfactory crop plan, at least for Sunnygables.

Our first principle is never to plow up a field of hay as long as it will yield a couple of satisfactory crops in a season. Our next principle is to cut a crop of hay off meadows which are going back and in need of reseeding *the summer we plow them.* We put this cutting of hay in the silo and therefore in our locality are able to get it off the first week in June. After the crop of hay is off, we plow the field, work it until there are some good showers the last of June or early in July, and then drill it to two bushels of Cayuga Soybeans to the acre.

We harvest the beans about the tenth of September and prefer to run them into our silos. In fact, they come in good at this time to fill up silos which were filled in June with grass ensilage but which have settled considerably during the summer. After the beans are harvested, we harrow the ground and sow it either to winter barley or winter wheat. We seed timothy in the fall with the grains and in the next spring seed a mixture of clover and alfalfa.

In this rotation we do not use any fertilizer but rely on top-dressing the winter grain crop with manure from animals which are fed phosphate ensilage. By following this rotation we can use our tractor-truck to plow and harrow the land, to mow and pick up both the green and dry hay, and of course for all our hauling.

We have to use another power unit at the barn for stationary power to drive our ensilage cutter and hay chopper. We feel that what we should use at the barn is an electric motor, but the company which sells us our electricity as yet hasn't put on a satisfactory service for the horsepower we require for this purpose.

In the years when all our stands of hay are good, we shall of course do no plowing and raise no soybeans for ensilage or any winter grain. I feel that what we shall save on labor and grass seed costs in these years will go a long way toward making up any difference there may be in cost between home-raised and purchased winter grain and straw.

* * *

Mustard Control

Last summer in operating our Larchmont Farm we ran head-on into the problem of mustard control. Having never had to contend with this weed at Sunnygables, we were caught off our guard and as a result plowed under thirty acres of soybeans which were badly smothered in their early days by one of the rankest growths of mustard I have ever seen.

Naturally, we don't intend to get into any more such trouble. We have had a lot of good advice from readers of this page about how to control mustard by cultural methods and we intend to apply this advice if necessary. On the other hand, we have to operate as cheaply as possible and what interests me at the present time is some of the new methods which are being brought out for controlling weeds in hay and cereal grains by spraying.

We will have about two hundred acres of spring and winter grain in scattered fields with which to work. Right now I am lining up tests with people who believe that they have in certain sprays the solution of mustard and other weed control in grass and cereals. I also hope to arrange to dust some fields of both winter and spring grain with sulphur to see if we can control mildew and rusts in these grains.

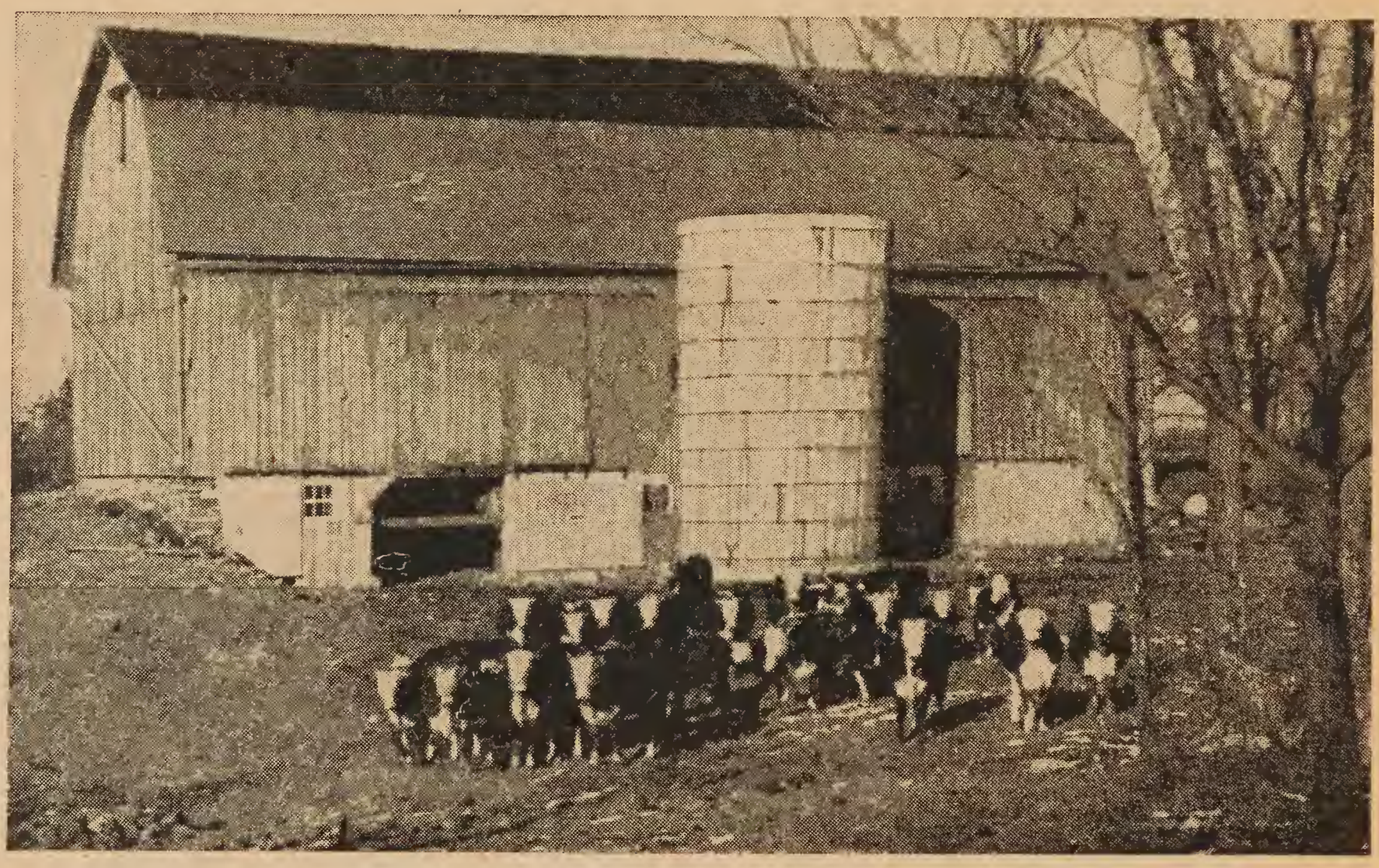
From time to time I shall report here on what I am able to line up and on what progress we make.

* * *

Winter Barley

Our ten to twelve acre field of winter barley seems to be coming along fine. We got this crop in late and it was so dry that it stood still for a long while. However, we have had a nice lot of growing weather in November and right now the barley has made all the growth I want it to make.

If you have followed our experience with winter barley, you may recall that as a result of testing several varieties last season we abandoned those kinds of winter barley which have weak straw and barbed awns. The strain we are growing this year has stiff straw and barbless awns. In the Virginias, this strain yields splendidly. Whether or not it will prove hardy enough to withstand New York State weather and will do well up here remains to be seen.



These are the Hereford heifer calves which we had shipped up from Alpine, Texas, early in November. There were fifty calves in the shipment. They were on the road eight days and were unloaded for rest and feed three times. Despite their long journey, they did not pick up shipping fever or even colds. The first feed we gave them was hay sprinkled with molasses, which speedily put their bowels in good condition. They were quite wild when they arrived but were easily controlled with an electric fence and are now getting tame.

Heifer calves like these cost us approximately one cent a pound less than steer calves of equal quality. We have not yet decided whether to make these calves into beef or to keep them and breed them. If we do breed them we shall probably cross them with our Angus bull.

We have three outlying barns like the one in the picture. We are wintering in these barns, to eat up the hay which has been stored in them, three lots of stock, which should give us some idea of how to use up cheap hay in the Northeast to the best advantage. In our so-called Decker barn we have twenty-two Angus cows, most of them with calves at foot. This herd is being fed poor hay, grass ensilage from Sunnygables, and a little grain. The calves are getting all the good hay and grain they will eat in a creep. In one of the Coy Glen barns we are wintering and breeding between fifteen and twenty Guernsey heifers, part of them purebreds; while at Larchmont we are carrying the thirty-five Hereford heifer calves pictured above. We feed these lots of stock once a day and do not plan on cleaning out the barns until early spring.



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Conducted by H. L. COSLINE

It Was a Racket and I Quit!

EDITOR'S NOTE: *Have you wondered what is back of those boys and girls who try to high pressure you into "paying postage" on cheap magazines? Read this personal experience of a young girl who tried it. She was smart. It didn't take her long to figure it out.*

I AM a graduate of a high school in Central New York. I have also completed a short business course in a business school of Syracuse. Unable to get a job in an office through an employment service, I began answering ads.

The first ad was from a man who wanted five girls between 19 and 23 years of age to travel with manager, transportation paid, salary with commissions. Accompanied by my mother, I went to the hotel where Mr.——— was registered. He asked if I had seen the ad in the paper. I told him yes and that I would like to know more about it. He said it was not house-to-house canvassing. It was just advertising a magazine.

He told me that the girls were paid $2.00 a day. I asked him how many were in the crew, and he said there were 40 girls. These girls had to go around to the department stores and drug stores and advertise this magazine — not sell it. I told him I was anxious to get to work as I was very much in need of money immediately. He said that the girls were doing very well. One woman was sending home $70 a month to support her little girl. He said the girls had lots of fun, and that he and his wife always went with them.

In the morning I arrived at the hotel and left with the rest of the group. All of the crew members were from different parts of the United States. Only one girl was from this part of the country. Later in the day I learned that we were not going to stay near home, but that we were headed directly west by way of Rochester. Our first stop was in Elbridge, and then Weedsport. In Weedsport, a town where soliciters and peddlers were not allowed unless they had a license, we were ordered to leave. Then I began to realize that this was something that I had not bargained for.

Later on the crew manager took me with her to break me in to the work. Then I began to wonder what it was all about. Here are the lines she wrote out for me to learn:

"Are you the manager? If you are not too busy, may I speak to you? I am around listing the names of the business and employed people in the communities in regard to the nurses campaign. Perhaps you read about it in the newspapers a little while ago? Well, we didn't exactly rate the headlines.

"Now if I can get 500 names before the end of the month, I will receive a bonus of $300 that will be put into a trust fund in a hospital at home for me. Then I can take up nurses training there free. Don't you think that I would make a good nurse?

"I am connected with a superintendent in New York City who checks up on me to see that I don't just list the names out of the directory as you know I could. With your permission to use your name, I will send in your name and the superintendent will send you this pamphlet. This pamphlet is made up of short stories and current events for the purpose of this contest. We don't ask you to buy it. All we ask you to do is to pay two cents a week for the postage cost in sending it to you.

"Have you ever been ill in a hospital? Well, does it make any difference to you how you take care of that two cents a week?" (If they are not interested)—"Certainly if you were ill in a hospital, a nurse would be worth that much to you, wouldn't she?"

If you see that you cannot make a sale, you ask if you may take his name to show your superintendent that you called on him. If he lets you have his name, when you have another tough customer in that village, you can say, "Well, so-and-so gave me his name. Surely you can do that much too." The customer takes it for granted that his neighbor signed, and then he is more apt to sign up for this pamphlet.

The next morning we headed for Olean, N. Y. That afternoon I started to work. In the same crew with me was a girl from Tennessee. She told the manager that she was 19 years of age, but later they found that she had lied; she was only 16. She had been on the crew for three weeks and had not done very well. The crew manager asked her how many sales she had made and she told her three. While this girl was out of the car, the crew manager "snooped" in her purse and found she had only made one-half a sale (subscription for 6 months). We were then in a little town of about 300 people. The manager told her she could start home or anywhere the best way she could. The girl started out hitchhiking south for Tennessee.

The next day was Saturday. That night, another section of the crew that had been traveling in the West joined us. We were told that we were going to have a big party. About 7 o'clock, when the girl from my neighboring town and I came back from supper we stopped to talk to some fellows of the crew. The manager came along. He had been drinking. He asked me how I liked the job. When I hesitated, he said, "If you don't like it, why don't you go home? Go home tonight."

That night we went to the party. It was held in a dine and dance place. In the early part of the evening I danced, but later on I refused to dance with most of the boys because they had been drinking. The manager came over where I was and asked me why I didn't dance. I told him and he called me a wall-flower. If refusing to dance with a lot of intoxicated roughnecks is being a wallflower, well then I suppose that is what I am. The next morning another girl and I started for home. I happened to have enough money to pay for both of our fares. She didn't have a cent. We arrived in Syracuse the next morning, where we met my parents.

Can't something be done to prevent these rackets? I realize now how many there are of this sort going around because I recognize their ads in the papers, now that I have answered one myself. I hope the *American Agriculturist* will put people wise to this scheme.



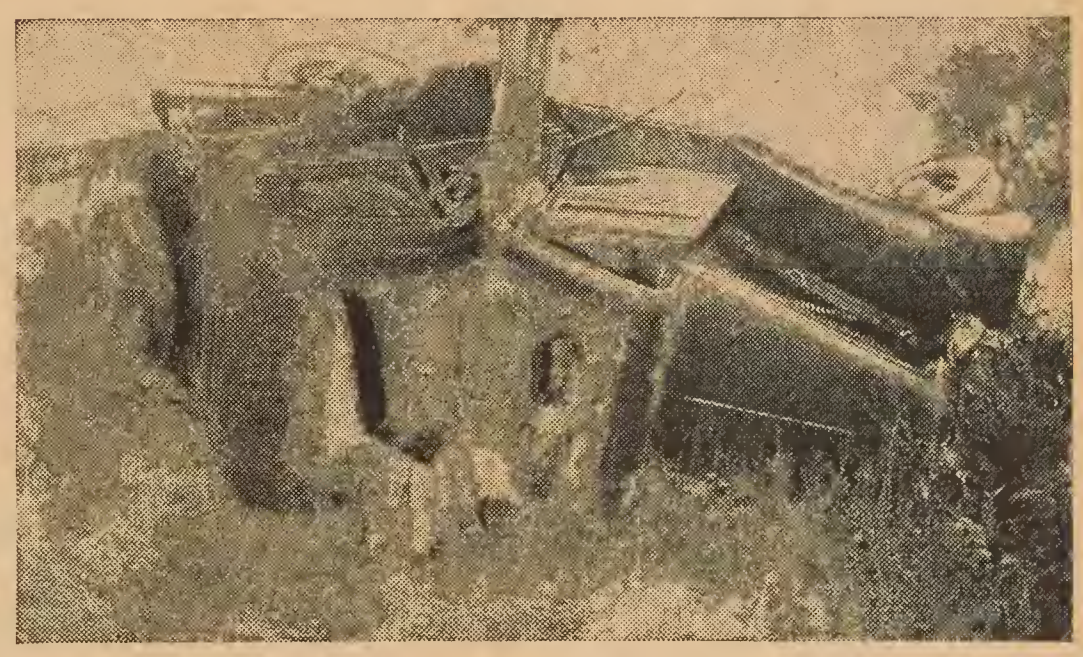
$25.00 Weekly Benefit

Specified Sickness and Accidents

Men and women accepted — ages 15-69 at $10.00 a year. No medical examinations. Policy pays on specified sickness and accidents. *Write for full details.*

North American Accident Insurance Co.
Savings Bank Building, Ithaca, N. Y.

TRAGIC ACCIDENTS LIKE THIS CAUSE UNTOLD SUFFERING AND SADNESS



AN AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST subscriber and North American Accident Insurance Company policyholder was riding in this car when it crashed. He was killed. To his estate the North American paid $1000.00 death benefit as provided for in the policy.

8,347 Policyholders Have Received $577,804.94

RECENT PAYMENTS

NEW YORK

G. H. Hallenbeck, Est., Sloansville—$ 500.00
Auto collision—mortuary (over age, half benefit)

June M. Machaby, Grentwood— 44.28
Auto collision—frac. rt. collarbone

W. M. Renwick, R. I, Stanley— 25.00
Auto accident—injured chest, bruises

W. C. Plotz, R. 2, Machias— 20.00
Auto collision—cuts and sprained wrist, inj. knee

Mrs. Henry Sage, R. 2, So. New Berlin— 12.50
Struck by auto—fractured ribs

Robert Cardiner, Est., Tully— 1000.00
Auto skidded and struck tree—mortuary

William Arguitte, R. I, Brasher Falls— 15.00
Wagon accident—strain and cut hand

Clarence Waldron, R. I, Duanesburg— 40.00
Auto collision—sprained back, concussion

A. H. Fisher, R. I, Madrid— 50.00
Auto skidded—fractured ribs

William Barber, Box 148, Richburg— 6.07
Wagon ran over foot—sprained foot

Herman Ackert, Box 188, Hyde Park— 47.14
Auto skidded—cut ear and forehead

F. H. Knapp, Box 115, Salem— 70.00
Auto overturned—injured back

J. A. Lancy, R. I, Walworth— 2.50
Struck by auto—injured hand

H. A. Rodebrugger, R. I, Black River— 54.28
Auto accident—bruised hip, inj. leg

Lillian M. Burgess, Est., Batavia— 500.00
Auto struck by truck—mortuary ((over age, half benefit)

Lena J. Jacob, Ft. Covington— 48.57
Auto collision—frac. left clavicle

G. F. Klice, R. I, Allegany— 48.57
Auto accident—cut ear, contused shoulder

E. E. Hartley, R. I, Boonville— 130.00
Auto collision—frac. leg

MAINE

Ralph L. Webster, R. I, Salbattus—$ 12.86
Auto and freight train collided—bruises

Willis E. Guptill, Fryeburg— 30.00
Auto skidded into rock—cuts, abrasions

Mabel Oleson, 112 Elm St., Mechanic Falls 25.00
Auto collision—frac. rib

D. H. Hamlin, Oxford, Me.— 10.00
Fell from truck—fractured ribs

Celina L. Trueman, 14 Ash St., Waterville 60.00
Auto accident—sprained arm, chest, cuts

Lucia E. Guptill, Fryeburg— 70.00
Auto skidded—cut face, frac. foot bones.

Gertrude McKeen, R. I, E. Stoneham— 20.00
Auto collision—injured forehead

NEW JERSEY

Cecilia VanErden, 22 Edwards Pl., Princeton—$ 80.00
Auto collision—injured

Rose Newman, R. I, Blairstown— 10.00
Auto accident—forehead cut, bruises

Paul Sassi, Penns Grove— 50.00
Auto collision—cut forehead and scalp

MARYLAND

J. A. Faucett, Rock Hall—$ 52.86
Auto accident—cut forehead, frac. ribs

Nellie G. Harper, Linkwood— 80.00
Auto accident—frac. ribs, cuts

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Josephine G. Richardson, Tilton—$ 15.00
Struck by car door—fractured arm

VERMONT

Bertha Green, 19 Conant Sq., Brandon—$ 15.00
Struck by auto—injured

Anna Smith, R. I, Ferrisburg— 30.00
Auto collision—injured side

D. E. Labby, R. I, Danville, Vt.— 14.28
Auto overturned—injured scalp and leg

Raymond Messer, Box 335, Bridgewater— 80.00
Auto accident—injured

MASSACHUSETTS

H. E. Getchell, Box 61, Hawthorne—$ 10.00
Auto collision—cut ear and sprains

L. A. Griswold, R. I, Brimfield— 4.28
Auto collision—contused and abrased knee

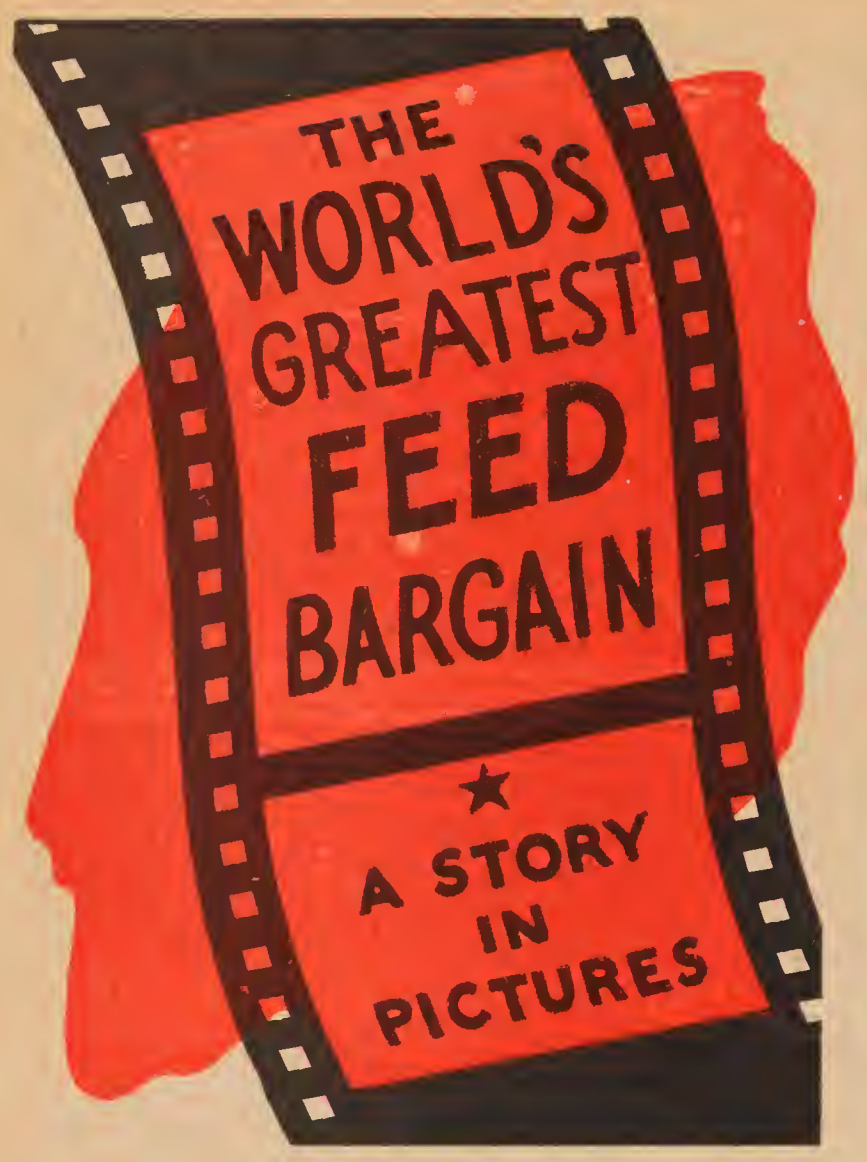
J. N. Bradshaw, 9 Green St., Amesbury— 30.00
Auto-overturned—concussion & contusions

H. G. Pixley, Glendale— 20.00
Auto skidded and overturned — injured shoulder, hip

E. L. Young, So. Acton— 87.14
Auto accident—frac. ribs, injured chest

Keep Your Policy Renewed

NORTH AMERICAN ACCIDENT INSURANCE CO.
Oldest and Largest Exclusive Health and Accident Company in America
N.A. ASSOCIATES INC. — AGENTS — POUGHKEEPSIE, N.Y.





Exchange Dairy, at about $2.00 per 100 pounds of T.D.N.,* is a bargain in feed. But those four bags of Gran-Phosphate in the picture represent a bigger bargain. They will produce digestible feed on the farm at a cost of about $1.00 per 100 pounds of T.D.N.

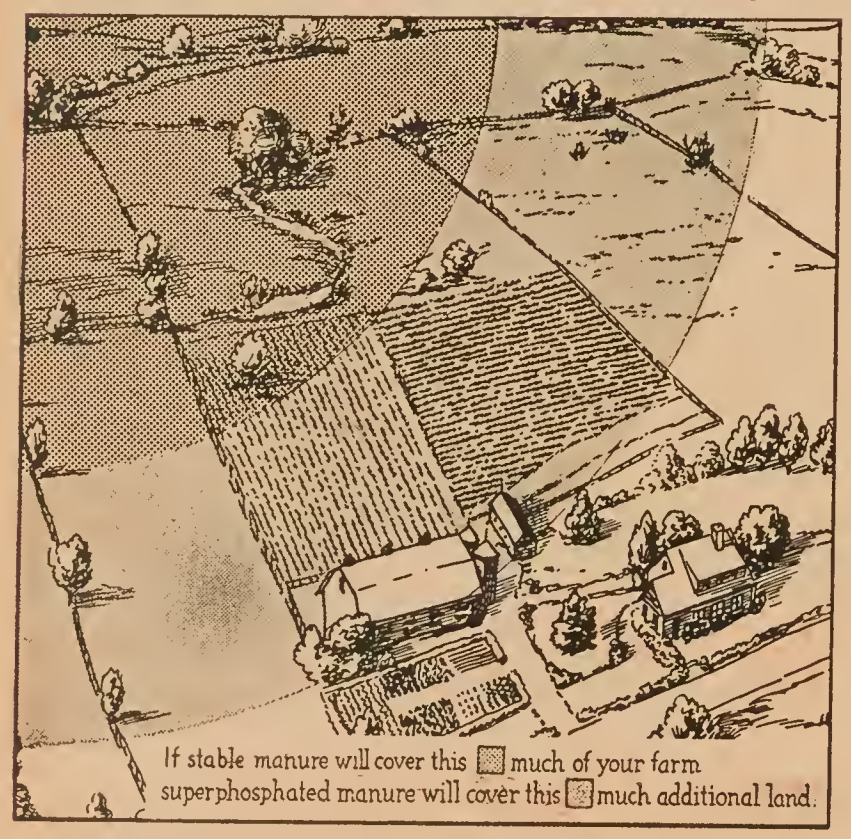
*T.D.N. = total digestible nutrients—the only part of the feed the cow can use.



Cows don't slip on the gritty granules of Gran-Phosphate. Neither do men. It helps make the stable cleaner, whiter. Authorities endorse it as an aid to sanitation. But its greatest value lies in what it does for the manure—*doubles* its crop producing value.



Spread in the stable, at the rate of 1½ to 3 pounds per cow per day, Gran-Phosphate starts to work. It absorbs urine, saving valuable nitrogen (ammonia). It adds phosphorus to the manure, making it a balanced fertilizer. Easy to handle—doesn't cake.



★ ★ ★

WHEN A FARMER applies ten loads of manure to an acre, he is spreading the equivalent of one ton of 5-2½-5 mixed fertilizer.

This supplies more nitrogen, and in many cases more potash than the crops need, but not nearly enough phosphoric acid. When 75 pounds of 20% Gran-Phosphate are added to a ton of manure, ten tons of the treated manure becomes the equivalent of one ton of 5-10-5, a balanced fertilizer

This can be done easily by using 3 pounds of Gran-Phosphate per cow per day on the stable walks and in the gutters.

This reinforced manure need not be applied to the land at a rate exceeding five tons per acre. Most manure spreaders require adjusting to the lowest rate to accomplish this. Such an application equals ½ ton of 5-10-5 fertilizer which is heavy for general farm crops.

The extra feed produced by the use of Gran-Phosphate and farm manure is the world's biggest feed bargain.

★

IT'S YOUR BUSINESS

G.L.F. is a farmers' cooperative. About 120,000 farm families are now purchasing all or part of their farm supplies through G.L.F., and many are also beginning to market farm produce through it. G.L.F. uses this page to help keep its members informed about their business.

★

DAIRY TONNAGE UP

The average carload feed order shipped from G.L.F. mills runs about 23 tons. For the week ending November 19, the average car contained 12½ tons of dairy feed, the rest being made up of mash, stock feeds, grain goods, and ingredients. This represents a steady increase in the proportion of dairy feed since the first week in October, when the average car contained just a shade over 9 tons of dairy feed.

This seasonal increase always comes at this time of year as more and more cows go into winter quarters. More interesting is the fact that, in spite of great crops of home-grown roughage and grain, G.L.F. patrons are purchasing as much feed as they did last year. Total feed shipments from all G.L.F. mills totalled 704 cars last week, compared with 708 cars a year ago.

★

NEW FACES ON G.L.F. BOARD

J. D. Ameele (left) of Williamson, N. Y. was elected by the Board of



Directors to fill the unexpired term of the late Fred L. Porter of Crown Point. Ralph Culver (right) of Laceyville, Pa., was nominated by cooperative service agencies in Pennsylvania and elected by ballot at the G.L.F. Annual Meeting.

★

CONFERENCE BOARD MEETS

The Poultry Feed Conference Board, made up of feeding authorities from three state colleges, met November 19 in New Brunswick, N. J., to review G.L.F. formulas in the light of latest feed knowledge. Their recommendations will be reported in an early issue of the G.L.F Page.

★

G.L.F Quality

COOPERATIVE
G.L.F. EXCHANGE, INC.
Ithaca, N.Y.

DECEMBER 17, 1938



AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST

FIVE YEARS FOR $3.00 — THREE YEARS FOR $2.00 — PUBLISHED EVERY OTHER WEEK



Christmas At The Farm

BY ROMEYN BERRY

A CITY apartment is no place for Christmas: a house is better, and a farm is better still. That's particularly true when the children and relatives are expected back. Ours are, and off and on for the last few weeks we've been getting ready.

Last winter we cleaned up the old back pasture, which for years hadn't been quite able to make up its mind whether it wanted to remain a pasture or become a woodlot. We urged it to stay a pasture, and took steps to that end. But at the far corner, near where the little brook comes in from our neighbor's land, we left a small clump of spruce seedlings. I'm glad we did because now we can have our own Christmas tree from our own farm.

This year, you see, we are trying to get everything from the farm and nothing from the Five-and-Ten. Not that we have anything against the Five and Ten, but with the children coming home, it's a matter of pride with us to show them how nearly a farm may still make itself self-sustaining, even to the matter of Christmas, Christmas gadgets and Christmas presents. I suppose we'll weaken to the extent of buying some red string and fancy paper to tie things—small packages would look silly tied with bits of binder twine picked up frugally in the corn lot—but generally speaking, that's our objective. This year, at our place, Christmas stockings will contain fewer skates and sleds; more apples, chicken canned in glass, and lima beans.

People who live in city apartments, however convenient, miss something at Christmas. It's simpler, to be sure, to turn on a radiator when you're chilly than it is to go out to the shed and shag wood for the fire, but you can't hang your stocking on a radiator and have it look convincing. No sir! A farm's always the best place for Christmas, particularly when the children are coming home and the farm is one of the kind that looks like Christmas from the start, with a white house and red barns against a background of dark pines, a frozen brook that appears through the snow only in occasional black spots, and blue wood smoke curling out of the kitchen chimney to fill the wintry air with aromatic perfumes that suggest pancakes for breakfast.

I sort of wish we could still meet the children at the depot, when they come, with a sleigh with bells on it and a back seat piled deep with Buffalo robes. But we couldn't do that even though we still had a sleigh and Kit and Doll were sharp-shod instead of barefoot, for ever since the school bus took to coming up our road, the town has kept it continually cleared off right down to the tar, and it would take a tractor to drag a sleigh to the depot with no snow on the highway to ease the load. Modern improvements are nice, but they have their drawbacks now and then! But we can fetch them in the Ford, and when they get home, they won't find things so much improved that it won't seem like Christmas anymore.

Last Sunday afternoon I walked around the place and checked up. I guess we're ready and will make out well enough. The tree is there all fit to be cut and dragged in over the snow at the last moment. There is plenty of ground pine to make wreaths to hang in the windows. We sold out our turkeys before Thanksgiving, but we kept a couple for domestic emergencies and these seem ripe for the sacrifice. There's pop corn hanging in the tool shed to decorate the tree, hams and onions and mince meat in the cold cellar; and out in a corner of the woodshed are some chunks of fat pine I've been saving to make the fire blaze up at the right time. Something, perhaps, may have been overlooked, but as close as we can figure now, I'd say we were fixed and all we had to do is wait for the whistle of the train bringing city folks up our valley.

But Christmas or (*Turn to Page* 8)



Dairymen Declare War on Their Enemies — See Page 5.

SUMMER WEATHER *in February*

ANOTHER AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST LOW-COST TOUR TO THE GOLDEN GATE EXPOSITION AND THE GRAND CANYON



A glimpse of the Grand Canyon of the Colorado, one of nature's wonders. A mile deep and from 7 to 11 miles wide, its vivid colors are everchanging as sunlight and shadows play across it.



The Golden Gate Bridge connecting San Francisco and Marin County is the longest single span bridge in the world.

ON SATURDAY, February 25, a party of *American Agriculturist* subscribers will board a New York Central train and head towards California, the land of sunshine. On the trip they will see the marvelous Golden Gate Exposition, California orange groves, and the Grand Canyon of Arizona, two hundred miles long, a mile deep and from seven to eleven miles wide.

We have often said when announcing new *American Agriculturist* tours that if our readers could be as enthusiastic over these tours before they go as those who do go are afterwards, there would always be more people on the tours than we could handle. So enthusiastic are our folks who go that we always get many fine letters from them.

For instance, Mr. and Mrs. John Boos of Hicksville, Long Island, who went to Yellowstone last year, wrote:

"We have made a lot of new friends, and we were like one big family on an excursion. We plan to hold a reunion of those who went at the Syracuse Fair. We are looking forward to taking more of your tour trips in the future."

Mrs. Carrie D. Morris, Alpine, New York, says:

"We hope that sometime again we may be able to take an *American Agriculturist* trip, for we are sure any trip planned by the *American Agriculturist* would be complete in every detail."

Mr. and Mrs. Jay Martin, Lisbon, New York, wrote:

"We cannot say words of praise high enough for this trip."

Mrs. V. C. McGregor of Maine, New York, says:

"Everything about the trip was fine, the meals were grand, a great treat to a housewife who always has to eat her own cooking. We enjoyed all the people very much and are receiving letters from them."

We could talk for hours about the sights to be seen just at a time when winter begins to get on your nerves, but after all the best way to tell you about the trip is to give you a day-by-day schedule of where we will go and what we will see.

Here it is:

Saturday, February 25th

Leave New York on New York Central RR. "North Shore Limited" ..... 1:20 P. M.
Leave Albany ..... 4:18 P. M.
Leave Syracuse ..... 7:14 P. M.
Arrive Buffalo ..... 9:57 P. M.
Leave Buffalo ..... 12:13 Midnight

Dinner in dining car.

Sunday, February 26th

Arrive Chicago ..... 8:15 A.M. (C.T.)

Breakfast in dining car. Parmalee Bus transfer to Union Station. At about 9:00 A. M., we will leave Union Station in glass-enclosed bus for an all day sightseeing trip of this great city, including lunch at the La Salle Hotel. Our drive takes us through the beautiful Lake Shore residential district, Evanston, the home of Northwestern University, a tour of the Field Museum, Aquarium, Adler Planetarium and many other interesting places. Return to Union Station for dinner. At 9:00 P. M. our Pullmans will be ready.

Leave Chicago ..... 11:00 P. M.

On Burlington Railroad, "North Coast Limited."

Monday, February 27th

Arrive St. Paul, Minn. ..... 8:15 A. M.
Leave St. Paul ..... 8:35 A. M.

On Northern Pacific Ry., "North Coast Limited."

Cross the Mississippi River about 9:00 A. M. All day long we speed through the Lake region of Minnesota and across the plains of North Dakota. Our day can be spent pleasantly with games of bridge, checkers or community singing. All meals in dining car—and how you will enjoy them!

Tuesday, February 28th

Enroute through the spectacular Rockies the entire day. We cross the Continental Divide at noon (6,356 feet). All meals in dining car.

Arrive Spokane, Wash. ..... 8:50 P. M.

Transfer to Davenport Hotel for the night where rooms with bath will be provided.

Wednesday, March 1st

Breakfast at hotel. Leave by motor at 9:00 A. M. for trip to Grand Coulee Dam, the world's largest masonry structure, towering 553 feet above bedrock with a length of 4,300 feet, width of 500 feet at the base and 30 feet at the crest. This huge dam when completed will cost about $180,000,000. In size the dam is even larger than the Pyramids of Egypt. Primarily built to provide water that will irrigate 1,200,000 acres of arid land, it will also be the nation's largest hydro-electric plant. We'll have lunch "family style" right on the project. After a leisurely inspection tour, we return to our hotel in Spokane for dinner.

Leave Spokane ..... 9:10 P. M.

On Northern Pacific Ry., "North Coast Limited."

Thursday, March 2nd

Arrive Seattle ..... 7:50 A. M.

Breakfast in Station dining room. Leave at 9:00 A. M. for de luxe motor tour of this beautiful city—gateway to Alaska and the Orient. Trip includes Volunteer Park, University of Washington campus, Lake Washington, residential districts, Beacon Hill and a sweeping view of Puget Sound and Olympic Mountains.

Leave Seattle ..... 1:00 P. M.

On Northern Pacific Ry. Lunch in dining car.

Arrive Portland, Oregon ..... 5:20 P. M.

Transfer to Multnomah Hotel for dinner and overnight. Rooms with bath provided.

Friday, March 3rd

Breakfast at hotel. Leave at 9:30 A. M. for motor tour over Columbia River Highway to Multnomah Falls—a four-hour, seventy-mile trip, beautiful beyond description and affording a magnificent view of this mighty river. Return to Portland about 1:30 P. M. Afternoon free to do as you please. Lunch and dinner at hotel. Transfer to Station about 8:30 P.M.

Leave Portland 9:50 P.M.

By Southern Pacific RR. "Oregonian."

Saturday, March 4th

Enroute on Southern Pacific—entire day through scenic Sacramento River Canyon, California. Mount Shasta can be seen for hours.

Arrive Oakland Pier, Cal. ..... 6:20 P. M.
Leave Oakland Pier by ferry 6:32 P. M.

Across San Francisco bay, affording a fine view of the new Oakland Bridge.

Arrive Market St. Wharf ..... 6:52 P. M.

Transfer to Whitcomb Hotel. Rooms with bath provided.

Sunday March 5th

Breakfast at hotel. We'll see San Francisco and Muir Woods today. We leave at 9:30 A. M. for a three-hour complete and comprehensive tour of the city, including Golden Gate Park, Cliff House, Seal Rocks and the Presidio. A magnificent view of San Francisco from the Twin Peaks, the Pacific Ocean, the new bridges; a visit to Mission Dolores and Steinhart Aquarium. After lunch at the hotel, we'll take an afternoon motor trip to Muir Woods. Crossing the new Golden Gate Bridge, we arrive in Sausalito and continue through thickly wooded canyons to this magnificent grove of giant Redwoods — over a thousand years old — some of which rear their trunks to a height of over 300 feet. Return to hotel in time for dinner.

Monday, March 6th

Breakfast at hotel and then off by motor over the new Oakland Bridge to the Worlds Fair on Treasure Island in San Francisco Bay, the world's largest man-made island, a mile-square magic city. General admission ticket furnished. The day is yours to wander through its flowered courts and palaces. Stay as long as you like. We won't attempt to keep together today—just go as you please. Have lunch and dinner, too, wherever you wish and necessarily at your own expense. Return by bus to the hotel at your pleasure.

Tuesday, March 7th

Breakfast at hotel. This day is open to do what you please, with no set

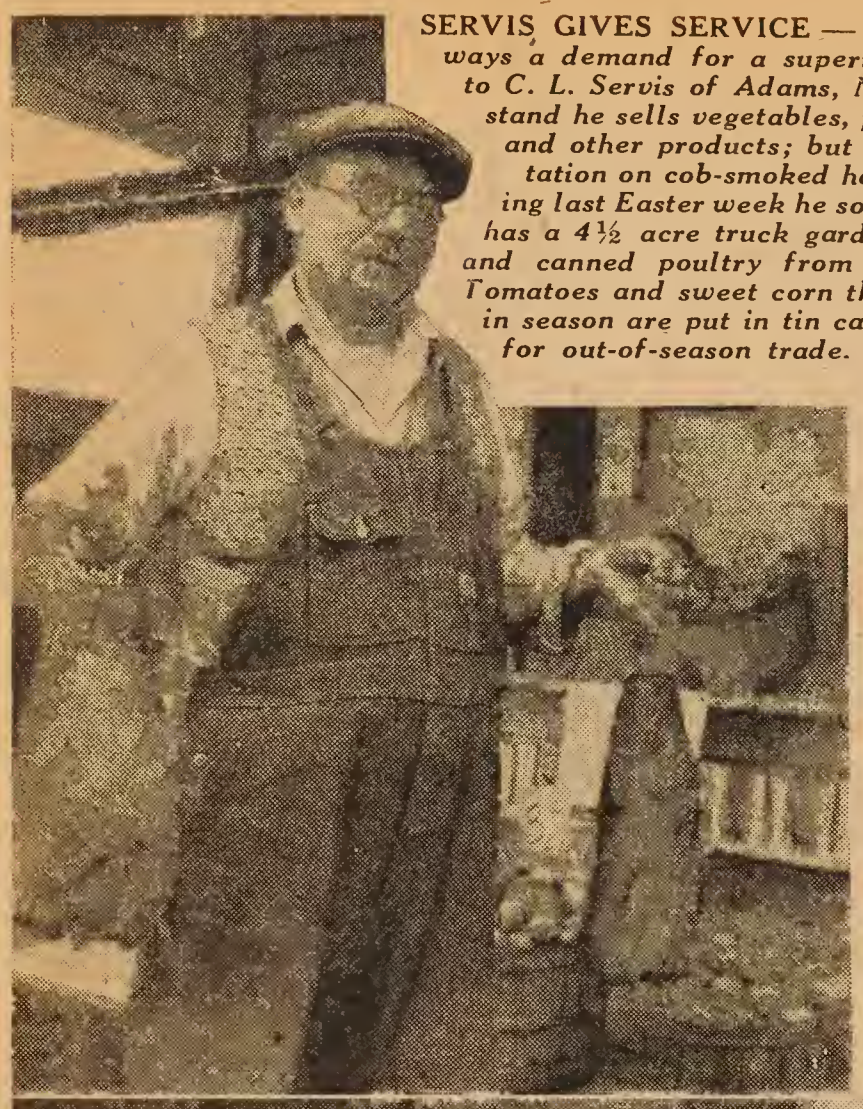
(*Continued on Page* 21)

Dear Mr. Eastman:

I am interested in your California Winter Tour. Please send me, without any obligation on my part, full information regarding cost of trip, with complete itinerary. ***(Write plainly.)***

Name .....

Address .....



SERVIS GIVES SERVICE — *(Left): There is always a demand for a superior product according to C. L. Servis of Adams, N. Y. At his roadside stand he sells vegetables, potatoes, onions, eggs, and other products; but he has built his reputation on cob-smoked hams and bacons. During last Easter week he sold 800 lbs. Mr. Servis has a 4½ acre truck garden, and markets eggs and canned poultry from three nearby farms. Tomatoes and sweet corn that are not sold fresh in season are put in tin cans by a local concern for out-of-season trade.*



(Right): Laying the foundation for a new hen house on the farm of Joseph Borovicki of West Willington, Conn. Shown in the picture are Mr. Borovicki's two sons, Thomas standing by the mixer and Henry in the background. This will be a two-story house with capacity for 800 hens and with egg room in the basement.



IDEAS *That Step Up* Cash Income

HEN GENEALOGY — *(Left): Progeny testing and inbreeding, newest wrinkles in the poultry world, aim at developing a race of super-hens that will all be champion layers and live to a ripe old age. Picture shows Mr. and Mrs. Frank C. Plinston of Springville and their assistant, William Rucker, left, starting a "family" poultry record that will enable them to follow out a highly selective type of breeding and inbreeding. Mr. Rucker is stamping identification numbers on wing bands, which Mrs. Plinston is fastening to the wings of the baby chicks to mark them as "hatch" brothers and sisters. Mr. Plinston is entering the data in his record book.*

STARTING YOUNG — *(Below): George Ardrey, Dundee, N. Y., 19 year old 4-H member with two of his sheep at the state fair at Syracuse. Both the aged Rambouilett ewe and the Merino ewe lamb, won first prizes at three different county fairs in open class exhibits, where they competed with similar stock grown by some of the leading sheep men. George is president of the Dundee 4-H club and is planning to study for 4-H extension work. He has increased his flock from a beginning of three ewes, presented by his father, to 68 head. Starting with Suffolks, he now has five different breeds of sheep and is now starting a minor club project in raising Ayrshire cattle*





PRESERVES — *Cattaraugus County Home Bureau women struck it rich this year when they hit upon the idea of preserving wild strawberries and appealing to the nation's sweet tooth. Twenty of them sold $500 worth in jig time, and now they're so encouraged they plan to make Cattaraugus County famous for wild strawberries. The product they put out is the result of three years' experimentation with 100 or more recipes. It is packed in half-pint jars and sells with the approval and blessing of the County Home Bureau and the State College of Home Economics. Shown in the picture are Mrs. Mary Larkin, left, of Little Valley, N. Y., one of the women who cashed in, and Mrs. Frances M. Graham, Cattaraugus County home demonstration agent.*

THE Editorial PAGE

BY E. R. EASTMAN

Address all mail for Editorial or Advertising departments to American Agriculturist, Savings Bank Building, Ithaca, New York

Some Christmas Memories



ONE NOVEMBER, more years ago than I like to remember, I hired out to Father to work for $30 a month, agreeing to pay $29 for my board. I was maybe four years old.

Came the end of the month and Dad paid me my first wages—a great big silver dollar. In these times some folks think a dollar is just mere chicken feed. Be that as it may, in the bad old days of the early 90's a dollar was a lot of money, and to a small boy it was a fortune.

Well, sir, I took that dollar, went down to a small boy's fairyland, known as Eddie Eldridge's general store, in old Berkshire town, and with Mother's help I bought Christmas presents for every member of my family, Father, Mother, and three brothers.

Santa Claus has come and gone a good many times since that far-off Christmas, and I have seen some lean and some good Christmasses since. But that first Christmas was the best one. I cannot remember what presents I received that time nor since, *but I still remember what I gave.* Therein lies the secret of a happy Christmas, and for that matter, of a happy life. How right the poet was when he sang:

"Not what we give, but what we share—
For the gift without the giver is bare."

It is only comparatively recently that folks have made so much of holidays or birthdays. Because Father was a veteran of the Civil War and a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, Decoration Day was a big day in my own life. The Fourth of July was usually celebrated, although I have pitched plenty of hay on the Fourth. Thanksgiving Day was always marked with a feast, but few farm families could afford turkey. We had to be content with a young rooster. But when Christmas came, throw up your hat and shout out loud, that was a holiday worth talking about! Not that there was anywhere near the money spent that there is now. In fact, the size of the oldtime farm Christmas was somewhat dependent on the yield of potatoes and whether or not they brought a good price. Nor were the mails full of Christmas cards, and I cannot remember that we even had a Christmas tree. But we *did* hang up our stockings, which we found bulging on Christmas morning with long bright sticks of colored candy, maybe even an orange, a toy or two, and a picture book. I know that those few toys and that one picture book at Christmas meant far more to me than the dozens of presents that nearly every youngster gets now.

As we grew larger, we always got good books for Christmas, and home-knit mittens. (I am still wearing a pair of yarn mittens Mother knitted and gave to me for Christmas years ago.)

Well I remember, also, that year when I got my first pair of felt boots and overshoes for Christmas. Never will I forget how I rushed out to wade in the snow with those new boots, and the luxury of their soft warmth on my feet.

Christmas is still the biggest and best holiday of them all, but sometimes when it is all over I feel a little sunk and depressed, and wish we could make Christmas a little less commercial, a little less complicated, and return somewhat to the more simple but just as happy Christmasses of other days.

Potato Growers "Sold Down the River"

DON'T FAIL to read the article on Slants Page entitled "Potato Growers Object to Trade Agreements," showing the serious effect on United States potato growers of the reciprocal trade agreement just completed with Great Britain and Canada. (See page 12).

In general these agreements with various nations are probably a good thing, but so far at least they have actually been injurious to large groups of American farmers, and particularly to northeastern farmers. The first reciprocal agreement made with Canada injured the business of potato growers, and also seriously increased Canadian competition with our producers of maple sugar and other products.

Senator Arthur Capper, one of the wisest, fairest men in the United States Senate, writing on this most recent agreement, says:

"I am convinced that one reason why the answer to the farm problem has not been found is that *the American market has not been preserved for the American farmer.* In fact, exactly the opposite has occurred. Under the guise of being good neighbors to other nations, the government has been negotiating reciprocal trade agreements which are opening the American market to the importation of farm products which we can produce. Last year imports of agricultural products totaled $2,042,686,993. That is money the American farmer did not get. The higher the price of farm products goes in the American market, the more likely it is that imports will increase. That has got to stop. The American farmer must have an American price at least for that part of his production consumed in this country. He may have to take the world price for his surplus production."

The National Grange, just concluding its annual session, passed a resolution to the effect that trade treaties should never be concluded until finally approved by the United States Senate. That would give farmers at least some representation. As it is now, it is perfectly possible for any Administration to play one section against another. A horse trade is all right, but certainly the owners ought to have something to say about the terms of the deal.

A MERRY CHRISTMAS TO YOU ALL

FOR 95 Christmasses, since the founding of *American Agriculturist* in 1842, its staff has been wishing its readers a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year, and doing what it could to bring that wish to pass.

So this, the 96th time, we the present staff offer you our good wishes for A Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year, and our promise to use our great publication to promote your welfare and happiness.



The Good Old Grange

I HOPE every farmer will read Skeff's report of the annual meeting of the National Grange, just held at Portland, Oregon. I challenge any individual or organization to suggest or build a sounder, wiser program for agricultural recovery than that just adopted by the National Grange and printed on Page 7.

Under the guidance of men like National Master Louis J. Taber, Raymond Cooper, Master of New York State, Fred J. Freestone, chairman of the National Executive Committee, and dozens of other great leaders, the Grange is a rock of Gibralter in these troublous times.

Too Many People on One Spot

I HAVE just come from listening to a traffic engineer discuss problems of automobile parking and traffic control which are faced by every city in the land. I couldn't help but think as I listened that on a permanent basis there never can be but one real solution, and that is to decentralize our cities. Too many people want to live on the same spot. That results in artificial living conditions, tremendous taxes, and congested traffic.

Announcement

Because we are changing dates of issue of *American Agriculturist,* attention of our readers is called to the fact that it will be three weeks before you get the next issue. We think this change will be of great benefit to you, far outweighing the inconvenience of waiting an extra week this one time.

Eastman's Chestnut

I THINK I have told the story here before about the two old cronies playing checkers in the back of a country store in Vermont. One was the proprietor. After a while a customer came in the store and rattled around a while waiting to be served. The storekeeper's crony finally said:

"There's a customer up there, Bill." To which Bill said:

"Keep still and maybe he'll go away after a while."

Now along comes Mrs. H. A. Burnham of Vermont with a true story about a storekeeper down in Maine. It seems he was interested in taking life as easy as he could. One day a party of tourists stopped to get candy, nuts or whatever they might be able to find to munch on until they should reach an eating place. But to their anxious inquiry the storekeeper said that he didn't have any candy.

"Sold the last of it last week, hain't got 'round to order any more yit. Use' ter keep peanuts, but the boys bought 'em so fast I got sick of it."

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DAIRYMEN Declare War on Their ENEMIES

SEVERAL hundred delegates and other dairymen from all parts of the metropolitan milk shed met at Syracuse Monday and Tuesday, December 5 and 6, for the annual meeting of the Metropolitan Cooperative Milk Producers' Bargaining Agency, Inc. A report of this meeting, together with resolutions adopted, is given on Page 8 of our New York edition.

Among other items of business at this meeting was consideration of the constant attacks by the *Rural New Yorker* on the Rogers-Allen Law, on the Bargaining Agency founded on it, and on the agency's member cooperatives and dairymen. Presented to the delegates were the letters and statements on this page, showing the *Rural New Yorker's* attitude. They speak for themselves.

When State milk control failed, through no fault of state officials themselves, but because of conditions beyond their control, dairymen and their leaders secured the cooperation of the State Legislature in the passage of the Rogers-Allen Law. This law put the responsibility on the milk marketing cooperatives, and gave them the legal right, which they had never had before, to work together to establish a price for all the milk sold in the metropolitan market. Under this law most of the dairy cooperatives of the milk shed joined under the name of the Metropolitan Cooperative Milk Producers' Bargaining Agency, Inc., to market the milk of their members.

This getting together of cooperatives was something that *American Agriculturist* had advocated for years, and is one of the greatest things that ever happened in the milk shed. This overhead organization grew rapidly. Its membership now includes about 75 cooperatives.

The new set-up immediately had a stabilizing effect upon the market, prices were maintained and advanced during its first season, with the result that the Bargaining Agency could rightly point to the results which it had obtained amounting to millions of dollars of savings to dairymen in its member cooperatives.

But after a few months dairymen were in trouble again for two reasons. First, we were overwhelmed with a new depression, resulting in buying power in the cities falling off, and decrease in the consumption of milk. Second, because the enemies of cooperation through propaganda kept some dairymen and cooperatives from joining, the Bargaining Agency could not control all of the milk and a small portion of the milk was used by certain unscrupulous dealers in the market to bring down the milk price level. It does little good for the Bargaining Agency or any other authority to establish a price for two-thirds or three-fourths of the milk if the other one-third or one-fourth can be bought at a lower price, thereby enabling a dealer to chisel with it in the city.

As a result of this new situation, dairymen took advantage of another provision of the Rogers-Allen law to ask the State and Federal governments to establish a marketing agreement. This proposition brought *all* milk under one selling plan. It was put to vote this last summer, as you know, and as a result of the large majority of dairymen voting for it, it was put into effect September 1. *If this marketing agreement failed tomorrow and was thrown out of the window, it has still been worthwhile in the increased prices to dairymen that it was responsible for during the first two months of its operation, September and October.*

Of course, those milk prices are not satisfactory, nor yet high enough, but the point to remember is that they have put at least two and a half million dollars in the pockets of dairymen of the metropolitan milk shed that they otherwise would not have had, and the milk prices under this agreement for September and October were far above the general price level for all other farm products. These milk prices can be made better and the agreement can continue to stabilize the market month after month if you and your cooperatives will stick together and if you will support and believe in your friends instead of your enemies.

Not in 25 years has there been a constructive effort to help dairymen started in this territory that a certain group did not set out to wreck it, and it is almost always the same group. It includes a few milk dealers, not all of them, a few politicians who hope to climb to power by using milk as a ladder, and the *Rural New Yorker*. From the beginning, the *Rural New Yorker* has tried to defeat the Rogers-Allen bill and efforts of dairymen and their cooperatives to get together under it. It opposed the adoption of the Federal-State marketing agreement and urged dairymen with all of its might to vote against it. It predicted that few dairymen would support it, but dairymen answered by an 85% vote. Now, finally, as pointed out in the letters on this page, the *Rural New Yorker* is trying to organize the Legislature to repeal or to hamstring the Rogers-Allen Law, thus cutting the foundations out from under the only real chance that dairymen have got for continuing to get a living price for their milk.

It is about time that a vacation was declared on propaganda and criticism by all selfish interests. Such propaganda keeps farmers apart, and results in their receiving starvation prices. *American Agriculturist* is not sure that this Federal marketing agreement is a permanent solution, and your enemies may succeed in licking it. This is the farmers' plan, not ours, but *American Agriculturist* is committed to the support of *any* plan advanced by farmers which they will support themselves, and which gives any promise of even a temporary solution of their many problems.

It is about time that dairymen demanded this kind of support from those who claim to be "The Farmer's Friend."

Producers Warn "Rural New Yorker"

November 30, 1938

"Milk Producers of New York State:

"I am a milk producer operating a large farm in Madison County. I belong to the Otselic Valley Cooperative which is a member of the Metropolitan Milk Producers Bargaining Agency.

"Lately word has reached a lot of us producers that John Dillon, the Editor of the *Rural New Yorker,* is after members of the Legislature of our state to change the Rogers-Allen Law, or even to do away with it altogether. Stop and think what this means. He is continually fighting the Rogers-Allen Law and it is under the provisions of this law that the new Federal Marketing Order is operated. A large majority of us worked darn hard to get the Federal Order. It has worked pretty good the first two months and will be all right if we keep on the watch to stop these outsiders who want to tell us how to run our business.

"Remember that we producers in a few months have done a lot of hard work that has resulted in adding more money to the milk check.

"Each one of you farmers can help to stop this flagrant attempt to 'put us in another jam'. All you have to do is to send a letter or card to your Senator or Assemblyman telling him in plain words that you don't want the Rogers-Allen Law changed. Do this right away before the Legislature convenes in January.

"Let's show Mr. Dillon and his followers that we mean business this time."—*L. R. Dale, Lebanon, N. Y.*

November 28, 1938

"State Senators, Members of the Assembly,
Milk Producers and Farm Leaders:

"Eighteen months ago the Producers in the New York milk shed carried on an intensive campaign for the Rogers-Allen bill which later became a law on the statute books in the State of New York. After Governor Lehman carefully considered all phases of the milk business, he then signed the bill making it a law.

"This Rogers-Allen bill was made a law just at the time when chaos existed in the milk business and everyone of us producers was suffering through low prices, chiseling and other schemes which had their origin most of the time in New York but in every instance the producers paid the bill.

"We now understand that at the present time Mr. John Dillon, the publisher of the *Rural New Yorker,* has called a meeting to be held at Albany at the opening of the coming session of legislature. This meeting, according to Mr. Dillon's statement issued, is for the purpose of either amending the Rogers-Allen law or possibly striking it off the statute books of the state.

"As a producer who makes his living from milk, I want to protest against any such action or attempt on the part of the minority to carry out such a program. The Rogers-Allen law has enabled us to secure the Federal Marketing Plan which has been in operation for a number of weeks, and as a result the producers have secured a very fair price for their milk for the months of September and October.

"When the Federal Marketing Order was presented to the producers of the state, 87% of those voting were in favor of the Order, and the writer of this letter was one of those who voted for the Order, and I still want the Rogers-Allen law retained so that we can enjoy peace in the milk shed and at the same time secure a living price for our product. I would like to talk to you personally on this matter, but that is not possible, so consequently use this method of asking you to consider approximately 90% of the producers who want the Rogers-Allen law left as it is on the statute books and do not want to see any minority or any individuals looking out for their own benefits to be a party in attempting to change what the producers are satisfied with.

"Please give serious consideration to my letter, because Mr. Dillon, who is now trying to upset an orderly program, has continuously fought the Rogers-Allen law and the Federal Marketing plan but the gentleman has always failed to present any sort of a program that would benefit the producer."—*Felix Piseck, Herkimer, N. Y.*

AN OPEN LETTER TO
"THE RURAL NEW YORKER"

November 21, 1938

Dear Sirs:

"During the past few years we have seen eye to eye on many phases of the milk business in this state. However, there came a time a few months back when our views differed. I held that the only relief in sight for the dairy farmers of the state was to make full use of the one remaining course offered by the existing laws. I therefore supported the State-Federal order for metropolitan areas as well as a State Order for the Niagara Frontier Marketing Area. You, on the other hand, appeared in opposition to these measures. The test as to who was right is a question of returns to dairy farmers, and I rest my case on that indicator.

"I understand that you are now endeavoring to have legislators repeal or amend the Rogers-Allen Law, and that you are doing this on New York State Milk Committee stationery carrying my name. Will you please accept this letter as my resignation from that committee and discontinue the use of my name on your stationery. This does not mean that I do not stand ready to cooperate with any movement which I deem beneficial to dairy farmers, but if your correspondence to legislators truly represents the committee rather than your personal program, I find myself unable to go along with your present program, since it tends to destroy the effective work which has been done by cooperatives during the recent months."—*A. C. Pilger, Batavia, N. Y.*

They Did It THEMSELVES

How the TOWNSHIP of MARION, N.Y. Licked ONION BLIGHT

By A. G. NEWHALL

WHEN a government bureau drives out the cattle tick, or cleans up hog cholera, or eliminates TB, or the White Pine Blister rust, or the common Barberry from an agricultural region we no longer exclaim over it. We just admit it a good job well done. But when a local organization of growers, without one cent of government funds, without any law enforcement backing, and without any training or experience, succeeds in putting over a township-wide campaign to eliminate a serious plant disease, that is something to excite our genuine interest.

What you are now reading about took place last spring up in Wayne County, N. Y., where about 1,000 acres of muckland are devoted to onion culture. One of the serious hazards in raising onions is the ever-present menace of blight or better called "mildew." In 1937 nearly 30% of the crop was destroyed by this close relative of the late blight of potato. Spraying or dusting, though tested out many times, has never proved very beneficial. Whenever we have a summer with more than average rainfall in a month's time, mildew makes its dreaded appearance.

Not many years ago two Irish pathologists, Murphy and McKay, pointed out that the fungus causing onion mildew lived over in the bulbs of certain perennial onions variously called "topsets", "Egyptian", "Welch", "multipliers", "winter", or "poor man's" onions. The full significance of this was not realized for years because of a general belief that few topset onions were grown in New York State, and these not close enough to the commercial crop to be of any importance. The author shared this view until 1937 when the spread of mildew in certain districts pointed unmistakably to certain local backyard plantings of diseased topsets as primary sources of the mildew fungus. A half day's search in the backyards of twenty-two homes at Marion, N. Y., in June revealed 17 perennial plantings, nearly all diseased. One of these plantings was in the garden of C. B. White, prominent muckland grower, who happened to be president of the Marion Chamber of Commerce that year. He had been steadily reducing his onion acreage for years, because mildew always came so early and cut the yields so much.

At a meeting held in the fall of 1937 under the auspices of the Marion Chamber of Commerce and largely attended by muckland vegetable growers, it was explained how the mildew lives over, how the spores of the fungus develop by the millions on the leaves of these perennial onions in May and June and how the spores had been caught in special traps exposed from the cockpit of an airplane flying 1500 feet over diseased onion fields, and how these spores had germinated the following night thus showing that they were viable and able to spread the mildew.



MARION TOWNSHIP TOP SETS REMOVED, 1938
~ SCALE ——— = 1 MILE ~

Left—A total of 80 winter onion plantings were spotted and removed from an area of 30 square miles by 12 men and a dozen boys in less than 1 day. (Muckland areas shaded).

(Above)—A typical garden planting of diseased topset onions giving off millions of mildew spores annually.

This roomful of growers then and there decided to try and rid their community of all the topset reservoirs of mildew they could find before the first of May 1938. A steering committee composed of Assistant County Agent Lloyd Curtis, President C. B. White, G. G. Stoll, the high school agricultural teacher, and Dan W. Giebel, president of one of the local cold storages, together with ten other public spirited growers, mapped out their campaign. Each agreed personally to canvas a given portion of Marion Township and to induce everyone to eradicate all garden plantings of perennial onions. All were greatly surprised to find that the canvassing took only about half a day, and most of them were astonished at the number of plantings found which varied from two to ten apiece. The total for the township exclusive of the village of Marion was 49. The village of Marion was canvassed by the boys and girls in Mr. Stoll's agricultural class. This canvass revealed a total of 33 plantings in the village gardens, which is a surprisingly high percentage as the total number of premises is believed to be under 200.

The very fine response and cooperation met with is believed to be due in a large part to the publicity given by the local Marion Enterprize and the Wayne County Farm Bureau News and other county-wide papers, which were well supplied with several timely articles by Mr. Curtis of the Farm Bureau. Also credit goes in the village to Mr. Stoll and members of his class who distributed handbills just before the campaign started describing the menace of the diseased garden plantings of perennial onions.

Only four or five people out of more than eighty visited were unwilling to cooperate or comply with the canvassers' request. One person jeopardized the entire campaign on account of the close proximity of her garden to an important onion field in the center of the test area. After many visitations she finally agreed to remove all diseased leaves as they appeared each day.

There is no reason to suppose Marion Township to be any different from the other 14 townships in Wayne County. There may be then upwards of nearly a thousand such plantings in the county and if so, why not an equal number in the other muckland onion-growing counties of Orleans, Genesee, Oswego, Madison, Orange and several other lesser ones.

The value of the campaign was measured in two ways. One was by a general survey of 100 fields of onions. On August 26th, only 28% of the fields in the township showed mildew, while 68% outside the township were diseased. The other way of estimating results consists of the experience of individual growers. Mr. White, after destroying ten plantings within a radius of one or two miles of his muck, was able to raise the healthiest, finest crop in 7 years yielding over 700 bushels to the acre. Mr. Orin Crane's field was almost within the village limits of Marion. Last year his crop was a complete failure from mildew, but this year after the removal of 33 plantings in the village he was able to harvest approximately 400 bushels per acre, in spite of sowing very late in May.

Just how far eradication of topsets should be pushed throughout the State for good commercial control of onion mildew no one can say definitely. It should be at least county-wide in many counties. But in some seasons even

(*Continued on Page* 19)



CHRISTMAS EVE

By Ethel A. M. Tozier

ACROSS the land the bells peal out;
A star shines forth in glory bright.
A troubled world lies hushed to hear
"Goodwill to men" resung tonight.

OH, that mankind might heed the song
And let each hearthside be the Manger,
Each home again the humble Inn,
In every heart the blessed Stranger!

NATIONAL GRANGE *Asks for* "Honest Dollar"

By L. B. SKEFFINGTON

DECLARING itself for a reasonable profit for farmers, based upon the cost of operating their farms, but not for price-fixing, the National Grange at its 72nd meeting adopted a set of principles rather than a set formula for obtaining a "square deal" for agriculture. The Grange put itself out ahead by directing its executive committee to cooperate with other farm organizations and with agencies of government in formulating a farm program that will achieve the desired goals. Last winter the Grange urged Congress to delay enactment of the farm bill, in order to make it more workable. Because of its stand, the Grange has been considered in a key position on the matter and there was some speculation that the delegates might indulge in criticism. Instead, they heeded the advice of National Master Taber to "pull together for a liberal and forward-looking program." Soil conservation (but not production control of commodities of which there is no surplus), expansion of marketing machinery and surplus removal, and some other specific parts of the present act were approved.

Regulate Money

Second in importance to the Grange's stand on an agricultural program was its recommendation to Congress that it assume its constitutional duty and responsibility to regulate the value of money. The report of a special committee, which was adopted unanimously by the Grange, declared there can be no sound farm program or enduring prosperity until "we secure an honest dollar to measure the value of the products of the farmers' toil."

The Grange asked for monetary action by Congress "in order that we may make loans or contract debts with an assurance of repayment. . . We must have a measure of value that will remain reasonably constant, thereby removing uncertainty with respect to the future purchasing power of property and income."

Rural Electrification

Rural electrification was declared by the Grange to be one of the outstanding projects for the benefit of rural people. The Grange disapproved extending the time for payment of loans beyond 20 years, believing loans should be repaid while lines are in good condition. It was urged that in future all natural water power sites be reserved for use of the people, and that private utilities using power from natural water power be required to deliver power to cooperative rural lines on a cost-plus basis.

Cooperation

Cooperation was declared to be the keystone of agricultural progress. By adoption of the report of its committee on cooperation, the Grange declared for full support of sound cooperation. It pointed to the fact that countries of northern Europe where cooperation predominates are in sound condition, while other countries are in distress. The convention declared "we favor making some of the funds now used for restricting production available for the development of an educational program to provide more adequate marketing machinery."

Reorganization of Government

Recognizing that from time to time some changes in governmental structure are desirable, the Grange approved such reorganization of services as will prevent duplication or expense, but is unalterably opposed to concentration of authority or destruction of the proper relationship between the states and the federal government."

Specifically, the Grange opposed transfer of the Forestry Service from the Department of Agriculture to Interior, and favored transferring the Bureau of Soils to Agriculture. Idea was that all agencies of government relating to agriculture should be in that department.

Freestone Re-elected

Re-election of Fred J. Freestone of Interlaken, N. Y., as a member of the executive committee was considered recognition of his valuable service to the Grange. Customarily only state masters are elected on the committee. Freestone retired two years ago as New York master. He had expected to retire this year from the committee, of which he is chairman, but delegates could not see it that way.

Congress was urged to consider the interests of agriculture in connection with the wages and hours law. Text of the resolution follows:

"Whereas, the present wages and hours law does not give due consideration to the far-reaching effects upon agriculture; therefore

"Be It Resolved, That the National Grange urge Congress to consider the special requirements and problems affecting agriculture, in order that injustices will not be done agriculture or the public."

Urge Treaty Study

Retention of the American market for the American farmer was one of the keynotes of the session. It was significant that a few days after the British-American trade treaty was announced, the delegates adopted a resolution urging that all such treaties be subject to ratification by the Senate. This, delegates said, would provide opportunity to study proposed provisions of the treaties before they are adopted.



December

By THELMA V. SNYDER

Her air is like a giant's breath
From some far Arctic storm;
But oh! the gift of joy she brings
Because her heart is warm.

Earth shivers where her fingers touch,
But holly crowns her head;
And lo! her thoughts are far away
Around a manger bed.

And oh! her thousand star-bright eyes
Like children's shine with mirth;
As round the world her music rings
With peace, goodwill to earth!



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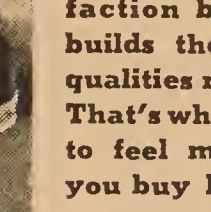
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BARGAINING AGENCY Holds Enthusiastic Meeting

THE Metropolitan Cooperative Milk Producers Bargaining Agency, Inc., held its second annual meeting in Syracuse on December 5 and 6. The meeting was representative of all sections of the milk shed, and largely attended. The interest was intense.

The first part of the meeting was devoted to reports of the officers reviewing the work of the year and outlining jobs yet to be done. Homer S. Rolfe, President, in reviewing the history of the Bargaining Agency since its organization, said among other things:

"As in the past, effort will be made to break our ranks. Some may get faint hearts and falter for a while. Legal entanglements, into which our surplus plan may be thrust by dealers, may hinder and delay progress, but united producers will go forward with their cause. Our common enemies are on the defensive and they shall be kept there. All eyes are on the one objective, a living price for milk, day after day, month after month, and year after year."

Mr. J. C. Treat, Secretary, said:

"The Agency must carry on its work and meet any emergency that may arise. Always forcefully meeting an emergency tells the whole story. To do this, the Agency must be solvent at all times and funds must be available for use when needed. . . . Has the Bargaining Agency been really worth the cost? From a cold financial point of view should it be continued? What has the service meant to producers in dollars and cents? . . . . Conservative estimates made by officials well qualified to judge indicate that the milk producers of the metropolitan milk shed received in their milk checks for September and October, the two months just past, two and a half million more dollars than they would have otherwise received. Mind you, this was secured when producer prices in other states were falling. . . . For every $1 you have invested in this Agency the producer has received on the average $50."

E. C. Barden, Treasurer, stated in his report:

"We have built and put into operation the greatest program for cooperative marketing that has ever before been attempted."

C. H. Baldwin, Executive Secretary, said:

"As long as the policy and the program of the Agency are kept in the hands of the producers, and we keep in mind that once the average producer understands the facts he will make the right decision, the producers will go forward with their program for greater and still greater efficiency in production, processing and marketing, with more equitable returns to the efficient. That will mean 'A Living Price for Milk' to the efficient producer."

No dairyman could listen to the straight-from-the-shoulder, sincere talk made at this meeting by E. M. Harmon, Milk Administrator under the milk marketing agreement, without having his confidence increased in the fairness and efficiency with which the agreement is being administered. Mr. Harmon made it plain that he is playing no favorites, that he is going to enforce the agreement and let the chips fall where they may, that if changes are needed dairymen can take the proper steps to make them, but that it is his, the administrator's job to carry out the law and the agreement as it has been agreed upon.

Mr. Harmon pointed out the difficulties of getting started on such a big job in such a short time, and in general left the most excellent impression that he was the right man in the right place.

One of the interesting events of the meeting was the appearance on the program of Mr. M. A. Johnson, Secretary-Treasurer of the New York Farm Equipment Dealers Association. Mr. Johnson said that the farm equipment business, like most other businesses, was entirely dependent upon the success of the farmers, and that his association had just passed a resolution in support of the Rogers-Allen law and the Bargaining Agency, and that he would like the privilege of reading this resolution to the dairymen, for he and his associates wanted the farmers to understand that the farm equipment dealers were back of the farmers in their efforts to secure a living price for milk. Here is the resolution:

"WHEREAS, The New York Farm Implement Dealers Association, now in session at its 31st annual convention, notes with pleasure the progress made by the Metropolitan Cooperative Milk Producers Bargaining Agency, Inc., during the last two years under the Rogers-Allen Law.

"BE IT RESOLVED, That we congratulate the said Milk Producers Bargaining Agency and extend them our greetings and best wishes for future success.

"AND BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, That we encourage them to increase their membership and influence, that the Dairy Industry may be better stabilized, and the dairy farmer benefited thereby, that he may take his rightful place in the Agricultural horizon of the Empire State."

American Agriculturist congratulates the Farm Equipment Dealers for this cooperative and helpful attitude.

A summary of resolutions adopted by the meeting follows:

Instructing the directors of the Bargaining Agency to use all honorable means to promote the continuance of the Rogers-Allen law and urging them to use every effort to secure the cooperation of the groups of producers not yet associated with the Agency.

Requesting Congress to enact laws immediately requiring that all dairy products imported into the country or transported in inter-state commerce be produced from dairy herds free of TB.

Recommending the appropriation of funds by Federal and State governments to provide indemnities to farmers for cows condemned for mastitis and Bangs disease.

Requesting Congress to pass laws imposing a Federal tax of not less than 5c a pound on oleo manufactured from domestic ingredients, and a tax of 8c a pound on that containing foreign ingredients. Urging strictest enforcement of laws preventing fraudulent and deceptive advertising of oleo.

Endorsing the butter advertising campaign, pledging the support of the Bargaining Agency, and urging every dairy farmer to lend support to the campaign.

Expressing appreciation to the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation and the facilities provided by the Dairymen's League which enabled the emergency of surplus milk during November and December to be handled.

Newly elected director was Ernest Sheldon of Little Falls, and directors re-named were: Mr. Rolfe, J. A. Coulter, Ernest C. Strobeck, Sherrill A. Hufcut, Warren Davies and Joseph Humphrey. William A. Mather of Adams was elected treasurer, Mr. Rolfe was re-elected President, Leon A. Chapin vice-president, and J. C. Treat, secretary.

Time to Think About Seed

TO SOME this may seem a bit early to talk about seed, but it isn't. For weeks the wholesale seedman has been buying seed for spring business. Naturally, he buys the kind of seed he has found most profitable to pass on to the retailer and he in turn to the farmer. In other words, what the farmer has bought in the past determines the class of seed selected by the wholesaler.

For example, take seed oats. Each farmer has his own preference as to type and variety. Some buy certified seed, but to fill the large demand for seed oats, hundreds of cars of oats, usually costing from 2 to 10 cents over the market for feeding oats, are brought from the West to be sold here for seed.

M. T. Munn of the Geneva Station says that the greatest degree of uncertainty in seed oats is found in lots sold under the name "Swedish Select", "Swedish Type", or some form of that name which persuades the buyer that he is getting a true variety. Of course, when a man buys an oat bearing only a trade name or oats that were just selected from a bin or car, he may possibly get good seed oats, but the chances are against it.

The average feed or seed dealer will not stock up on seed oats on which he cannot nearly break even if he is forced to sell them for seed. The man who wants to know what he is sowing, must at an early date make his wants known to his seed dealer so that the dealer can get genuine varieties for him. Naturally, if he wants such seed, he must expect to pay more money for it. A year ago a seedman bought a farm and sowed two fields of oats. One was seed from the Pacific Coast and the other a Swedish oat of known variety, bearing a certificate of origin and strain. He was so pleased with the result that he has bought a stock of this better seed to sell to his trade. As I write this, only one of his salesmen has sold any of this good seed. A man connected with this wholesale seed house remarked that what they needed was seed of that strain that would cost forty-five cents a bushel. This cannot be done.

Recently a Pacific Coast seedsman offered one hundred tons of seed oats. The sample submitted is marked *"Swedish Select Oats, grown from Svalof Original, two years removed, growers affidavit."* The fact is there is no such thing as Svalof Original Swedish Select. They have no such variety.

Talk with your seedsman now. Get his views, size up his understanding of seed, and see if there are weaknesses in his arguments in favor of the general run of seed he offers. The seed situation, whether right or wrong, is a result of the seed-buying farmers' habits. What the farmer buys makes junk dealers of the wholesale seedsman even though the dealer may rebel against the situation. The much criticized retailer of farm seeds is, on the average, not a real judge of seed. He goes on what he can sell plus advice from the wholesaler. Price is the big talk that moves the stock.—*M. C. R.*

Potato and Vegetable Men Meet

THE annual joint meeting of the New York State Vegetable Growers' Association and the Empire State Potato Club with the accompanying trade, potato and vegetable shows, 4-H contests and exhibits and educational material will all be housed under one roof when these organizations convene at the Hotel Seneca in Rochester at 9:30 on January 5th. The meeting is to continue through Thursday and Friday.

Important among the program events are discussions of the A.A.A. program for vegetable men led by Porter Taylor of Washington and Don Wickham of Ithaca, and of the Northeastern Vegetable and Potato Council with Henry Marquart and Roy Porter opening the session. Dr. W. I. Myers of Cornell will discuss the economic situation for both groups. New Empire State trademarks will be presented by Commissioner H. V. Noyes at the Friday morning session. N. A. Talmadge of Riverhead will talk on potatoes and cauliflower on Long Island; and D. V. Denman will discuss chain store merchandising. There will be a round table on muck crop potatoes led by Roy Porter while Director C. E. F. Guterman will discuss potato research and Dr. M. F. Barrus will lead a round table on late blight. On Friday afternoon, potato marketing will be taken up under the leadership of H. H. Duncan, H. J. Evans and Ed. Wado.

A. F. Hand of Greenwich will describe his methods with melons. E. B. Clark of Norwich will report on changes that have been taking place in growing and marketing fresh peas and beans in the Madison and Chenango area. Joseph Whetzel will tell of country auctions for vegetables while F. C. Waite, Manager of the Menands Market near Albany will relate the progress that has been made in regional marketing in a metropolitan area.

All vegetable growers and potato producers are invited to attend these meetings. The joint banquet will be held on Thursday evening.

Master Farmers of America

The annual meeting of the Master Farmers of America was held in Chicago November 29. Officers for 1939 are: Arthur Biederman, Columbus, Wisconsin, President; F. O. Mastin, Wellington, Texas, Vice-President; and H. W. Avery, Wakefield, Kansas, Secretary-Treasurer. At the meeting 15 states were represented by 62 Master Farmers.

Christmas At the Farm

(*Continued from Page* 1)

no Christmas, there are still barn chores to be done, and that's another reason why a farm is a better place than an apartment at Christmas time. In an atmosphere of brilliant store windows and Santa Clauses ringing bells over iron pots in every block, electric lights and automobile horns, it's easy to forget that Christmas started in a stable. It's easy to forget that the day isn't wholly one of feasting and family reunions—that back of it is a significance that never can be forgotten as long as there are barn chores to be done in the dark of Christmas morning.

In some countries people start the day by going to church before they have breakfast, but I don't know but that it's just about the same thing to go out to the barn on the crunching snow while the stars are still out to remind you that one of them may be the same star that led the wise men to Bethlehem and stood above the place where the young child lay. I don't know but that a barn in the dark Christmas morning may not be as conducive to a spirit of reverence and worship as candle light in a vast cathedral; and our barn can't be wholly unlike the other one with the cows looking out big-eyed from the stanchions toward the advancing lantern, the horses stamping uneasily in their stalls, and the cats waiting back in the shadows for their morning milk. Organ music plays its part, to be sure, in those services; but the swish of milk into the pail may be equally capable, I think, of bringing to the reverent farmer on Christmas morning the vision of the angel of the Lord to say:

"Fear not; for, behold, I bring you good tidings of great joy which shall be unto all people. For unto you is born this day in the city of David a Savior who is Christ the Lord."

A graduate of a two-year agricultural course at Cornell, 1911 wishes to lease an equipped dairy farm, or secure a job as manager of such a place, preferably in New York or Pennsylvania. He is married and has one daughter. Any subscriber interested in getting in touch with him should address his inquiries to E. D. E., Box 367, Ithaca, New York. Letters will be forwarded to him.

We are announcing a change in the publication dates of *American Agriculturist*. It will still come to you every other week, but in order that your first 1939 issue may be dated January 7, it will be three weeks instead of two before you receive your next issue.

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The Two-Price System Under the A.A.A.

By LELAND SPENCER.

IN THE PAST month or two the newspapers have carried a good deal of publicity concerning a new plan for disposing of farm surpluses — the so-called *two-price plan*. The idea as I understand it, is to make available to families with low incomes food, clothing, and other necessities at prices below cost, perhaps at half-price. Losses sustained in supplying these articles would be made up by the government.



Leland Spencer

The theory behind this proposal is that a large proportion of our people (the one-third that are undernourished, ill-clad, and poorly housed) would use far more of many commodities if they were available at less cost; also that the increased use of surplus commodities, such as dairy products, wheat, and cotton, by such families would help to solve the farm problem. Practically the same idea is behind the activities of the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation. That organization, as you know, has been purchasing huge quantities of vegetables and fruit, butter, dry skim milk, and the like, and giving these products away through state relief agencies. Now it is proposed to enlarge the scheme so that families who are not on relief, but have small purchasing power, will be given a chance to use up the surplus crops. Dairy farmers in the Northeast are interested in this proposition since it is reported that fluid milk is one of the products likely to be distributed on the two-price basis.

Now the general idea of putting surplus commodities in the hands of poor people, either free of charge or at half-price, is good. But in carrying the plan into operation there are some problems that farmers, as well as government officials, ought to think about. First of all, there is the problem of handling the matter so that the products supplied at reduced rates will be *added* to the quantities previously used, *not merely substituted* for things that otherwise would be purchased at full market prices. Substitution of subsidized goods for those usually bought through regular channels at full prices obviously would mean a waste of public funds.

Then there is the possibility that a subsidized product might be substituted for one that is not subsidized. Suppose the authorities in charge should decide to distribute canned milk at half-price. If this were not handled very carefully, great injury might be done to the producers of fluid milk.

There must be considered also the effect of such substitution upon the distribution agencies. Business of nearly all kinds has been depressed. It could be severely hurt by more government competition. And it is not the large dealers who would suffer most. It is the independent merchants and distributors who cater chiefly to the poorer class of people.

Closely related to this problem of substitution is that of drawing the line between families that are entitled to the subsidized products and those who are not. It is difficult enough for our public officials to determine who is entitled to relief. Will it not be much more difficult to distinguish between those who are able to pay the full price for milk and those who can pay only half-price?

A third question that relates to the proposed two price plan is whether needy farm families will be let in on the receiving end, along with city families. I doubt whether many farm people in the Northeast are undernourished, but surely there are a great many who could use more clothing, house furnishings, and the like, to very good advantage.

In an early issue, I plan to discuss the "two-price plan" as a part of our competitive system.

Prices

On November 15 average of all prices received for farm products was 94 per cent of pre-war, a drop of 1 point from the previous month. Compared with a year ago, prices of truck crops were down 26 points; grain, 25 points; dairy products, 23 points; fruit, 17 points; eggs and poultry, 4 points.

On November 15 there was no change in the average of prices paid by farmers. On that date farm prices exchanged for 78 per cent as much purchased goods as they did before the war, and the purchasing power of farm products was 6 points lower than it was a year ago.

The next issue of *American Agriculturist* will be dated January 7, which will mean that, for this one time, it will be three weeks instead of two before you get your next issue. Watch for it!



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The Price Tag on the Farmer's Milk!



A Milk Dealer talks to an Organization Dairy Farmer—

Milk Dealer: "Mr. Farmer, I must find a way to get my milk cheaper from you farmers."

Farmer: "I'm sorry, but when you take my milk to the city market, here's the price you must pay"

Milk Dealer: "But Mr. Farmer, be reasonable. I can't pay that price for your milk and make any profit."

Farmer: "For years I have been trying to make a profit. I've cut my costs to the bottom. My family and I have worked long, hard hours. My farm has gone without needed repairs. We have done without many of the things we needed. Maybe you can find some profit if you get your costs down. We farmers have held an umbrella over you dealers for many years. Things are running along pretty smoothly for us right now, and I'm going to sit tight with the other dairy farmers for the present."

Dealer: "But Mr. Farmer, don't you know that some of the other farmers are taking advantage of you? And they are taking advantage of me, too. You've got to stick by me now. Look at all I've done for you in years past."

Farmer: "Sorry for all your troubles, but you dealers have been making profits for years, while all we farmers have ever asked was A LIVING PRICE FOR MILK. Today, with the Federal and State order working for us, I think you will find most farmers saying the same thing I'm telling you now. I'm going to support my co-operative and the Bargaining Agency. Furthermore, for once you can't get me stirred up against any other farmers. We're going to tell you what you must pay for our milk. And we want A LIVING PRICE."

Dealer: "All right, if you're going to take that attitude, then one of these days you will wake up to find you haven't any market."

Farmer: "Listen, Mr. Dealer. You can't even scare me today. A LIVING PRICE is still the price of my milk. If you want it you must pay that price. Try and cut out some of your big expense and you might find that you still have some profit left."

Dealer: "What expense do you mean?"

Farmer: "Well, for one thing, stop spending so much money on high priced lawyers trying to keep the State and Federal order from working."

Dealer: "But we have to defend our rights."

Farmer: "Yes, but you are not defending your rights when you pay 'stooges' to try and stir up trouble among the farmers. Cut out that waste and you will help yourself and farmers, too."

Dealer: "But let me tell something I heard about another co-operative."

Farmer: "It's no use. We co-operatives are going to stick together and give this plan a fair trial. We received more than two million dollars extra during the past two months, so we're going to sit tight. Just pay our price and make your money SELLING milk."

Published by the Thousands of Farmers Whose Co-operatives Constitute the Metropolitan Co-operative Milk Producers Bargaining Agency

THE 50 YEAR FIGHT FOR A LIVING PRICE FOR MILK!

Such an Organization as the Dairymen's League HAD TO BE FORMED

The present Dairymen's League didn't "just happen." It grew out of the heart-breaking experiences farmers had been forced to live through for more than thirty years. During these long years the farmers were striving unsuccessfully for a LIVING PRICE for their milk.

And all this time the dealer's business grew from a hit or miss business of a few cows stabled in the city to a great five-state industry. Small dealers joined hands and formed companies. Companies joined hands to form great corporations. Vast profits began to be piled up, but the farmer who did the hard work was not allowed to share in the gains.

100,000 Competitors

With dealers working together — all united in a single effort to buy their milk supply as cheaply as they could from the farmers — farmers were led into the weak and hopeless position of fighting against each other.

Within the limits of this New York milk shed there are some one hundred thousand dairy farmers. These farmers were bidding against each other for the fluid market OWNED BY THE DEALER. The farmer owned the milk but the dealers owned the market. By deceiving the farmers with crafty urgings "to be independent," these dealers were able to lure one farmer or group of farmers to bid against his or their neighbors for the dealer's business. Is it any wonder that the dairy farmer was forced to live in distressed circumstances? Is is any wonder that farms went without needed improvements — that farm families went without necessities? SO LONG AS THE FARMERS CONTINUED TO COMPETE AGAINST THEIR NEIGHBORS FOR THE DEALER'S MARKET, THERE WAS NO CHANCE FOR ANY OF THEM TO GET *A LIVING PRICE FOR MILK*. For a short time during the war the farmers got a living price for their milk. But it was an artificial war price and could not last.

More Than Organization Was Needed

After the war-boom ended, things began to happen. Milk prices started for the bottom. But dealers held their gains. And the dealers — seeing their chance to divide the farmers — blamed the low prices to farmers on the Dairymen's League.

But farmers were not so easily fooled. Dealers didn't know it then, but a majority of the dairy farmers of this milk shed had thrown off the shackles of dealer domination never to wear them again. We League farmers had decided once and for all that we HAD TO HAVE an organization that would meet the dealer on his own ground. One that would give farmers real cooperative tools and stand by them in their fight FOR A LIVING PRICE FOR MILK. United action was more necessary than ever to secure just laws, to protect farmers' interests. We knew that a true cooperative organization HAD TO BE FORMED to secure these things:

1st. *Farmers had to have control over their weights and tests.*

2nd. *Farmers had to be able to provide a guaranteed market for their milk and to make certain they got their money.*

3rd. *Farmers collectively had to have some control over the supply of milk by owning and operating country plants. They could not afford to be at the mercy of dealers in this vital matter.*

4th. *Farmers had to work collectively for legislation and other benefits in the interest of all farmers, and carry the burden against the poisonous propaganda of dealers.*

5th. *Farmers had to be able to control surplus milk and keep it out of the hands of chiseling dealers if possible.*

6th. *Farmers collectively had to be able to own city plants which would give them an outlet for their members' milk, strengthen their hands in negotiating with dealers, and enable them to KNOW WHAT DEALERS' DISTRIBUTING COSTS WERE.*

7th. *If all farmers were to share in the fluid market, then those same farmers should share in the surplus load.*

So the Dairymen's League Cooperative Association, Inc., was formed on those principles in 1920. It was born out of the long struggle of farmers seeking a decent standard of living for their families. And it was aimed at the common good of all farmers.

Then Came the Dealers' Onslaught

Dealers' profits had always been "guaranteed." In other words they could sell milk at any price they chose, deduct an over-size chunk for selling costs and profits and give the farmer what little there was left.

Thus when dealers first realized that the new organization really threatened their "guaranteed profits," they started an onslaught that for sheer viciousness and contempt for ordinary human rights has never been exceeded.

The ANTI-FARM GANG AT WORK TODAY

And now the some Anti Form Gang is at work ogoin. With more thausands af dairy formers working tagether through their cooperotives the Anti Farm Gang have their bocks to the woll. With formers having Federol and Stote help — with the newly earned right of cooperatives to wark together, the Dealer interests ore desperate. "Farmers must be divided" is ogoin the slogan in the enemy's camp.

Once more the Doirymen's League will be the target. But taday all farmers are better informed. This organization of farmers who OWN ond OPERATE their own business welcomes this better understanding among their fellow farmers. We welcome this greater cooperotion ond pledge aurs 100 per cent to maintoin A LIVING PRICE FOR MILK.

Wotch the next issue for another statement telling how we ore orgonized and monage our cooperative affoirs.

For three or four years every force at their command was turned against dairymen. Thousands of dollars were poured into the fight to stir up strife and bitterness. Lies and half-truths were spread not only among farmers, but to bankers, business men, newspaper men and the consuming public. Never in the history of any industry has such ruthless opposition been launched. For years this organization, which is OWNED AND OPERATED ENTIRELY BY FARMERS FOR THEIR OWN BENEFIT, was accused of almost everything. Many of these charges were made in the columns of a farm paper which had deserted farmers in their hour of greatest trial and gone over to the opposition.

Farmers Remember

Today you can visit thousands of farms in this milk shed and talk to veterans who lived and fought through those trying years. Men who knew they were fighting for the best interest of every dairy farmer when they fought against the Anti Farm Gang! Today thousands of farm families in this milk shed have seen good come from this struggle. They have known the value of a steady market, of honest weights and tests, of regular monthly checks. They have seen their own organization lead the way in this long, uphill fight against great odds for A LIVING PRICE FOR MILK. They have been spared the degradation of living under the threat of dealers owning their market and their livelihood. They have become free men and women in seeking a decent standard of living for their families. And they are proud of the part they played.

THIS STATEMENT IS PUBLISHED BY THE 30,000 DAIRY FARMERS WHO OWN, OPERATE AND CONTROL THE DAIRYMEN'S LEAGUE CO-OPERATIVE ASS'N, INC.

Northeastern Slants ON THE NATIONAL NEWS

■ *Work for Coming Congress*

RETURNING from two-weeks vacation at Warm Springs, Georgia, President Roosevelt has turned his attention to legislative program for coming session of Congress. Following recommendations are indicated from what is known of plans of various department heads and from President's press conferences:

1. Expansion of naval and military forces. Cost of proposed vast new armament program, said President recently, should be paid for on a pay-as-you-go basis, but special "national defense tax" is predicted in some quarters.
2. Revised plan of re-organization of Federal government. This bill suffered spectacular defeat at last session, because it gave too much power to executive branch of Federal government.
3. Legislation to help railroads.
4. Tax revision. President has said that he will ask Congress for overhauling of business tax structure, particularly capital gains and undistributed profits taxes, and he indicated that he would ask for their restoration to something like their original form. Business men agree that these taxes are a heavy drag on recovery.
5. Slight revision of Wagner Labor Act to define powers of National Labor Relations Board more precisely. *SLANT: American Agriculturist* is taking the lead here in the Northeast in arousing farmers to necessity of getting Act revised in such a way as to protect agriculture from radical labor union activities and rackets.
6. Some amendment of AAA act to meet strong objections raised by farmers.
7. Possible change in Neutrality Act to give President more discretion in stopping shipments of arms and supplies to aggressor nations.

■ *Big Cooperative Marketing Drive to Lick Surplus*

HEARTENING is report of how all branches of citrus fruit industry got together to move their huge crop surplus. Growers, shippers, wholesalers, and retailers were called upon by U. S. Dep't. of Agriculture to work out a campaign to move surplus of 16 to 18 million boxes of citrus fruit, and they responded as one man.

Meeting was held in Washington, with producers present from California and Florida, as well as representatives of National Association of Food Chains, Cooperative Food Distributors of America, Voluntary Groups Institute, Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Company, and National Association of Retail Growers.

Campaign worked out at meeting will operate on two fronts: first, methods for cutting, handling and distribution costs; second, general program to improve marketing and increase consumption of citrus fruit. Retailers agreed to set maximum mark-up of 25 per cent above cost, and a minimum which would not violate loss-leader laws. Following recommendations were also made:

Reduction of common carrier transportation costs, the saving to be passed on to consumers; reduction of packing costs; proportionate reduction of terminal market charges; elimination of third-grade fruit from inter-state shipments, and reduction in tolerance in first and second grade fruits to 5 per cent, instead of 10 per cent.

General plan includes a coordinated program for increased sales activities by retail groups.

■ *Potato Growers Object to Trade Agreement*

WRITING in the New York Packer, Mr. G. C. Stone, executive secretary of Maine Potato Growers and Shippers Committee, bitterly denounces recent trade agreement between United States, Great Britain, and Canada, and points out that this agreement bids fair to ruin potato growers of Aroostook County, Maine, already facing serious difficulties, and adds heavy burden to producers everywhere. But let Mr. Stone speak for himself:

"Last April, E. W. Russ, Caribou, C. M. White, Augusta, and myself represented the Maine potato industry at a hearing before the Committee for Reciprocity Information, Washington, D. C., at which time we bitterly opposed any further concessions on potatoes to Canada as being highly detrimental to the potato industry of the entire country, and especially in Maine.

"Our delegation from Maine reported upon return that the apparent hostility of the committee before whom we appeared at Washington was so pronounced that we were convinced we were arguing for a hopeless cause. This belief was shared by the committee from North Dakota who appeared at the same hearing. Apparently the feeling was well founded as it is evident that little or no attention was given to the serious financial condition prevailing in the Maine potato producing area. The additional concessions given Canada in the new trade agreement are, however, much greater than the Maine delegation believed the State Department would possibly consider.

"There is a well founded belief in the Maine industry that the concessions to Canada were actually agreed upon some months ago and the reports withheld from the public until after the fall elections. If the agreement had been published before elections it is highly improbable that any potato grower, especially those in the late producing states, would have voted for the party which has so definitely shown itself hostile to the potato growers.

Government Policies Contradict Each Other

"The master-minds at Washington have decided that the potato producers of this country must hereafter be satisfied to grow potatoes at a loss or turn their attention to something else. They have agreed with Canada that whenever this country produces less than 350,000,000 bushels Canada will be allowed to export into this country the difference between that crop and 350,000,000 bushels. The potato crop this year is not much over the 350,000,000 bushel limit but yet the very highest price received by Maine growers this season to date is fully 50c per barrel under the cost of production.

"It is the history of the years past that a crop of 325 to 335 million bushels has paid the growers a reasonable profit. Crops of 340 to 350 million bushels could normally be expected to enable the producers to receive a slight profit or at least break even.

"A natural question to ask is what Washington expects to accomplish by authorizing Secretary Wallace to spend hundreds of millions of dollars setting crop goals and inducing the growers to reduce acreage in order to cut down the continual over-supply of farm products and yet to allow the State Department to more than offset whatever good may have been accomplished under that program by making tremendous concessions to the Canadian growers which naturally deliberately encourages them to heavily increase their production which must inevitably be dumped on to the American market.

"Due to the disastrous prices in recent years the farm debts in Aroostook county total over $30,000,000. It would take several years of short crops and high prices to enable the growers to pay off that deficit. Such a program is now rendered impossible.

Canada Has Lower Production Costs

"There are millions of acres of idle farm land in Canada including the provinces, much of which can be adapted to potato growing. The new agreement doubles the quota on certified seed potatoes with a reduction in tariff to one-half the base rate. In addition a quota of 1,000,000 bushels of table stock at 37½c per cwt., which is one-half the base rate, has been granted the Canadian growers. There is no doubt but what those growers, especially in the provinces of New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, will double their acreage next spring and probably more. The Canadian government subsidizes the railroads 15½c per cwt. which in turn is passed along to the potato shippers. In addition, their coast-wide steamers are not governed as to rates they charge on shipments to our Atlantic seaboard, whereas American steamship lines operate under definite rate structures with the result that on transportation costs alone the shippers from those provinces enjoy a distinct advantage over Maine shippers. It is well known that wages and taxes and other costs of production are lower in Canada, thus the Canadian producer will enjoy a definite price advantage over the American producer in the American market.

"American railroads which are almost all in desperate financial straits will lose heavily in volume of business and hundreds of thousands of men engaged in various forms of labor and industry dependent upon the potato industry will be directly harmed. The Maine potato industry has received a blow under the guise of this trade agreement from which it will take years to recover."

■ *4-H Girl's Steer Wins Grand Championship*

HIGHEST livestock award of International Live Stock Exposition, recently held in Chicago, went to 14-year-old Irene Brown, of Aledo, Illinois, a 4-H Club girl and owner of Mercer, the Aberdeen-Angus steer selected as grand champion steer of the show.

Irene bought Mercer from R. C. Johnson of Aledo for $60 last January 1st, at which time he weighed 550 pounds. When she led him into the show ring, he weighed 1,133 pounds. Two days after being crowned grand champion, Mercer was sold at auction to Firestone Tire and Rubber Co., of Akron, Ohio, for $3,785 — $3.35 a pound. Mercer's lucky owner said she expected to use the money for a college education. She added that she guessed she must have picked a good bargain when she bought him, as her total investment, including purchase price and feed, was only $160, and Mercer had brought her $900 in prize money besides his sale price.

Crowds attending Show packed Amphitheater at Chicago yards during eight days. Those in charge estimated value of all pure-bred animals exhibited, including horses, at $5,000,000, compared with $2,000,000 last year. Cattle sold at auction or at private sale brought, it is claimed, as high as 25 per cent more than they would have brought last year.

■ *"Good Neighbors" Meet*

GATHERED together in Lima, ancient capital of Peru, are delegates from twenty-one American Republics to Eighth Pan-American Conference which opened last Friday. Delegation from United States is headed by Secretary of State Cordell Hull and includes, in addition to experts on Latin-American affairs, Alfred M. Landon as a proof to South Americans that both major political parties in this country are behind President Roosevelt's "good-neighbor" policy.

Up for discussion at Lima Conference will be important subject of mutual defense, with United States endeavoring to win support of the other twenty American Republics for co-operative action, both military and economic, against aggression from Europe and Japan. Events in Europe and Orient have awakened Latin-American Republics to danger facing democracies and they are said to be ready for some sort of united action under leadership of United States, provided that this country will meet them half-way on commercial matters. Almost all Latin-American Republics are having economic difficulties and hope at Conference to work out freer trade with United States and among themselves.

However, it is known that United States will have to battle for its "Americas for Americans" program, for German agents arrived early at the Conference and wherever possible have been talking down democracy. Germans, Italians and Japanese are fighting both American and British trade in Latin America, and spreading propaganda against our "Good-Neighbor" policy. In some cases, they are reported to ridicule it and in others they charge this country with "imperialism and economic domination."

Good Books to Read

You can't give everybody neckties, or handkerchiefs, or toys for Christmas, but one gift that is always welcome and that lasts much longer than many of the others, is a good book. So I am going to try to help you make decisions on your choice of books.

We'll start with the grown-ups, and with those who like travel and adventure. Just about first on the list I'd place ALONE, Byrd's adventure in solitude. Published by G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York, it is priced at $2.50. Next would come Anne Morrow Lindbergh's new book, LISTEN! THE WIND, which many feel is her best. That is published by Harcourt Brace & Co., New York, and is also $2.50. There are two doctor stories, THE HORSE AND BUGGY DOCTOR by Dr. Arthur E. Hertzler, $2.75, and DOCTOR BRADLEY REMEMBERS by Frances Brett Young, $2.75. H. V. Morton has another rich and unusual travel record in THROUGH LANDS OF THE BIBLE, $3. OUT OF AFRICA by Isak Dinesen is an account of the author's life on her plantation in the Kenya, told simply and beautifully ($2.75), and Louis Adamic's MY AMERICA is crowded with portraits of the men and women who embody America's courage and vision. Harper $3.75.

THE YEARLING by Marjorie Rawlings, (Scribners $2.50) is among the best sellers this year, and so is WITH MALICE TOWARD SOME by Margaret Halsey ($2.00), which holds a lot of kindly satire toward England and English ways ALL THIS AND HEAVEN TOO by Rachel Field, is an unusual story brilliantly told. For lighter reading Grace Livingston Hill has another romance in MARIS, (Lippincott $2.00).

Good Movies to See

IF I WERE KING. Spectacular, semi-historical social comedy of France during the reign of Louis XI, when the poet, at the whim of the King, became Constable of France. Ronald Colman is excellent as the romantic poet and advocate of an oppressed people, Basil Rathbone takes the part of the King, and Frances Dee makes a lovely and appealing Katharine De Vaucelles.

We are announcing a change in the publication dates of *American Agriculturist*. It will still come to you every other week, but in order that your first 1939 issue may be dated January 7, it will be three weeks instead of two before you receive your next issue.

Buying QUALITY for FARMERS

★ QUICK STARTING
★ SMOOTH PERFORMANCE
in Cold Weather...



BUREAU-PENN WINTER OIL

This 100% pure Pennsylvania oil is free flowing even in cold weather. Bureau-Penn oil is blended in United Cooperatives' two modern oil-blending plants, and co-operatively distributed to farmers. Blended to rigid specifications and carefully laboratory tested, it gives quick starting and low oil consumption for winter driving. Choose the correct grade for your car or truck and use it straight through the winter.

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UNICO TIRES



Good tires are an important safeguard on icy roads. And tires give better mileage in winter than in summer—another good reason for retiring now. By combining the purchasing power of farmers in eleven states and by eliminating such costly services as mounting and trade-in allowances, Unico tires are brought to farmers at a saving of about 25%. For more mileage per dollar, equip your car or truck this winter with Unico tires with the silent safety tread.

UNITED COOPERATIVES is the joint effort of eight farm cooperatives to supply their patrons with steel and petroleum products of practical, dependable quality at the lowest possible prices. Because it is not a profit-making organization, all its efforts are directed toward the selection or manufacture of goods that will give full value for every dollar spent.



Quality is built into all products handled by United Cooperatives; first, by setting up rigid specifications for their manufacture and, second, by laboratory tests to see that these specifications are maintained. Products are tested under conditions of actual use. Shown here is one of the machines used to test Unico tires.

Operation of this tire testing room never stops. Here tires are subjected to every kind of strain, simulating conditions on the road or undergoing tests more severe than they would ever be called upon to meet. Tires of other manufacturers are also put on these machines to get comparative data on mileage, wear, construction, etc. When tires come off the machines, they are not only examined carefully, but pieces are cut out and subjected to analysis in the laboratories.

It is tests such as this that maintain quality standards in all Unico products. More and more farmers are finding that it pays to buy supplies for their cars and trucks and tractors, and roofing and fencing for their farms this cooperative way.

★ ★ ★

UNITED COOPERATIVES, INC.

INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA

MEMBERS: Indiana Farm Bureau Coop. Ass'n., Farm Bureau Services, Inc. (Michigan), Farm Bureau Coop. Ass'n. (Ohio), Pennsylvania Farm Bureau Coop. Ass'n., Consumers Cooperative Oil Company (Wisconsin), Coop. G.L.F. Farm Supplies, Inc. (New York), Farmers Coop. Exchange (North Carolina), Southern States Coop. (Virginia).

DON'T WORRY ABOUT SUDDEN DROPS IN TEMPERATURE . . . *use*

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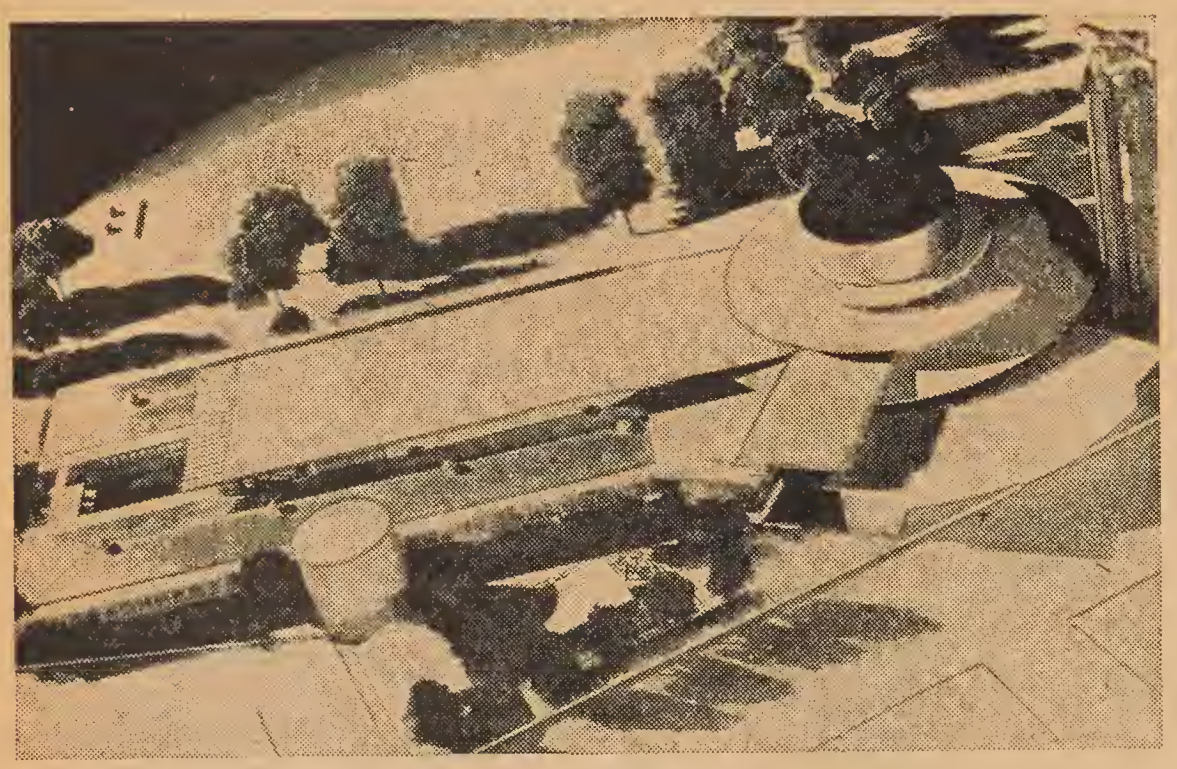


Unico Anti-Freeze gives extra protection to the cooling system by preventing it from freezing solid, even though most of the anti-freeze may have boiled away. Contains a special rust inhibitor which protects against the corrosion of all five metals in the cooling system. Evaporates more slowly than ordinary alcohol. Keep 200-proof Anti-Freeze in your radiator all winter for efficient, economical protection..

IN THIS AREA, UNICO PRODUCTS ARE AVAILABLE THROUGH ALL G.L.F. SERVICE AGENCIES

With AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST Advertisers

The Dairy World of Tomorrow



This is a model of the *Borden Co.* exhibit at the New York World's Fair next summer. It is called "The Dairy World of Tomorrow," and will show both dairy farm and city milk plant operation. Three times a day 200 selected cows of the world's finest dairy breeds will be automatically milked on an electrically operated rotating platform called a rotolactor. The cows will be housed on one of the main streets of the Fair, and will be fed and cared for behind glass partitions. About 4,000 quarts of milk will be pasteurized and bottled each day as a part of the exhibit.

The BK Division of *Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Co.* stresses the importance of proper cleansing and sterilizing of milk handling utensils. There are three operations in the care of milk utensils — rinsing, washing, and sterilizing. The rinsing needs to be thorough because it is better not to scrub utensils with washing powder until as much as possible of the milk deposits left during milking have been rinsed off. Rinsing before the milk is dried on will make cleaning and sterilizing more effective.

After rinsing, the utensils can be thoroughly scrubbed with a good washing powder (preferably one containing no soap) and hot water. Alkali cleansers are effective and more easily rinsed off, with no chance of leaving soapy film behind.

After scrubbing comes the second rinsing, a very important one. The hotter the water, the more quickly the utensils will dry, which is important in order to prevent rust. Never dry milk utensils with a cloth. Just before milking the use of BK powder, a chlorine sterilizer, will kill most of the remaining bacteria.

* * *

Paying off the mortgage is a celebration enjoyed by all farmers. Therefore, they can appreciate the jubilation of officers and employees of the *Oliver Farm Equipment Co.* who recently celebrated Hallowe'en by payment of the last note on an old indebtedness which at the end of 1930 totaled nearly $17,000,000. A headquarters dinner was staged at the Hotel La Salle in Chicago, and direct telephone hook-up was made to all points where Oliver branches and factories are located. President Cal Sivright stressed the leading part played by the six-cylinder, high compression Oliver "70" tractor in building up sales.

* * *

The Marietta Concrete Corp. of Marietta, Ohio, with a branch plant at Baltimore, Maryland, announces a 1939 Marietta stave silo made to meet every demand in hay ensiling. For further information address the Marietta Concrete Corp., Dept. AA, Marietta, Ohio. Also available is a booklet by Professor Oscar Erf entitled "Correct Feeding of Cattle and Other Livestock."

* * *

The Calcium Chloride Association of Detroit, Mich., recommends the addition of 50 to 100 lbs. of Calcium Chloride per square yard of sand or cinders to be used on icy roads.

There are two advantages. First it prevents the freezing of piles of sand or cinders, so they can be easily shoveled. Second, and most important, it is anti-freeze, acting on the icy surface. It thaws the ice a bit and allows the sand or cinders to become imbedded so that they do not act as roller bearings to increase rather than decrease skidding of cars. The Calcium Chloride anchors the non-skid material and makes it more effective.

* * *

The Dairy Association Co., Inc., Dept. 12-A, Lyndonville, Vermont, will send a free 1-oz. package of Bag Balm if you will send 4c in stamps to cover packing and postage.

* * *

Topped with a cover that pictures a delicious platter of golden brown fried chicken, a new *Purina Broiler Book* has just made its bow to the broiler raising public. Logical in arrangement, profusely illustrated, the publication gives every evidence of having been prepared by men who know broilers from direct contact with all phases of this great, growing business.

A candid review of the contents of this interesting hand-book shows that it is filled with information that a broiler man needs to know to produce profitable poultry meat. Special emphasis is given marketing suggestions, equipment, management, feeding, sanitation and disease control, all of which are particularly vital factors in successful broiler production.

Copies of the new publication are obtainable from the local Purina distributor, without charge.

* * *

"Banking By Mail" is the title of a booklet which is yours for the asking, published by the *Home Savings Bank,* Albany, N. Y.



The International Harvester Co. of Chicago has developed this McCormick-Deering combination cooler (shown above) in 2, 4, 6, and 8 can sizes. The one shown is a 4 can combination cooler. Milk can be quickly cooled to a safe temperature of 50 degrees, and the farm housewife can place food in a dry compartment in the same box.

NEARBY MARKETS *for* NEARBY POULTRYMEN

The Heavy Breeds

By J. C. HUTTAR

DON'T YOU think the heavy birds are much hardier than the Leghorns?

Isn't it true that the strong preference for white eggs over brown eggs is disappearing in New York City?

I like a bird that you can get something for when you sell it, don't you?



J. C. Huttar

These and many others are questions I often hear when I visit with people who are keeping heavy breed hens. There are a lot more folks keeping big flocks of "heavies" than there were ten or fifteen years ago.

The section of the country which has increased its poultry population most rapidly in recent years is New England. A goodly portion of these flocks are of the brown egg laying varieties and breeds. The result is that the production of so-called Hennery Brown eggs has taken quite a jump. Of course, New England isn't the only place where the "heavies" have increased. The popularity of the cross-breed and the New Hampshire Red has spread very rapidly this year into the rest of the Northeast, to a lesser extent into the Middle-west, and even to the Pacific Coast. In the Middle-west it isn't so noticeable because a good portion of their hens always did lay brown eggs. Furthermore, the eggs from this area are mostly sold as mixed whites and browns and a little higher percentage of browns is not readily noticed.

One hatcheryman in New York State told me that he sold about 300,000 chicks last spring and that over 175,000 of them were "heavies". A year earlier he had sold amost two-thirds Leghorns.

The New England folks seem to hatch their chicks a little earlier than the average, and by the first of December their volume of eggs for market is much heavier than anywhere except the Pacific Coast. If you have been watching the price of brown eggs as compared to whites recently, you have seen the effect of this heavy, early flow of the browns. On December 1 the wholesale price of the best browns in Boston was below New York City's price on the same. New England browns kept their own markets filled up and the surplus was coming into New York, Albany, and other eastern New York State markets.

This situation is often short-lived. That is, if broiler raisers made any money in the previous year. A surprising number of these New England browns find their way into incubators in December and January when broiler production on the eastern seaboard, down as far as North Carolina, is at all normal.

There still remains the fact that New York and many other eastern markets can't absorb a big increase in brown eggs very gracefully. Whenever there comes one of these years when a lot of folks seem to have hit upon this idea of switching to the "heavies", all at the same time, prices on the brown eggs usually suffer as compared to whites. Of course, it is too early to say that such is definitely true for the present laying season, but it certainly has started off that way and bids fair to continue.

The third question at the beginning of this discussion, which is really more of a statement, gives the cue to what I mean. In other words, some folks bought heavy breed chicks this spring instead of Leghorns with the idea that they might want to sell off on short notice.

One man expressed it this way to me:

"I've gone through two winters when egg prices were very low and feed prices high. If I could have gotten anything for my Leghorns for meat, I'd have sold the whole flock last January and February. This year I have some birds that I can get rid of and get some money out of, if we have another such winter."

The one thing that makes this a very different winter from the last two is the price of feed. It will take a lower egg price this year than usual to discourage producers into selling their fowls.

A friend of mine keeps hens as a sideline on a dairy and crop farm, and has only about 200 cross-breeds. He's a good business farmer, however, and watches the income and expense of every part of his farm business. He said to me the other day, "Johnny, I see by the paper that large brown eggs are quoted 5 to 8c below large whites in New York. Do you think I ought to sell mine all off? You know, I have cross-breeds, and I thought I was doing something pretty smart last spring."

"Well," I asked, "are you losing money on them right now?"

"No," he answered, "the darn cusses are laying about 75 per cent, and most of the eggs are big. So, as a matter of fact, proportionate to my investment in them, they're doing much better for me than my cows."

"Then I'd keep my shirt on if I were you," I said. "This particular year you weren't so smart to switch to 'heavies'. But then, hindsight is always more accurate than foresight. If I were you, though, I'd keep my hen, no matter if she layed eggs with a purple swastika on them, so long as she made money for me. You know, poultry meat prices aren't at their best now. You might hit a good market for the Christmas holidays, but generally the price of poultry improves from now on almost up to Easter Sunday. So, my guess would be that you'd come out better waiting to see if the birds have a slump in production. Then if the brown egg situation hasn't improved, sell them off and get at least part Leghorn chicks next year."

Now, I don't want all this to sound too much like a slam at the heavy breeds, because I know they are desirable from many angles. But I have tried to give the picture as I see it right now. Another year it might look entirely different.

I know one man who does practically what I suggested to my friend as a regular thing every year. He buys heavy breed chicks every spring, keeps the cockerels for heavy roasters, selling them between Labor Day and Thanksgiving Day. He pushes his pullets for eggs from October until March and sells them all for meat just about when his new chicks arrive at Easter time. He said he might send me his cost account records. He assured me that his scheme was quite a profitable one and I'm inclined to believe him. If he does, I'll publish the accounts he sends me.

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OUR "Cap-Brush" Applicator makes "BLACK LEAF 40" GO MUCH FARTHER
JUST A DASH IN FEATHERS..
OR SPREAD ON ROOSTS

WANTED EGGS AND LIVE POULTRY
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SMASHING WINNINGS
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1st and 4th High Red Pens
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Let us supply you with stock from this strain which carried away highest honors at Farmingdale.
62,000 Breeders — 100% Pullorum Free.
We set only eggs produced on our own farm.
CHICKS—R. I. REDS—ROCK-RED CROSS (Barred)
98% Livability Guaranteed First 4 Weeks on all Special, Grade-A and Grade-B Chicks.
Write for large free Catalog and Price List.
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All chicks produced from flocks tested for Pullorum Disease (B.W.D.) by the Official State testing agency of one of the six New England States, with NO REACTORS FOUND Tube Agglutination tested within the preceding calendar year.
"WELL BRED from WELL BREEDERS"
"Never a week without a hatch" since 1927
Pullorum Free by State Test since 1928
Quality chicks since 1911. Catalogue free.
We ship prepaid, and guarantee 100% live delivery
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SCHWEGLER'S THOR-O-BRED CHICKS
SAVE 10%—ORDER YOUR 1939 CHICKS, NOW. WE OFFER YOU..
Schwegler's "Thor-O-Bred" Chicks sired by Pedigreed Males from our World Record 3-year old Barred Rocks. New World Record, 2-year old White Rocks. Our Red Hen, highest 2-year old all Breeds, 513 Eggs; 559.40 Points at Vineland.
World Record Wyandotte — 305 Points
Winning Wyandotte Pen, Storrs, 92.3% Livability. Leghorns, 2898 Points, 100% Livability. New Hampshires, 3079 Points, 100% Livability. Partial Payment Plan. New Bulletin, "Feeding Layers." Catalog, Free.
SEXED CHICKS Day-Old Pullets or Ck'ls.
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From one of the largest state accredited flocks in New Hampshire. For years our entire flock has been 100% B.W.D. free. 8500 breeders. Famous for quick feathering, low mortality and great layers. We sell all our eggs and stock on a money-back satisfaction guarantee. Write today for our free catalog. Explains why you too can make profits on BRENTWOOD New Hampshires.
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NEW HAMPSHIRES — Sturdy, fast growing, large egg chicks. From MAPES Certified Bloodtested Breeders. Produce quicker, better PROFITS.
RED-ROCK PULLETS — all-around production birds.
RED-ROCK COCKERELS — excellent broiler birds with a good profit margin. Also BARRED ROCKS and WHITE LEGHORNS.
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4 FARMS Cooperating FOR YOUR BENEFIT
CLEMENTS unusual Reds and Clem-Cross Baby Pullets produce exceptionally Profitable results. They LAY and they PAY. Maine accredited, Pullorum clean. Free catalog tells story of "co-operative savings" and satisfied customers. We also have equally high grade White Rocks, Barred Rocks and Clem-Rock Cross Chicks. Write for information today. CLEMENTS BROS. FARMS
Box 24, Winterport, Maine.

Say you saw it in AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

New Hampshire Wars Against Pullorum

By J. W. SPAVEN

TWENTY YEARS ago dread Pullorum disease claimed thousands of baby chicks the nation over. Poultrymen feared Pullorum more than any other disease that preyed on their young chicks and yet they were helpless to do anything about it. Today the fear of Pullorum is lessened, for poultry scientists have found a weapon with which to fight the disease. Not a curative measure but a preventative one is responsible. Every state in the nation that raises poultry on a commercial basis now protects its flocks with yearly blood tests to locate birds with the disease and then destroys them before they can spread Pullorum organisms throughout other flocks.

New Hampshire last year lead the nation in the eradication of Pullorum. Blood samples of 547,000 birds, nearly half the entire poultry population of the state, were tested by the N. H. Department of Agriculture for traces of the disease. Of these only .06 per cent were found to be infected with the Pullorum organism. Thus New Hampshire with a greater percentage of its poultry population under test than any other state, also had the smallest percentage of infected birds in the nation. New Hampshire's Pullorum campaign is believed to be the most intensive ever waged against the disease.

Pullorum eradication in New Hampshire started back in 1918 when Professor A. W. Richardson, the man who made the New Hampshire breed popular, heard of a new blood test for the disease. He immediately secured equipment and did some of the first testing himself. Taking blood samples by day and testing these same samples in the laboratory at night, Professor Richardson started the work of ridding Granite State flocks of this scourge.

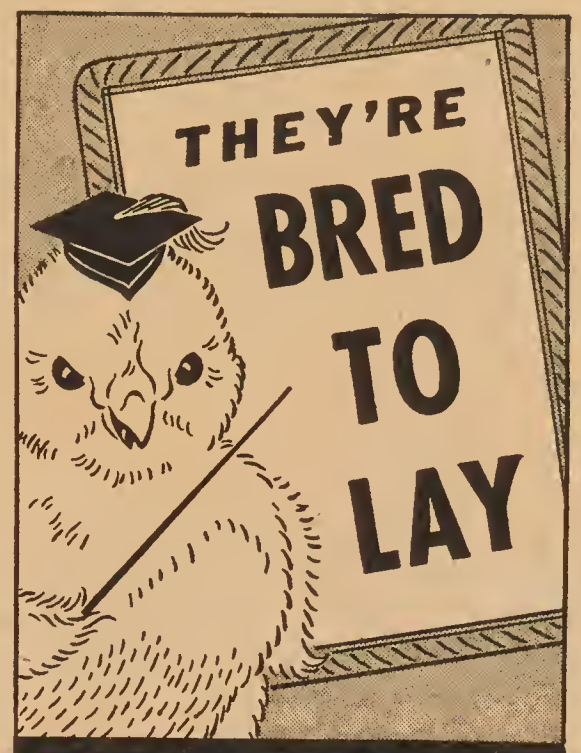
From 1918 on, the gradual reduction of Pullorum infected flocks made agricultural history. The first year 4,000 birds were tested. Today the New Hampshire Agricultural Experiment Station's poultry laboratory daily handles as many as 8,000 blood samples.

The reason for New Hampshire's success in getting so many of its birds under test was the cooperative arrangement made between the State Department of Agriculture and the New Hampshire Agricultural Experiment Station in 1935. Under this arrangement the poultryman has only to pay a few cents for each sample of the blood collected from his flock. The blood samples are collected by men regularly employed by the State Department of Agriculture. They are experienced and under proper working conditions each is capable of collecting from 1200 to 1500 samples per day. The samples are delivered to the testing laboratory at the experiment station at Durham before they are over 24 hours old.



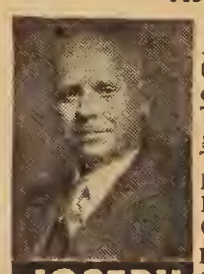
"Tut, tut, Johnson — try again."

BABY CHICKS



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Every Kerr Chick has "egg-ability" . . . the capacity to lay extra eggs for extra profits. The Kerr Farm for years has been carrying on a scientific breeding program. Every breeder—there are 120,000—has been culled, banded and blood-tested for B. W. D. Estab. 31 years.
Write for Free Chick Book and Advance Order Discount Offer
KERR CHICKERIES
21 RAILROAD AVE., FRENCHTOWN, N. J.
BRANCH OFFICES: New Jersey — Paterson, Woodstown; New York — Binghamton, Middletown, Schenectady, East Syracuse, Kingston; Pennsylvania — Lancaster; Massachusetts — West Springfield; Connecticut — Danbury, Norwich; Delaware — Selbyville. (Address Dept. 21.)

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCK
BABY CHICKS.. $12. PER 100
EGGS FOR HATCHING.... $7. PER 100



All eggs used are from My Own Breeders. 100% State Tested (B.W.D. free). Tube Agglut. TOLMAN'S ROCKS famous for generations for EARLY MATURITY and RAPID GROWTH. Exactly suited for Broilers and Roasters. SEND FOR FREE CIRCULAR.
I SPECIALIZE: ONE BREED, ONE GRADE at ONE PRICE.
JOSEPH TOLMAN Dept. B, ROCKLAND MASS.

Chicks OF SELECTIVE BREEDING AT POPULAR PRICES
State Selected---State Blood Tested
For 10 years, our breeders have been selected, blood-tested and mated by representatives of the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.
Save NOW--Early Order Discount
On orders mailed before Jan. 1st, we will allow $5.00 per 1,000 chicks Discount from our already low prices. Always an outstanding value, Pennsylvania Farms Hatchery chicks are now a special bargain.
Send For FREE Catalog, Just Issued
Describes our 6 Breeds and two crosses, our SEXING SERVICE and Poultry Improvement Program, the largest in Pennsylvania. Investigate Pennsylvania Farms Hatchery Chicks and prices before ordering your chick supply.
PENNSYLVANIA FARMS HATCHERY
Box A, LEWISTOWN, PENNA.
PENNSYLVANIA FARMS HATCHERY LEWISTOWN · · · PENNA.
STATE SUPERVISED-OFFICIAL BLOOD-TESTED CHICKS

Leister's LIVE-PAY CHICKS
Hatched in Electric Incubators. "Specializing in Broiler Chicks". Write for latest catalog or order direct from this ad. Hatches weekly. Cash or C.O.D.

(Leghorn Ckls. $4.) LARGE	100	500	1000
TYPE ENGLISH S. C. W. LEGHORNS	$ 7.00	$35.00	$70.
Large Type Eng. S. C. White Leghorn Sexed Pullets (Guar. 95% Accurate)	12.00	60.00	120.
Bar. and Wh. Rocks, R. I. Reds	8.00	40.00	80.
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All breeders Bloodtested for B.W.D. by stained antigen method. 100% live delivery guar. WE PAY ALL POSTAGE. HEAVY BREEDS SEXED ON REQUEST. Write for prices.
C. P. LEISTER HATCHERY,
Box A, McALISTERVILLE, PA.

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All Leading Breeds
SEXED PULLETS (95% ACCURATE) COCKERELS (GOOD BROILERS)
Get our latest Catalog describing these money making Breeds. Quality stock and satisfaction guaranteed.
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Box A, Port Trevorton, Penna.

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100% live del. Postpaid.	100	500	1000
White Eng. Sexed Leghorn Pullets	$12.50	$60.00	$120.
New Hampshire Red Pullets	9.50	47.50	95.
Bar. Rock & S. C. R. I. Red Pullets	8.50	42.50	85.
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CHICKS $6.45 per 100 and up
Six best blood-tested breeds — pleased customers since 1910. Also Registered Berkshire swine. Catalog free.
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If you have Baby Chicks for Sale and want New Orders from New Customers write Your Advertisement below and reach 185,000 Subscribers at the Low Advertising rate of $1.15 per Agate Line.

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Please run my——line advertisement above in the following issues.
Jan. 7 ☐ 21 ☐ Feb. 4 ☐ 18 ☐ Mar. 4 ☐ 18 ☐ and bill me.
Signed .....
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Northeast Markets for Northeast Producers

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From 1 month to 10 months of age. Herd Sire King Bessie Ormsby Boast 593,854, a proven sire whose daughters average 3.9%.

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Young Holstein Bulls

FROM HIGH QUALITY PROVEN SIRES AND DAMS WITH PRODUCTION RECORDS. THE BEST OF "CARNATION" BREEDING AT REASONABLE PRICES.

KUTSCHBACH & SON, Sherburne, N.Y.

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Home of
CARNATION INKA INVINCIBLE
Young son of Sir Inka May from a daughter of Matador Segis Ormsby. Herd average: Milk 13,977 lbs., Butterfat 482.7, 3.5 test.
BULL CALVES FROM SOME OF OUR BEST COWS.
Write to
Marcy Klock, R.D. 2, Fort Plain, N. Y.

FOR SALE **Holstein Baby Bulls**

AT "SACRIFICE PRICES"
Sired by "Admiral Fobes." The famous Son of "Lashbrook Pearl Ormsby". Record 971.40 fat I year, ave. per cent fat 3.9. Herd T.B. Accredited. State and Federal Tested for Bang.

F. C. WHITNEY
Ilion, New York

Tarbell Farms **Guernseys**

Accredited — Negative.

FROM 100 HEAD in 1910
TO 325 HEAD in 1938

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T. E. Milliman HAYFIELDS Churchville, N.Y.

Jerseys Production bred Jerseys. Sybil and Owlrest breeding of the 4 highest proven sires of breed in state. Herd ave. 460 lbs. Eleven years of D.H.I. records ave. 414 lbs. on 2 time a day milking. Special prices on bull calves now.

ACCREDITED AND BANG APPROVED.

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JERSEY BULLS

Winter housing forces four yearlings on market at $100.00 each.
Dams records 500 lbs. to 650 lbs. fat.
First check first choice.

P. D. VAN MATER
Joceda Farm, Marlboro, N. J.

Selling Something?

See What These Pages Can Do to Help You.

Allegany-Steuben Ayrshire Sale



At the Allegany-Steuben Ayrshire Breeders Sale, the three cows shown above were judged as best among producers. From left to right are: Banker's Patricia Ann, first prize and grand champion, consigned by Harlo Conklin of Canisteo and purchased by the Island Creek Coal Co. of Holden, West Virginia, for $205; Grandee's Marion of Lind-Ayr, consigned by Harrison B. Toby of Lindley, and Scott's Glenna Ferndale, consigned by E. C. Smith, Addison, second and third prize winners, purchased by William O'Neal of Johnstown, N. Y., for $175 and $200 respectively.

IN SELLING 45 head of red and white cattle to buyers from numerous states and many sections of New York at the good average price of $176, the recent sale of the Allegany-Steuben Ayrshire Breeders Club repeats what has become somewhat of a tradition in a period of 19 years of consignment sales.

Twenty-three cows sold for $179, fourteen two and three year old heifers for $180, six bred heifers for $192 and two bulls, a yearling and a spring calf for $72.

The top price of $315 was paid by Stewart Milne of Titusville, Pa., for the dry heifer "Jean's Red Rose" consigned by H. B. Toby of Lindley, and half a dozen young cows sold for $250 and more.

The cattle were consigned by twenty-two of the breeders of Allegany and Steuben counties, an area reputed to have more Ayrshire cattle than any area of equal size in the United States.

Held the fourth Wednesday of October, the sale brought together a representative sample of the fine Ayrshire cattle of the region, rich in the best blood lines of the breed and reared with the skill and care of the successful husbandryman.—*Wm. Stempble.*

DOWN THE Alley



By J. F. "Doc" ROBERTS

CATTLE, hogs and sheep continue to sell far above the level of corn. This puts the livestock man on a really profitable production basis. On the other hand, it makes the demand for thin stock so keen that prices on any replacement stock need careful consideration. Feed so much cheaper than fat animals cannot continue indefinitely, but while it does continue, it puts our livestock producers in a very satisfactory position. Again I want to say, do not go through this winter without plenty of livestock around the farm, but hold over feed rather than gamble.

I am continually asked why I am such a horse enthusiast. I believe the real reason is that I see farms today that have as much invested in improved machinery as was invested in the farm itself not so many years ago. Of course, this is an extreme example. It wasn't so many years ago that every community had its so-called "teamsters" who were available in times of peak-load operations and who made a living helping with the work on a day basis throughout the year. We now have "truckers", but they are used almost exclusively for country-to-city delivery. I am wondering why there hasn't been more cooperative effort in the use of tractors in a community, or why there hasn't been built up, individually, a tractor business available to various farmers on a day's work basis. On our place, we found that the thing that was slowing up our operation was the breaking up, the plowing, rather than any other part of the work, and so this year we hired, at $2.00 an acre, a man with a Diesel engine tractor and a two-bottom plow. We did all the other work with horses on over 100 acres of corn, and had no difficulties whatever. Since we figure costs, I do not believe the Northeast will get away from horses for a long time to come, and I believe that other sections will be using them more.

Every summer and fall, we get a good many reports of men who have had a lamb crop failure because of the failure of their bucks. Right now is the time to borrow your neighbor's buck, or in any way switch around so that your ewes are available to at least two or three different bucks.

Some poultryman has said that as long as hens are laying eggs, the main thought is about eggs, but when they are not so generous with the eggs, the main thought is about the hen, and this applies in any livestock operation. I am particularly thinking right now of the lamb feeder who goes ahead with his operation, and then begins to have death losses. Generally the harm has been done before this sad experience becomes pronounced. Most animals on the farm are naturally healthy and are not subject to a great many diseases. Therefore I believe it is safe to say that at least 90% of all trouble with farm animals can be traced directly to the feed box. Is the hay "just a little" musty? Is the ensilage frozen and mouldy? Are they getting all corn and leaving the balance of the ration? Are they getting a diversified feed? These are just a few of the things that should never be lost sight of, because you will most certainly have to recall them when the trouble starts.

Again this year, I want to emphasize the value of a protein supplement, such as soybean oil meal, cottonseed meal, linseed meal, etc. Most of these can be bought this year at around $30 a ton, and they will more than pay for themselves in any ration, with any type of livestock. Any one of these does not have to be fed over a tenth part, or even a twelfth or fourteenth part of the grain ration. With corn selling around a cent a pound, or a little better, any substitutes must receive very careful consideration, or they will prove to be more expensive than corn. After all is said and done, there is no livestock food that really has all the good qualities that corn has. Molasses again comes up. It is an excellent feed and an excellent conditioner, but this year, I feel that it should be used more as a conditioner than a feed.

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OAKHURST FARM AYRSHIRES

100 HEAD OF ALL AGES.
50 MILKING COWS; 4 CHOICE HEIFERS DUE IN DECEMBER — $125 EACH.
2 YOUNG BULLS NOW READY FOR SERVICE.

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Production Bred **Ayrshire Bull Calves** One Ready for Service

All calves are sired by Penshurst Leader 43535, a son of Penshurst Lindy 35953, breed's most prepotent sire for high test. Dams of calves have D.H.I.A. records and are sired by Captain Clip of Sand Hill 36656, which is third ranking proven sire in New York State. For reference and price write

GERALD SCUTT 116 Cook St., Ithaca, New York.
or better yet visit the
SCUTT FARM, PORTVILLE, N. Y.

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American Agriculturist

Northeast Markets for Northeast Producers

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REGISTERED BULL CALVES. 7 MOS. OLD.
FARMERS' PRICES. BEST BREEDING LINES.
Phone Dundee 2212.
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Offer wide selection cattle with exceptional values in bulls, including our senior sire, Brownies Beaut of Echo Hill 25214, direct descendent from Swiss Valley Girl 10th.
FINE O.I.C. PIGS READY.
CLERMONT STOCK FARM
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WE OFFER
CHOICE BROWN SWISS BULLS
CALVES AND YEARLINGS
AND A FEW SELECTED FEMALES.
TB ACCREDITED AND APPROVED—BLOODTESTED
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Registered Berkshires

Country's best breeding stock. Penna. State College and Cornell strains. 6-8 week boar and sow pigs, and older stock. Write
THE KEYSTONE FARMS
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BIG TYPE PEDIGREED CHESTER WHITES

Service Boars, Bred Sows, Pigs.
PURE WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS.
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BOAR AND SOW PIGS 10 WEEKS OLD.
YOUNG SOWS AND GILTS, OPEN AND BRED.
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TRUMANSBURG, NEW YORK

For Sale: REGISTERED POLAND CHINA and DUROC SOW AND BOAR PIGS
ALSO BRED GILTS, BOTH BREEDS.
PUREBRED GUERNSEY BULL CALVES
from show winning stock. Write
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Sunny Hill Farm, Tunnel, N. Y.

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Thoroughbred Yearling and two year old rams for sale at reasonable prices; also a few breeding ewes.
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Registered yearling rams with size, type and quality. We are booking orders for young ewes bred to our outstanding sires — Noel Gibsons 179, Iroquois Woodsman and Iroquois Dictator. Also one prize winning Oxford yearling ram for sale.
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30 Splendid Rams

representing the leading fine, middle, and coarse wool breeds. Write your wants. Like our rams. our prices are right.
G. D. & B. S. TOWNSEND,
INTERLAKEN, NEW YORK

Your Advertisement

IN THIS SPACE
WILL REACH GOOD
FARM PROSPECTS.

LIVESTOCK Sales Events

Cattle Sales

Jan. 13	Annual Meeting of New Jersey Holstein-Friesian Cooperative Association, New Brunswick.
April 25	Annual Connecticut State Guernsey Sale.
May 11	Coventry-Florham Guernsey Sale, Trenton, New Jersey.
May 11	Foremost Guernsey Association, Inc., Annual Auction Sale, Hopewell Junction, N.Y.
May 12	Eastern Pennsylvania Guernsey Breeders Sale.
May 13	Brookmead Farm Guernsey Dispersal, Devon, Pennsylvania.
May 20	Jersey Auction, Canfield, Ohio.
June 6	Jersey Auction, Quechee Falls Farm, Quechee, Vermont.
June 9	American Jersey Cattle Club Sale, Far Hills, New Jersey.

Coming Events

Dec. 14-16	Annual Maine State Poultry Show, Portland.
Dec. 19-23	County Agents Training School (Fruits, Vegetables, Potatoes), Cornell.
Jan. 2- 7	Annual Farm Inventory Week.
Jan. 3- 8	The New York Poultry Show, 14th St. Armory, New York City.
Jan. 4- 6	21st Annual Union Agricultural Meeting, Memorial Auditorium, Worcester, Mass.
Jan. 5	4-H Winter Potato and Vegetable Exhibits, Contests and Banquet, Seneca Hotel, Rochester, N. Y.
Jan. 5	Connecticut Farm Bureau Federation, Hartford.
Jan. 5- 6	Joint Meeting of Empire State Potato Club and New York State Vegetable Growers Association, Hotel Seneca, Rochester, N. Y.
Jan. 9	Connecticut Milk Producers Meeting, Hartford.
Jan. 10-13	84th Annual Meeting State Horticultural Society, Rochester, N. Y.
Jan. 11-15	90th Boston Poultry Show at Boston Garden.
Jan. 12-13	Annual Conference of Veterinarians, Cornell.
Jan. 16-20	Pennsylvania Farm Show, Harrisburg, Pa.
Jan. 17-18	Connecticut Dairymen's Association Annual Convention, Hartford, Conn.
Jan. 17-19	Short Course for Florists, Cornell.
Jan. 17-19	Annual Meeting of Maine Pomological Society, Augusta.
Jan. 23-27	New Jersey Agricultural Week, Trenton.
Jan. 23-28	Training School for Homemaking Club Agents and Associates, Cornell.
Jan. 30-Feb. 4	Training School for County 4-H Club Agents, Cornell.
Feb. 13-18	Farm and Home Week at Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.
Feb. 14-16	Empire State Honey Producers Ass'n. Annual Meeting, Cornell.
Feb. 16	Annual Master Farmer Banquet, Willard Straight Hall, Ithaca, N. Y.
Feb. 28	Eastern States Farmers Exchange, Annual Meeting, Springfield.
Feb. 28	Fifth Mohawk Valley Baby Chick and Egg Show, State Armory, Gloversville, N. Y.
May 10	Annual Meeting of The American Guernsey Cattle Club, Pennsylvania Hotel, New York City.
July 28-Aug. 7	World's Poultry Congress, Cleveland, Ohio.

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Two yearling rams, stocky conformation carrying a long, staple Delaine fleece, backed by best Ohio breeding. Write for further description to:
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E. C. WEATHERBY, Owner,
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Imported and American Bred
Belgian and Percheron Stallions and Mares

Our last importation of Percheron and Belgians arrived in New York, N. Y., Sept. 27. Among them are young Stallions and Mares selected by us to suit the most critical. We invite you to call and look them over. If you or your community are in need of a good stallion let us hear from you. Terms to responsible parties. References gladly furnished.
LEON R. DYGERT
SPRINGVILLE, Erie Co., NEW YORK

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PERCHERONS

7 yr. old mare, wt. 2050, Sang breeding, foals April 5th. Extra good coming 2 yr. old stallion; Sang & Laet breeding. 8 mo. old stallion colt, drafty type, Laet & Napoleon breeding.
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Baled Hay and Straw

ALL GRADES MIXED HAY AND ALFALFA.
DELIVERED BY TRUCK OR CARLOAD.
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REGISTERED COLLIES—All Ages.
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Better bred, natural heel driving stock, all ages, sizes, colors. Priced lower to make more room in winter quarters. Watch dogs; some guaranteed. Some real companions.
Large variety of Xmas puppies. Get yours now while they are lower. Many breeds. A few crossed puppies, real cute, at $3.00. Please inclose stamp.
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Blue Ribbon Kennels, Madrid, N. Y,

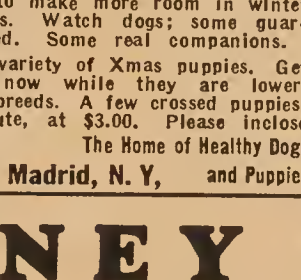
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Fine quality, lower prices.
60 lbs. clover ---------- $5.00
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60 lbs. mixed, fine flavor, $4.20
Above not prepaid.
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Always satisfaction or your money and charges back.
HONEY IS THE HEALTH SWEET.
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W. Leghorns, R. I. Reds, N. Hampshires, Barred Rocks, Rock-Red Cross, Red-Rock Cross.
100% PULLORUM CLEAN
Reproducers of America's finest strains — Kimber, Hanson and McLoughlin Leghorns; Parmenter R. I. Reds; Twitchell New Hampshires; Lake Winthrop Rocks. Every bird backed by high record dams. Early order discount. Fine free catalog. Send for it today.
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NEW HAMPSHIRE BREEDING COCKERELS
The Rogers Farms

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PROGENY TESTED
S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS
Our birds are dependable high producers of large chalk-white eggs. Every male from 250 to over 300 egg dams. Entire flock pullorum clean tube test. Prize selection of Breeding Males now available.
Write for catalog.
Content Farms, Box 90, Cambridge, N.Y.

TAYLOR'S Pedigreed White Leghorn Farm

R.O.P. records at New York official laying test.
92% livability average for 6 years. 3-100% livability pens out of 4 during past 2 years. Yearly egg production for 6 years average 64% (lowest pen, 57% and highest, 68%.) A record for uniform egg production.
30 years experience breeding White Leghorns. (3 generations).
Now booking orders for next season.
New York State Tube Agglutination blood tested. We solicit your investigation and reservations for your season's requirements.
DEROY TAYLOR, NEWARK, WAYNE COUNTY, N. Y.

BODINE'S
PEDIGREED LEGHORNS

New York State's Largest U.S.R.O.P. Breeding Farm.
We wish to extend to the people interested in better poultry a cordial invitation to visit our Poultry Breeding Plant at any time.
Last year in U.S.R.O.P. Trapnest we produced 44% of all the 300 egg Leghorn hens in New York State.
Eli H. Bodine, Box 28, Chemung, N. Y.

Hartwick QUALITY
Pedigree S. C. W. Leghorns

Bred from strong, healthy, high producing hens that lay large pure white eggs.
PULLETS AND BREEDING STOCK FOR SALE.
All birds are B.W.D. tested and reactors removed.
HARTWICK HATCHERY, Inc.
Hartwick, New York.

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ESTABLISHED 1911
S.C. White Leghorns



Twenty-eight years of breeding behind all stock we sell —and more sold in 1938 than any other year. THE REASON—Large rugged birds, good type, low mortality, consistent heavy production, large white eggs. Every breeder carefully selected and bloodtested. Every male from our own flock of R.O.P. trapnested hens. Official average, pullet year, body weight 4.64 lbs., heaviest in N. Y. State. Our Leghorns are making money on our own 5000-bird farm and on many of the best commercial farms in New York and adjoining states.
WRITE FOR PRICES
Wallace H. Rich, Box A, Hobart, N. Y.

Pineview Hatchery

PULLORUM FREE STATE TESTED
Barred Rocks
CROSSES — N. H. REDS
HATCHING EGGS—PULLETS—COCKERELS
DUANE YOUNG, Owner, GREENLAND, N. H.

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6 World Records Established For Lifetime Production
Vineland Hen Laying Contest.
Official Record:
1. HIGHEST PEN 2-YEAR-OLD HENS. Average 499 eggs; 525.40 points per hen.
2. HIGHEST 2-YEAR-OLD HEN RECORD. 568 eggs; 601.30 points.
3. HIGHEST 3-YEAR-OLD HENS. Average 651 eggs; 690.60 points.
4. HIGHEST 3-YEAR-OLD HEN. Second year production: 247 eggs; 253.80 points.
5. HIGHEST PEN, 4-YEAR-OLD HENS. Average 764 eggs; 809.54 points.
6. Highest 5-YEAR-OLD HEN'S RECORD, 1,119 eggs; 1,170 points.
Kauder's Pedigreed Leghorns are World's Most Persistent Egg Producers. Inquire for illustrated catalog.
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Hobart Poultry Farm
LEGHORNS

1ST COCKEREL AND 2ND AND 3RD HEN AT NEW YORK STATE FAIR 1938
HIGH PEN, HIGH HEN, Horseheads Test 1938
Large Birds — Chalk White Eggs
WALTER S. RICH Box A Hobart, N.Y.

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BETTER BUILT BY BALANCED BREEDING

Young Males from Progeny Tested U. S. R.O.P. Stock.
HATCHING EGGS
JAMES E. RICE & SONS
Box A - Trumansburg, N. Y.

THE WHITE EGG FARM

PROGENY TESTED.
R. O. P. & Certified S. C. W. Leghorns
Write us your needs.
E. R. STONE & SON
CLYDE, NEW YORK

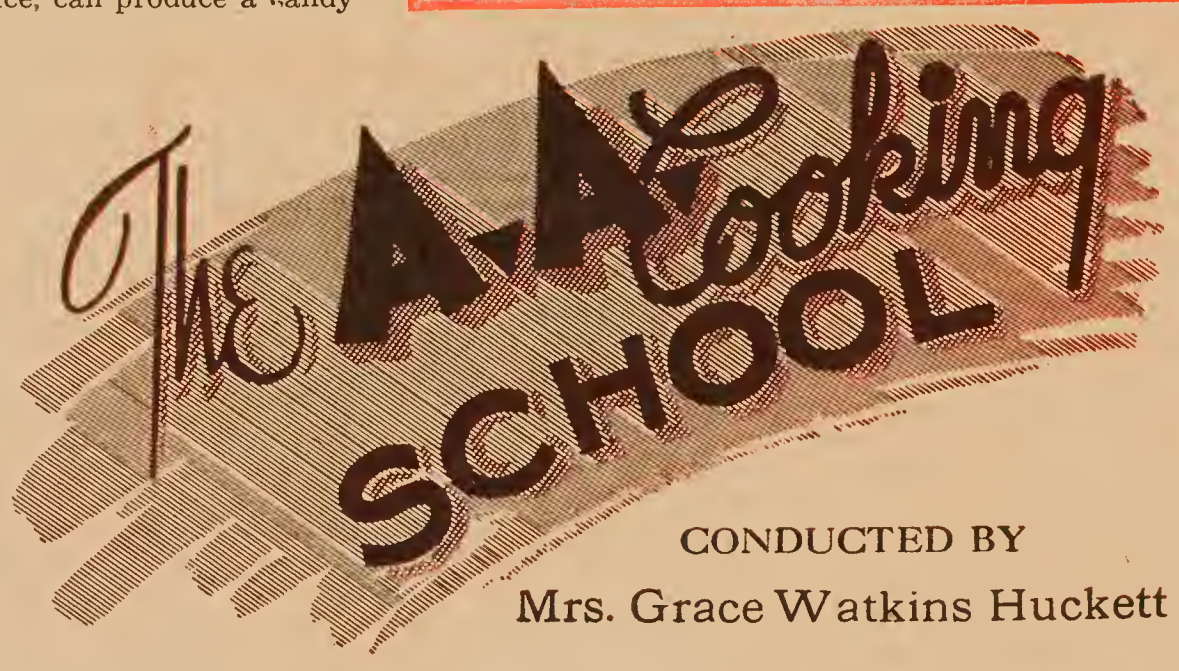
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P. O. Box 514 A Ithaca. N. Y.

Lesson VII: CANDIES



Taffies and brittles are not too difficult for children to make. Such childhood memories are treasured in later years.
—Photo courtesy of J. Walter Thompson Company.



CONDUCTED BY
Mrs. Grace Watkins Huckett

CANDY-MAKING, fun though it is, involves real chemistry. Knowing even a little about what happens to sugar when it is cooked helps to prevent trouble. Fudge that suddenly goes hard, taffy that cannot be pulled, fondant that is coarse-grained — you could name a dozen things that have happened in your own experience which a knowledge of sugar behavior might have prevented.

To get smoother candy, coarse grains must be prevented from forming. Certain chemical forms of sugar have smaller grains than others, some being almost powdery. Also some forms are less sweet than others: for instance, sucrose which is ordinary cane or beet sugar, has larger grains and is more sweet than glucose, but less sweet than fructose, the natural sugar in fruits.

Sucrose cooked in the presence of an acid changes to a less granular form of sugar, known as invert sugar, thus producing a smoother candy or cake icing. We add cream of tartar, vinegar, or lemon juice to sugar recipes for this reason. Besides this, molasses, brown sugar, honey and corn syrup which contain "invert" sugar are added to recipes because it tends to invert some of the grainy sugar into the less granular form. Molasses and brown sugar contain acid also.

Too much of these substances in a recipe, or too long cooking in their presence, can produce a candy which can form no crystals, is gummy and waxy, besides losing in sweetness. Too much invert sugar, therefore, is not desirable. In recipes containing either starch or sugar where it is not desirable to invert any of the sugar, the acid is added toward the end of the cooking rather than at the beginning. Besides the foods containing acid or invert sugar, certain other foods help to prevent large crystals from forming. Cream, butter, chocolate and milk, plain or evaporated, belong on this list.

Preventing is better than curing when it comes to grainy candy. One sugar crystal tends to form others around it, so we never want that first one to form.

Stirring while boiling, or using a utensil with hardened candy or loose sugar on it, would be a fine way to provide that first crystal that you don't want. Cooking a while with the cover on or wiping down the sides of the saucepan with a damp cloth is recommended for fondant particularly.

A candy is "done" when the sugar solution is concentrated enough. If too concentrated, the candy is hard; if not concentrated sufficiently, it is runny. The candy thermometer is the only way to be absolutely certain about it, but practical tests by dropping a spoonful in cold water are fairly satisfactory. Candies are crystalline or non-crystalline, according to the temperature to which they are cooked — their concentration point, in other words.

Crystalline candies — fudge, panoche, fondant — 238° F. Soft-ball if a teaspoonful is dropped into cold water and held between fingers and thumb.

Non-crystalline candies: Caramels—244° F.—hard ball test. Molasses candy, syrup on popcorn balls, butterscotch; cook to soft crack, 270° F., or hard crack stage 290° F.

Brittles and syrup used to glace nuts or fruits—caramel stage—320° F. (do not confuse with caramels).

Besides crystalline and non-crystalline candies, many belong in neither group. There are those using egg-whites or gelatine, the popcorn or puffed cereal balls, and the candied nuts and fruits.

The crystalline candies should not be beaten until cool if you want to avoid the formation of crystals. The non-crystalline candies, butterscotch, caramels, taffy, etc., which have quantities of corn syrup or molasses added to prevent forming crystals, may be stirred while cooking; but when boiling has stopped, handle as little as possible. Temperatures vary in recipes according to the ingredients. Therefore, follow instructions as given. Managing the making of candy is as important as other forms of cookery. Get all utensils and materials ready before you start the cooking. Be sure that the saucepan is big enough so that the mixture does not boil over and that it has a thick enough bottom to prevent sticking and burning of chocolate or milk. Set vessel off the fire while testing.

No candy can be used to get such varied results as fondant. It may be made several days in advance and kept fresh, covered with oil paper and in a cool place. Portions of it may be flavored, colored, and molded differently. Bits of it may be stuffed into stoned prunes, dates or raisins. In addition, it may be dissolved over hot water and fruits or nuts dipped into it.

FONDANT

2 cups sugar
⅔ cups water
⅛ teaspoon cream of tartar
1 teaspoon vanilla

Combine sugar, water and cream of tartar; place over a low flame and stir until sugar is dissolved and the mixture boils. Cook covered 3 minutes. Uncover and continue cooking without stirring until a small amount of syrup forms a soft ball in cold water (238° F.). During cooking, the sides of the pan should be washed down occasionally with a wet cloth. Remove from fire, pour on cold, wet platter or greased surface. Cool to lukewarm and beat until white and creamy. Add vanilla and knead until smooth. If it hardens too fast at this stage, dampen hands very slightly to make it cling together. When kneaded smooth, store in a tightly covered jar to ripen and to "invert" more sugar at least 24 hours before using. If fondant begins to dry out, cover with a damp cloth. Fondant potatoes may be made by forming small balls of the fondant, rolling them in powdered cinnamon and forming "eyes" by sticking slivers of nuts into each ball.

DIVINITY

2 cups sugar
¾ cup white corn syrup
¼ cup water
2 eggwhites, beaten stiff
1 teaspoon vanilla
1 cup chopped dates, figs and raisins (mixed)

Boil the water, and corn syrup until it reaches the "soft crack" stage, 262° F. Cool slightly or until the syrup stops boiling. Pour over beaten egg whites and beat rapidly. As mixture thickens and cools, add vanilla, and just before it is ready to mold, beat in fruit. Mold mixture in a pan lined with waxed paper, and cut into small cubes when it is cold. The Christmas colors could be carried out with candied red and green cherries chopped fine, instead of the other fruits listed in the recipe.

MOLASSES TAFFY

2 cups molasses
1 cup sugar
2 tablespoons butter
1 tablespoon vinegar
Flavor if desired

Place ingredients in a granite kettle and boil to 260°F. or until a little of the mixture dropped in cold water becomes brittle. Pour into a buttered pan. When cool enough to handle, pull until a light color and hard. Butter the hands before pulling.—*Mildred Jesslund.*

PEANUT MOJHY

1 cup brown sugar
1 cup molasses
1 cup water
2 ounces (¼cup) butter
¾ pound hulled peanuts

To the sugar, add the molasses and water. Boil until it hardens when dropped in cold water. Just before taking from the fire, add the butter and peanuts and mix well. Pour into well buttered tins.—*Mildred Jesslund.*

PEANUT BRITTLE

1 cup granulated sugar
½ cup chopped peanuts
Dash of salt

Put the sugar into an agate or iron pan, set over a low flame and stir constantly until sugar becomes a thin golden syrup (caramel stage—320° F.). Remove from fire, add nuts and stir until well mixed. Pour into a thin sheet on a greased shallow pan and when almost cold, mark into 1" squares. Other nuts, or a mixture of nuts and raisins, or grated cocoanut, may be substituted for the peanuts; also ¼ lb. of figs chopped fine or ½ cup puffed wheat or puffed rice.

As there are always times when one wishes to make confections which cannot be classified properly as true candies, here are some such hints:

PEANUT BUTTER MARBLES

1⅓ cups (¼ lb. pkg.) shredded cocoanut
¼ cup peanut butter
1 teaspoon vanilla

Mix the ingredients thoroughly. The cocoanut may be toasted in the oven (*Turn to opposite page*)



MID-SEASON Brings *Rich Fabrics*

THE MID-SEASON style showings are featuring moires, especially the rich patterned ones. However, novelty patterned moires are newly developed for afternoon and evening wear. Light weight woolens are more popular than ever, even to the point of being used, in light colors, for evening dresses.

Dullness is another characteristic of the new fabrics which are supple for daytime and rather stiff for evening. Colors in this new group are a new Madonna blue, a fresh pink called rose Venus, peacock blue, canary yellow and tomato red.

DRESS PATTERN No. 2860 with its charming neckline, is beautifully slimming if made in smart black mat crepe. The small view shows the zipper version of this pattern which is a nice idea for woolens. Pattern sizes are 14, 16, 18, 20 years, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46-inches bust. Size 36 requires 3¾ yards of 39-inch material.

"JIFFY" DRESS PATTERN No. 2910 adapts the Dirndl influence very cleverly in this young fashion with new broad shoulders and slim elastic waistline. Just thread your bobbin with the new elastic thread to get the necessary stretch. Very new, very smart and very easy. The pattern comes in sizes 12, 14, 16, 18, 20 years, 30, 32, 34, 36 and 38-inches bust. Size 16 requires 3¼ yards of 39-inch material.

TO ORDER: Write name, address and pattern size and number clearly and enclose 15c in stamps. Address Pattern Department, *American Agriculturist*, 10 North Cherry St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Add 12c for a copy of the new Fall and Winter Fashion Magazine.



Merry Christmas
Happy New Year

The A. A. Cooking School

(*Continued from opposite page*)

to a golden brown. Take up the mixture by teaspoonfuls and roll into small balls. Set in cold place until firm.

Stuffed Fruit

Stuff prunes, dates or figs with strips of marshmallows cut off with shears. Roll in granulated sugar.

Fruit Balls

Wash figs, dates and raisins, stone the dates and put equal quantities of the three together through a food grinder. Mix well. Moisten slightly with orange or grape juice if necessary and shape into small balls which may be rolled in powdered sugar afterwards. If you prefer, shape the mass into a long roll, slice it and roll the slices in sugar.

QUESTIONS

(Send your answers to the following questions to American Agriculturist Cooking School, Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y., not later than January 5.)

1—How are candies classified?

2—To what foods other than candies do the principles of sugar cookery apply?

3—Why do you add acid to sugar in candy recipes?

4—(a) Name 5 acid-containing materials which may be used thus.
(b) Name 5 other materials which tend to give a smoother texture to candies or confections.

5—Make a list of 5 candies which you would consider wholesome for children to eat. Give a reason for each.

6—Give temperatures and practical tests for the different stages of sugar cookery.

7—Name in each class two candies or foods using the same principles of sugar cookery.

8—Why should fondant be kept over at least 24 hours before shaping?

9—In making apple sauce, why is sugar added after fruit is soft? Why is lemon juice added after lemon pie filling is thick?

10—What do you think is your greatest cause of failure in candy-making?

(Editor's Note: We repeat again that copies of back lessons will be furnished to new contestants, or to any who have missed some of the lessons. Write for these to American Agriculturist Cooking School, Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y. For additional helpful literature, write to list of food manufacturers published with lessons in our recent issues.)



Country Christmas

By ROBERTA SYMMES

I think a country Christmas
Perhaps is holiest,
As hushed in snowy stillness
It waits the Christmas Guest.

No city chime or clamor
The angel song may mar.
No artificial lights may dim
The shining of the Star.

So very small a little town
The Christ Child's coming blest —
Perhaps a country Christmas
He thought was holiest.

Today in Aunt Janet's Garden

Protect Newly-Set Plants

PROTECTING plants in winter is a topic of deep and personal interest to gardeners. A lot of experimenting with mulches goes on all the time, and once in a while our old ideas get a jolt.

But all seem to agree in one respect — no mulch should be used which mats down or prevents free breathing at the roots.

Various plants need special winter treatment, according to whether they are dormant or active during winter. Evergreens transpire or breathe during all seasons, hence need a heavier mulch than the plants which lose their leaves and "go to sleep." Roses are in the latter group.

My rose garden now consists of one Talisman and it has proved hardy even during the three severe winters. The less hardy ones, especially climbing roses, should be protected. The method recommended is to bend the plants down carefully and peg the tops close to the ground so that they may be covered with soil, and after freezing, mulched. The same method applies to other tender vines.

Freshly transplanted or young evergreens need to be protected against the prevailing winter winds. If the plant is small enough, wooden boxes open at one side and end are excellent. Another device is to drive two or three stakes into the ground on the windward side and tack burlap on them. These stakes should allow free circulation of air but prevent the damage done by continual winds.

Mulch must go on after the ground is frozen; it is not intended to keep the plants warm but rather to keep them cold. It is the alternate thawing and freezing which loosens plant roots, especially newly set ones. Too early mulching has two disadvantages; it offers a harbor for mice which otherwise would have to look elsewhere for shelter before hard winter strikes, and it encourages tender growth which is more apt to be damaged by cold.

The kind of mulch used depends upon what is easily available and cheapest in any particular neighborhood. No soft leaves such as maple should be used, since they mat and rot very easily. Oak or poplar leaves are satisfactory; also oat, rye or buckwheat straw or salt marsh hay.

They Did It Themselves

(*Continued from Page* 6)

this may afford inadequate protection for there is some circumstantial evidence that under ideal (foggy) weather lasting several days the spores of the mildew fungus may be carried many miles through the air. It is of primary importance to eradicate all local plantings of topsets within a mile of commercial fields. Wild onions or leeks are not subject to mildew.

The job of canvassing and asking people to eradicate their garden plantings would seem to be up to the onion growers themselves. No one else is as interested in protecting the commercial onion crop. The value of most garden plantings can usually be covered with the promise of a bushel of good keeping onions in the fall. Most folks are glad to cooperate when they understand thoroughly and are approached in the right way.

To Get the Best Cough Medicine, Mix It at Home

Saves Good Money, No Cooking.

This famous recipe is used by millions of housewives, because it makes such a dependable, effective remedy for coughs that start from colds. It's so easy to mix —a child could do it.

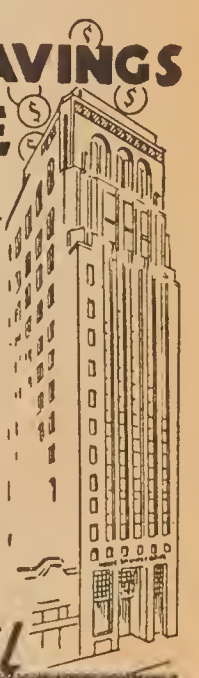
From any druggist, get 2½ ounces of Pinex, a compound containing Norway Pine and palatable guaiacol, in concentrated form, well-known for its effect on throat and bronchial membranes.

Then make a syrup by stirring two cups of granulated sugar and one cup of water a few moments, until dissolved. It's no trouble at all, and takes but a moment. No cooking needed.

Put the Pinex into a pint bottle and add your syrup. This makes a full pint of cough remedy, very effective and quick-acting, and you get about four times as much for your money. It never spoils, and is very pleasant in taste.

You'll be amazed by the way it takes hold of coughs, giving you quick relief. It loosens the phlegm, soothes the irritated membranes, and helps clear the air passages. Money refunded if it doesn't please you in every way.

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The Tree at Jaffrey

By C. A. STEPHENS

IT WAS Pliny Luke who thought of it first. Pliny was the homeliest boy in the school, but what he lacked in beauty he made up in quickness of intellect and fertility of invention. We could always depend on him for a bright idea when one was needed.

Therefore when Pliny one morning announced in the schoolhouse yard that he had "thought up something splendid," the boys and girls gathered to hear what it was.

The schoolhouse was rather better that most country schoolhouses in that part of Iowa in that long-ago time. It was of brick and well built, although small. It stood on the edge of a wood, a quarter of a mile from any dwelling. The teacher, Miss Woodson, stood in the open door and smiled when Pliny said in his spirited way,

"Let's have a Christmas tree in the schoolhouse!"

"A Christmas tree?" one of the boys said inquiringly. Not much attention was paid to Christmas in those days, and the idea of a tree was new to some of us.

"Yes, a *Christmas* tree!" cried Pliny, with emphasis. "Why not? I've never seen one, but I think they must be fine. Did you ever see a Christmas tree, Miss Woodson?"

"Oh, yes! Pliny, several of them."

"Couldn't we have one in the schoolhouse?"

"Certainly you could."

"And would you help us to get it up?"

"Indeed I would."

That settled it. As Pliny expressed it, the tree "took like hot cakes." Every one in the district was interested apparently.

"We'll make it the best time we ever had in the school," he assured me. There are beautiful pines over on Taylor Hill, and a lot of us boys can go over there and get one, and the girls and Miss Woodson—isn't she splendid!—can trim it up with strung pop-corn and cranberries, and we can get up a speaking and singing programme. My! it'll be just great!

"There's only one thing, or rather one person, that I'm afraid of. It'll be just like him to throw cold water on the whole thing," declared Pliny.

"Do you mean Squire Prouty?"

"Of course. He's down on everything, and lots of people are afraid of him. We shouldn't want to have any bad feelings grow out of a Christmas tree, any way."

Squire Prouty was the richest man in the district, but no one envied him on that account, since his wealth was chiefly the result of the buying up of land on tax titles, the foreclosing of mortgages on the homes of the unfortunate, the loaning of money at usurious rates of interest, and a constant taking advantage of the necessities of the poor.

At seventy years of age he was a harsh, fault-finding old man, whom many families in the district feared because it was in his power to deprive them of their homes.

Ill health and a knowledge of the fact that there were not many grains of sand left in the hour-glass of his life, had not sweetened the old man's temper, nor taught him that hoarded wealth like his was a poor possession.

His wife had long been dead, and he had no children. An unmarried sister, nearly as old and quite as unlovely as he, was his housekeeper. They lived alone in an old farmhouse about a mile from the Jaffrey schoolhouse.

The new schoolhouse had been a cause of much bitterness to Squire Prouty, who felt it was an outright "imposition" to tax a childless man and make him help build a schoolhouse that he "couldn't get any benefit of." He declared it was a piece of reckless extravagance to build a *brick* schoolhouse "on the very edge of timber enough to build forty good *wooden* houses."

He would not speak to a member of the school board for more than a year, and when the house was five years old which was at the time of Pliny's proposed tree, Squire Prouty had never crossed its threshold. "And I never intend to set foot inside it as long as I draw the breath of life," he had asserted.

When he heard of the proposed Christmas tree, his wrath broke forth afresh. "Anything to waste money!" he cried angrily. "Some folks that can't pay me a cent of interest will find money to spend on this fool Christmas tree, I'll be bound! But let 'em, if they dare! I've a great mind to break my vow about never going inside the schoolhouse, and go to this tree just to see if some men who are wanting time on their notes and mortgages, ain't on hand using money that belongs to me making Christmas presents! There'll be some mortgages foreclosed and some notes handed over to the banks for collection, the very next day, if certain persons put a penny's worth of anything on that tree!"

He shook his grizzled head threateningly before adding,

"I hear that Pliny Luke is at the bottom of the whole thing. That boy is altogether too smart. I'll have to remind his father that I hold a little note of three hundred and fifty dollars signed by him, and that the interest has *got* to be paid the day after Christmas, no matter if he has had sickness in his family so long and the crops have been a failure this year. I won't stand it!"

"I wouldn't, if I was you, Abiram," agreed his sister, Miss Cordelia.

"They needn't be surprised if they see me at their tree," warned the Squire, menacingly.

When it became noised abroad that Abiram Prouty had made this threat, there was much depression of spirits; but it didn't last long. Those who owed Squire Prouty nothing, were indignant because of his attitude toward their friends and neighbors, and they were all the more determined that the tree should be a success.

Christmas came on Sunday, and the gathering of the scholars and parents was to take place on Saturday evening. This gave all day Saturday for the preparation of the tree.

Six or seven of the large boys went over to Taylor Hill on Friday, after school, and by permission of the owner of the ground, cut down a beautiful young pine-tree and dragged it to the schoolhouse. It was set up on the teacher's platform early Saturday morning and by ten o'clock a committee, consisting of Miss Woodson and three of the larger girls, together with three boys, one of whom was Pliny, were at work decorating it and putting the presents in place. Nearly all of the school children had been stringing pop-corn and cranberries for several evenings, and there was much to do in festooning these strings on the branches of the tree.

The farmers and their wives and children kept coming to the schoolhouse with packages all day, but no one was admitted. The door was opened just wide enough to admit the parcels, and then quickly closed. This gave a delightful air of mystery to the proceedings. At half-past seven the candles were lighted on the tree and an eager crowd was admitted, which completely filled the house. Many were standing in the aisles.

Presents hung from every branch of the tree. Many of them were poor and simple, indicating a wealth of affection and great poverty of purse.

There was a small, general subscription to buy trifles for children who otherwise would have no presents. The Widow Raynor, who owed Abiram Prouty one hundred dollars, dared not, for instance, purchase anything for her three little children after she heard of his anger and threats. They therefore received from the general fund each a pair of red mittens, a pop-corn ball and a small bag of molasses candy. Most of the gifts were useful and only a mean mind could have accused any one of extravagance.

It was a relief to everybody that Squire Prouty had failed to appear when the distribution of presents began at eight o'clock; but his sister, Miss Cordelia, was present, grim and sneering.

Two young men took the gifts from the tree and handed them to Miss Woodson, who called out the names of the recipients. Some of the presents were intended to be comical, and provoked much merriment. The real gifts, humble though they were, gave unlimited pleasure. The copy of "Robinson Crusoe" which *I* received rendered me speechless with delight.

The last gift had been distributed and the gaiety was at its highest, when suddenly it died away. The entertainment had begun when the door opened slowly, and Abiram Prouty entered the room. He closed the door and stood with his back to it, supporting himself on his gnarled cane, while some little boys and girls on the platform sang a Christmas carol, every line of which was full of the spirit of peace. It ended with the words,

Good-will to men! Good will to men!
The herald angels cry
Good-will to men! Good will to men!
And peace from God on high!

Abiram Prouty stood and listened to the carol with downcast eyes. The shrivelled hand holding the cane trembled, and the muscles of his face twitched strangely.

"He must be in a terrible rage," whispered a frightened woman, to a friend sitting by her side.

When the song had ended, an oppressive silence fell. It deepened when Squire Prouty lifted his head and faced the audience, as if to speak. His heavy breathing could be heard, as he lifted his cane and walked unsteadily toward the teacher's platform and looked over the assembled people. His first words were faltering and evidently uttered with a great effort.

"Neighbors and friends"—he began, then paused.

He had never been a neighbor in the true sense of the word to any man. He had been no man's true friend. He coughed, straightened his bent form a little and began again,

"Neighbors and friends, I—I expected to come here to-night in a very dif-

The Song of the Lazy Farmer



IT WON'T be long till Christmas day, perhaps that's why I feel this way; but I ain't mad at any one, there ain't a thing that they have done all thru the year that made me sore. I like my neighbors more and more, and only wish that I could be as good a friend to them, by gee, as they have been to me, it's good to live in such a neighborhood. Of course, I could make quite a list of all their meanness, but the gist of it is that I have forgot all them mean things, for like as not their list of mean things I have did would cover mine till it was hid.

The trouble with us mortals is that we don't 'tend to our own biz, our own faults sure will occupy most all our time if we just try to head 'em off, and then, I says, we'll find that neighbors' weaknesses look pretty mild beside our own. If we'd pull up before they're grown the weeds that sprout in our own lives, we'd git on better with our wives, and neighbors too would surely cease a-interferin' with our peace. And so as Christmas time comes near, the happy season of the year, my heart is filled up with good-will, and it will stay, I hope, until the neighbor's cows git in my hay, but that won't be on Christmas Day!

The Amateur Poet's Corner

Because of the number of contributions, we do not return poems not published. Keep a copy of your poem.

The limit in length is sixteen (16) lines and poem must be original and written by an amateur. $2.00 will be paid to the author of each one printed. Check will be mailed on or about first day of month following publication.

Send poems to Poetry Editor, *American Agriculturist*, P. O. Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y.

Outline for Christmas

I will not let task upon task
Press in about me until I ask:
"Is there no end to this hurrying,
Buying and giving and worrying?"

I will not let this season find
Me discontented in heart or mind—
But deeply glad of the chance of giving,
Glad of the bustle, and glad of living!

I will not let a child once see
Other than joy in the face of me,
Remembering words sung at His birth:
"Joy to the world—Peace on the earth!"

I will not let this Christmas come
And prove a burden, or wearisome—
Knowing the Star yet leads one down
To the beautiful Christ in Bethlehem Town.

—*Elaine V. Emans,*
Hutchinson, Minn.

ferent spirit from that in which I am present, and I intended to say things that I am not going to say now, nor ever.

"And I am going to *do* things that four days ago I would have died rather than do; but sometimes it doesn't take three days, nor even three minutes, for a man—through the providence of God—to change his whole nature.

"I have undergone that sort of a change, and yet it isn't easy for me to get up here and say it before you all."

The old man paused and there ensued a painful silence in the room until he began to speak again.

"Three days ago", he continued, "in the dead of night, I lay awake possessing none of the peace and nonc of the goodwill in my heart, like that of which these children have just ceased singing.

"For years back, I haven't had much of it—I haven't deserved it—; but a man's conscience never flikers clean out, no matter how weak and small it becomes; and it can blaze up keen and strong in an instant, even after it has been dormant for nearly a life-time. And I tell you, folks, a man can know nothing worse in this world, than to have the record of his past life rise up before him and be condemned by the finger of an accusing and guilty conscience.

"After three succeeding nights of tortured wakefulness, I finally slept and dreamed. I will not repeat my dream, but it will suffice to tell you that I thought I was dying and promised, if I was spared to live again, many things I would do, and I am going to do them now. That fearful dream, lasting perhaps only seconds, so disturbed my conscience, that I can have no peace, by night or day, until I have fulfilled those promises."

The old man then fumbled in a pocket of his over-coat and brought forth a package of papers. Untying the cord that bound them, he removed the topmost and asked,

"Is Jarvis Luke here?"

"Yes."

"Will you come forward?"

Mr. Luke went forward and Squire Prouty continued,

"Jarvis Luke, four years ago my wife asked me, on her death-bed, to give you the note for three hundred and fifty dollars I hold against you; because your wife had been like a sister to her for months before she died, she said that she felt as if she ought to have the right to give away as much as that of the money she had helped to earn. I'll kcep nothing back. I promised her I'd do it, but afterward I made myself think that dying persons wer'nt responsible for what they said, and that *I* wasn't responsible for what they said, and that I wasn't bound to keep my promise. I'll keep it now. Here is the note, and a check with it, for the interest you've paid since my wife died. The note was yours from that day.

"I see that the Widow Raynor is here. I wish she'd come forward."

But the Widow Raynor hid her face in her hands and leaned forward, with her head on the desk before her, and wept.

"The Widow Raynor's father", the Squire went on, "was one of the truest friends I had, forty years ago. He lent me the five hundred dollars that gave me my start in life. I paid him back the money, but it was the poorest part of all my obligations to John Hawley, who died a poor man because I refused to lend *him* money in times of adversity. His daughter, Lucy Raynor, has owed me one hundred dollars for six years. I want to give it to her to-night, with all the interest she ever paid on it, and something added to buy Christmas things for her children; and if I'm spared, they shall profit by their grandfather's kindness to me.

"Is Job Hooper here?"

A man as old as Prouty bobbed forward, saying as he did so, "Here I be, 'Biram."

The two men clasped hands in front of the Christmas tree, and Prouty remarked, "We were boys together, weren't we, Job?"

"Well, I reckon we were", replied the old man, with a chuckle, "and a precious pair of little tykes we were, too, eh, 'Biram?"

Everybody laughed at this, and Squire Prouty smiled, but the gentle, pitiful expression did not die out of his face, and he went on.

"You are the only friend of my boyhood left, Job. I've been thinking how your mother, a widow and poor, took me an orphan boy of ten, into her home and kept me there a year after my parents died. I remember it now, Job, although I had forgotten it for years; and because I do remember it, I want to give you this mortgage I've had on your little home for such a long time, and a little something with it, in remembrance of your good mother. And, Job, if you and your wife will come and eat Christmas dinner with me to-morrow, we'll talk over old times. It will do my heart good."

"We'll be there, 'Biram, an' you an' I'll have a game of checkers, like we used to in mother's kitchen! Eh?"

"So we will, Job."

There were other gifts of notes and mortgages, and then Squire Prouty addressed the audience, saying.

"Well, friends and neighbors, I've tried to do what I thought was right, and it has given me the peace of mind all of us ought to feel at Christmas time. I ask forgiveness here and now of any man, woman or child I have even injured, and I am sorrier than any of you will ever know for all of the past. And let me, from my heart, wish you all a Merry Christmas."

"Merry Christmas, Mr. Prouty!" shrieked a chorus of voices; and who can doubt that it was the happiest Christmas he had ever known?



"You said it wasn't nice to come down in my nightie, Mama, so I took it off."

Summer Weather in February

(*Continued from Page 2*)

program planned. An opportunity to look up old friends or relatives, go to the Fair again if you like, or just rest. As party will be scattered, lunch and dinner "on your own".

Wednesday, March 8th

Early breakfast at hotel. Bus transfer to Station.

Leave San Francisco..... 8:15 A. M.

By Southern Pacific R.R. on the sleek, beautiful streamlined "Daylight Limited." Seats in de luxe coaches provided. Through big windows will be seen the beautiful Santa Ynez Mountains, the rich Santa Clara Valley, famous for its prunes and apricots; San Jose, the bustling center of the valley; Salinas, in the heart of the lettuce section. Then up through the wild Santa Lucia Mountains and down again to San Luis Obispo—when suddenly we meet the blue Pacific and follow the shore line for over a hundred breathless miles; the unusual spectacle of oil wells standing in the surf; Santa Barbara, the city of beautiful homes; Ventura, where we leave the ocean and shortly the orange groves on the outskirts of Los Angeles.

Arrive Los Angeles .....6:00 P. M.

Lunch and dinner in dining car. Transfer to Mayfair Hotel. Rooms with bath provided.

Thursday, March 9th

Breakfast at hotel. Leave at 9:00 A.M. for 54-mile motor tour of the city, Hollywood, Beverly Hills, the homes of famous movie stars, and the beaches. Return to hotel for lunch. Afternoon motor trip to beautiful Pasadena and Huntington Library, viewing ancient Los Angeles, Spanish quarters, Chinatown, Lincoln Park alligator and ostrich farms, Mission Road, Busch Gardens, Orange Grove Avenue, Millionaire's Row, Huntington Drive, Avenue of Palms, famous Rose Bowl, Los Angeles oil fields—a most interesting and comprehensive tour. Return to hotel for dinner.

Friday, March 10th

Breakfast at hotel. A day of relaxation and another opportunity to look up old friends and relatives, go shopping or just loaf. Lunch and dinner on your own, where and when you please.

Saturday, March 11th

Breakfast at hotel, then off for the day to San Diego and Coronado Beach. Leave about 9:00 A. M. via Santa Fe Railroad, arriving San Diego at noon. Lunch at Coronado Beach Hotel, then a motor tour of this beautiful city—said to have the most ideal climate of any city in the United States. Leave San Diego about 7:00 P. M. via Santa Fe Streamliner. Arrive Los Angeles about 9:30 P. M. Dinner in dining car.

Sunday, March 12th

A day of rest. Attend church of your choice or spend day at the beach. No set program. All meals included.

Monday, March 13th

Early breakfast at hotel. Transfer to Santa Fe Station.

Leave Los Angeles by Santa Fe R.R. ..... 8:15 A.M.

Arrive Riverside ..... 9:45 A.M.

We will be met by motor cars and taken for a trip through the Orange Empire, stopping to inspect an orange packing plant—maybe pick an orange



Early Snow

By Queena Davison Miller.

Sifting —
Drifting —
Burying bushes,
Bending the rushes.
Fill the cold nest the gray bird forsook;
Whisper a word to the frightened brook.

Lightly —
Brightly —
Lay a soft cover
Carefully over
Ancient brown stalks of the fallen weeds;
Shelter the slumber of warm brown seeds.

or two—then through beautiful Magnolia Avenue to the summit of Mt. Rubidoux where a bird's eye view may be had of thousands of acres of citrus groves in the valley below. Return to Mission Inn for lunch, dinner and overnight lodging.

Built around three patios, Mission Inn covers one entire city block and part of another. Famous art galleries house some of the world's most important treasures. You'll enjoy dining in the open patios, beside bubbling fountains. Rooms with bath will, of course, be provided.

Tuesday, March 14th

Breakfast and lunch at Mission Inn. After lunch, we reluctantly leave by motor for San Bernardino where we again board our Special Pullmans.

Leave San Bernardino by Santa Fe R.R..... 3:55 P.M.

Arrive Barstow ..... 6:05 P.M.

Dinner in Santa Fe Station dining room.

Leave Barstow ..... 6:35 P.M.

Wednesday, March 15th

Arrive Grand Canyon, Arizona ..... 8:00 A.M.

The world's most stupendous canyon—two hundred miles long, a mile deep and from seven to eleven miles wide, this colorful canyon presents an awesome picture.

We will have all our meals at the El Tovar Hotel. Morning and afternoon motor trips along the rim of the canyon with stops at Hermit Rest and Painted Desert view. Every hour of the day brings changing colors to the walls and depths of this great masterpiece of nature. We will see an Indian Dance by a Hopi tribe in their village near the hotel—see them weaving their colorful rugs and blankets. After dinner, we'll wend our way to our train.

Leave Grand Canyon by Santa Fe R.R. ..... 8:20 P.M.

Thursday, March 16th

Enroute through New Mexico and Texas. All meals in dining car.

Friday, March 17th

Arrive Kansas City ..... 8:00 A.M.

Breakfast in dining car. Change cars here.

Leave Kansas City by Burlington "Zephyr (Streamliner) ..... 9:00 A.M.

Seats in de luxe coaches provided.

Arrive St. Louis ..... 2:15 P.M.

Lunch in dining car. Dinner in Union Station dining room.

Leave St. Louis by Big Four Railroad ..... 6:00 P.M.

Saturday, March 18th

Arrive Buffalo ..... 9:23 A.M.
Arrive Syracuse .....12:12 Noon
Arrive Albany ..... 2:58 P.M.
Arrive New York ..... 5:50 P.M.

All meals in dining car.

But even this itinerary fails adequately to describe the things you may see on this trip. If you want to read more about it just fill out the coupon on page 2 or drop a post card to E. R. Eastman, Editor of *American Agriculturist,* Box 367, Ithaca, N. Y., and we will send you an illustrated folder and tell you the cost of the trip from your station. The entire expense is approximately $325, depending on where you live.

What the Cost Includes

Round trip railroad ticket from city where Tour is joined.

Pullman accommodations selected in Standard Pullmans in the East and latest type Tourist Pullmans in the West.

All sightseeing specified in the itinerary.

*Rooms with twin beds and bath at all Hotels (two in a room).

All except six meals (two lunches and two dinners in San Francisco and one lunch and one dinner in Los Angeles).

All necessary tips to porters, waiters, bell-hops, etc., are even included.

Personally conducted throughout by an experienced escort—to relieve you of all the many travel details and to look after your comfort.

*For those desiring single rooms at hotels, the extra cost is $12.00.

Kernels, Screenings *and* Chaff

By H. E. BABCOCK





This is ewe No. 504 in our Sunnygables flock of crossbred fall-lambing sheep. On September 14th, she dropped twin lambs. On November 20th, these lambs weighed 51 and 52 pounds each and dressed off into hothouse lambs weighing 34.6 and 36 lbs. They were shipped to New York on November 21st. Their carcasses sold there for ten dollars apiece. With 7½ pounds of wool as yet unsold, and $17.60 worth of lambs (the net return to us) to her credit in 1938, No. 504 moves into the front rank as a money-maker at Sunnygables, along with Susie the sow. (Right): Sunnygables hothouse lambs just before wrapping for shipment. The two lambs in the center are the progeny of ewe No. 504. Note how well the kidneys are covered with fat. These lambs topped the New York market.

WHENEVER I break a resolution which has been formed as a result of practical experience I always regret it. I regret now having attempted political comment on this page this fall. In the first place, I naturally want to be fair and one never knows when he is fair in any given political situation, because such situations shift so rapidly.

Don't Write

It seems that in making my point about pressure groups controlling political parties, some readers of this page felt that I was unfair to the Democratic party, not because of its obvious alliance with Labor pressure groups, but because the Republican party, according to my correspondents, has been in the past just as badly dominated by pressure groups of another character. From the letters which have been sent me, I have selected excerpts from two which are restrained in tone, well written, and logical, and I am presenting them here in an attempt to be one hundred per cent fair all around.

At the same time I am giving this warning. At least for a good while I am going back to my old rule of not discussing politics, even with my best friends. Furthermore, I am not going to answer letters which seek to draw me into political discussions.

POLITICAL COMMENT

"In your article in the *American Agriculturist* of November 19, 1938, you answer what you call a 'fair and pertinent question' asked by a Republican. Will you kindly answer another asked by a Democrat? . . .

"The utility companies in this country have always formed a very strong pressure group with plenty of money back of them. They dominated the late Republican controlled constitutional convention and prevented the adoption of a constitutional amendment which would have secured possession of the state water power resources of the state to the people of the state. There is evidence that the utility companies have dominated the Republican party for years.

"The National Association of Manufacturers is another group that has in the past brought pressure to bear to secure tariff benefits for industry to the detriment of us farmers and the Republican party has always responded to the pressure.

"Other pressure groups that seem to have more influence with the Republican party than with the New Deal are the American Bar Association and the American Bankers Association and the U. S. Chamber of Commerce.

"The only difference I can see in the two parties in the matter of yielding to pressure groups is that the Republican party does not pay attention to said groups unless they have plenty of money back of them."—*G. W. Chapman, Ontario, N. Y.*

* * *

"Do you infer that the record of the Republican party shows that it has been free from the bad influence and domination of pressure groups? Since 1860 we have had 56 years of National Republican rule and 22 years of Democratic rule. In this very same issue of the *American Agriculturist,* on page 14, Mr. Taber, master of the National Grange, is quoted as having said that the farmers have never been treated fairly under the tariff. Have you forgotten the Payne-Aldrich Tariff of 1908 under President Taft, which high tariff was so obviously the result of pressure upon Congress brought by big business and the moneyed interests that Theodore Roosevelt revolted from the Republican party in 1912, ran independent as a protest, and Woodrow Wilson was elected president? Have you also forgotten the Smoot-Hawley Tariff of 1929 under Mr. Hoover, another piece of bad and unfair legislation and the result again of the domination of a Republican president and Congress by the moneyed interests and Wall Street? Most economists agree that the high tariff wall erected by the Smoot-Hawley Tariff nearly destroyed our trade with foreign nations.

"For the past several years Mr. Hull, our Secretary of State, has patiently been trying to undo the injuries of this iniquitous tariff act; has completed trade agreements with nineteen nations, the latest with Canada and England whereby the duty on our apples and pears to England has been reduced 33⅓ per cent, and there is some hope that we apple growers may be able to exchange some of our surplus apples for things we need in this country. I will leave it to your knowledge and intelligence if this is not the fairest and most scientific method of adjusting tariff rates. It is a matter of record that our foreign trade is steadily improving. . . .

"This is my slant on the record of each party. The members of the Republican party are just as human and no different from the members of the Democratic party. Past history proves that the Republican party has been as subservient to domination by pressure groups as has the Democratic party. What facts have you to prove your statement in the last issue of *American Agriculturist?*"—*J. J. Swift, Middleport, N. Y.*

(Answer: None — just hope for the future.—HEB.)

* * *

Refrigeration Notes

I am afraid that when I described the experience I am getting with freezing and storing meats, fruits and vegetables two weeks ago, I did not make one point clear.

This point is that the so-called zero icebox which I have installed in my pump house at home is not designed to freeze fruits, vegetables, and meats, even though it will do it if given time enough.

Everything that I can dig up on the subject indicates that one of the keys to successful freezing of foodstuffs is a temperature low enough to freeze the foods almost instantaneous. This means from ten to forty below zero. The proper processing and packaging of frozen foods in advance of freezing seems to be another key to success with frozen foods.

Community Services

For these reasons, regardless of whether it will work out that frozen foods eventually are ***stored*** in centralized locker plants or in zero boxes on farms, ***I am pretty well convinced that there must be developed in very many of our rural communities plants at which farmers can get meats, fruits, and vegetables prepared for freezing and quickly frozen at very low temperatures.***

Frozen Lamb

We have the cuts from two lambs we had frozen back at the farm now and stored in our own decentralized refrigerated locker. It may be of interest to readers of this page, who themselves may be looking forward to furnishing their tables with farm-raised meat throughout the year, to learn how one of these lambs cut up for table use. Following are the cuts into which his carcass was divided and which were sharp-frozen and are now stored in our locker available for use on our table whenever the fancy strikes us to have lamb for dinner:

Rolled Shoulder	3 lb. 6 oz.	Loin Chops	2 lb. 13 "
" "	3 lb. 2 "	" "	1 lb. 6 oz.
Rib Chops	1 lb. 10 "	Leg	5 lb. 10 "
" "	1 lb. 7½ "	"	5 lb. 7 "
" "	1 lb. 7 "	Rolled Breast	1 lb. 6 "
Neck Pieces	12½ "	" "	1 lb. 8 "
Forelegs	1 lb. 2 "	Liver	1 lb. 12 "

These sharp-frozen cuts, all prepared for cooking, total 32 pounds, 13 ounces. They show about a 22 per cent shrinkage of the dressed lamb at the barn. This shrinkage is almost entirely accounted for by the removal of bones from the cuts. Also, we are not sure of the accuracy of the scales on which we got the dressed weight of the lamb.

* * *

Beef Calves Popular

At Sunnygables we have been kept busy reading and answering inquiries about the Hereford calves we had shipped up from Texas. Apparently there is a lot of surplus fodder up here in the Northeast which farmers are interested in feeding up; and, like us, many farmers are wondering what they can best do under the circumstances.

In addition to the inquiries, several men have come to the farm determined to buy the calves. With one of these men we weakened enough to let him have ten head. This leaves us with only twenty-five and we are determined to hang on to them, even though someone comes along and offers us a foolishly high price, because we want to get a season's experience with them.

One letter we received, from my friend Arthur Heidrich of Peoria, Illinois, neither sought information about where to buy calves nor offered to buy any, but did contain some very helpful information about how to handle feeder calves and yearlings.

Arthur's letter follows. I am sure that you will enjoy it and profit by it as we at Sunnygables did.

"We have purchased twelve carloads of white-faced cattle this fall. About half of them are calves, such as you purchased, and the other half are yearlings, weighing about 650 pounds. I note that yours did not appear to have shrunk much. Having weighed all of ours, the average shrink was slightly over ten per cent between the shipping weight and the receiving weight. I wonder if you happen to be aware that in paying such freight, at least with the railroads in this part of the country, we insist and get by with paying only on the delivered weights, thus avoiding the payment of freight on the ten per cent shrink.

"At one farm, we have the only Texas cattle in that vicinity and although we have some 90 head on this one farm, we have had no sickness except a couple of sore eyes. The feeders in that vicinity all had cattle from Kansas, and though they were inoculated for shipping fever, they have lost some fifteen cattle among them. We did not inoculate.

"We aim to have our cattle in early October and let them have some splendid pasture and then run over the corn fields which have been picked, and in this way our cattle have usually learned to eat grain. Now that the pastures are no more, we are feeding all of the clover hay that they want, half oats and half corn. We think that the calves' bodies grow to their fuller size by keeping a large amount of oats in their feed. In other words, our experience with them is that the way we feed in this country, an animal can stand only about so many months of what we call dry-lot-feeding or intensive feeding on corn as the principal feed. In other words, to take 450 pound calves, we like to build them up to about 650 pounds and have their bodies pretty well grown by that time, and then it is possible with eight or nine months of intensive feeding to bring them up to about 1200 pounds."



Protective SERVICE BUREAU

MEMBER AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST PROTECTIVE SERVICE

Conducted by H. L. COSLINE

Poorer But Wiser

"Early one morning last week about 3 a. m., a man calling himself an officer of the law called at our house and said that my truck or a truck bearing my license number had been involved in an accident the previous night. The accident was a serious one in which a man was seriously injured and might even be dead. The man who called himself Lieut. Ray learned or already knew that my workman had been driving the truck at the time the accident was supposed to have happened, although I had given him no permission to drive in that part of the country. My man denied that he had been there, and also denied any knowledge of the accident, saying that he was in a certain store at that time.

"Lieut. Ray made several 'phone calls from my house to one he called 'Judge', giving my description and that of my workman. I was very much worried about the affair as I knew I would be held responsible for any damage caused by my truck. When Lieut. Ray asked for my man's license number he said that he did not have it, but that it was in another town about 17 miles from here, where he formerly boarded.

"When Lieut. Ray found that the truck driver had been driving without his license he said that he would have to take him to the county jail until he could produce his license. That was confirmed over the phone by the 'judge' who even read the law to him over the phone.

"We were anxious not to let the workman be taken away just because he didn't have a license so Lieut. Ray said he could leave him for $15.00 bail. This I paid to Lieut. Ray. The check at his request was made payable to my man who endorsed it and gave it to Lieut. Ray. He said the check should be made payable in this way because it was for advance wages for the man who had just been paid to date. Lieut. Ray finally left at 4:00 a. m.

"The next day we learned that the so-called officer had cashed the check, using my workman's name and that the accident was a make-believe one. The result of whole affair is that we lost about 1½ hours' sleep in the wee-sma' hours of the morning and that we are $15.00 poorer than before."

(EDITOR'S NOTE: This story from a subscriber speaks for itself. Impersonating an officer is a serious offense if the man can be located.)

* * *

A Binding Contract

"In April my son signed up with a correspondence school and gave the agent $10. He was to pay $5.00 a month tuition. He didn't have work and was unable to pay the money. The lessons were to be mailed to him. Instead of sending the lessons one at a time as they were returned, they kept sending three or four and even five at a time; in less than two weeks, all 24 lessons were mailed to him. He answered three of them and he decided they were too hard. He could not answer them so I wrote them and mailed the rest of the lessons unopened. The school sent a letter that they would not accept the lessons and he would have to pay the full amount of tuition, $127.50. I feel as though I paid $10. for the three lessons and their property was returned to them in good condition, so that they could use it again. Now they have put the bill with a collection agency. Can they make my son pay?"

This letter from a subscriber reflects a common state of mind among those who sign up for a correspondence course. Unfortunately the agreement or contract states that once you sign up you are liable for the full amount of the course. The only come-back is to tell the school you will not pay and that they can go ahead and sue if they want to.

* * *

Old Scheme — New Variation

On August 20, 1938, a Fraud Order was issued against Dorothea Cosmetics and Lorraine Cosmetics of Hynes, Calif., both of which were operated by Mrs. Lorraine Walker, wife of a solicitor for a printing concern.

Mrs. Walker had advertised for women to address and mail postcards in an effort to sell "Turtle Oil" tissue cream, claiming to pay them in advance 2 cents for each card mailed and a commission of 25% on any orders resulting from the mailing. She required mailers to make a "deposit" of $1.00 for a working outfit.

In the Post Office Solicitor's Memorandum recommending the issuance of a Fraud Order, he stated:

"Upon receipt of $1.00 pursuant to the foregoing letter of solicitation, Mrs. Walker forwarded to the remitter an outfit consisting of a so-called instruction sheet, ten printed postal cards bearing the return address of the 'Dorothea' or 'Lorraine' concerns and setting forth the alleged virtues of her face cream, a small jar of the cream itself, ten cents in postage stamps and twenty cents in coin.

"Although it is claimed by Mrs. Walker that additional cards have, in fact, been forwarded to a number of home workers for mailing she has not furnished the names or addresses of the individuals to whom they were alleged to have been sent. As contrasted with approximately $13,540 procured by Mrs. Walker from the sale of outfits, only about $2,708 has been paid by her to would-be home workers for mailing and addressing, and so-called 'commissions' remitted by her pursuant to orders for face cream have approximated but $1,002.08, or a combined average of only 27c per worker for both mailing and addressing and 'commissions.'"

* * *

Do you have a problem? Write to the *American Agriculturist* Service Bureau, Ithaca, N. Y. We will do our best to help you.

* * *

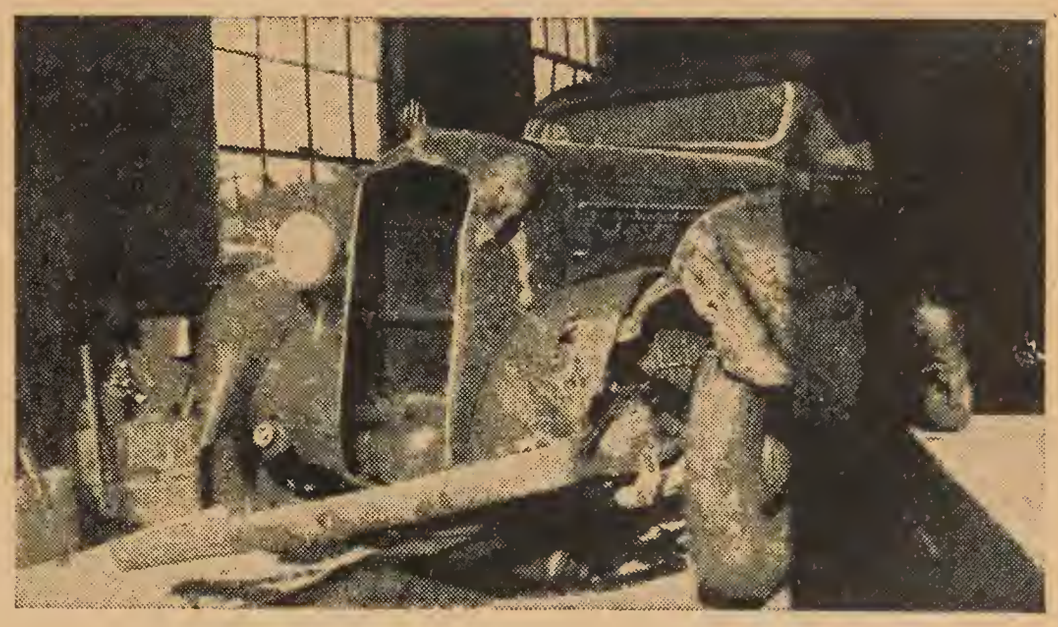
Happy New Year

Recent Claims Settled by Service Bureau

NEW YORK

R. A. Winch, Java Center (refund on mail order)	$ 15.00
R. E. Davids, Peconic (refund on mail order)	5.58
Warren J. Heffron, Dryden (claim adjusted)	100.00
Paul F. Brown, Esperanee (adjustment on order pullets)	2.00
Frank Demmer, Batavia (refund on purchase of machinery)	18.50
Mrs. A. R. Truesdell, So. Otselic (refund on order chicks)	2.80
John LeBocuf, Massena (settlement for damages)	150.00
Mrs. Maria Seofield, Cobleskill (adjustment on order chicks)	5.00
G. W. Russell, Moira (refund on mail order)	1.00
John H. Scott, Delhi (payment for cabbage)	51.66
Otto Dimmel, Waterloo (refund on order livestock)	1.00
Hugh H. Green, Wolcott (partial settlement of claim)	15.00
Westy Petersen, Addison (refund on mail order)	3.15
George N. Wilton, Natural Bridge (partial settlement of account)	45.00
Ralph M. Clapp, Jamesville (refund on mail order)	23.93
Mrs. Sidney A. Beals, Albion (refund on order of chicks)	15.00
Mrs. W. L. Atwater, Franklinville (refund on order of chicks)	1.85
Mrs. Herbert J. Cross, Lexington (refund on order of chicks)	5.00
MASSACHUSETTS	
Oliver E. Dunten, Chester (refund on club membership)	6.00
VERMONT	
Mrs. Flossie Gorham, E. Burke (partial payment on protested check)	30.00
O. L. Clayton, Saxtons River (balance on account)	21.00
NEW HAMPSHIRE	
Mrs. L. G. Dearborn, Goffstown (refund on steamship tickets)	100.00
ILLINOIS	
H. W. Jenkins, Bosco (refund on a mail order)	94.93
Noland Champion, Bradford (refund on a mail order)	4.05
Marion Bailey, Paris (refund on a mail order)	4.50
TOTAL	$721.76

AN ACCIDENT LIKE THIS MIGHT HAPPEN TO YOU



In this car Stephen Earley of Bath, N. Y., lost his life. Mr. Earley at one time carried North American Travel Accident Protection — but, he neglected to renew promptly.

Bath, N.Y.

Mr. E. C. Weatherby, Gen. Agt.
No. American Accident Ins. Co.
Ithaca, New York

Dear Mr. Weatherby:

You have probably noticed in the daily paper of my son, Stephen Earley, being killed in an auto accident near Bath on Oct. 1st.

At one time he had protection with the North American Accident Insurance Company, but we are sorry to learn that he failed to keep it in force. We can't help but think what a help a check for $1000.00 would be to us now in taking care of his last expenses. As it is, we, his mother and his sisters, have to bear these ourselves.

We are writing this letter, telling you about his accident and giving you permission to print it, hoping it will encourage others to keep their protection renewed.

Yours very truly

Mrs. Hannah (Earley) Jones.

Keep Your Policy Renewed

NORTH AMERICAN ACCIDENT INSURANCE CO.

Oldest and Largest Exclusive Health and Accident Company in America

N.A. ASSOCIATES INC. — AGENTS — POUGHKEEPSIE, N.Y.

Poultry Feeds in 1939

ON NOVEMBER 18 and 19 the college nutrition experts who advise G.L.F on poultry feeds met to review formulas, feeding directions, ingredient specifications, and laboratory control work. Changes recommended by the group will go into effect January 1.

VITAMIN D INCREASED. The amount of reinforced cod liver oil in the laying mashes will be increased to ten pounds per ton, providing 200 units of Vitamin D per 100 grams of feed. Although this Vitamin D content is higher than was found to be necessary in experiments at Pennsylvania State College, the group recommended the increase as a margin of safety (1) for individual birds that eat more grain than mash, and (2) for high-producing confined flocks.

MANGANESE IN LAYING MASHES. Research has shown that manganese, which is useful in preventing perosis (slipped tendon) in growing chicks, is also important in the diet of laying hens, since it has an effect on shell strength. The exact amount of manganese needed by laying hens has not yet been determined, but pending the completion of this work, a quarter pound of manganese sulphate per ton will be added to the laying mashes. This is the same amount used in Starting & Growing Mash and Super Laying & Breeding Mash during 1938.

HIGH PROTEIN SUPPLEMENT. On the recommendation of the nutritionists, the present 26% Laying Mash Supplement will be replaced January 1 by a 32% Supplement. One hundred pounds of the Supplement should be mixed with 200 pounds of ground grains, and the mixture should then be fed with scratch grains in the usual way. This should enable patrons to make better use of their home-grown grains. Corn may be used alone with the Supplement, but a mixture of corn, wheat, and oats will give a better feed.

SCRATCH FEED WITH OATS. At Washington State Agricultural Experiment Station it was found that oats in the diet help to prevent cannibalism among growing and mature birds. For this reason a new scratch mixture was recommended, and is now available, known as G.L.F. Coarse Scratch with Oats. Formula: 1000 lbs. yellow cracked corn, 700 lbs. whole wheat, 300 lbs. whole oats.



HATCHABILITY . . . is just a word to the farmer who ships his eggs to market; but to the man whose eggs go into the incubator, it's the biggest word in the business at this time of year. Built especially for breeding flocks, Super Laying & Breeding Mash is first choice among poultrymen who produce hatching eggs. John Lounsbery (above) of Brooktondale, N. Y., got 82% hatchability on the 3,374 dozen eggs he sold to his local hatcheryman. Premiums averaged 16 to 18 cents per dozen.

★

NEW HOUSEHOLD SOAP

The girl in the picture is getting ready to wash her dishes with SudSoap, a new G.L.F. product just introduced this month. This powdered soap was developed at the G.L.F. Farm Supplies plant at Phelps, N. Y., in response to the demand of farm women for a product that would do as good a job in the home as G.L.F. Washing Powder does in the milk house. It contains the proper proportions of soap to make a thick lasting suds, and alkali to soften the water. It is an excellent grease remover and rinses easily.



SudSoap washes dishes, clothes, woodwork, windows, floors, bathrooms.

★

MOTHER AND DAUGHTERS DOING WELL

Arling Cobb, Whitesville, New York, a G.L.F. feeder for at least ten years, has a very high producing Holstein herd. He raised the 11-year-old cow, Kelco Lena Champion Sylvia, which produced 27,008 lbs. of milk and 923.2 lbs. of butterfat at six years, which was a New York State record. This grand old cow freshened July 14 and without heavy feeding or pushing she has produced in 116 days 8,697 lbs. milk and 255 lbs. butterfat. Two of Sylvia's daughters have produced excellent three-year-old records in the Cobb herd.

Kelco Ormsby Piebe produced 24,220 lbs. milk and 947.1 lbs. butterfat, and came within less than one pound of fat of equalling the senior record for three-year-olds. While making this record she returned $266.43 above feed costs. This cow recently freshened and in 50 days has produced 172 pounds of butterfat. She is milking around 100 lbs. per day. Another daughter, Kelco Champion Piebe Lena, has just finished a senior three-year-old record of 24,877 lbs. milk and 907 lbs. butterfat.

The old cow is being fed on Fitting Ration this year. The other two as well as the milking herd have had Exchange Dairy this past year.

G.L.F. Quality

COOPERATIVE G.L.F. EXCHANGE, INC.

ITHACA, NEW YORK

G.L.F is a farmers' cooperative About 120,000 farm families in New York, New Jersey and Northern Pennsylvania are now purchasing all or part of their farm supplies through G L.F and many are also beginning to market farm produce through it G.L F uses this page to help keep its members informed about their business.

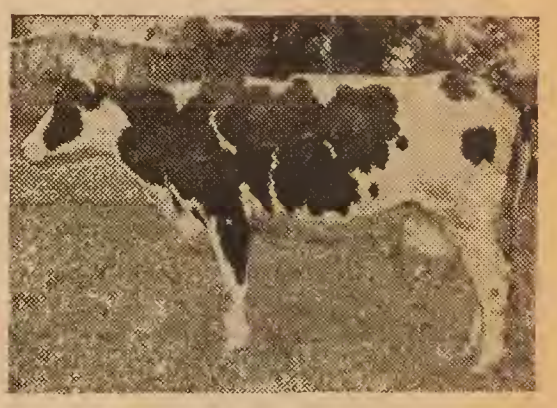
Dairy Feeds in 1939

LAST JANUARY prices of grains and ingredients began a slow but steady decline which continued until about the end of August. Since then, except for slight fluctuations, prices have remained very steady.

This trend has been reflected in G.L.F. dairy feeds, which are now three to four dollars a ton lower than a year ago. In December, 1937, it took $2.25 to buy 100 pounds of total digestible nutrients in the form of Exchange Dairy. Today 100 pounds T.D.N. costs $1.96.

Ed Stuhr, who buys most of the grain for G.L.F. feeds, says: "I see nothing that can bring about any material advance in grain prices beyond the usual fluctuations which occur due to temporary improvement in demand. Ingredients are still very reasonably priced, and there is a possibility that during the heavy winter feeding season prices may show some advance, but in no event do I anticipate any decidedly high level of prices."

While it is unsafe to make any predictions about milk prices, there has been some improvement in the past three months. With every prospect pointing toward reasonably steady feed costs, dairymen can go ahead with winter feeding plans without too much worry about market changes.



Kelco Champion Piebe Lena, a great cow from a great line (See column 3.)

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PATRONS LOOK AHEAD

Frank Naegely, who is in charge of G.L.F stores, estimates that 25 per cent to 30 per cent of the regular G.L.F. seed patrons have already placed orders for their 1939 grass and legume seed requirements. Definite prices have not yet been announced, but A. L. Bibbins says that timothy and alfalfa will be somewhat below last year, and clover considerably lower.

Patrons who order their seed early do three things: (1) Assure themselves of the lowest price. (2) Make sure of getting their seed. (3) Help their Service Agency avoid being long or short on seed at the end of the season.